

Language: English

Book: Luke

Luke

Chapter 1

¹ Many have taken on the work of putting together an account of the things that have been accomplished among us, ² just as they were passed down to us by those who from the first were eyewitnesses and servants of the word. ³ So it seemed good to me also, because I have accurately investigated everything from the beginning, to write an orderly account for you, most excellent Theophilus, ⁴ so that you might know the certainty of the things you have been taught.

⁵ In the days of Herod king of Judea there was a certain priest named Zechariah from the division of Abijah; his wife Elizabeth was also a descendant of Aaron. ⁶ They were both righteous before God, walking blamelessly in all the commandments and statutes of the Lord. ⁷ But they had no child because Elizabeth was barren, and they were both advanced in their days.

⁸ Now it came about that Zechariah was in God's presence, carrying out the priestly duties in the order of his division. ⁹ According to the customary way of choosing which priest would serve, he had been chosen by lot to enter into the temple of the Lord to burn incense. ¹⁰ The whole crowd of people was praying outside at the hour when the incense was burned. ¹¹ Now an angel of the Lord appeared to him and stood at the right side of the incense altar. ¹² When Zechariah saw him, he was troubled, and fear fell on him. ¹³ But the angel said to him, "Do not be afraid, Zechariah, because your prayer has been heard. Your wife Elizabeth will bear you a son. You will call his name John. ¹⁴ You will have joy and gladness, and many will rejoice at his birth. ¹⁵ For he will be great in the sight of the Lord. He must never drink wine or strong drink, and he will be filled with the Holy Spirit from his mother's womb. ¹⁶ Many of the descendants of Israel will be turned to the Lord their God. ¹⁷ He will go before the face of the Lord in the spirit and power of Elijah, to turn the hearts of the fathers to the children and the disobedient to the wisdom of the righteous—to make ready for the Lord a people prepared for him."

¹⁸ Zechariah said to the angel, "How can I know this? For I am an old man and my wife is advanced in her days." ¹⁹ The angel answered and said to him, "I am Gabriel, who stands in the presence of God. I was sent to speak to you, to bring you this good news. ²⁰ Behold! You will be silent, unable to speak, until the day these things take place. This is because you did not believe my words, which will be fulfilled at the right time." ²¹ Now the people were waiting for Zechariah. They were surprised that he was spending so much time in the temple. ²² But when he came out, he could not speak to them. They realized that he had seen a vision while he was in the temple. He kept on making signs to them and remained silent. ²³ It came about that when the days of his service were over, he went to his house.

²⁴ After these days, his wife Elizabeth conceived and for five months she kept herself hidden. She said, ²⁵ "This is what the Lord has done for me when he looked at me with favor in order to take away my shame before people."

²⁶ In the sixth month, the angel Gabriel was sent from God to a city in Galilee named Nazareth, ²⁷ to a virgin engaged to a man whose name was Joseph, who was a descendant of David, and the virgin's name was Mary. ²⁸ He came to her and said, "Greetings, you who are highly favored! The Lord is with you." ²⁹ But she was very confused by his words and she wondered what kind of greeting this could be. ³⁰ The angel said to her, "Do not be afraid, Mary, for you have found favor with God. ³¹ See, you will conceive in your womb and bear a son. You will call his name 'Jesus.' ³² He will be great and will be called the Son of the Most High. The Lord God will give him the throne of his ancestor David. ³³ He will reign over the house of Jacob forever, and there will be no end to his kingdom."

³⁴ Mary said to the angel, "How will this happen, since I have not known any man?"

³⁵ The angel answered and said to her, "The Holy Spirit will overshadow you, and the power of the Most High will overshadow you. So the holy one to be born will be called the Son of God. ³⁶ See, your relative Elizabeth has also conceived a son in her old age. This is the sixth month for her, she who was called barren. ³⁷ For nothing will be impossible for God."

³⁸ Mary said, "See, I am the female servant of the Lord. Let it be for me according to your message." Then the angel left her.

³⁹ Then Mary arose in those days and quickly went into the hill country, to a city in Judea. ⁴⁰ She went into the house of Zechariah and greeted Elizabeth. ⁴¹ Now it happened that when Elizabeth heard Mary's greeting, the baby in her womb jumped, and Elizabeth was filled with the Holy Spirit. ⁴² She cried out with a loud shout and said, "Blessed are you among women, and blessed is the fruit of your womb. ⁴³ Why has it happened to me that the mother of my Lord should come to me? ⁴⁴ For see, when the sound of your greeting came to my ears, the baby in my womb jumped for joy. ⁴⁵ Blessed is she who believed that there would be a fulfillment of the things that were told her from the Lord."

⁴⁶ Mary said,

"My soul praises the Lord,

⁴⁷ and my spirit has rejoiced in God my Savior.

⁴⁸ For he has looked

at the low condition of his female servant.

For see, from now on all generations will call me blessed.

⁴⁹ For the Mighty One has done great things for me,
and his name is holy.

⁵⁰ His mercy lasts from generation to generation
for those who fear him.

⁵¹ He has displayed strength with his arm;
he has scattered those who were proud
about the thoughts of their hearts.

⁵² He has thrown down princes from their thrones
and he has raised up those of low condition.

⁵³ He has filled the hungry with good things,
but the rich he has sent away empty-handed.

⁵⁴ He has given help to Israel his servant,
so as to remember to show mercy

⁵⁵ (as he said to our fathers)
to Abraham and his descendants forever."

⁵⁶ Mary stayed with Elizabeth about three months and then returned to her house.

⁵⁷ Now the time had come for Elizabeth to deliver her baby and she gave birth to a son. ⁵⁸ Her neighbors and her relatives heard that the Lord had shown his great mercy to her, and they rejoiced with her.

⁵⁹ Now it happened on the eighth day that they came to circumcise the child. They would have called him "Zechariah," after the name of his father. ⁶⁰ But his mother answered and said, "No. He will be called John." ⁶¹ They said to her, "There is no one among your relatives who is called by this name." ⁶² They made signs to his father as to how he wanted him to be named. ⁶³ His father asked for a writing tablet and wrote, "His name is John." They all were astonished at this. ⁶⁴ Immediately his mouth was opened and his tongue was freed. He spoke and praised God. ⁶⁵ Fear came on all who lived around them. All these matters were spread throughout all the hill country of Judea. ⁶⁶ All who heard them stored them in their hearts, saying, "What then will this child become?" For the hand of the Lord was with him.

⁶⁷ His father Zechariah was filled with the Holy Spirit and prophesied, saying,

⁶⁸ "Praised be the Lord, the God of Israel,
for he has come to help
and he has accomplished redemption for his people.

- ⁶⁹ He has raised up a horn of salvation for us
in the house of his servant David
- ⁷⁰ (as he spoke by the mouth of his holy prophets from long ago),
⁷¹ salvation from our enemies
and from the hand of all who hate us.
- ⁷² He will do this to show mercy to our fathers
and to remember his holy covenant,
- ⁷³ the oath that he swore
to Abraham our father.
- ⁷⁴ He swore to grant to us that we,
having been delivered out of the hand of our enemies,
would serve him without fear
- ⁷⁵ in holiness and righteousness
before him all our days.
- ⁷⁶ Yes, and you, child,
will be called a prophet of the Most High,
for you will go before the face of the Lord
to prepare his paths,
to prepare people for his coming,
- ⁷⁷ to give knowledge of salvation to his people
by the forgiveness of their sins.
- ⁷⁸ This will happen because
of the tender mercy of our God,
because of which the sunrise
from on high will come to help us,
- ⁷⁹ to shine on those who sit in darkness
and in the shadow of death.
He will do this to guide our feet
into the path of peace."

⁸⁰ Now the child grew and became strong in spirit, and he was in the wilderness until the day of his public appearance to Israel.

Luke 1 General Notes

Structure and formatting

Some translations set poetry farther to the right than the rest of the text to show that it is poetry. The ULB does this with the poetry in 1:46-55, 68-79.

Special concepts in this chapter

"He will be called John"

Most people in the ancient Near East would give a child the same name as someone in their family. People were surprised that Elizabeth and Zechariah named their son John, because there was no one else in their family with that name.

Important figures of speech in this chapter

Luke's language is simple and straightforward. He does not use many figures of speech.

Luke 1:1

General Information:

Luke explains why he writes to Theophilus.

of the things that have been accomplished among us

"about those things that have happened among us"
or "about those events that have happened among us"

among us

No one knows for sure who Theophilus was. If he was a Christian, the word "us" here would include him and so be inclusive, and if not, it would be exclusive.

Luke 1:2

were eyewitnesses and servants of the word

An "eyewitness" is a person who saw something happen, and a servant of the word is a person who serves God by telling people God's message. You may need to make it clear how they were servants of the word. Alternate translation: "saw what had happened and served God by telling people his message"

servants of the word

The word "word" is a synecdoche for a message made up of many words. Alternate translation: "servants of the message" or "servants of God's message"

Luke 1:3

accurately investigated

"carefully researched." Luke was careful to find out exactly what happened. He probably talked to the different people who saw what happened to make sure that what he wrote down about these events was correct.

most excellent Theophilus

Luke said this to show honor and respect for Theophilus. This may mean that Theophilus was an important government official. This section should use the style that your culture uses to address people of high status. Some people may prefer to also put this greeting at the beginning and say, "To most excellent Theophilus" or "Dear most excellent Theophilus."

most excellent

"honorable" or "noble"

Theophilus

This name means "friend of God." It may describe this man's character or it may have been his actual name. Most translations have it as a name.

Luke 1:4

General Information:

This page has intentionally been left blank.

Luke 1:5

General Information:

Zechariah and Elizabeth are introduced. Verses 5-7 give background information about them.

Connecting Statement:

The angel prophesies the birth of John.

In the days of Herod king of Judea

The phrase "In the days of" is used to indicate a new event. Alternate translation: "During the time that King Herod ruled over Judea"

there was a certain

"there was a particular" or "there was a." This is a way of introducing a new character in a story. Consider how your language does this.

division

It is understood that this refers to the priests. Alternate translation: "division of priests" or "group of priests"

of Abijah

"who descended from Abijah." Abijah was an ancestor of this group of priests and all of them were descended from Aaron, who was the first Israelite priest.

Luke 1:6

before God

"in God's sight" or "in God's opinion"

all the commandments and statutes of the Lord

"all that the Lord had commanded and required"

Luke 1:7

But

This contrast word shows that what follows here is the opposite of what is expected. People expected that if they did what was right, God would allow them to have children. Although this couple did what was right, they did not have any children.

they were both advanced in their days

This is a euphemism that says that they were very old. Alternate translation: "they had both lived many days" or "they had both lived many years" or "they were both very old"

Luke 1:8

Now it came about

This phrase is used to mark a shift in the story from the background information to the participants.

Zechariah was in God's presence, carrying out the priestly duties

It is implied that Zechariah was in God's temple and that these priestly duties were part of worshiping God.

in the order of his division

"when it was his group's turn" or "when the time came for his group to serve"

Luke 1:9

According to the customary way of choosing which priest would ... burn incense

This sentence gives us information about priestly duties.

the customary way

"the traditional method" or "the usual way"

chosen by lot

A lot was a marked stone that was thrown or rolled on the ground in order to decide something. The priests believed that God guided the lot to show them which priest he wanted them to choose.

to burn incense

The priests were to burn sweet-smelling incense as an offering to God each morning and evening on a special altar inside the temple.

Luke 1:10

The whole crowd of people

"A large number of people" or "Many people"

outside

The courtyard was the enclosed area surrounding the temple. Alternate translation: "outside the temple building" or "in the courtyard outside the temple"

at the hour

"at the set time." It is unclear if this was the morning or evening time for the incense offering.

Luke 1:11

Connecting Statement:

While Zechariah does his duty in the temple, an angel comes from God to give him a message.

Now

This word marks the beginning of the action in the story.

appeared to him

"suddenly came to him" or "was suddenly there with Zechariah." This expresses that the angel was present with Zechariah, and not simply a vision.

Luke 1:12

Zechariah ... was troubled ... fear fell on him

These two phrases mean the same thing, and emphasize how afraid Zechariah was.

When Zechariah saw him

"When Zechariah saw the angel." Zechariah was afraid because the appearance of the angel was frightening. He had not done anything wrong, so he was not afraid that the angel would punish him.

fear fell on him

Fear is described as if it was something that attacked or overpowered Zechariah.

Luke 1:13

Do not be afraid

"Stop being afraid of me" or "You do not need to be afraid of me"

your prayer has been heard

This can be stated in active form. It is implied that God will give Zechariah what he has asked for. Alternate translation: "God has heard your prayer and will give you what you have asked for"

bear you a son

"have a son for you" or "give birth to your son"

Luke 1:14

You will have joy and gladness

The words "joy" and "gladness" mean the same thing and are used to emphasize how great the joy will be. Alternate translation: "you will have great joy" or "you will be very glad"

at his birth

"because of his birth"

Luke 1:15

For he will be great

"This is because he will be great." Zechariah and the "many" will rejoice because John will be "great in the sight of the Lord." The rest of verse 15 tells how God wants John to live.

he will be great in the sight of the Lord

"he will be a very important person for the Lord" or "God will consider him to be very important"

he will be filled with the Holy Spirit

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "the Holy Spirit will empower him" or "the Holy Spirit will guide him" Make sure it does not sound similar to what an evil spirit might do to a person.

from his mother's womb

"even while he is in his mother's womb" or "even before he is born"

Luke 1:16

Many of the descendants of Israel will be turned to the Lord their God

Here "be turned" is a metaphor for a person repenting and worshiping the Lord. This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "He will cause many of the people of Israel to repent and worship the Lord their God"

Luke 1:17

will go before the face of the Lord

Before the Lord comes, he will go and announce to the people that the Lord will come to them.

the face of the Lord

Here "the face of" someone can be an idiom that refers to the that person's presence. It is sometimes omitted in translation. Alternate translation: "the Lord"

in the spirit and power of Elijah

"with the same spirit and power that Elijah had." The word "spirit" either refers to God's Holy Spirit or to Elijah's attitude or way of thinking. Make sure that the word "spirit" does not mean ghost or evil spirit.

turn the hearts of the fathers to the children

"persuade fathers to care about their children again" or "cause fathers to restore their relationships with their children"

turn the hearts

The heart is spoken of as if it were something that could be turned to go in a different direction. This refers to changing someone's attitude toward something.

the disobedient

Here this refers to people who do not obey the Lord.

make ready for the Lord a people prepared for him

What the people will be prepared to do can be stated clearly. Alternate translation: "make ready for the Lord a people who are prepared to believe his message"

Luke 1:18

How can I know this?

"How can I know for sure that what you said will happen?" Here, "know" means to learn by experience, suggesting Zechariah was asking for a sign as proof. Alternate translation: "What can you do to prove to me that this will happen?"

my wife is advanced in her days

This is a euphemism that says that she was very old. See how you translated similar words in [Luke 1:7]

Luke 1:19

I am Gabriel, who stands in the presence of God

This is stated as a rebuke to Zechariah. The presence of Gabriel, coming directly from God, should be enough proof for Zechariah.

who stands

"who serves"

I was sent to speak to you

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "God sent me to speak to you"

Luke 1:20

Behold

"Pay attention, because what I am about to say is both true and important"

silent, unable to speak

These mean the same thing, and are repeated to emphasize the completeness of his silence. Alternate translation: "completely unable to speak" or "not able to speak at all"

not believe my words

"not believe what I said"

at the right time

"at the appointed time"

Luke 1:21

Now

This marks a shift in the story from what happened inside the temple to what happened outside. Alternate translation: "While that was happening" or "While the angel and Zechariah were talking"

Luke 1:22

They realized that he had seen a vision while he was in the temple. He kept on making signs to them and remained silent

These things probably happened at the same time, and Zechariah's signs helped the people understand that he had had a vision. It might be helpful to your audience to change the order to show that. Alternate translation: "He kept on making signs to them and remained silent. So they realized that he had seen a vision while he was in the temple"

a vision

The earlier description indicated that Gabriel actually came to Zechariah in the temple. The people, not knowing that, assumed Zechariah saw a vision.

Luke 1:23

It came about

This phrase moves the story ahead to when Zechariah's service was ended.

he went to his house

Zechariah did not live in Jerusalem, where the temple was located. He traveled to his home town.

Luke 1:24

After these days

The phrase "these days" refers to the time Zechariah was serving in the temple. It is possible to state more clearly what this refers to. Alternate translation: "After Zechariah's time of serving at the temple"

his wife

"Zechariah's wife"

kept herself hidden

"did not leave her house"

Luke 1:25

This is what the Lord has done for me

This phrase refers to the fact that the Lord allowed her to become pregnant.

This is what

This is a positive exclamation. She is very happy with what the Lord has done for her.

looked at me with favor

"to look at" here is an idiom that means "to treat" or "to deal with." Alternate translation: "regarded me kindly" or "had pity on me"

my shame

This refers to the shame she felt when she was not able to have children.

Luke 1:26

In the sixth month

"in the sixth month of Elizabeth's pregnancy." It may be necessary to state this clearly if it would be confused with the sixth month of the year.

the angel Gabriel was sent from God

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "God told the angel Gabriel to go"

Luke 1:27

a virgin engaged to ... Joseph

Mary's parents had agreed that Mary would marry Joseph. Though they had not had sexual relations, Joseph would have thought and spoken of her as his wife.

who was a descendant of David

"he belonged to the same tribe as King David"

the virgin's name was Mary

This introduces Mary as a new character in the story.

Luke 1:28

He came to her

"The angel came to Mary"

Greetings

This was a common greeting. It means: "Rejoice" or "Be glad."

you who are highly favored!

"you who have received great grace!" or "you who have received special kindness!"

The Lord is with you

"with you" here is an idiom that implies support and acceptance. Alternate translation: "The Lord is pleased with you"

Luke 1:29

she was very confused by his words and she wondered what kind of greeting this could be

Mary understood the meaning of the individual words, but she did not understand why the angel said this amazing greeting to her.

Luke 1:30

Do not be afraid, Mary

The angel does not want Mary to be afraid of his appearance, because God sent him with a positive message.

you have found favor with God

The idiom "to find favor" means to be positively received by someone. The sentence can be altered to show God as the actor. Alternate translation: "God has decided to give you his grace" or "God is showing you his kindness"

Luke 1:31

you will conceive in your womb and bear a son ... Jesus

Mary will bear "a son" who will be called "the Son of the Most High." Jesus is therefore a human son born of a human mother, and he is also the Son of God. These terms should be translated very carefully.

Luke 1:32

the Son of the Most High

Mary will bear "a son" who will be called "the Son of the Most High." Jesus is therefore a human son born of a human mother, and he is also the Son of God. These terms should be translated very carefully.

will be called

Possible meanings are 1) "people will call him" or 2) "God will call him"

Son of the Most High

This is an important title for Jesus, the Son of God.

give him the throne of his ancestor David

The throne represents the king's authority to rule. Alternate translation: "give him authority to rule as king as his ancestor David did"

Luke 1:33

there will be no end to his kingdom

The negative phrase "no end" emphasizes that it continues forever. It could also be stated with a positive phrase. Alternate translation: "his kingdom will never end"

Luke 1:34

How will this happen

Though Mary did not understand how it could happen, she did not doubt that it would happen.

I have not known any man

Mary used this polite expression to say that she had not engaged in sexual activity. Alternate translation: "I am a virgin"

Luke 1:35

The Holy Spirit will overshadow you

The process of Mary's conception would begin with the Holy Spirit coming to her.

the power of the Most High

It was God's "power" that would supernaturally cause Mary to become pregnant even while she still remained a virgin. Make sure this does not imply any physical or sexual union—this was a miracle.

will overshadow you

"will cover you like a shadow"

So the holy one to be born will be called the Son of God

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "So the holy one who will be born they will call the Son of God" or "So the baby that will be born will be holy, and people will call him the Son of God"

the holy one

"the holy child" or "the holy baby"

Son of God

This is an important title for Jesus.

Luke 1:36

See, your relative

"Pay attention, because what I am about to say is both true and important: your relative"

your relative Elizabeth

If you need to state a specific relationship, Elizabeth was probably Mary's aunt or great-aunt.

has also conceived a son in her old age

"Elizabeth has also become pregnant with a son even though she is already very old" or "Elizabeth, even though she is old, has also become pregnant and will bear a son." Make sure it does not sound as though both Mary and Elizabeth were old when they conceived.

the sixth month for her

"the sixth month of her pregnancy"

Luke 1:37

For nothing

"Because nothing" or "This shows that nothing"

nothing will be impossible for God

Elizabeth's pregnancy was proof that God was able to do anything—even enable Mary to become pregnant without her sleeping with a man. The double negatives in this statement can be stated with positive terms. Alternate translation: "everything will be possible for God" or "God can do anything"

Luke 1:38

See, I am the female servant

"Here I am, the female servant" or "I am glad to be the female servant." She is responding humbly and willingly.

I am the female servant of the Lord

Choose an expression that shows her humility and obedience to the Lord. She was not boasting about being the Lord's servant.

Let it be for me

"Let this happen to me." Mary was expressing her willingness for the things to happen that the angel had told her were about to happen.

Luke 1:39

Connecting Statement:

Mary goes to visit her relative Elizabeth, who is going to give birth to John.

arose

This idiom means she not only stood up, but also "got ready." Alternate translation: "started out" or "got ready"

the hilly country

"the hilly area" or "the mountainous part of Israel"

Luke 1:40

She went

It is implied that Mary finished her journey before she went in to Zechariah's house. This could be stated clearly. Alternate translation: "When she arrived, she went"

Luke 1:41

Now it happened

The phrase is used to mark a new event in this part of the story.

in her womb

"in Elizabeth's womb"

jumped

moved suddenly

Luke 1:42

cried out with a loud shout and said

The phrases "cried out" and "loud shout" mean the same thing and are used to emphasize how excited Elizabeth was. You may want to combine them into one phrase. Alternate translation: "exclaimed loudly"

Blessed are you among women

The idiom "among women" means "more than any other woman"

the fruit of your womb

Mary's baby is spoken of as if it is the fruit that a plant produces. Alternate translation: "the baby in your womb" or "the baby you will bear"

Luke 1:43

Why has it happened to me that the mother of my Lord should come to me?

Elizabeth is not asking for information. She was showing how surprised and happy she was that the mother of the Lord had come to her. Alternate translation: "How wonderful it is that the mother of my Lord has come to me!"

the mother of my Lord

It can be made clear that Elizabeth was calling Mary "the mother of my Lord" by adding the word "you." Alternate translation: "you, the mother of my Lord"

Luke 1:44

For see

This phrase alerts Mary to pay attention to Elizabeth's surprising statement that follows.

when the sound of your greeting came to my ears

Hearing a sound is spoken of as if the sound came to the ears. Alternate translation: "when I heard the sound of your greeting"

jumped for joy

"moved suddenly with joy" or "turned forcefully because he was so happy"

Luke 1:45

Blessed is she who believed ... that were told her from the Lord

Elizabeth is talking about Mary to Mary. Alternate translation: "Blessed are you who believed ... that were told you from the Lord"

Blessed is she who believed

The passive verb can be translated in active form. Alternate translation: "God will bless her because she believed"

there would be a fulfillment of the things

"the things would actually happen" or "the things would come true"

the things that were told her from the Lord

The word "from" is used here instead of "by" because it was the angel Gabriel whom Mary actually heard speak

Luke 1:46

General Information:

Mary begins a song of praise to the Lord her Savior.

My soul praises

The word "soul" refers to the spiritual part of a person. Mary is saying that her worship comes from deep inside her. Alternate translation: "My inner being praises" or "I praise"

Luke 1:47

my spirit has rejoiced

Both "soul" and "spirit" refer to the spiritual part of a person. Mary is saying that her worship comes from deep inside her. Alternate translation: "my heart has rejoiced" or "I rejoice"

has rejoiced in

"has felt very joyful about" or "was very happy about"

God my Savior

"God, the One who saves me" or "God, who saves me"

Luke 1:48

For he

"This is because he"

looked at

"looked at with concern" or "cared about"

low condition

"poverty." Mary's family was not rich.

For see

This phrase calls attention to the statement that follows.

from now on

"now and in the future"

all generations

"the people in all generations"

Luke 1:49

the Mighty One has

"God, the Powerful One, has"

his name

Here "name" refers to the entire person of God.
Alternate translation: "he"

Luke 1:50

His mercy

"God's mercy"

from generation to generation

"from one generation to the next generation" or
"throughout every generation" or "to people in
every time period"

Luke 1:51

displayed strength with his arm

Here "his arm" is a metonym that stands for God's
power. Alternate translation: "shown that he is very
powerful"

has scattered those ... hearts

"has caused those ... hearts to run away in different
directions"

who were proud about the thoughts of their hearts

Here "hearts" is a metonym for people's inner
beings. Alternate translation: "who were proud in
their thoughts" or "who were proud"

Luke 1:52

He has thrown down princes from their thrones

A throne is a chair that a ruler sits on, and it is a
symbol of his authority. If a prince is brought down
from his throne, it means he no longer has the
authority to reign. Alternate translation: "He has
taken away the authority of princes" or "He has
made rulers stop ruling"

raised up those of low condition

In this word picture, people who are important are
higher than people who are less important.
Alternate translation: "has made humble people
important" or "has given honor to people whom
others have not honored"

of low condition

"in poverty." See how you translated this in Luke
1:48.

Luke 1:53

He has filled the hungry ... the rich he has sent away empty

The contrast between these two opposite actions
should be made clear in the translation if possible.

filled the hungry with good things

Possible meanings are 1) "given the hungry good
food to eat" or 2) "given the needy good things."

Luke 1:54

General Information:

The information in verses 54 and 55 can be
rearranged, as in the UDB, to make the meaning
clearer.

He has given help to

"The Lord has helped"

Israel his servant

If readers confuse this with the man named Israel,
it could be translated as "his servant, the nation of
Israel" or "Israel, his servants."

so as to

"in order to"

to remember

God cannot forget. When God "remembers," it is an
idiom that means God acts upon his earlier
promise.

Luke 1:55

General Information:

The information in verses 54 and 55 can be
rearranged, as in the UDB, to make the meaning
clearer.

as he said to our fathers

"just as he promised our ancestors he would do."
This phrase supplies background information about
God's promise to Abraham. Alternate translation:
"because he promised our ancestors he would be
merciful"

his descendants

"Abraham's descendants"

Luke 1:56

returned to her house

"Mary returned to her (Mary's) house" or "Mary returned to her own house"

Luke 1:57

Now

This word marks the beginning of the next event in the story.

deliver her baby

"give birth to her baby"

Luke 1:58

Her neighbors and her relatives

"Elizabeth's neighbors and relatives"

shown his great mercy to her

"been very kind to her"

Luke 1:59

Now it happened

This phrase is used here to mark a change in the main story. Here Luke starts to tell a new part of the story.

on the eighth day

Here "eighth day" refers to the time after the birth of the baby, counted from the first day, which was the day he was born. Alternate translation: "on the eighth day of the baby's life"

they came to circumcise the child

This was often a ceremony where one person circumcised the baby and friends were there to celebrate with the family. Alternate translation: "they came for the baby's circumcision ceremony"

They would have called him

"They were going to name him" or "They wanted to give him the name"

after the name of his father

"his father's name"

Luke 1:60

General Information:

This page has intentionally been left blank.

Luke 1:61

by this name

"by that name" or "by the same name"

Luke 1:62

They

This refers to the people who were there for the circumcision ceremony.

made signs

"motioned." Either Zechariah was unable to hear, as well as unable to speak, or the people assumed that he could not hear.

to his father

"to the baby's father"

how he wanted him to be named

"what name Zechariah wanted to give the baby"

Luke 1:63

His father asked for a writing tablet

Since he could not speak, it may be helpful to state this differently. Alternate translation: "His father indicated that he wanted them to give him a writing tablet" or "His father showed that he wanted a writing tablets"

a writing tablet

"something on which to write"

astonished

greatly surprised or amazed

Luke 1:64

his mouth was opened ... his tongue was freed

These two phrases are word pictures that together emphasize that Zechariah was suddenly able to speak.

his mouth was opened and his tongue was freed

These phrases can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "God opened his mouth and freed his tongue"

Luke 1:65

Fear came on all who lived around them

"All who lived around Zechariah and Elizabeth were afraid." It may be helpful to state clearly why they were afraid. Alternate translation: "All who lived around them were in awe of God because he had done this to Zechariah"

all who lived around them

The word "all" here is a generalization. Alternate translation: "those who lived around them" or "many who lived in that area"

All these matters were spread throughout all the hill country of Judea

The phrase "these matters were spread" is a metaphor for people talking about them. The passive verb here can also be translated in active

form. Alternate translation: "All these matters were talked about by people throughout all the hill country of Judea" or "People throughout the hill country of Judea talked about all these matters"

Luke 1:66

All who heard them

"All who heard about these matters"

stored them in their hearts

People carefully remembering things so that they can think about them later is spoken of as if they were putting those things safely in their hearts. Alternate translation: "kept them in mind" or "thought carefully about these matters" or "thought a lot about these events"

hearts, saying

"hearts. They asked"

What then will this child become?

"What kind of great person will this baby grow up to be?" It is also possible that this question was meant to be a statement of their surprise at what they had heard about the baby. Alternate translation: "What a great man this child will be!"

the hand of the Lord was with him

The phrase "the hand of the Lord" refers to the Lord's power. Alternate translation: "the Lord's power was with him" or "the Lord was working in him powerfully"

Luke 1:67

Connecting Statement:

Zechariah tells what will happen with his son John.

His father Zechariah was filled with the Holy Spirit and prophesied

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "The Holy Spirit filled his father Zechariah, and Zachariah prophesied"

His father

John's father

prophesied, saying

Consider natural ways of introducing direct quotes in your language. Alternate translation: "prophesied and said" or "prophesied, and this is what he said"

Luke 1:68

the God of Israel

"Israel" here refers to the nation of Israel. The relationship between God and Israel could be stated more directly. Alternate translation: "the God who reigns over Israel" or "the God whom Israel worships"

his people

"God's people"

Luke 1:69

He has raised up a horn of salvation for us in the house of his servant David

The horn of an animal is a symbol of its power to defend itself. To raise up here is to bring into existence or to enable to act. The Messiah is spoken of as if he were a horn with the power to save Israel. Alternate translation: "He has brought to us someone who is in the house of his servant David with the power to save us"

in the house of his servant David

David's "house" here represents his family, specifically, his descendants. Alternate translation: "in the family of his servant David" or "who is a descendant of his servant David"

Luke 1:70

as he spoke

"just as God said"

he spoke by the mouth of his holy prophets from long ago

God speaking by the prophets' mouths represents God causing his prophets to say what he wanted them to say. Alternate translation: "he caused his holy prophets who lived long ago to say"

Luke 1:71

salvation from our enemies

The abstract noun "salvation" can be expressed with the verbs "save" or "rescue." Alternate translation: "who will save us from our enemies"

our enemies ... all who hate us

These two phrases mean basically the same thing and are repeated to emphasize how strongly their enemies are against them.

hand

The hand is a metonym for the power that the person uses the hand to exercise. Alternate translation: "power" or "control"

Luke 1:72

to show mercy to

"to be merciful to" or "to act according to his mercy toward"

remember

Here the word "remember" means to keep a commitment or fulfill something.

Luke 1:73

the oath that he swore

These words refer to "his holy covenant" (Luke 1:72).

Luke 1:74

to grant to us

"to make it possible for us"

that we, having been delivered out of the hand of our enemies, would serve him without fear

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "that after he rescued us from the hand of our enemies we would serve him without fear"

out of the hand of our enemies

Here "hand" refers to the control or power a person. This could be stated clearly. Alternate translation: "from the control of our enemies"

without fear

This refers back to the fear of their enemies. Alternate translation: "without being afraid of our enemies"

Luke 1:75

in holiness and righteousness

This can be restated to remove the abstract nouns "holiness" and "righteousness." Possible meanings are 1) we would serve God in holy and righteous ways. Alternate translation: "doing what is holy and righteous" or 2) we would be holy and righteous. Alternate translation: "being holy and righteous"

before him

This is an idiom which means "in his presence"

Luke 1:76

Yes, and you

Zechariah uses this phrase to begin his direct address to his son. You may have a similar way to direct speech in your language.

you, child, will be called a prophet

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "as for you, child, people will know that you are a prophet"

of the Most High

These words are a euphemism for God. Alternate translation: "who serves the Most High" or "who speaks for God Most High"

will go before the face of the Lord

Before the Lord comes, he will go and announce to the people that the Lord will come to them. See how you translated this in Luke 1:17.

the face of the Lord

"the face of" someone can be an idiom that refers to the that person's presence. It is sometimes omitted in translation. Alternate translation: "the Lord" See how you translated this in [Luke 1:17]

to prepare his paths

This is a metaphor that means that John will prepare the people to listen to and believe the Lord's message.

Luke 1:77

to give knowledge of salvation to his people by the forgiveness of their sins

The phrase "give knowledge" is a metaphor for teaching. The abstract nouns "salvation" and "forgiveness" can be expressed with the verbs "save" and "forgive." Alternate translation: "to teach his people salvation through the forgiveness of their sins" or "to teach his people how God saves people by forgiving their sins"

Luke 1:78

because of the tender mercy of our God

It might be helpful to state that God's mercy helps people. Alternate translation: "because God is compassionate and merciful to us"

the sunrise from on high

Light is often a metaphor for truth. Here, the Savior giving spiritual truth to people is spoken of as if he were a sunrise that shines light on the earth. Alternate translation: "the Savior, who is like a sunrise, will come from on high"

from on high

"from heaven"

Luke 1:79

to shine

Light is often a metaphor for truth. Here, the spiritual truth that the Savior will provide is spoken of as if it is a sunrise that lights up the earth

shine on

"give knowledge to" or "give spiritual light to"

those who sit in darkness and in the shadow of death

Darkness is here a metaphor for the absence of spiritual truth. Here, people who lack spiritual truth are spoken of as if they are sitting in darkness. Also "shadow of death" represents the threat of death. Alternate translation: "those who do not know the truth and are in spiritual darkness and fear dying"

guide our feet into the path of peace

Here "guide" is a metaphor for teaching, and "path of peace" is a metaphor for living at peace with God. The phrase "our feet" is a synecdoche that represents the whole person. Alternate translation: "teach us how to live at peace with God"

Luke 1:80

General Information:

This tells briefly about John's growing years.

Now

This word is used here to mark a change in the main story. Luke quickly moves from the birth of John to the beginning of his ministry as an adult.

became strong in spirit

"became spiritually mature" or "strengthened his relationship with God"

was in the wilderness

"lived in the wilderness." Luke does not say at what age John began to live in the wilderness.

until

This does not necessarily mark a stopping point. John continued to live out in the desert even after he started preaching publicly.

the day of his public appearance

"when he began to preach in public"

the day

This is used here in the general sense of "the time" or "the occasion."

Chapter 2

¹ Now in those days, it came about that Caesar Augustus sent out a decree ordering that a census be taken of all the people living in the world. ² This was the first census made while Quirinius was governor of Syria. ³ So everyone went to his own city to be registered for the census. ⁴ Joseph also went up from Galilee, from the city of Nazareth, to Judea, to the city of David, which is called Bethlehem, because he was of the house and family line of David. ⁵ He went there to register along with Mary, who was engaged to him and was pregnant. ⁶ Now it came about that while they were there, the time came for her to deliver her baby. ⁷ She gave birth to a son, her firstborn child, and she wrapped him in long strips of cloth and laid him in a manger, because there was no room for them in the inn.

⁸ There were shepherds in that region who were staying in the fields, guarding their flock at night. ⁹ An angel of the Lord appeared to them, and the glory of the Lord shone around them, and they were filled with great fear. ¹⁰ Then the angel said to them, "Do not be afraid, because I bring you good news that will bring great joy to all the people. ¹¹ Today a Savior was born for you in the city of David! He is Christ the Lord! ¹² This is the sign that will be given to you: You will find a baby wrapped in strips of cloth and lying in a manger." ¹³ Suddenly there was together with the angel a great multitude from heaven, praising God and saying,

¹⁴ "Glory to God in the highest,

and may there be peace on earth
among people with whom he is pleased." [1]

¹⁵ It came about that when the angels had gone away from them into heaven, the shepherds said to each other, "Let us now go to Bethlehem and see this thing that has happened, which the Lord has made known to us." ¹⁶ They hurried there and found Mary, Joseph, and the baby, who was lying in a manger. ¹⁷ After they had seen him, they made known what had been said to them about this child. ¹⁸ All who heard it were amazed at what was spoken to them by the shepherds. ¹⁹ But Mary kept thinking about all the things she had heard, treasuring them in her heart. ²⁰ The shepherds returned, glorifying and praising God for everything that they had heard and seen, just as it had been spoken to them.

²¹ When it was the end of the eighth day, when he was circumcised, he was named Jesus, the name he had been given by the angel before he was conceived in the womb.

²² When the required number of days for their purification had passed, according to the law of Moses, they brought him up to the temple in Jerusalem to present him to the Lord. ²³ As it is written in the law of the Lord, "Every male who opens the womb will be set apart to the Lord." ²⁴ So they offered a sacrifice according to what was said in the law of the Lord, "a pair of doves or two young pigeons." ²⁵ Behold, there was a man in Jerusalem whose name was Simeon, and this man was righteous and devout. He was waiting for the consolation of Israel, and the Holy Spirit was upon him. ²⁶ It had been revealed to him by the Holy Spirit that he would not see death before he had seen the Lord's Christ. ²⁷ Led by the Spirit, Simeon came into the temple. When the parents brought in the infant Jesus, to do for him according to the custom of the law, ²⁸ he took him into his arms and praised God, and he said,

²⁹ "Now let your servant depart in peace, Lord,

according to your word.

³⁰ For my eyes have seen your salvation,

³¹ which you have prepared in the presence of all peoples:

³² A light for revelation to the Gentiles
and glory to your people Israel."

³³ His father and mother [2] were amazed at what was said about him. ³⁴ Simeon blessed them and said to Mary his mother, "Behold, this child is appointed for the downfall and rising up of many people in Israel

and for a sign that is rejected—³⁵ and a sword will pierce your own soul—so that the thoughts of many hearts may be revealed." ³⁶ A prophetess named Anna was there. She was the daughter of Phanuel from the tribe of Asher. She was advanced in her days. She had lived with her husband for seven years after her virginity, ³⁷ and was a widow for eighty-four years. She never left the temple but was serving with fastings and prayers, night and day. ³⁸ At that very hour she came near to them and began giving thanks to God, and she spoke about the child to everyone who had been waiting for the redemption of Jerusalem. ³⁹ When they had finished everything they were required to do according to the law of the Lord, they returned to Galilee, to their own town of Nazareth.

⁴⁰ The child grew and became strong; he was full of wisdom, and the grace of God was upon him.

⁴¹ His parents went every year to Jerusalem for the Festival of the Passover. ⁴² When he was twelve years old, they again went up at the customary time for the festival. ⁴³ After they had stayed the full number of days for the feast, they began to return home. But the boy Jesus stayed behind in Jerusalem and his parents did not know it. ⁴⁴ They assumed that he was with the group that was traveling with them, so they traveled a day's journey. Then they started to search carefully for him among their relatives and friends. ⁴⁵ When they did not find him, they returned to Jerusalem and started to search carefully for him there. ⁴⁶ It came about that after three days they found him in the temple, sitting in the middle of the teachers, listening to them and asking them questions. ⁴⁷ All who heard him were amazed at his understanding and his answers. ⁴⁸ When they saw him, they were astonished. His mother said to him, "Son, why have you treated us this way? Look, your father and I have been anxiously searching for you." ⁴⁹ He said to them, "Why were you searching for me? Did you not know that I had to be about my Father's business?" ⁵⁰ But they did not understand what he meant by those words. ⁵¹ Then he went back home with them to Nazareth and was obedient to them. His mother treasured all these things in her heart.

⁵² But Jesus continued to grow in wisdom and stature, and increased in favor with God and people.

Footnotes

2:14 ^[1]Some ancient Greek copies have different spellings that suggest two possible meanings of the last phrase of verse 14, the second being preferred. The suggestions are:

2:33 ^[2]Some copies of the ancient Greek text add to the text the name of his father,

2:49 ^[3]Some scholars translate "about my Father's business" as

Luke 2 General Notes

Structure and formatting

Some translations set poetry farther to the right than the rest of the text to show that it is poetry. The ULB does this with the poetry in 2:14, 29-32.

Luke 2:1

General Information:

This gives background to show why Mary and Joseph have to move at the time of Jesus's birth.

Now

This word marks the beginning of a new part of the story.

it came about that

This phrase is used to show that this is the beginning of an account. If your language has a way of showing the start of an account, you may use that. Some versions do not include this phrase.

Caesar Augustus

"King Augustus" or "Emperor Augustus." Augustus was the first emperor of the Roman Empire.

sent out a decree ordering

This command was probably carried by messengers throughout the empire. Alternate translation: "sent messengers with a decree ordering"

that a census be taken of all the people living in the world

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "that they register all the people living in the world" or "that they count all the people in the world and write down their names"

the world

Here the word "world" represents only the part of the world that Caesar August ruled. Alternate translation: "the Empire" or "the Roman world"

Luke 2:2

Quirinius

Quirinius was appointed to be the governor of Syria.

Luke 2:3

everyone went

"everyone started off" or "everyone was going"

his own city

This refers to the cities where people's ancestors lived. People may have lived in a different city. Alternate translation: "the city in which his ancestors lived"

to be registered for the census

"to have his name written in the register" or "to be included in the official count"

Luke 2:4

General Information:

The UDB rearranges verses 4 and 5 into a verse bridge in order to make it easier to shorten the sentences.

Joseph also

This introduces Joseph as a new participant in the story.

to the city of David, which is called Bethlehem

The phrase "the city of David" was a name for Bethlehem that tells why Bethlehem was important. Although it was a small town, King David was born there, and there was a prophecy that the Messiah would be born there. Alternate translation: "to Bethlehem, the city of King David" or "to Bethlehem, the town where King David was born"

because he was of the house and family line of David

"because Joseph was a descendant of David"

Luke 2:5

to register

This means to report to the officials there so they could include him in the count. Use a term for an official government count if possible.

along with Mary

Mary traveled with Joseph from Nazareth. It is likely that women were also taxed, so Mary would have needed to travel and be registered as well.

who was engaged to him

"his fiancée" or "who was promised to him." An engaged couple was considered legally married, but there would not have been physical intimacy between them.

Luke 2:6

General Information:

The UDB rearranges verses 6 and 7 into a verse bridge in order to keep together the details about the place they stayed.

Now it came about

This phrase marks the beginning of the next event in the story.

while they were there

"while Mary and Joseph were in Bethlehem"

the time came for her to deliver her baby

"it was time to give birth to her baby"

Luke 2:7

wrapped him in long strips of cloth

In some cultures mothers comfort their babies by wrapping them tightly in cloth or a blanket. Alternate translation: "wrapped cloths firmly around him" or "wrapped him tightly in a blanket"

laid him in a manger

This was some kind of box or frame that people put hay or other food in for animals to eat. It was most likely clean and may have had something soft and dry like hay in it as a cushion for the baby. Animals were often kept near the home to keep them secure and to feed them easily. Mary and Joseph stayed in a room that was used for animals.

there was no room for them in the inn

"there was no space for them to stay in the guest room." This was probably because so many people went to Bethlehem to register. Luke adds this as background information.

Luke 2:8

General Information:

This page has intentionally been left blank.

Luke 2:9

An angel of the Lord

"An angel from the Lord" or "An angel who served the Lord"

appeared to them

"came to the shepherds"

the glory of the Lord

The source of the bright light was the glory of the Lord, which appeared at the same time as the angel.

Luke 2:10

Do not be afraid

"Stop being afraid"

that will bring great joy to all the people

"that will make all the people very happy"

all the people

Some understand this to refer to the Jewish people. Others understand it to refer to all people.

Luke 2:11

the city of David

This refers to Bethlehem.

Luke 2:12

This is the sign that will be given to you

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "God will give you this sign" or "You will see this sign from God"

the sign

"the proof." This could either be a sign to prove that what the angel was saying was true, or it could be a sign that would help the shepherds recognize the baby.

wrapped in strips of cloth

This was the normal way that mothers protected and cared for their babies in that culture. See how you translated this in [Luke 2:7]

lying in a manger

This was some kind of box or frame that people put hay or other food in for animals to eat. See how you translated this in Luke 2:7.

Luke 2:13

a great multitude from heaven

These words could refer to a literal army of angels, or it could be a metaphor for an organized group of angels. Alternate translation: "a large group of angels from heaven"

praising God

"giving praise to God"

Luke 2:14

Glory to God in the highest

Possible meanings are 1) "Give honor to God in the highest place" or 2) "Give the highest honor to God."

may there be peace on earth among people with whom he is pleased

"may those people on earth with whom God is pleased have peace"

Luke 2:15

It came about

This phrase is used to mark a shift in the story to what the shepherds did after the angels left.

from them

"from the shepherds"

to each other

"to one another"

Let us ... to us

Since the shepherds were speaking to one another, languages that have inclusive forms for "we" and "us" should use the inclusive form here.

Let us

"We should"

this thing that has happened

This refers to the birth of the baby, and not to the appearance of the angels.

Luke 2:16

lying in a manger

A manger is a box or frame that people put hay or other food in for animals to eat. See how you translated this in Luke 2:7.

Luke 2:17

what had been said to them

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "what the angels had told the shepherds"

this child

"the baby"

Luke 2:18

what was spoken to them by the shepherds

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "what the shepherds told them"

Luke 2:19

treasuring them in her heart

A person who thinks is something is very valuable or precious is "treasuring" it. Mary considered the things she was told about her son to be very precious. Alternate translation: "carefully remembering them" or "joyfully remembering them"

Luke 2:20

shepherds returned

"shepherds went back to the sheep"

glorifying and praising God

These are very similar and emphasize how excited they were about what God had done. Alternate translation: "talking about and praising God's greatness"

Luke 2:21

General Information:

The laws God gave the Jewish believers told them when to circumcise a boy baby and what sacrifice the parents had to bring.

When it was the end of the eighth day

This phrase shows the passing of time before this new event.

the end of the eighth day

"the end of the eighth day of his life." The day he was born was counted as the first day.

he was named

Joseph and Mary gave him his name.

the name he had been given by the angel

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "the name the angel had called him"

Luke 2:22

When the required number ... had passed

This shows the passing of time before this new event.

the required number of days

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "the number of days that God required"

for their purification

"for them to become ceremonially clean." You can also state God's role. Alternate translation: "for God to consider them clean again"

they brought him up to the temple

"Mary and Joseph brought the baby up to the temple"

to present him to the Lord

"to bring him to the Lord" or "to bring him into the Lord's presence." This was a ceremony acknowledging God's claim on the firstborn children who were male.

Luke 2:23

As it is written

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "As Moses wrote" or "They did this because Moses wrote"

Every male who opens the womb

This is an idiom meaning the first male born into a family. This referred to both animals and people. Alternate translation: "The first male that a mother gives birth to" or "Every firstborn male"

Luke 2:24

what was said in the law of the Lord

"that which the law of the Lord also says." This is a different place in the law. It refers to all males, whether firstborn or not.

Luke 2:25

Behold

The word "behold" alerts us to a new person in the story. Your language may have a way of doing this.

was righteous and devout

These abstract terms can be expressed as actions. Alternate translation: "did what was right and feared God" or "obeyed God's laws and feared God"

consolation of Israel

The word "Israel" is a metonym for the people of Israel. To "console" someone is to give them comfort, or "consolation." The words "consolation of Israel" are a metonym for the Christ or Messiah who would comfort or bring consolation to the people of Israel. Alternate translation: "the one who would comfort the people of Israel"

the Holy Spirit was upon him

"the Holy Spirit was with him." God was with him in a special way and gave him wisdom and direction in his life.

Luke 2:26

It had been revealed to him by the Holy Spirit

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "The Holy Spirit had shown him" or "The Holy Spirit had told him"

he would not see death before he had seen the Lord's Christ

"he would see the Lord's Messiah before he died"

Luke 2:27

Led by the Spirit

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "As the Holy Spirit directed him"

came

Some languages may say "went."

into the temple

"into the temple courtyard." Only priests could enter the temple building.

the parents

"Jesus's parents"

the custom of the law

"the custom of the law of God"

Luke 2:28

he took him into his arms

"Simeon took the infant Jesus into his arms" or "Simeon held Jesus in his arms"

Luke 2:29

Now let your servant depart in peace

"I am your servant; let me depart in peace." Simeon was referring to himself.

depart

This is a euphemism meaning "die"

according to your word

"Word" here is a metonym for "promise." Alternate translation: "as you have promised"

Luke 2:30

my eyes have seen

This expression means, "I have personally seen" or "I, myself, have seen"

your salvation

This expression refers to the person who would bring salvation—the infant Jesus—whom Simeon was holding. Alternate translation: "the savior whom you sent" or "the one whom you sent to save"

Luke 2:31

which you

Depending on how you translate the previous phrase, this may need to be changed to "whom you."

have prepared

"have planned" or "caused to happen"

Luke 2:32

A light for revelation to the Gentiles

This metaphor means that the child will help people to understand God's will. The Gentiles understanding God's will is spoken of as if they were people using physical light to see a solid object. You may need to make explicit what it is that

the Gentiles will see. Alternate translation: "This child will enable the Gentiles to understand God's will as light allows people to see clearly"

for revelation

It may be necessary to state what is to be revealed. Alternate translation: "that will reveal God's truth"

glory to your people Israel

"he will be the reason that glory will come to your people Israel"

Luke 2:33

what was said about him

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "the things that Simeon said about him"

Luke 2:34

said to Mary his mother

"said to the child's mother, Mary." Make sure it does not sound like Mary is the mother of Simeon.

Behold

Simeon used this expression to tell Mary that what he is about to say is extremely important to her.

this child is appointed for the downfall and rising up of many people in Israel

The words "downfall" and "rising up" express turning away from God and drawing closer to God. Alternate translation: "this child will cause many people in Israel to fall away from God or to rise closer to God"

Luke 2:35

a sword will pierce your own soul

This metaphor describes the deep sadness that Mary would feel. Alternate translation: "your sadness will be painful as though a sword pierced your soul"

the thoughts of many hearts may be revealed

Here "hearts" is a metonym for people's inner beings. This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "he may reveal the thoughts of many people" or "he may reveal what many people secretly think"

Luke 2:36

A prophetess named Anna was there

This introduces a new participant into the story.

Phanuel

This is a man's name.

She was advanced in her days

This is a euphemism that says that she was very old. See how you translated similar words in [Luk 2:7]

seven years
"7 years"

after her virginity
"after she married him"

Luke 2:37

a widow for eighty-four years
Possible meanings are 1) she had been a widow for 84 years or 2) she was a widow and was now 84 years old.

never left the temple
This is probably an exaggeration meaning that she spent so much time in the temple that it seemed as though she never left it. Alternate translation: "was always at the temple" or "was often at the temple"

with fastings and prayers
"by abstaining from food on many occasions and by offering many prayers"

Luke 2:38

came near to them
"approached them" or "went to Mary and Joseph"

the redemption of Jerusalem
Here the word "redemption" is used to refer to the person who would do it. Alternate translation: "the one who would redeem Jerusalem" or "the person who would bring God's blessings and favor back to Jerusalem"

Luke 2:39

Connecting Statement:
Mary, Joseph, and Jesus leave the town of Bethlehem and return to the city of Nazareth for his childhood.

they were required to do according to the law of the Lord
This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "that the law of the Lord required them to do"

their own town of Nazareth
This phrase means they lived in Nazareth. Make sure it does not sound like they owned the town. Alternate translation: "the town of Nazareth, where they lived"

Luke 2:40

full of wisdom
"becoming wiser" or "learning what was wise"

the grace of God was upon him
"God blessed him" or "God was with him in a special way"

Luke 2:41

His parents went ... Festival of the Passover
This is background information.

His parents
"Jesus's parents"

Luke 2:42

they again went up
Jerusalem was higher than almost any other place in Israel, so it was normal for Israelites to speak of going up to Jerusalem.

at the customary time
"at the normal time" or "as they did every year"

the festival
The Festival of the Passover, which involved eating a ceremonial meal.

Luke 2:43

After they had stayed the full number of days for the feast
"When the entire time for celebrating the feast was over" or "After celebrating the feast for the required number of days"

Luke 2:44

They assumed
"They thought"

they traveled a day's journey
"they traveled one day" or "they went as far as people walk in one day"

Luke 2:45

General Information:
This page has intentionally been left blank.

Luke 2:46

It came about that
This phrase is used here to mark an important event in the story. If your language has a way for doing this, you could consider using it here.

in the temple
This refers to the courtyard around the temple. Only the priests were allowed in the temple. Alternate translation: "in the temple courtyard" or "at the temple"

in the middle of
This does not mean the exact center. Rather, it means "among" or "together with" or "surrounded by."

the teachers

"the religious teachers" or "those who taught people about God"

Luke 2:47

All who heard him were amazed

They could not understand how a twelve-year-old boy with no religious education could answer so well.

at his understanding

"at how much he understood" or "that he understood so much about God"

his answers

"at how well he answered them" or "that he answered their questions so well"

Luke 2:48

When they saw him

"When Mary and Joseph found Jesus"

why have you treated us this way?

This was an indirect rebuke because he had not gone with them on the way back home. This caused them to worry about him. Alternate translation: "you should not have done this to us!"

Look

This word is often used to show the beginning of a new or important event. It also can be used to show where the action begins. If your language has a phrase that is used in this way, consider whether it would be natural to use it here.

Luke 2:49

Why were you searching for me?

Jesus uses two questions to mildly rebuke his parents, and to begin to tell them that he had a purpose from his heavenly Father that they did not understand. Alternate translation: "You did not need to be concerned about me."

Did you not know ... business?

Jesus uses this second question to try to say that his parents should have known about the purpose for which his Father sent him. Alternate translation: "You should have known ... business."

about my Father's business

Possible meanings are 1) Jesus meant these words literally, to indicate that he was doing the work that his Father had given him, or 2) these words are an idiom that indicate where Jesus was, "in my Father's house." Since the next verse says that his parents did not understand what he was telling them, it would be best not to explain it more.

my Father's business

At age 12, Jesus, the Son of God, understood that God was his real Father

Luke 2:50

General Information:

This page has intentionally been left blank.

Luke 2:51

he went back home with them

"Jesus went back home with Mary and Joseph"

was obedient to them

"obeyed them" or "was always obeying them"

treasured all these things in her heart

Here "heart" is a metonym for a person's mind or inner being. Alternate translation: "carefully remembered all these things"

Luke 2:52

grow in wisdom and stature

"become wiser and stronger." These refer to mental and physical growth.

increased in favor with God and people

This refers to spiritual and social growth. These could be stated separately. Alternate translation: "God blessed him more and more, and people liked him more and more"

Chapter 3

¹ In the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius Caesar—while Pontius Pilate was governor of Judea, Herod was tetrarch of Galilee, his brother Philip was tetrarch of the region of Iturea and Trachonitis, and Lysanias was tetrarch of Abilene, ² during the high priesthood of Annas and Caiaphas—the word of God came to John son of Zechariah in the wilderness. ³ He went into all the region around the Jordan, preaching a baptism of repentance for the forgiveness of sins. ⁴ As it is written in the book of the words of Isaiah the prophet,

"A voice of one crying out in the wilderness,
'Make ready the way of the Lord,
make his paths straight.

⁵ Every valley will be filled,
and every mountain and hill will be made low,
and the crooked roads will be made straight,
and the uneven places will be built into roads,

⁶ and all flesh will see the salvation of God."

⁷ So John said to the crowds who were coming out to be baptized by him, "You offspring of vipers! Who warned you to run away from the wrath that is coming? ⁸ Therefore, produce fruits that are worthy of repentance, and do not begin to say within yourselves, 'We have Abraham for our father,' for I tell you that God is able to raise up children for Abraham from these stones. ⁹ Even now the ax is set against the root of the trees. So every tree that does not produce good fruit is chopped down and thrown into the fire."

¹⁰ Then the crowds kept asking him, saying, "What then are we to do?"

¹¹ He answered and said to them, "If someone has two tunics, he should share it with a person who has none, and the one having food should do the same."

¹² Tax collectors also came to be baptized, and they said to him, "Teacher, what must we do?"

¹³ He said to them, "Do not collect more money than you have been ordered to collect."

¹⁴ Some soldiers also asked him, saying, "What about us? What must we do?"

He said to them, "Do not take money from anyone by force, and do not accuse anyone falsely. Be content with your wages."

¹⁵ Now as the people were eagerly expecting the Christ to come, everyone was wondering in their hearts concerning John, whether he might be the Christ. ¹⁶ John answered by saying to them all, "As for me, I baptize you with water, but someone is coming who is more powerful than I, and I am not worthy even to untie the strap of his sandals. He will baptize you with the Holy Spirit and with fire. ¹⁷ His winnowing fork is in his hand to thoroughly clear off his threshing floor and to gather the wheat into his storehouse. But he will burn up the chaff with fire that can never be put out."

¹⁸ With many other exhortations also, John was announcing the good news to the people. ¹⁹ When Herod the tetrarch had been reproved for marrying his brother's wife Herodias, and for all the other evil things that Herod had done, ²⁰ he added this to them all, that he locked John up in prison.

²¹ Now it came about, when all the people were baptized, Jesus also was baptized, and while he was praying, the heavens opened, ²² and the Holy Spirit in bodily form came down on him like a dove, and a voice came from heaven, "You are my beloved Son. I am pleased with you."

²³ When Jesus began his ministry, he was about thirty years of age. He was the son (as it was assumed) of Joseph, the son of Heli, ²⁴ the son of Matthat, the son of Levi, the son of Melchi, the son of Jannai, the son of Joseph.

²⁵ Joseph was the son of Mattathias, the son of Amos, the son of Nahum, the son of Esli, the son of Naggai, ²⁶ the son of Maath, the son of Mattathias, the son of Semein, the son of Josech, the son of Joda.

²⁷ Joda was the son of Joanan, the son of Rhesa, the son of Zerubbabel, the son of Salathiel, the son of Neri, ²⁸ the son of Melchi, the son of Addi, the son of Cosam, the son of Elmadam, the son of Er,

²⁹ the son of Joshua, the son of Eliezer, the son of Jorim, the son of Matthat, the son of Levi. ³⁰ Levi was the son of Simeon, the son of Judah, the son of Joseph, the son of Jonam, the son of Eliakim,

³¹ the son of Melea, the son of Menna, the son of Mattatha, the son of Nathan, the son of David, ³² the son of Jesse, the son of Obed, the son of Boaz, the son of Salmon, the son of Nahshon.

³³ Nahshon was the son of Amminadab, the son of Admin, the son of Arni, the son of Hezron, the son of Perez, the son of Judah, ³⁴ the son of Jacob, the son of Isaac, the son of Abraham, the son of Terah, the son of Nahor,

³⁵ the son of Serug, the son of Reu, the son of Peleg, the son of Eber, the son of Shelah. ³⁶ Shelah was the son of Cainan, the son of Arphaxad, the son of Shem, the son of Noah, the son of Lamech,

³⁷ the son of Methuselah, the son of Enoch, the son of Jared, the son of Mahalalel, the son of Cainan, ³⁸ the son of Enos, the son of Seth, the son of Adam, the son of God.

Luke 3 General Notes

Structure and formatting

Some translations set poetry farther to the right than the rest of the text to show that it is poetry. The ULB does this with the poetry in 3:4-6, which is from the Old Testament.

Special concepts in this chapter

Justice

John's instructions to the soldiers and tax collectors in this chapter are not complicated. They are things that should have been obvious to them. He instructed them to live justly. (See: justice and [Luke 3:12-15](#))

Genealogy

A genealogy is a list which records a person's ancestors or descendants. Such lists were very important in determining who had the right to be king, because the king's authority was usually passed down or inherited from his father. It was also common for other important people to have a recorded genealogy.

Important figures of speech in this chapter

Metaphor

Prophecy often involves the use of metaphors to express its meaning. Spiritual discernment is needed for proper interpretation of the prophecy. The prophecy of Isaiah is an extended metaphor describing the ministry of John the Baptist

Other possible translation difficulties in this chapter

"(Herod) had John locked up in prison"

This event can cause confusion because the author says John was imprisoned and then says he was baptizing Jesus. The author probably uses this phrase in anticipation of Herod's imprisonment of John. This would mean that this statement is still in the future at the time of the narrative.

Luke 3:1

General Information:

Verses 1-3 give background information to tell what is happening when Jesus's cousin John begins his ministry.

Connecting Statement:

As the prophet Isaiah had foretold, John begins to preach good news to the people.

Philip ... Lysanias

These are the names of men.

Iturea and Trachonitis ... Abilene

These are names of territories.

Luke 3:2

during the high priesthood of Annas and Caiaphas

"while Annas and Caiaphas were serving together as the high priest." Annas was the high priest, and the Jews continued to recognize him as such even after the Romans appointed his son-in-law, Caiaphas, to replace him as high priest.

the word of God came

The writer speaks of God's message as though it were a person who moved toward those who heard it. Alternate translation: "God spoke his message"

Luke 3:3

preaching a baptism of repentance

The terms "baptism" and "repentance" could be stated as actions. Alternate translation: "and he preached that people should be baptized to show that they were repenting"

for the forgiveness of sins

They would repent so that God would forgive their sins. The term "forgiveness" can be stated as an action. Alternate translation: "so that their sins would be forgiven" or "so that God would forgive their sins"

Luke 3:4

General Information:

The author, Luke, quotes a passage from Isaiah the prophet concerning John the Baptist.

As it is written in the book of the words of Isaiah the prophet,

These words introduce a quotation from the prophet Isaiah. They can be stated in active form, and the missing words can be supplied. Alternate translation: "This happened as Isaiah the prophet had written in the book that contains his words:" or "John fulfilled the message that the prophet Isaiah had written in his book:"

A voice of one crying out in the wilderness

This can be expressed as a sentence. Alternate translation: "The voice of one crying out in the wilderness is heard" or "They hear the sound of someone crying out in the wilderness"

Make ready the way of the Lord, make his paths straight

The second command explains or adds more detail to the first.

Make ready the way of the Lord

"Get the road ready for the Lord." Doing this represents preparing to hear the Lord's message when he comes. Alternate translation: "Prepare yourselves for the Lord to come" or "Be ready for the Lord when he comes"

the way

"the path" or "the road"

Luke 3:5

Every valley will be filled ... every mountain and hill will be made low

When people prepare the road for an important person who is coming, they cut down the high places and fill in the low places so that the road will be level. This is part of the metaphor started in the previous verse.

Every valley will be filled

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "They will fill in every low place in the road"

every mountain and hill will be made low

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "they will level every mountain and hill" or "they will remove every high place in the road"

Luke 3:6

see the salvation of God

This can be stated as an action. Alternate translation: "learn how God saves people from sin"

Luke 3:7

to be baptized by him

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "for John to baptize them"

You offspring of vipers

This is a metaphor. Here "offspring of" means "having the characteristic of." Vipers are poisonous snakes that are dangerous and represent evil. Alternate translation: "You evil poisonous snakes" or "You are evil, like poisonous snakes"

Who warned you ... coming?

He was not really expecting them to answer. John was rebuking the people because they were asking him to baptize them so that God would not punish them, but they did not want to stop sinning. Alternate translation: "You cannot flee from God's wrath like this!" or "You cannot escape from God's wrath just by being baptized!"

from the wrath that is coming

The word "wrath" is used here to refer to God's punishment because his wrath precedes it. Alternate translation: "from the punishment that God is sending" or "from God's wrath on which he is about to act"

Luke 3:8

produce fruits that are worthy of repentance

In this metaphor, a person's behavior is compared to fruit. Just as a plant is expected to produce fruit

that is appropriate for that kind of plant, a person who says that he has repented is expected to live righteously. Alternate translation: "produce the kind of fruit that shows that you have repented" or "do the good things that show that you have turned away from your sin"

to say within yourselves

"saying to yourselves" or "thinking"

We have Abraham for our father

"Abraham is our ancestor" or "We are Abraham's descendants." If it is unclear why they would say this, you may also add the implied information: "so God will not punish us."

raise up children for Abraham

"create children for Abraham"

from these stones

John was probably referring to the actual stones along the Jordan River.

Luke 3:9

the ax is set against the root of the trees

The ax that is in position so it can cut the roots of a tree is a metaphor for the punishment that is about to begin. It can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "God is like the man who has placed his ax against the root of the trees"

every tree ... is chopped down and thrown into the fire

"fire" here is a metaphor for punishment. This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "he chops down every tree ... and throws it into the fire"

Luke 3:10

asking him, saying

"asking him and said" or "asking John"

Luke 3:11

Connecting Statement:

John begins to respond to questions that people in the crowd ask him.

answered and said to them

"answered them, saying" or "answered them" or "said"

do the same

This refers back to giving to someone what he needs. Alternate translation: "give food to someone who does not have any" or "share extra food just as you shared the extra tunic"

Luke 3:12

to be baptized

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "for John to baptize them"

Luke 3:13

Do not collect more money

"Do not ask for more money" or "Do not demand more money." Tax collectors had been collecting more money than they should have been collecting. John tells them to stop doing that.

than you have been ordered to collect

This is passive to show that the tax collector's authority comes from Rome. Alternate translation: "than what the Romans have authorized you to take"

Luke 3:14

What about us? What must we do?

"How about us soldiers, what must we do?" John is not included in the words "us" and "we." The soldiers have implied that John had told the crowd and the tax collector what they must do and want to know what they as soldiers are to do.

do not accuse anyone falsely

It seems that the soldiers were making false charges against people in order to get money. This can be stated clearly. Alternate translation: "in the same way, do not accuse anyone falsely in order to get money from them" or "do not say that an innocent person has done something illegal"

Be content with your wages

"Be satisfied with your pay"

Luke 3:15

as the people

"because the people." This refers to the same people who came to John.

everyone was wondering in their hearts concerning John, whether he might be the Christ.

"everyone was unsure what to think about John; they asked themselves, 'Could he be the Christ?'" or "no one was sure what to think about John because they were wondering whether he might be the Christ."

Luke 3:16

John answered by saying to them all

John's answer about a greater person coming clearly implies that John is not the Christ. It may be helpful to state this clearly for your audience. Alternate translation: "John clarified that he was not the Christ by saying to them all"

I baptize you with water

"I baptize using water" or "I baptize by means of water"

not worthy even to untie the strap of his sandals

"not important enough even to loosen the straps of his sandals." Untying the straps of sandals was a duty of a slave. John was saying that the one who would come is so great that John was not even worthy enough to be his slave.

He will baptize you with the Holy Spirit and with fire

This metaphor compares literal baptism that brings a person into contact with water to a spiritual baptism that brings them into contact with the Holy Spirit and with fire.

fire

Here the word "fire" may refer to 1) judgment or 2) purification. It is preferred to leave it as "fire"

Luke 3:17

His winnowing fork is in his hand

"He is holding a winnowing fork because he is ready." John speaks of the Christ coming to judge people as if he were a farmer who is ready to separate wheat grain from chaff. Alternate translation: "He is ready to judge people like a farmer who is ready"

winnowing fork

This is a tool for tossing wheat into the air to separate the wheat grain from the chaff. The heavier grain falls back down and the unwanted chaff is blown away by the wind. It is similar to a pitchfork.

to thoroughly clear off his threshing floor

The threshing floor was the place where wheat was stacked in preparation for threshing. To "clear off" the floor is to finish threshing the grain. Alternate translation: "to finish threshing his grain"

to gather the wheat

The wheat is the acceptable harvest that is kept and stored.

will burn up the chaff

The chaff is not useful for anything, so people burn it up.

Luke 3:18

With many other exhortations

"With many other strong urgings"

Luke 3:19

General Information:

Verses 19 and 20 tell what is going to happen to John but has not happened at this time.

Herod the tetrarch

Herod was a tetrarch, not a king. He had only limited rule over the region of Galilee.

When Herod the tetrarch had been reproved

It is implied that John reproved Herod. This can also be translated with an active form. Alternate translation: "When Herod the tetrarch had been reproved by John" or "When John reproved Herod the tetrarch")

for marrying his brother's wife Herodias

"because Herod married Herodias, his own brother's wife." This was evil because Herod's brother was still alive. This can be stated clearly. Alternate translation: "because he married his brother's wife, Herodias, while his brother was still alive"

Luke 3:20

he locked John up in prison

Because Herod was tetrarch, he probably locked John up by ordering his soldiers to lock John up. Alternate translation: "he had his soldiers lock John up in prison" or "he told his soldiers to put John in prison"

Luke 3:21

General Information:

The previous verse says that Herod put John in prison. It might be helpful to make it clear that the account starting in verse 21 happened before John was arrested. The UDB does this by starting verse 21 with "But before John was put in prison."

Connecting Statement:

Jesus begins his ministry with his baptism.

Now it came about

This phrase marks the beginning of a new event in the story. If your language has a way for doing this, you could consider using it here.

when all the people were baptized

"while John baptized all the people." The phrase "all the people" refers to the people present with John.

Jesus also was baptized

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "John baptized Jesus also"

the heavens opened

"the sky opened" or "the sky became open." This is more than a simple clearing of clouds, but it's not clear what it means. It possibly means that a hole appeared in the sky.

Luke 3:22

the Holy Spirit in bodily form came down on him like a dove

"in physical form the Holy Spirit came down like a dove onto Jesus"

a voice came from heaven

Here "a voice came from heaven" represents people on earth hearing God in heaven speaking. It can be made clear that God spoke to Jesus. Alternate translation: "a voice from heaven said" or "God spoke to Jesus from heaven, saying"

my beloved Son

This is an important title for Jesus, the Son of God.

Luke 3:23

General Information:

Luke lists the ancestors of Jesus through the line of his supposed father, Joseph.

When

This word is used here to mark a change from the story to background information about Jesus's age and ancestors.

thirty years of age

"30 years old"

He was the son (as it was assumed) of Joseph

"It was thought that he was the son of Joseph" or "People assumed that he was the son of Joseph"

Luke 3:24

the son of Matthat, the son of Levi, the son of Melchi, the son of Jannai, the son of Joseph

This continues the list that begins with the words "He was the son ... of Joseph, the son of Heli" in verse 24. Consider how people normally list ancestors in your language. You should use the same wording throughout the whole list. Possible formats are 1) "He was the son ... of Joseph, the son of Heli, who was the son of Matthat, who was the son of Levi, the son of Melchi, the son of Jannai, the son of Joseph" or 2) "He was the son ... of Joseph. Joseph was the son of Heli. Heli was the son of Matthat. Matthat was the son of Levi. Levi was the son of Melchi. Melchi was the son of Jannai. Jannai was the son of Joseph" or 3) "His father ... was Joseph. Joseph's father was Heli. Heli's father was Matthat. Matthat's father was Levi. Levi's father was Melchi. Melchi's father was Jannai. Jannai's father was Joseph"

Luke 3:25

the son of Mattathias, the son of Amos ... Naggai

This is a continuation of the list of Jesus's ancestors that began in [Luke 3:23]

Luke 3:26

the son of Maath ... Joda

This is a continuation of the list of Jesus's ancestors that began in [Luke 3:23]

Luke 3:27

Joda was the son of Joanan, the son of Rhesa ... Neri

This is a continuation of the list of Jesus's ancestors that begins in [Luke 3:23]

the son of Salathiel

The name Salathiel may be a different spelling of the name Shealtiel (as some versions have it), but identification is difficult.

Luke 3:28

the son of Melchi ... Er

This is a continuation of the list of Jesus's ancestors that began in [Luke 3:23]

Luke 3:29

the son of Joshua, the son of Eliezer ... Levi

This is a continuation of the list of Jesus's ancestors that began in [Luke 3:23]

Luke 3:30

the son of Simeon, the son of Judah ... Eliakim

This is a continuation of the list of Jesus's ancestors that began in [Luke 3:23]

Luke 3:31

the son of Melea ... David

This is a continuation of the list of Jesus's ancestors that began in [Luke 3:23]

Luke 3:32

the son of Jesse ... the son of Nahshon

This is a continuation of the list of Jesus's ancestors that began in [Luke 3:23]

Luke 3:33

the son of Amminadab, the son of Admin ... Judah

This is a continuation of the list of Jesus's ancestors that began in [Luke 3:23]

Luke 3:34

the son of Jacob ... Nahor

This is a continuation of the list of Jesus's ancestors that began in [Luke 3:23]

Luke 3:35

the son of Serug ... Shelah

This is a continuation of the list of Jesus's ancestors that began in [Luke 3:23]

Luke 3:36

the son of Cainan, the son of Arphaxad ... Lamech

This is a continuation of the list of Jesus's ancestors that began in [Luke 3:23]

Luke 3:37

the son of Methuselah ... Cainan

This is a continuation of the list of Jesus's ancestors that began in [Luke 3:23]

Luke 3:38

the son of Enos ... Adam

This is a continuation of the list of Jesus's ancestors that began in [Luke 3:23]

Adam, the son of God

"Adam, created by God" or "Adam, who was from God" or "Adam, the son, we could say, of God"

Chapter 4

¹ Then Jesus, being full of the Holy Spirit, returned from the Jordan River and was led by the Spirit in the wilderness, ² where for forty days he was tempted by the devil. He ate nothing during those days, and at the end of that time he was hungry. ³ The devil said to him, "If you are the Son of God, command this stone to become bread."

⁴ Jesus answered him, "It is written, 'Man does not live on bread alone.'"

⁵ Then the devil led Jesus up and showed him all the kingdoms of the world in an instant of time. ⁶ The devil said to him, "I will give to you all this authority and all their glory, for they have been given to me, and I can give it to anyone I want. ⁷ So then, if you will bow down and worship me, it will be yours."

⁸ But Jesus answered and said to him, "It is written, 'You will worship the Lord your God, and you will serve only him.'"

⁹ Then the devil led Jesus to Jerusalem and put him on the very highest point of the temple building, and said to him, "If you are the Son of God, throw yourself down from here. ¹⁰ For it is written,

'He will give orders to his angels regarding you,
to protect you,'

¹¹ and, 'They will lift you up in their hands,
so that you will not strike your foot against a stone.'"

¹² Answering him, Jesus said, "It is said, 'Do not put the Lord your God to the test.'"

¹³ When the devil had finished tempting Jesus, he went away and left him until another time.

¹⁴ Then Jesus returned to Galilee in the power of the Spirit, and news about him spread throughout the entire surrounding region. ¹⁵ Then he began to teach in their synagogues and he was praised by all.

¹⁶ He came into Nazareth, where he had been raised, and, as was his custom, he entered the synagogue on the Sabbath day and he stood up to read aloud. ¹⁷ The scroll of the prophet Isaiah was handed to him. He opened the scroll and found the place where it was written,

¹⁸ "The Spirit of the Lord is upon me,
because he anointed me
to announce good news to the poor.
He has sent me to proclaim freedom to the captives
and recovery of sight to the blind,
to set free those who are oppressed,
¹⁹ to proclaim the year of the Lord's favor."

²⁰ Then he rolled up the scroll, gave it back to the attendant, and sat down. The eyes of all in the synagogue were fixed on him. ²¹ He began to speak to them, "Today this scripture has been fulfilled in your hearing."

²² Everyone there spoke well of him and they were amazed at the gracious words which were coming out of his mouth, and they asked, "Is this not the son of Joseph?"

²³ He said to them, "Surely you will say this proverb to me, 'Doctor, heal yourself. Whatever we heard that you did in Capernaum, do the same in your hometown.'"²⁴ But he said, "Truly I say to you, no prophet is received in his own hometown. ²⁵ But in truth I tell you that there were many widows in Israel during the time of Elijah, when the sky was shut up for three years and six months and a great famine came upon all the land. ²⁶ But Elijah was sent to none of them, but only to Zarephath in Sidon, to a widow living there.

²⁷ There were many lepers in Israel during the time of Elisha the prophet, but none of them were cleansed except Naaman the Syrian." ²⁸ All the people in the synagogue were filled with rage when they heard these things. ²⁹ They got up, forced him out of the town, and led him to the cliff of the hill on which

their town was built, so they might throw him off the cliff. ³⁰ But he passed through the middle of them and he went to another place.

³¹ Then he went down to Capernaum, a city in Galilee, and he began to teach them on the Sabbath. ³² They were astonished at his teaching, because he spoke with authority. ³³ Now in the synagogue there was a man who had the spirit of an unclean demon, and he cried out with a loud voice, ³⁴ "Ah! What do we have to do with you, Jesus of Nazareth? Have you come to destroy us? I know who you are—the Holy One of God!"

³⁵ Jesus rebuked the demon, saying, "Do not speak! Come out of him!" When the demon had thrown the man down in the middle of them, he came out of him, and did not harm him in any way.

³⁶ All the people were very amazed, and they kept talking about it with one another. They said, "What kind of words are these? He commands the unclean spirits with authority and power and they come out."

³⁷ So news about him began to spread into every part of the surrounding region.

³⁸ Then Jesus left the synagogue and entered into the house of Simon. Now Simon's mother-in-law was suffering with a high fever, and they pleaded with him on her behalf. ³⁹ So he stood over her and rebuked the fever, and it left her. Immediately she got up and started serving them.

⁴⁰ When the sun was setting, people brought to Jesus everyone who was sick with various kinds of diseases. He laid his hands on every one of them and healed them. ⁴¹ Demons also came out from many of them, crying out and saying, "You are the Son of God!" Jesus rebuked the demons and would not let them speak, because they knew that he was the Christ.

⁴² When daybreak came, he went out into a solitary place. Crowds of people were looking for him and came to the place where he was. They tried to keep him from going away from them. ⁴³ But he said to them, "I must also preach the gospel about the kingdom of God to many other cities, because this is the reason I was sent here."

⁴⁴ Then he continued to preach in the synagogues throughout Judea.

Luke 4 General Notes

Structure and formatting

Some translations set poetry farther to the right than the rest of the text to show that it is poetry. The ULB does this with the poetry in 4:10-11, 18-19, which is from the Old Testament.

Other possible translation difficulties in this chapter

Jesus was tempted by the devil

While it is true that the devil sincerely believed that he could persuade Jesus to obey him, it is important not to imply that Jesus actually ever really wanted to obey him.

Luke 4:1

Then Jesus

After John had baptized Jesus.

was led by the Spirit

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "the Spirit led him"

Luke 4:2

Connecting Statement:

Jesus fasts for 40 days, and the devil meets him to try to persuade him to sin.

for forty days he was tempted

Most versions say that the temptation was throughout the forty days. The UDB states "While he was there, the devil kept tempting him" to make this clear.

forty days

"40 days"

he was tempted by the devil

This can be stated in active form, and you can make explicit what it was the devil tempted him to do. Alternate translation: "the devil tried to persuade him to disobey God"

He ate nothing

The word "he" refers to Jesus.

Luke 4:3

If you are the Son of God

The devil challenges Jesus to prove that he is the Son of God.

this stone

The devil either holds a stone in his hand or points to a nearby stone.

Luke 4:4

Jesus answered him, "It is written ... alone."

Jesus's rejection of the devil's challenge is clearly implied in his answer. It may be helpful to state this clearly for your audience, as the UDB does.

Alternate translation: "Jesus replied, 'No, I will not do that because it is written ... alone.'"

It is written

The quotation is from Moses's writings in the Old Testament. This can be stated in active form.

Alternate translation: "Moses has written in the scriptures"

Man does not live on bread alone

The word "bread" refers to food in general. Food as compared to God, by itself, is not enough to sustain a person. Jesus quotes the scripture to say why he would not turn the stone into bread. Alternate translation: "People cannot live on just bread" or "It is not just food that makes a person live" or "God says there are more important things than food"

Luke 4:5

Then the devil led Jesus up ... world

"Then the devil led Jesus up to a very high place ... world." It is uncertain where the devil led Jesus and how he showed all the kingdoms of the world to him.

in an instant of time

"in an instant" or "instantly"

Luke 4:6

they have been given to me

This can be stated in active form. Possible meanings are that "them" refers to 1) the authority and splendor of the kingdoms or 2) the kingdoms. Alternate translation: "God has given them to me"

Luke 4:7

if you will bow down ... worship me

These two phrases are very similar. They can be combined. Alternate translation: "if you will bow down in worship to me"

it will be yours

"I will give you all these kingdoms, with their splendor"

Luke 4:8

It is written

Jesus refused to do what the devil asked. It may be helpful to state this clearly. Alternate translation: "No, I will not worship you, because it is written"

answered and said to him

"responded to him" or "replied to him"

It is written

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "Moses has written in the scriptures"

You will worship the Lord your God

Jesus was quoting a command from the scriptures to say why he would not worship the devil.

You

This refers to the people in the Old Testament who received God's Law. You could use the singular form of 'you' because each person was to obey it, or you could use the plural form of 'you' because all of the people were to obey it.

him

The word "him" refers to the Lord God.

Luke 4:9

the very highest point

This was the corner of the temple roof. If someone fell from there, they would be seriously injured or die.

If you are the Son of God

The devil is challenging Jesus to prove that he is the Son of God.

Son of God

This is an important title for Jesus.

throw yourself down

"jump down to the ground"

Luke 4:10

For it is written

The devil implies that his quote from the Psalms means Jesus will not be hurt if he is the Son of God. This can be stated clearly, as the UDB does. Alternate translation: "You will not be hurt, because it is written"

it is written

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "the writer has written"

He will give orders

"He" refers to God. The devil partially quoted from the Psalms in an effort to persuade Jesus to jump off the building.

Luke 4:11

General Information:

This page has intentionally been left blank.

Luke 4:12

It is said

Jesus tells the devil why he will not do what the devil told him to do. His refusal to do it can be stated clearly. Alternate translation: "No, I will not do that, because it is said"

It is said

Jesus quotes from the writings of Moses in Deuteronomy. This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "Moses has said" or "Moses has said in the scriptures"

Do not put the Lord your God to the test

Possible meanings are 1) Jesus should not test God by jumping off the temple, or 2) the devil should not test Jesus to see if he is the Son of God. It is best to translate the verse as stated rather than to try to explain the meaning.

Luke 4:13

until another time

"until another occasion"

had finished tempting Jesus

This does not imply that the devil was successful in his temptation—Jesus resisted every attempt. This can be stated clearly. Alternate translation: "had finished trying to persuade Jesus to sin"

Luke 4:14

Connecting Statement:

Jesus returns to Galilee, teaches in the synagogue (4:15), and tells the people there that he is fulfilling scripture of Isaiah the prophet (4:17-21).

Then Jesus returned

This begins a new event in the story.

in the power of the Spirit

"and the Spirit was giving him power." God was with Jesus in a special way, enabling him to do things that humans usually could not.

news about him spread

"people spread the news about Jesus" or "people told other people about Jesus" or "knowledge about him was passed on from person to person." Those who heard Jesus told other people about him, and

then those other people told even more people about him.

throughout the entire surrounding region

This refers to the areas or places around Galilee.

Luke 4:15

he was praised by all

"everyone said great things about him" or "all the people spoke about him in a good way"

Luke 4:16

where he had been raised

"where his parents had raised him" or "where he lived when he was a child" or "where he grew up"

as was his custom

"as he did each Sabbath." It was his usual practice to go to the synagogue on the Sabbath day.

Luke 4:17

The scroll of the prophet Isaiah was handed to him

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "Someone gave him the scroll of the prophet Isaiah"

scroll of the prophet Isaiah

This refers to the book of Isaiah written on a scroll. Isaiah had written the words many years before, and someone else had copied them onto a scroll.

the place where it was written

"the place in the scroll with these words." This sentence continues on into the next verse.

Luke 4:18

The Spirit of the Lord is upon me

"The Holy Spirit is with me in a special way." When someone says this, he is claiming to speak the words of God.

he anointed me

In the Old Testament, ceremonial oil was poured on a person when they were given power and authority to do a special task. Jesus uses this metaphor to refer to the Holy Spirit being on him to prepare him for this work. Alternate translation: "the Holy Spirit is upon me to empower me" or "the Holy Spirit gave me power and authority"

the poor

"the poor people"

proclaim freedom to the captives

"tell people who are being held captive that they can go free" or "set free the prisoners of war"

recovery of sight to the blind

"give sight to the blind" or "make the blind be able to see again"

set free those who are oppressed

"set free those who are treated harshly"

Luke 4:19

to proclaim the year of the Lord's favor

"tell everyone that the Lord is ready to bless his people" or "announce that this is the year that the Lord will show his kindness"

Luke 4:20

rolled up the scroll

A scroll was closed by rolling it like a tube to protect the writing inside it.

attendant

This refers to a synagogue worker who brought out and put away with proper care and reverence the scrolls containing the scriptures.

sat down

It was customary for teachers to be seated while teaching.

were fixed on him

This idiom means "were focused on him" or "were looking intently at him"

Luke 4:21

this scripture has been fulfilled in your hearing

Jesus was saying that he was fulfilling that prophecy by his actions and speech at that very time. This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "I am fulfilling what this scripture says right now as you are listening to me"

in your hearing

This idiom means "while you are listening to me"

Luke 4:22

amazed at the gracious words which were coming out of his mouth

"surprised about the gracious things that he was saying." Here "gracious" may refer to 1) how well or how persuasively Jesus spoke, or 2) that Jesus spoke words about God's grace.

Is this not the son of Joseph?

People thought that Joseph was Jesus's father. Joseph was not a religious leader, so they were surprised that his son would preach what he did. Alternate translation: "This is just Joseph's son!" or "His father is only Joseph!"

Luke 4:23

Surely

"Certainly" or "There is no doubt that"

Doctor, heal yourself

If someone claims to be able to heal diseases that he himself has, there is no reason to believe he is really a doctor. People will speak this proverb to Jesus to say that they will only believe he is a prophet if they see him do what they have heard that he did in other places.

Whatever we heard ... do the same in your hometown

The people of Nazareth do not believe Jesus is a prophet because of his low status as Joseph's son. They will not believe unless they personally see him do miracles.

Luke 4:24

Truly I say to you

"It is certainly true." This is an emphatic statement about what follows.

no prophet is received in his own hometown

Jesus makes this general statement in order to rebuke the people. He means that they are refusing to believe the reports of his miracles in Capernaum. They think they already know all about him.

own hometown

"homeland" or "native city" or "country where he grew up"

Luke 4:25

General Information:

Jesus reminds the people who are listening to him in the synagogue about Elijah and Elisha

But in truth I tell you

"I tell you truthfully." Jesus uses this phrase to emphasize the importance, truth, and accuracy of the statement that follows.

widows

Widows are women whose husbands have died and who have not married again.

during the time of Elijah

The people to whom Jesus was speaking would have known that Elijah was one of God's prophets. If your readers would not know that, you can make this implicit information explicit as in the UDB. Alternate translation: "when Elijah was prophesying in Israel"

when the sky was shut up

This is a metaphor. The sky is pictured as a ceiling that was closed, and so no rain would fall from it. Alternate translation: "when no rain fell down from the sky" or "when there was no rain at all"

a great famine

"a serious lack of food." A famine occurs when the crops do not produce enough food for the people for a long period of time.

Luke 4:26

to Zarephath in Sidon, to a widow living there

The people living in the town of Zarephath were Gentiles, not Jews. The people listening to Jesus would have understood that the people of Zarephath were Gentiles. Alternate translation: "to a Gentile widow living in Zarephath in Sidon"

Luke 4:27

none of them were cleansed except Naaman the Syrian

This double negative emphasizes that Naaman was the only one who was cleansed. This can also be translated in active form. Alternate translation: "the only one of them who was cleansed was Naaman" or "the only one of them whom God cleansed was Naaman"

were cleansed

People who had leprosy were considered to be unclean. When they were healed from leprosy, they were clean. Alternate translation: "were healed"

Naaman the Syrian

A Syrian is a person from the country of Syria. The people of Syria were Gentiles, not Jews. Alternate translation: "the Gentile Naaman from Syria"

Luke 4:28

All the people in the synagogue were filled with rage when they heard these things

The people of Nazareth were deeply offended that Jesus had cited scriptures where God had helped Gentiles instead of Jews.

Luke 4:29

forced him out of the town

"forced him to leave the town" or "shoved him out of the city"

cliff of the hill

"edge of the cliff"

Luke 4:30

through the middle of them

"through the middle of the crowd" or "between the people who were trying to kill him."

he went to another place

"he went away" or "he went on his way" Jesus went where he had planned to go instead of where the people were trying to force him to go.

Luke 4:31

Connecting Statement:

Jesus then goes to Capernaum, teaches the people in the synagogue there, and commands a demon to leave a man (4:35).

Then he

"Then Jesus." This indicates a new event.

went down to Capernaum

The phrase "went down" is used here because Capernaum is lower in elevation than Nazareth.

Capernaum, a city in Galilee

"Capernaum, another city in Galilee"

Luke 4:32

astonished

greatly surprised, greatly amazed

he spoke with authority

"he spoke as one with authority" or "his words had great power"

Luke 4:33

Now ... there was a man

This phrase is used to mark the introduction of a new character into the story; in this case, a demon-possessed man.

who had the spirit of an unclean demon

"who was possessed by an unclean demon" or "who was controlled by an evil spirit"

he cried out with a loud voice

"he shouted loudly"

Luke 4:34

What do we have to do with you

This is an idiom. Alternate translation: "What do we have in common" or "What right do you have to bother us"

What do we have to do with you, Jesus of Nazareth?

This question could be written as a statement. Alternate translation: "What do you, Jesus of Nazareth, have to do with us!" or "We have nothing to do with you, Jesus of Nazareth!" or "You have no right to bother us, Jesus of Nazareth!"

Luke 4:35

Jesus rebuked the demon, saying

"Jesus scolded the demon, saying" or "Jesus sternly said to the demon"

Come out of him

He commanded the demon to stop controlling the man. Alternate translation: "Leave him alone" or "Do not live in this man any longer"

Luke 4:36

What kind of words are these?

The people were expressing how amazed they were that Jesus had the authority to command demons to leave a person. This can be written as a statement. Alternate translation: "These are amazing words!" or "His words are amazing!"

He commands the unclean spirits with authority and power

"He has authority and power to command the unclean spirits"

Luke 4:37

So news about him began to spread ... the surrounding region

This is a comment about what happened after the story. The spread of the news was caused by the events within the story itself.

news about him began to spread

"reports about Jesus began to spread" or "people began to spread the news about Jesus"

Luke 4:38

Connecting Statement:

Jesus is still in Capernaum, but he is now at the house of Simon.

Then Jesus left

This introduces a new event.

Simon's mother-in-law

"the mother of Simon's wife"

was suffering with

This is an idiom that means "was very sick with"

a high fever

"very hot skin"

pleaded with him on her behalf

This means they asked Jesus to heal her from the fever. This can be stated clearly. Alternate translation: "asked Jesus to heal her from the fever" or "asked Jesus to cure her fever"

Luke 4:39

So he stood

The word "So" makes it clear that he did this because the people pleaded with him on behalf of Simon's mother-in-law.

stood over her

"went to her and leaned over her"

rebuked the fever, and it left her

"spoke sternly to the fever, and it left her" or "commanded the fever to leave her, and it did." It may be helpful to state clearly what he told the fever to do. Alternate translation: "commanded that her skin should become cool, and it did" or "commanded the sickness to leave her, and it did"

rebuked the fever

"rebuked the hotness"

started serving them

Here this means she began to prepare food for Jesus and the other people in the house.

Luke 4:40

laid his hands on

"placed his hands on" or "touched"

Luke 4:41

Demons also came out

It is implied that Jesus made the demons leave the demon-possessed people. This can be stated clearly. Alternate translation: "Jesus also forced demons to come out"

crying out and saying

These mean about the same thing, and probably refer to cries of fear or anger. Some translations use only one term. Alternate translation: "screaming" or "shouting"

Son of God

This is an important title for Jesus.

rebuked the demons

"spoke sternly to the demons"

would not let them

"did not allow them to"

Luke 4:42

Connecting Statement:

Though the people want Jesus to stay in Capernaum, he goes to preach in other Judean synagogues.

When daybreak came

"At sunrise" or "At dawn"

a solitary place

"a deserted place" or "a place where there were no people"

Luke 4:43

to many other cities

"to the people in many other cities"

this is the reason I was sent here

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "this is the reason God sent me here"

Luke 4:44

throughout Judea

Since Jesus had been in Galilee, the term "Judea" here probably refers to the entire region where the Jews lived at that time. Alternate translation: "where the Jews lived"

Chapter 5

¹ Now it happened while the people were crowding around Jesus and listening to the word of God, that he was standing by the lake of Gennesaret. ² He saw two boats pulled up by the edge of the lake. The fishermen had gotten out of them and were washing their nets. ³ Jesus got into one of the boats, which was Simon's, and asked him to put it out in the water a short distance from the land. Then he sat down and taught the people out of the boat. ⁴ When he had finished speaking, he said to Simon, "Take the boat out into the deeper water and let down your nets for a catch."

⁵ Simon answered and said, "Master, we have labored all night and caught nothing, but at your word, I will let down the nets." ⁶ When they had done this, they gathered a very large number of fish, and their nets were breaking. ⁷ So they motioned to their partners in the other boat that they should come and help them. They came and filled both the boats, so that they began to sink. ⁸ But Simon Peter, when he saw it, fell down at Jesus' knees, saying, "Depart from me, for I am a sinful man, Lord." ⁹ For he and all who were with him were amazed at the catch of fish which they had taken. ¹⁰ And so also were James and John, sons of Zebedee, who were partners with Simon.

Jesus said to Simon, "Do not be afraid, because from now on you will catch men." ¹¹ When they had brought their boats to land, they left everything and followed him.

¹² It came about that while he was in one of the cities, a man full of leprosy was there. When he saw Jesus, he fell on his face and begged him, saying, "Lord, if you are willing, you can make me clean."

¹³ Then Jesus reached out his hand and touched him, saying, "I am willing. Be clean." Immediately the leprosy left him.

¹⁴ He instructed him to tell no one but told him, "Go on your way, and show yourself to the priest and offer a sacrifice for your cleansing, according to what Moses commanded, for a testimony to them." ¹⁵ But the report about him spread even farther, and large crowds of people came together to hear him teach and to be healed of their sicknesses. ¹⁶ But he often withdrew into the deserted places and prayed.

¹⁷ It came about on one of those days that he was teaching, and there were Pharisees and teachers of the law sitting there who had come from every village of Galilee and Judea and from Jerusalem. The power of the Lord was with him to heal. ¹⁸ Now some men came carrying on a mat a man who was paralyzed, and they looked for a way to bring him inside in order to lay him down in front of Jesus. ¹⁹ They could not find a way to bring him in because of the crowd, so they went up to the housetop and let the man down through the tiles, on his mat, into the midst of the people, right in front of Jesus. ²⁰ Seeing their faith, Jesus said, "Man, your sins are forgiven you."

²¹ The scribes and the Pharisees began to question this, saying, "Who is this who speaks blasphemies? Who can forgive sins but God alone?"

²² But Jesus, knowing what they were thinking, answered and said to them, "Why are you questioning this in your hearts? ²³ Which is easier to say, 'Your sins are forgiven you' or to say 'Get up and walk'? ²⁴ But that you may know that the Son of Man has authority on earth to forgive sins,"—he said to the paralyzed man—"I tell you, get up, pick up your mat and go to your house." ²⁵ Immediately he got up in front of them and picked up the mat on which he was lying. Then he went away to his house, glorifying God.

²⁶ Everyone was amazed and they glorified God. They were filled with fear, saying, "We have seen extraordinary things today."

²⁷ After these things happened, Jesus went out from there and saw a tax collector named Levi sitting at the tax collector's tent. He said to him, "Follow me." ²⁸ So Levi got up and followed him, leaving everything behind.

²⁹ Then Levi gave a big banquet in his house for Jesus. There were many tax collectors there and other people who were reclining at the table and eating with them. ³⁰ But the Pharisees and their scribes were complaining to his disciples, saying, "Why do you eat and drink with tax collectors and sinners?"

³¹ Jesus answered them, "People who are well do not need a physician; only those who are sick. ³² I did not come to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance."

³³ They said to him, "The disciples of John often fast and pray, and the disciples of the Pharisees do the same. But your disciples eat and drink."

³⁴ Jesus said to them, "Can anyone make the wedding attendants of the bridegroom fast while the bridegroom is still with them? ³⁵ But the days will come when the bridegroom will be taken away from them, then in those days they will fast." ³⁶ Then Jesus also spoke a parable to them. "No one tears a piece of cloth from a new garment and uses it to mend an old garment. If he does that, he will tear the new garment, and the piece of cloth from the new garment will not fit with the cloth of the old garment. ³⁷ No one puts new wine into old wineskins. If he does that, the new wine will burst the skins, and the wine will be spilled, and the wineskins will be destroyed. ³⁸ But new wine must be put into fresh wineskins. ³⁹ No one after drinking old wine wants the new, for he says, 'The old is better.'"

Luke 5 General Notes

Special concepts in this chapter

"You will catch men"

Peter, James, and John were fishermen. When Jesus told them that they would catch men, he was using a metaphor to tell them he wanted them to help people believe the good news about him.

Sinners

When the people of Jesus's time spoke of "sinners," they were talking about people who did not obey the law of Moses and instead committed sins like stealing or sexual sins. When Jesus said that he came to call "sinners," he meant that only people who believe that they are sinners can be his followers. This is true even if they are not what most people think of as "sinners." (See: sin)

Fasting and Feasting

People would fast, or not eat food for a long time, when they were sad or were showing God that they were sorry for their sins. When they were happy, like during weddings, they would have feasts, or meals where they would eat much food. (See: fast)

Important figures of speech in this chapter

Irony

Jesus uses irony to condemn the Pharisees. This passage includes "people in good health" and "righteous people." This does not mean that there are people who do not need Jesus. There are no "righteous people." Everybody needs Jesus. (See: and [Luke 5:31-32](#))

Other possible translation difficulties in this chapter

Implicit information

In several parts of this chapter the author left out some implicit information that his original readers would have understood and thought about. Modern readers might not know some of those things, so they might have trouble understanding all that the author was communicating. The UDB often shows how that information can be presented so that modern readers will be able to understand those passages.

Past Events

Parts of this chapter are sequences of events that have already happened. In a given passage, Luke sometimes writes as if the events have already happened while other events are still in progress (even though they are complete at the time he writes). This can cause difficulty in translation by creating an illogical order of events. It may be necessary to make these consistent by writing as if all the events have already happened.

"Son of Man"

Jesus refers to himself as the "Son of Man" in this chapter

Luke 5:1

Connecting Statement:

Jesus preaches from Simon Peter's boat at the lake of Gennesaret.

Now it happened

This phrase is used here to mark the beginning of a new part of the story. If your language has a way for doing this, you could consider using it here.

listening to the word of God

Possible meanings are 1) "listening to the message God wanted them to hear" or 2) "listening to Jesus's message about God"

the lake of Gennesaret

These words refer to the Sea of Galilee. Galilee was on the west side of the lake, and the land of Gennesaret was on the east side, so it was called by both names. Some English versions translate this as the proper name of the body of water, "the Lake of Gennesaret."

Luke 5:2

washing their nets

They were cleaning their fishing nets in order to use them again to catch fish.

Luke 5:3

one of the boats, which was Simon's, and
"the boat belonging to Simon and"

asked him to put it out in the water
"asked Simon to move the boat"

he sat down and taught the people
Sitting was the normal position for a teacher.

taught the people out of the boat
"taught the people while he sat in the boat." Jesus was in the boat a short distance from the shore and he was speaking to the people who were on the shore.

Luke 5:4

When he had finished speaking
"When Jesus had finished teaching the people"

Luke 5:5

at your word
"because you have told me to do this"

Luke 5:6

General Information:
This page has intentionally been left blank.

Luke 5:7

motioned

They were too far from shore to call, so they made gestures, probably by waving their arms.

they began to sink

"the boats began to sink." The reason could be stated clearly. Alternate translation: "the boats began to sink because the catch of fish was so heavy" or "the boats began to sink because there were so many fish"

Luke 5:8

fell down at Jesus' knees

Possible meanings are 1) "knelt down before Jesus" or 2) "bowed down at Jesus' feet" or 3) "lay down on the ground at Jesus' feet." Peter did not fall accidentally. He did this as a sign of humility and respect for Jesus.

sinful man

The word here for "man" means "adult male" and not the more general "human being."

Luke 5:9

the catch of fish
"the large number of fish"

Luke 5:10

partners with Simon

"Simon's partners in his fishing business"

you will catch men

The image of catching fish is being used as a metaphor for gathering people to follow Christ. Alternate translation: "you will fish for people" or "you will gather people for me" or "you will bring people to be my disciples"

Luke 5:11

General Information:

This page has intentionally been left blank.

Luke 5:12

Connecting Statement:

Jesus heals a leper in a different city that is not named.

It came about

This phrase marks a new event in the story.

a man full of leprosy

"a man who was covered with leprosy." This introduces a new character in the story.

he fell on his face

Here "fell on his face" is an idiom that means to bow down. Alternate translation: "he knelt and touched the ground with his face" or "he bowed down to the ground"

if you are willing

"if you want to"

you can make me clean

It is understood that he was asking Jesus to heal him. This can be stated clearly. Alternate translation: "please make me clean, because you are able"

make me clean

This refers to ceremonial cleanness, but it is understood that he is unclean because of the leprosy. He is really asking Jesus to heal him of his disease. This can be stated clearly. Alternate translation: "heal me from leprosy so I will be clean"

Luke 5:13

Be clean

This refers to ceremonial cleanness, but it is understood that he is unclean because of the leprosy. He is really asking Jesus to heal him of his disease. This can be stated clearly. Alternate translation: "Be healed"

the leprosy left him

"he no longer had leprosy"

Luke 5:14

He instructed him to tell no one but told him, "Go on your way"

Jesus's instruction can be stated as a direct quote. Alternate translation: "He said, 'Do not tell anyone, but go on your way'"

to tell no one

The understood information can be stated clearly. Alternate translation: "to not tell anyone that he had been healed"

sacrifice for your cleansing

The law required a person to make a specific sacrifice after they were healed. This allowed the person to be ceremonially clean, and able to again participate in religious rituals.

for a testimony

"as proof of your healing"

to them

Possible meanings are 1) "to the priests" or 2) "to all the people."

Luke 5:15

the report about him

"the news about Jesus." This could mean either "the report about Jesus's healing the man with leprosy" or "the report about Jesus's healing people."

the report about him spread even farther

"the report about him went out even farther." This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "people kept telling the news about him in other places"

Luke 5:16

the deserted places

"lonely places" or "places where there were no other people"

Luke 5:17

Connecting Statement:

One day when Jesus was teaching in a building, some men brought a paralyzed man for Jesus to heal.

It came about

This phrase marks the beginning of a new part of the story.

Luke 5:18

Now some men came

These are new people in the story. Your language may have a way of showing that these are new people.

mat

sleeping pad or bed or stretcher

was paralyzed

"could not move himself"

Luke 5:19

They could not find a way to bring him in because of the crowd, so

In some languages it might be more natural to reorder this. Alternate translation: "But because of the crowd of people, they could not find a way to bring the man inside. So"

because of the crowd

It is clear that the reason they could not enter was that the crowd was so large that there was no room for them.

they went up to the housetop

Houses had flat roofs, and some houses had a ladder or staircase outside to make it easy to go up there. This can be stated. Alternate translation: "they went up to the flat roof of the house"

right in front of Jesus

"directly in front of Jesus" or "immediately in front of Jesus"

Luke 5:20

Seeing their faith, Jesus said

It is understood that they believe Jesus can heal the paralyzed man. This can be stated. Alternate translation: "When Jesus perceived that they believed that he could heal the man, he said to him"

Man

This is a general word that people used when speaking to a man whose name they did not know. It was not rude, but it also did not show special respect. Some languages might use a word like "friend" or "sir."

your sins are forgiven you

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "you are forgiven" or "I forgive your sins"

Luke 5:21

question this

"discuss this" or "reason about this." What they questioned can be stated. Alternate translation: "discuss whether or not Jesus had authority to forgive sins"

Who is this who speaks blasphemies?

This question shows how shocked and angry they were at what Jesus said. This can be written as a statement. Alternate translation: "This man is blaspheming God!" or "He blasphemes God by saying that!"

Who can forgive sins but God alone?

The implied information is that if a person claims to forgive sins he says he is God. This can be written as a clear statement. Alternate translation: "No one can forgive sins but God alone!" or "God is the only one who can forgive sins!"

Luke 5:22

Why are you questioning this in your hearts?

This can be written as a statement. Alternate translation: "You should not argue about this in your hearts." or "You should not doubt that I have the authority to forgive sins."

in your hearts

Here "hearts" is a metonym for people's minds or inner beings.

Luke 5:23

Which is easier to say, 'Your sins are forgiven you' or to say 'Get up and walk'?

Jesus uses this question to make the scribes think about what might prove whether or not he could really forgive sins. Alternate translation: "I just said 'Your sins are forgiven you.' You may think that it is harder to say 'Get up and walk,' because the proof of whether or not I can heal the man will be shown by whether or not he gets up and walks." or "You may think that it is easier to say 'Your sins are forgiven' than it is to say 'Get up and walk.'"

easier to say

The unspoken implication is that one thing is "easier to say because no one will know what has happened," but the other thing is "harder to say because everyone will know what has happened." People could not see if the man's sins were forgiven, but they would all know he was healed if he got up and walked.

Luke 5:24

you may know

Jesus was speaking to the scribes and Pharisees. The word "you" is plural.

the Son of Man

Jesus was referring to himself.

I tell you

Jesus was saying this to the paralyzed man. The word "you" is singular.

Luke 5:25

Immediately he got up

"At once he got up" or "Right away he got up"

he got up

It may be helpful to clearly say that he was healed. Alternate translation: "the man was healed! He got up"

Luke 5:26

filled with fear

"very afraid" or "filled with awe"

extraordinary things

"amazing things" or "strange things"

Luke 5:27

Connecting Statement:

When Jesus leaves the house, he calls Levi, the Jewish tax collector, to follow him.

After these things happened

The phrase "these things" refers to what happened in the previous verses. This signals a new event.

saw a tax collector

"looked at a tax collector with attention" or "looked carefully at a tax collector"

Follow me

To "follow" someone is to become that person's disciple. Alternate translation: "Be my disciple" or "Come, follow me as your teacher"

Luke 5:28

followed him, leaving everything behind

"followed him and left his work as a tax collector"

Luke 5:29

in his house

"in Levi's house"

reclining at the table

It was customary to lie on a couch while eating at a feast and to prop oneself up with the left arm on some pillows. Alternate translation: "eating together" or "eating at the table"

Luke 5:30

to his disciples

"to Jesus's disciples"

Why do you eat ... sinners?

The Pharisees and scribes ask this question to express their disapproval that Jesus's disciples are eating with sinners. Alternate translation: "You should not eat ... sinners!"

sinners

people who did not obey the law of Moses but committed what others thought were very bad sins

you eat and drink with ... sinners

The Pharisees and scribes believed that religious people should separate themselves from people they consider to be sinners. The word "you" is plural.

Luke 5:31

Connecting Statement:

At the meal, Jesus speaks with the Pharisees and scribes.

People who are well ... sick

Jesus uses this proverb to begin to tell them that he calls sinners to repentance the way a physician calls sick people to be healed.

physician

"doctor"

only those who are sick

You may need to supply the words that have been omitted. Alternate translation: "only those who are sick need a physician"

Luke 5:32

I did not come to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance

Jesus uses irony to condemn the Pharisees because they think of themselves as righteous. Anyone who wants to follow Jesus has to think of himself as a sinner, not as righteous. Jesus does not mean that he thinks there are righteous people who do not need to repent.

the righteous

This nominal adjective can be translated as a noun phrase. Alternate translation: "righteous people"

Luke 5:33

They said to him

"The religious leaders said to Jesus"

Luke 5:34

Can anyone make the wedding attendants of the bridegroom fast while the bridegroom is still with them?

Jesus uses this question to cause the people to think about a situation that they already know. This can be written as a statement. Alternate translation: "No one tells the wedding attendants of the bridegroom to fast while he is still with them."

wedding attendants

"guests" or "friends." These are friends who celebrate with a man who is getting married.

the wedding attendants of the bridegroom fast

Fasting is a sign of sadness. The religious leaders understood that the wedding attendants would not fast while the bridegroom was with them.

Luke 5:35

the days will come when

"soon" or "some day"

the bridegroom will be taken away from them

Jesus is comparing himself to the bridegroom, and the disciples to the wedding attendants. He does not explain the metaphor, so the translation should explain it only if necessary.

Luke 5:36

General Information:

Jesus tells a story to the scribes and pharisees who were at Levi's house.

No one tears ... uses it ... he ... he

"No one rips ... uses it ... he ... he" or "People never tear ... use it ... they ... they"

mend

repair

will not fit with

"will not match" or "will not be the same as"

Luke 5:37

new wine

"grape juice." This refers to wine that has not yet fermented.

wineskins

These were bags made out of animal skins. They could also be called "wine bags" or "bags made of skin."

the new wine will burst the skins

When the new wine would ferment and expand, it would break the old skins because they could no longer stretch out. Jesus's audience would have understood how wine expands when it ferments.

the wine will be spilled

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "the wine will spill out of the bags"

Luke 5:38

fresh wineskins

"new wineskins" or "new wine bags." This refers to new wineskins, unused.

Luke 5:39

drinking old wine ... wants the new

This metaphor contrasts the old teaching of the religious leaders against the new teaching of Jesus. The point is that people who are used to the old teaching are not willing to listen to the new things that Jesus is teaching.

for he says, 'The old is better.'

It may be helpful to add the implicit information. Alternate translation: "for he says, 'The old is better,' and he is therefore not willing to try the new wine."

Chapter 6

¹ Now it happened on a Sabbath that Jesus was going through the grainfields, and his disciples were picking the heads of grain, rubbing them between their hands, and eating the grain. ² But some of the Pharisees said, "Why are you doing something that is not lawful to do on the Sabbath day?"

³ Answering them, Jesus said, "Have you not even read what David did when he was hungry, he and the men who were with him? ⁴ He went into the house of God and took the bread of the presence and ate some of it, and also gave some to the men who were with him to eat, even though it was only lawful for the priests to eat it." ⁵ Then he said to them, "The Son of Man is Lord of the Sabbath."

⁶ It happened on another Sabbath that he went into the synagogue and taught the people there. A man was there whose right hand was withered. ⁷ The scribes and the Pharisees were watching him closely to see whether he would heal someone on the Sabbath, so that they might find a reason to accuse him. ⁸ But he knew what they were thinking and he said to the man whose hand was withered, "Get up and stand here in the middle of everyone." So the man got up and stood there. ⁹ Jesus said to them, "I ask you, is it lawful on the Sabbath to do good or to do harm, to save a life or to destroy it?" ¹⁰ Then he looked around at them all and said to the man, "Stretch out your hand." He did so, and his hand was restored. ¹¹ But they were filled with senseless rage, and they talked to each other about what they might do to Jesus.

¹² It happened in those days that he went out to the mountain to pray. He continued all night in prayer to God. ¹³ When it was day, he called his disciples to him, and he chose twelve of them, whom he also named apostles. ¹⁴ The names of the apostles were Simon (whom he also named Peter) and his brother Andrew, James, John, Philip, Bartholomew, ¹⁵ Matthew, Thomas, James son of Alphaeus, Simon who was called the Zealot, ¹⁶ Judas son of James, and Judas Iscariot, who became a traitor. ¹⁷ Then Jesus came down the mountain with them and stood on a level place with a large crowd of his disciples and a large number of the people from Judea and Jerusalem and the seacoast of Tyre and Sidon. ¹⁸ They had come to listen to him and to be healed of their diseases. People who were troubled with unclean spirits were also healed. ¹⁹ Everyone in the crowd kept trying to touch him because power to heal was coming out from him, and he healed them all.

²⁰ Then he looked at his disciples and said,

"Blessed are you who are poor,
for yours is the kingdom of God.

²¹ Blessed are you who hunger now,
for you will be filled.
Blessed are you who weep now,
for you will laugh.

²² Blessed are you when people hate you,
and when they exclude you and insult you
and reject your name as evil,
because of the Son of Man.

²³ Rejoice in that day and leap for joy, because you will surely have a great reward in heaven, for their ancestors treated the prophets in the same way.

²⁴ But woe to you who are rich,
for you have already received your comfort.

²⁵ Woe to you who are full now,
for you will be hungry later.
Woe to you who laugh now,
for you will mourn and weep later.

²⁶ Woe to you when all men speak well of you,
for that is how their ancestors treated the false prophets.

²⁷ "But I say to you who are listening, love your enemies and do good to those who hate you. ²⁸ Bless those who curse you and pray for those who mistreat you. ²⁹ To him who strikes you on the one cheek, offer him also the other. If someone takes away your coat, do not withhold your tunic either. ³⁰ Give to

everyone who asks you. If someone takes away something that belongs to you, do not ask him to give it back to you. ³¹ As you want people to do to you, you should do the same to them. ³² If you only love people who love you, what reward is there for you? For even sinners love those who love them. ³³ If you do good only to people who do good to you, what reward is there for you? For even sinners do the same. ³⁴ If you only lend to people from whom you hope to be repaid, what reward is there for you? Even sinners lend to sinners, to receive back the same amount. ³⁵ But love your enemies and do good to them. Lend, expecting nothing in return, and your reward will be great, and you will be sons of the Most High, for he himself is kind toward unthankful and evil people. ³⁶ Be merciful, just as your Father is merciful. ³⁷ Do not judge, and you will not be judged. Do not condemn, and you will not be condemned. Forgive others, and you will be forgiven. ³⁸ Give, and it will be given to you. A good amount—pressed down, shaken together and spilling over—will pour into your lap. For with the measure you use, it will be measured back to you."

³⁹ Then he also told them a parable. "Can a blind person guide another blind person? If he did, they would both fall into a pit, would they not? ⁴⁰ A disciple is not greater than his teacher, but everyone when he is fully trained will be like his teacher. ⁴¹ Why do you look at the tiny piece of straw that is in your brother's eye, but you do not notice the log that is in your own eye? ⁴² How can you say to your brother, 'Brother, let me take out the piece of straw that is in your eye,' when you yourself do not even see the log that is in your own eye? You hypocrite! First take the log out of your own eye, and then you will see clearly to take out the piece of straw that is in your brother's eye. ⁴³ For there is no good tree that produces rotten fruit, nor is there a rotten tree that produces good fruit. ⁴⁴ For each tree is known by the kind of fruit it produces. For people do not gather figs from a thornbush, nor do they gather grapes from a briar bush. ⁴⁵ The good man from the good treasure of his heart produces what is good, and the evil man from the evil treasure of his heart produces what is evil. For out of the abundance of the heart his mouth speaks.

⁴⁶ "Why do you call me, 'Lord, Lord,' and yet you do not obey the things that I say? ⁴⁷ Every person who comes to me and hears my words and obeys them, I will tell you what he is like. ⁴⁸ He is like a man building a house, who dug down deep in the ground and built the house's foundation on solid rock. When a flood came, the torrent of water flowed against that house but could not shake it, because it had been well built. ⁴⁹ But the person who hears my words and does not obey them, he is like a man who built a house on top of the ground without a foundation. When the torrent of water flowed against that house, it immediately collapsed, and the ruin of that house was complete."

Luke 6 General Notes

Structure and formatting

Luke 6:20-49 contains many blessings and woes that appear to correspond to Matthew 5-7. This part of Matthew has traditionally been called the "Sermon on the Mount." In Luke, they are not as connected to a teaching on the kingdom of God as they are in Matthew's gospel. (See: [kingdomofgod](#))

Special concepts in this chapter

"Eating the grain"

When the disciples plucked and ate the grain in a field they were walking through on the Sabbath ([Luke 6:1](#)), the Pharisees said that they were breaking the law of Moses. The Pharisees said that the disciples were doing work by picking the grain and so disobeying God's command to rest and not work on the Sabbath.

The Pharisees did not think the disciples were stealing. That is because the law of Moses required farmers to allow travelers to pluck and eat small amounts of grain from plants in fields they traveled through or near. (See: [lawofmoses](#) and [works and sabbath](#))

Important figures of speech in this chapter

Metaphor

Metaphors are pictures of visible objects that speakers use to explain invisible truths. Jesus used a metaphor of a generous grain merchant to teach his people to be generous

Rhetorical Questions

Rhetorical questions are questions to which the speaker already knows the answer. The Pharisees scolded Jesus by asking him a rhetorical question when they thought he was breaking the Sabbath

Other possible translation difficulties in this chapter

Implicit information

Speakers usually do not say things that they think their hearers already understand. When Luke wrote that the disciples were rubbing the heads of grain between their hands, he expected his reader to know that they were separating the part they would eat from what they would throw away

The twelve disciples

The following are the lists of the twelve disciples:

In Matthew:

Simon (Peter), Andrew, James son of Zebedee, John son of Zebedee, Philip, Bartholomew, Thomas, Matthew, James son of Alphaeus, Thaddaeus, Simon the Zealot and Judas Iscariot.

In Mark:

Simon (Peter), Andrew, James the son of Zebedee and John the son of Zebedee (to whom he gave the name Boanerges, that is, sons of thunder), Philip, Bartholomew, Matthew, Thomas, James the son of Alphaeus, Thaddaeus, Simon the Zealot, and Judas Iscariot.

In Luke:

Simon (Peter), Andrew, James, John, Philip, Bartholomew, Matthew, Thomas, James the son of Alphaeus, Simon (who was called the Zealot), Judas the son of James, and Judas Iscariot.

Thaddaeus is probably the same person as Jude, the son of James.

Luke 6:1

Connecting Statement:

While Jesus and his disciples are walking through grainfields, some Pharisees begin to question the disciples about what they are doing on the Sabbath, which, in God's law, has been set aside for God.

Now it happened

This phrase is used here to mark the beginning of a new part of the story. If your language has a way for doing this, you can consider using it here.

grainfields

These are large sections of land where people had scattered wheat seed to grow wheat.

heads of grain

These are the topmost parts of the grain plant, which is a kind of large grass. It holds the mature, edible seeds of the plant.

grain, rubbing them between their hands, and eating

They did this to separate the grain seeds. This can be stated clearly. Alternate translation: "grain. They rubbed them in their hands to separate the grains from the husks and ate"

Luke 6:2

General Information:

The word "you" here is plural, and refers to the disciples.

Why are you doing something that is not lawful to do on the Sabbath day?

They asked this question to accuse the disciples of breaking the law. It can be written as a statement. Alternate translation: "Picking grain on the Sabbath is against God's law!"

doing something

The Pharisees considered even the small action of rubbing a handful of grain to be unlawful work. This can be stated clearly. Alternate translation: "doing work"

Luke 6:3

Have you not even read ... him?

Jesus is rebuking the Pharisees for not learning from the scriptures. This can be written as a statement. Alternate translation: "You should learn from what you have read ... him!" or "Certainly you have read ... him!"

Luke 6:4

the bread of the presence

This is the sacred bread that priests placed before God in the tabernacle. It represented God's presence. Alternate translation: "the bread of Yahweh's presence" or "the bread that the priest placed before God" or "the sacred bread"

Luke 6:5

The Son of Man is

Jesus was referring to himself. Alternate translation: "I, the Son of Man, am"

is Lord of the Sabbath

The title "Lord" here emphasizes his authority over the Sabbath. Alternate translation: "has the authority to determine what is right for people to do on the Sabbath!"

Luke 6:6

General Information:

It is now another Sabbath day and Jesus is in the synagogue.

Connecting Statement:

The scribes and Pharisees watch as Jesus heals a man on the Sabbath.

It happened

This phrase is used here to mark the beginning of a new event in the story.

A man was there

This introduces a new character in the story.

hand was withered

The man's hand was damaged in such a way that he could not stretch it. It was probably almost bent into a fist, making it look small and wrinkled.

Luke 6:7

were watching him closely

"were watching Jesus carefully"

so that they might find

"because they wanted to find"

Luke 6:8

in the middle of everyone

"in front of everyone." Jesus wanted the man to stand where everyone there could see him.

Luke 6:9

to them

"to the Pharisees"

I ask you, is it lawful on the Sabbath to do good or to do harm, to save a life or to destroy it?

Jesus asks this question to force the Pharisees to admit that he was right to heal on the Sabbath. The intent of the question is thus rhetorical: to get them to admit what they all know is true rather than to obtain information. However, Jesus says, "I ask you," so this question is not like other rhetorical questions that might need to be translated as statements. This should be translated as a question.

to do good or to do harm

"to help someone or to harm someone"

Luke 6:10

Stretch out your hand

"Hold out your hand" or "Extend your hand"

restored

healed

Luke 6:11

General Information:

This page has intentionally been left blank.

Luke 6:12

General Information:

Jesus chooses twelve apostles after he prays all night.

It happened in those days

This phrase is used here to mark the beginning of a new part of the story.

in those days

"around that time" or "not long after" or "one day around then"

he went out

"Jesus went out"

Luke 6:13

When it was day

"When it was morning" or "The next day"

he chose twelve of them

"he chose twelve of the disciples"

whom he also named apostles

"whom he also made apostles" or "and he appointed them to be apostles"

Luke 6:14

The names of the apostles were

Luke wrote a list of the names of the apostles. The ULB uses these words to introduce the list.

his brother Andrew
"Simon's brother, Andrew"

Luke 6:15

the Zealot
Possible meanings are 1) "the Zealot" is a title that indicates he was part of the group of people who wanted to free the Jewish people from Roman rule. Alternate translation: "the patriot" or "the nationalist" or 2) "the Zealot" is a description that indicates he was zealous for God to be honored. Alternate translation: "the passionate one"

Luke 6:16

became a traitor
It may be necessary to explain what "traitor" means in this context. Alternate translation: "betrayed his friend" or "turned his friend over to enemies"

Luke 6:17

Connecting Statement:
Though Jesus especially addresses his disciples, there are many people around who listen.

with them
"with the twelve he had chosen" or "with his twelve apostles"

Luke 6:18

to be healed
This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "for Jesus to heal them"

People who were troubled with unclean spirits were also healed
This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "Jesus also healed people who were troubled with unclean spirits"

troubled with unclean spirits
"bothered by unclean spirits" or "controlled by evil spirits"

Luke 6:19

power to heal was coming out from him
"he had power to heal people" or "he was using his power to heal people"

Luke 6:20

Blessed are you
Jesus speaks this phrase three times. Each time, it indicates that God gives favor to certain people or that their situation is positive or good.

Blessed are you who are poor
"You who are poor receive God's favor" or "You who are poor benefit"

for yours is the kingdom of God
Languages that do not have a word for kingdom might say, "for God is your king" or "because God is your ruler."

yours is the kingdom of God
"the kingdom of God belongs to you." This could mean 1) "you belong to God's kingdom" or 2) "you will have authority in God's kingdom."

Luke 6:21

you will laugh
"you will laugh with joy" or "you will be joyful"

Luke 6:22

Blessed are you
"You receive God's favor" or "You benefit" or "How good it is for you"

exclude you
"reject you"

because of the Son of Man
"because you associate with the Son of Man" or "because they reject the Son of Man"

Luke 6:23

in that day
"when they do those things" or "when that happens"

leap for joy
This idiom means "be extremely joyful"

a great reward
"a large payment" or "good gifts"

Luke 6:24

woe to you
"how terrible it is for you." Jesus speaks this phrase three times. It is the opposite of "blessed are you." Each time, it indicates that God's anger is directed at the people, or that something negative or bad awaits them.

woe to you who are rich
"how terrible it is for you who are rich" or "trouble will come to you who are rich"

your comfort
"what comforts you" or "what satisfies you" or "what makes you happy"

Luke 6:25

who are full now

"whose stomachs are full now" or "who eat much now"

who laugh now

"who are happy now"

Luke 6:26

Woe to you

"How terrible it is for you" or "How sad you should be"

when all men speak

Here "men" is used in the generic sense the includes all people. Alternate translation: "when all people speak" or "when everyone speaks"

that is how their ancestors treated the false prophets

"their ancestors also spoke well of the false prophets"

Luke 6:27

Connecting Statement:

Jesus continues to speak to his disciples and the crowd who is listening to him as well.

to you who are listening

Jesus now begins to speak to the entire crowd, rather than just to his disciples.

love ... do good

Each of these commands is to be followed continually, not just a single time.

love your enemies and

This does not mean those listening were to only love their enemies and not their friends. This can be stated clearly. Alternate translation: "love your enemies, not only your friends, and"

Luke 6:28

Bless ... pray

Each of these commands is to be followed continually, not just a single time.

Bless those

God is the one who blesses. This can be made explicit. Alternate translation: "Ask God to bless those"

those who curse you

"those who habitually curse you"

those who mistreat you

"those who habitually mistreat you"

Luke 6:29

To him who strikes you

"If anyone hits you"

on the one cheek

"on one side of your face"

offer him also the other

It may be helpful to state what the attacker will do to the person. Alternate translation: "turn your face so that he can strike the other cheek also"

do not withhold

"do not prevent him from taking"

Luke 6:30

Give to everyone who asks you

"If anyone asks you for something, give it to him"

do not ask him to give

"do not require him to give" or "do not demand that he give"

Luke 6:31

As you want people to do to you, you should do the same to them

In some languages it may be more natural to reverse the order. Alternate translation: "You should do to people the same as what you want them to do to you" or "Treat people the way you want them to treat you"

Luke 6:32

what reward is there for you?

"what reward will you receive?" or "what praise will you receive for doing that?" This can be written as a statement. Alternate translation: "you will not receive any reward for that." or "God will not reward you for that."

Luke 6:33

General Information:

This page has intentionally been left blank.

Luke 6:34

people from whom you hope to be repaid

Here the word "hope" means to confidently expect that what one desires will happen. The person who hopes in this way believes that what he desires will happen. The verb "to be repaid" can be expressed with an active form. Alternate translation: "people whom you expect will repay you" or "people whom you believe will repay you"

to receive back the same amount

The law of Moses commanded the Jews not to receive interest on money they loaned to other Jews.

Luke 6:35

expecting nothing in return

"not expecting the person to return what you have given him" or "not expecting the person to give you anything"

your reward will be great

"you will receive a great reward" or "you will receive good payment" or "you will get good gifts because of it"

you will be sons of the Most High

It is best to translate "sons" with the same word your language would naturally use to refer to a human son or child.

sons of the Most High

Make sure that the word "sons" is plural so it is not confused with Jesus's title "The Son of the Most High."

unthankful and evil people

"people who do not thank him and who are evil"

Luke 6:36

your Father

This refers to God. It is best to translate "Father" with the same word your language would naturally use to refer to a human father.

Luke 6:37

Do not judge

"Do not judge people" or "Do not harshly criticize people"

and you

"and as a result you"

you will not be judged

Jesus does not say who will not judge. Possible meanings are 1) "God will not judge you" or 2) "no one will judge you"

Do not condemn

"Do not condemn people"

you will not be condemned

Jesus does not say who will not condemn. Possible meanings are 1) "God will not condemn you" or 2) "no one will condemn you"

you will be forgiven

Jesus does not say who will forgive. Possible meanings are 1) "God will forgive you" or 2) "people will forgive you"

Luke 6:38

it will be given to you

Jesus does not say exactly who will give. Possible meanings are 1) "someone will give it to you" or 2) "God will give it to you"

A good amount—pressed down, shaken together and spilling over—will pour into your lap

Jesus speaks either of God or of people giving generously as if he were speaking of a generous grain merchant. Alternate translation: "God will pour into your lap a generous amount—pressed down, shaken together and spilling over" or "Like a generous grain merchant who presses down the grain and shakes it together and pours in so much grain that it spills over, they will give generously to you"

A good amount

"A generous amount" or "A large amount"

it will be measured back to you

Jesus does not say exactly who will measure. Possible meanings are 1) "they will measure things back to you" or 2) "God will measure things back to you"

Luke 6:39

Connecting Statement:

Jesus includes some examples to make his point.

Can a blind person guide another blind person?

Jesus used this question to get the people to think about something that they already know. This can be written as a statement. Alternate translation: "We all know that a blind person cannot guide another blind person."

blind person

The person who is "blind" is a metaphor for a person who has not been taught as a disciple.

If he did

Some languages might prefer, "if one did."

they would both fall into a pit, would they not?

This can be written as a statement. Alternate translation: "both of them would fall into a hole."

Luke 6:40

A disciple is not greater than his teacher

"A disciple does not surpass his teacher." Possible meanings are 1) "A disciple does not have more knowledge than his teacher" or 2) "A disciple does not have more authority than his teacher."

everyone when he is fully trained

"every disciple who has been trained well" or "every disciple whose teacher has fully taught him"

Luke 6:41

Why do you look ... brother's eye, but you do not notice the log that is in your own eye?

Jesus uses this question to challenge the people to pay attention to their own sins before they pay attention to another person's sins. Alternate translation: "Do not look ... brothers eye while you ignore the log that is in your own eye."

the tiny piece of straw that is in your brother's eye

This is a metaphor that refers to the less important faults of a fellow believer.

tiny piece of straw

"speck" or "splinter" or "bit of dust." Use a word for the smallest thing that commonly falls into a person's eyes.

brother

Here "brother" refers to a fellow Jew or a fellow believer in Jesus.

do not notice the log that is in your own eye

"do not notice that you have a log in your own eye"

the log that is in your own eye

This is a metaphor for a person's most important faults. A log could not literally go into a person's eye. Jesus exaggerates to emphasize that a person should pay attention to his own more important faults before he deals with another person's less important faults.

log

"beam" or "plank"

Luke 6:42

How can you say ... eye?

Jesus asks this question to challenge the people to pay attention to their own sins before they pay attention to another person's sins. Alternate translation: "You should not say ... eye."

Luke 6:43

General Information:

People can tell if a tree is good or bad, and what type of tree it is, by the fruit it produces. Jesus uses this as an unexplained metaphor—we know what kind of person someone is when we see his actions.

For there is

"This is because there is." This indicates that what follows is the reason why we should not judge our brother.

good tree

"healthy tree"

rotten fruit

fruit that is decaying or bad or worthless

Luke 6:44

each tree is known

People recognize the kind of tree by the fruit it bears. This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "people know the type of a tree" or "people recognize a tree"

thornbush

a plant or shrub that has thorns

briar bush

a vine or shrub that has thorns

Luke 6:45

General Information:

Jesus compares the thoughts of a person to his good or evil treasure. When a good person has good thoughts, he engages in good actions. When an evil person thinks evil thoughts, he engages in evil actions.

The good man

The word "good" here means righteous or moral.

good man

The word "man" here refers to a person, male or female. Alternate translation: "good person"

the good treasure of his heart

Here the good thoughts of a person are spoken of as if they were treasures stored in the heart of that person, and "his heart" is a metonym for the person's inner being. Alternate translation: "the good things he keeps deep inside himself" or "the good things he values very intensely"

produces what is good

Producing what is good is a metaphor for doing what is good. Alternate translation: "does what is good"

the evil treasure of his heart

Here the evil thoughts of a person are spoken of as if they were evil things stored in the heart of that person, and "his heart" is a metonym the person's inner being. Alternate translation: "the evil things he keeps deep inside himself" or "the evil things he values very intensely"

out of the abundance of the heart his mouth speaks

Here "heart" represents the person's mind or inner being. The phrase "his mouth" represents the person as a whole. Alternate translation: "what he thinks in his heart affects what he says with his mouth" or "a person will speak aloud what truly values inside of himself"

Luke 6:46

Lord, Lord

Here the repetition of these words is used as an exclamation. People repeat a name or title in this way when trying to find someone or to get someone's attention.

Luke 6:47

General Information:

In verse 47-48 Jesus compares the person who obeys his teaching to a man who builds a house on rock where it will be safe from floods.

Every person who comes to me and hears my words and obeys them, I will tell you what he is like

It may be clearer to change the order of this sentence. Alternate translation: "I will tell you what every person is like who comes to me and hears my words and obeys them"

Luke 6:48

dug down deep in the ground and built the house's foundation on solid rock

"dug down deep into the ground until he found a large, solid rock. Then he built his house on that rock so that it would be strong and stable." Some cultures may not be familiar with this process of building a house and may need to use another image for a stable foundation.

torrent of water

"fast-moving water" or "river"

flowed against

"crashed against"

shake it

Possible meanings are 1) "cause it to shake" or 2) "destroy it."

because it had been well built

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "because the man had built it well"

Luke 6:49

General Information:

Jesus compares the person who hears but does not obey his teaching to a man who builds a house that has no foundation and so will collapse when the flood comes.

But the person

"But" shows a strong contrast to the previous person who built with a foundation.

on top of the ground without a foundation

Some cultures may not know that a house with a foundation is stronger. Additional information may be helpful. Alternate translation: "but he did not dig down and build first a foundation"

torrent of water

"fast-moving water" or "river"

flowed against

"crashed against"

collapsed

fell down or came apart

the ruin of that house was complete

"that house was completely destroyed"

Chapter 7

¹ After Jesus had finished everything he was saying in the hearing of the people, he entered Capernaum.

² Now a centurion had a slave who was highly regarded by him, and he was sick and about to die. ³ When the centurion heard about Jesus, he sent to him elders of the Jews, asking him to come and heal his servant. ⁴ When they had come to Jesus, they asked him earnestly, saying, "He is worthy to have you do this for him, ⁵ because he loves our nation, and he is the one who built the synagogue for us."

⁶ So Jesus continued on his way with them. But when he was not far from the house, the centurion sent friends to say to him, "Lord, do not trouble yourself, because I am not worthy for you to come under my roof. ⁷ For this reason I did not even consider myself worthy to come to you, but just say a word and my servant will be healed. ⁸ For I also am a man who is under authority, with soldiers under me. I say to this one, 'Go,' and he goes, and to another one, 'Come,' and he comes, and to my servant, 'Do this,' and he does it."

⁹ When Jesus heard this, he was amazed at him, and turning to the crowd following him said, "I say to you, not even in Israel have I found such faith." ¹⁰ When those who had been sent returned to the house, they found the servant was healthy.

¹¹ Soon after that, Jesus went to a town called Nain, and his disciples and a great crowd went with him.

¹² As he came near to the gate of the town, behold, a man who had died was being carried out, the only son of his mother (who was a widow), and a rather large crowd from the town was with her. ¹³ When the Lord saw her, he was deeply moved with compassion for her and said to her, "Do not cry." ¹⁴ Then he went up and touched the wooden frame on which they carried the body, and those carrying it stood still. He said, "Young man, I say to you, arise." ¹⁵ The dead man sat up and began to speak, and Jesus gave him to his mother.

¹⁶ Then fear overcame all of them, and they kept praising God, saying, "A great prophet has been raised among us" and "God has looked upon his people." ¹⁷ This news about Jesus spread throughout the whole of Judea and all the neighboring regions.

¹⁸ John's disciples told him about all these things. Then John called two of his disciples ¹⁹ and sent them to the Lord to say, "Are you the one who is to come, or should we look for another?"

²⁰ When they had come near to Jesus, the men said, "John the Baptist has sent us to you to say, 'Are you the one who is coming, or should we look for another?'"

²¹ In that hour he healed many people from sicknesses and afflictions and from evil spirits, and to many blind people he gave sight. ²² Jesus answered and said to them, "After you have gone on your way, report to John what you have seen and heard. Blind people are receiving sight, lame people are walking, lepers are being cleansed, deaf people are hearing, people who have died are being raised back to life, and the poor are being told good news. ²³ The person who does not stop believing in me because of my actions is blessed."

²⁴ After John's messengers had gone away, Jesus began to say to the crowds about John, "What did you go out into the desert to see? A reed shaken by the wind? ²⁵ But what did you go out to see? A man dressed in soft clothes? Look, those who wear splendid clothing and who live in luxury are in kings' palaces. ²⁶ But what did you go out to see? A prophet? Yes, I say to you, and more than a prophet. ²⁷ This is he of whom it is written,

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

²⁸ I say to you, among those born of women none is greater than John. Yet the one who is least in the kingdom of God is greater than he is." ²⁹ (When all the people heard this, including the tax collectors, they declared that God is righteous, because they had been baptized with the baptism of John. ³⁰ But the Pharisees and the experts in the law rejected God's purpose for themselves, because they had not been

baptized by John.) ³¹ "To what, then, can I compare the people of this generation? What are they like? ³² They are like children playing in the marketplace, who sit and call to one another and say,

'We played a flute for you,
and you did not dance.

We sang a funeral song,

and you did not cry.' ³³ For John the Baptist came eating no bread and drinking no wine, and you say, 'He has a demon.' ³⁴ The Son of Man came eating and drinking, and you say, 'Look, he is a gluttonous man and a drunkard, a friend of tax collectors and sinners!' ³⁵ But wisdom is justified by all her children."

³⁶ Now one of the Pharisees invited Jesus to eat with him. So after Jesus entered into the Pharisee's house, he reclined at the table to eat. ³⁷ Behold, there was a woman in the city who was a sinner. When she found out that he was reclining at the table in the Pharisee's house, she brought an alabaster jar of perfumed oil. ³⁸ As she stood behind him near his feet, weeping, she began to wet his feet with her tears, and she wiped them with her hair and kissed them and anointed them with perfumed oil. ³⁹ When the Pharisee who had invited Jesus saw this, he thought to himself, saying, "If this man were a prophet, then he would know who and what type of woman is touching him, that she is a sinner."

⁴⁰ Jesus responded and said to him, "Simon, I have something to say to you."

He said, "Say it, Teacher!"

⁴¹ Jesus said, "A certain moneylender had two debtors. The one owed five hundred denarii, and the other fifty. ⁴² When they could not pay him, he forgave them both. Therefore, which of them will love him more?"

⁴³ Simon answered him and said, "I suppose the one whom he forgave the most."

Jesus said to him, "You have judged correctly." ⁴⁴ Jesus turned to the woman and said to Simon, "You see this woman. I have entered into your house. You gave me no water for my feet, but she has wet my feet with her tears and wiped them with her hair. ⁴⁵ You did not give me a kiss, but from the time I came in she did not stop kissing my feet. ⁴⁶ You did not anoint my head with oil, but she has anointed my feet with perfumed oil. ⁴⁷ For this reason I say to you, her sins, which were many, have been forgiven—for she loved much. But the one who is forgiven little, loves little." ⁴⁸ Then he said to her, "Your sins are forgiven."

⁴⁹ Those reclining together began to say among themselves, "Who is this that even forgives sins?"

⁵⁰ Then Jesus said to the woman, "Your faith has saved you. Go in peace."

Luke 7 General Notes

Structure and formatting

Some translations set quotations from the Old Testament farther to the right on the page than the rest of the text. The ULB does this with the quoted material in 7:27.

Several times in this chapter Luke changes his topic without marking the change. You should not try to make these rough changes smooth.

Special concepts in this chapter

Centurion

The centurion who asked Jesus to heal his slave ([Luke 7:2](#)) was doing many unusual things. A Roman soldier would almost never go to a Jew for anything, and most wealthy people did not love or care for their slaves. (See: centurion and faith)

John's Baptism

John baptized people to show that those he was baptizing knew they were sinners and were sorry for their sin. (See: repent and sin)

"Sinners"

Luke refers to a group of people as "sinners." The Jewish leaders considered these people to be hopelessly ignorant of the law of Moses, and so called them "sinners." In reality, the leaders were sinful. This situation can be taken as irony.

"Feet"

The feet of the people in the ancient Near East were very dirty because they wore sandals and the roads and trails were dusty and muddy. Only slaves washed other people's feet. The woman who washed Jesus's feet was showing him great honor.

Other possible translation difficulties in this chapter

"Son of Man"

Jesus refers to himself as the "Son of Man" in this chapter

Luke 7:1

General Information:

Jesus enters Capernaum, where he heals a centurion's servant.

in the hearing of the people

The idiom "in the hearing" emphasizes that he wanted them to hear what he said. Alternate translation: "to the people who were listening to him" or "to the people who were present" or "for the people to hear"

he entered Capernaum

This begins a new event in the story.

Luke 7:2

who was highly regarded by him

"whom the centurion valued" or "whom he respected"

Luke 7:3

General Information:

This page has intentionally been left blank.

Luke 7:4

asked him earnestly

"pleaded with him" or "begged him"

He is worthy

"The centurion is worthy"

Luke 7:5

our nation

"our people." This refers to the Jewish people.

Luke 7:6

continued on his way

"went along"

not far from the house

"near the house"

do not trouble yourself

The centurion was speaking politely to Jesus. Alternate translation: "do not trouble yourself by coming to my house" or "I do not wish to bother you"

come under my roof

This phrase is an idiom that means "come into my house." If your language has an idiom that means "come into my house," think about whether it would be good to use here.

Luke 7:7

just say a word

The servant understood that Jesus could heal the servant just by speaking. Here "word" refers to a command. Alternate translation: "just give the order"

my servant will be healed

The word that is translated here as "servant" is normally translated as "boy." It may indicate that the servant was very young or show the centurion's affection for him.

Luke 7:8

I also am a man who is under authority

"I also have someone over me that I must obey"

under me

"under my authority"

to my servant

The word that is translated here as "servant" is the typical word for a servant.

Luke 7:9

he was amazed at him

"he was amazed at the centurion"

I say to you

Jesus said this to emphasize the surprising thing that he was about to tell them.

not even in Israel have I found such faith.

The implication is that Jesus expected Jewish people to have this kind of faith, but they did not. He did not expect Gentiles to have this kind of faith, yet this man did. You may need to add this implied information. Alternate translation: "I have not found any Israelite who trusts me as much as this Gentile does!"

Luke 7:10

those who had been sent

It is understood that these were the people the centurion sent. This can be stated. Alternate translation: "the people whom the Roman officer had sent to Jesus"

Luke 7:11

Connecting Statement:

Jesus goes to the city of Nain, where he heals a man who had died.

Nain

This is the name of a city.

Luke 7:12

behold, a man who had died

The word "behold" alerts us to the introduction of the dead man into the story. Your language may have a way of doing this. Alternate translation: "there was a dead man who"

a man who had died was being carried out

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "people were carrying out of the city a man who had died"

carried out, the only son of his mother (who was a widow), and a rather large crowd

"carried out. He was his mother's only son, and she was a widow. A rather large crowd." This is background information about the dead man and his mother.

widow

a woman whose husband has died and who has not remarried

Luke 7:13

was deeply moved with compassion for her

"felt very sorry for her"

Luke 7:14

he went up

"he went forward" or "he approached the dead man"

the wooden frame on which they carried the body

This was a stretcher or bed used to move the body to the burial place. It did not have to be something in which the body was buried. Other translations may have the less common "bier" or "funeral couch."

I say to you, arise

Jesus says this to emphasize that the young man needs to obey him. "Listen to me! Arise"

Luke 7:15

The dead man

The man was not still dead; he was now alive. It may be necessary to state this clearly. Alternate translation: "The man who had been dead"

Luke 7:16

Connecting Statement:

This tells what happens as a result of Jesus healing the man who had died.

fear overcame all of them

"fear filled all of them." This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "they all became very afraid"

A great prophet has been raised among us

They were referring to Jesus, not to some unidentified prophet. "Raised" here is an idiom for "caused to become." This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "God has caused one of us to become a great prophet"

looked upon

This idiom means "cared for"

Luke 7:17

This news about Jesus spread

"This news" refers to the things people were saying in verse 16. This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "People spread this report about Jesus" or "People told others this report about Jesus"

This news

"This report" or "This message"

Luke 7:18

John's disciples told him about all these things
This introduces a new event in the story.

told him
"told John"

all these things
"all the things Jesus was doing"

Luke 7:19

Connecting Statement:
John sends two of his disciples to question Jesus.

Luke 7:20

the men said, "John the Baptist has sent us to you to say, 'Are you ... or should we look for another?'"
This sentence can be rewritten so that it only has one direct quote. Alternate translation: "the men said that John the Baptist had sent them to him to ask, 'Are you the one who is coming, or should we look for another?'" or "the men said, 'John the Baptist has sent us to you to ask if you are the one who is coming, or if we should look for another.'"

Luke 7:21

In that hour
"At that time"

from evil spirits
It may be helpful to restate the healing. Alternate translation: "he healed them from evil spirits" or "he set people free from evil spirits"

Luke 7:22

said to them
"said to John's messengers" or "said to the messengers that John sent"

report to John
"tell John"

people who have died are being raised back to life
"dead people are being caused to live again"

the poor
This nominal adjective can be translated as a noun phrase. Alternate translation: "poor people"

Luke 7:23

The person who does not stop believing in me because of my actions is blessed
This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "God will bless the person who does not stop believing in me because of my actions"

The person who does not ... is blessed
"People who do not ... are blessed" or "Anyone who does not ... is blessed" or "Whoever does not ... is blessed." This is not a specific person.

does not stop believing in me because of
"continues to believe in me despite"

believing in me
"trusting me completely"

Luke 7:24

Connecting Statement:
Jesus begins to speak to the crowd about John the Baptist. He asks rhetorical questions to lead them to think about what John the Baptist is really like.

What did you go out into the desert to see? A reed shaken by the wind?

This expects a negative answer. These questions can be written as a question with an answer or as a statement. Alternate translation: "Did you go out to see a reed shaken by the wind? Of course not!" or "Surely you did not go out to see a reed being shaken by the wind!"

A reed shaken by the wind

Possible meanings of this metaphor are 1) a person who easily changes his mind, as reeds are easily moved by the wind, or 2) a person who talks a lot but does not say anything important, as reeds rattle when the wind blows.

Luke 7:25

But what did you go out to see? A man dressed in soft clothes?

This expects a negative answer. These questions can be written as a question with an answer or as a statement. Alternate translation: "Did you go out to see a man dressed in soft clothes? Of course not!" or "You certainly did not go out to see a man dressed in soft clothes!"

dressed in soft clothes

This refers to expensive clothing. Normal clothing was rough. Alternate translation: "wearing expensive clothing"

kings' palaces

A palace is a large, expensive house that a king lives in.

Luke 7:26

But what did you go out to see? A prophet?

This expects a positive answer. These questions can be written as a question with an answer or as a statement. Alternate translation: "Did you go out to see a prophet? Of course you did!" or "But you actually went out to see a prophet!"

Yes, I say to you

Jesus says this to emphasize the importance of what he will say next.

more than a prophet

This phrase means that John was indeed a prophet, but that he was even greater than a typical prophet. Alternate translation: "not just an ordinary prophet" or "much more important than a normal prophet"

Luke 7:27

This is he of whom it is written

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "John is the one the prophets wrote about long ago"

See, I am sending

In this verse, Jesus is quoting the prophet Malachi and saying that John is the messenger of which Malachi spoke.

before your face

This idiom means "in front of you" or "to go ahead of you"

your

The word "your" is singular because God was speaking to the Messiah in the quotation.

Luke 7:28

I say to you

Jesus is speaking to the crowd, so "you" is plural. Jesus uses this phrase to emphasize the truth of the surprising thing he is about to say next.

among those born of women

"among those to whom a woman has given birth." This is a metaphor that refers to all people. Alternate translation: "of all the people who have ever lived"

none is greater than John

"John is the greatest"

the one who is least in the kingdom of God

This refers to anyone who is part of the kingdom that God will establish.

is greater than he is

The spiritual state of people in the kingdom of God will be higher than that of the people before the kingdom was established. Alternate translation: "has higher spiritual status than John"

Luke 7:29

General Information:

Luke, the author of this book, comments on how people responds to John and Jesus.

When all the people heard this, including the tax collectors, they declared that God is righteous, because they had been baptized with the baptism of John

This verse could be reordered to be more clear.

Alternate translation: "When all the people who had been baptized by John, including the tax collectors, heard this, they declared that God is righteous"

they declared that God is righteous

"they said that God had shown himself to be righteous" or "they declared that God had acted righteously"

because they had been baptized with the baptism of John

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "because they had let John baptize them" or "because John had baptized them"

Luke 7:30

rejected God's purpose for themselves

"rejected what God wanted them to do" or "chose to disobey what God told them"

they had not been baptized by John

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "they did not let John baptize them" or "they rejected John's baptism"

Luke 7:31

Connecting Statement:

Jesus continues speaking to the people about John the Baptist.

To what, then, can I compare the people of this generation? What are they like?

Jesus uses these questions to introduce a comparison. They can be written as a statement. Alternate translation: "This is what I compare this generation to. This is what they are like."

I compare ... What are they like

These are two ways of saying that this is a comparison.

the people of this generation

The people living when Jesus spoke.

Luke 7:32

They are like

These words are the beginning of Jesus's comparison. Jesus is saying that the people are like children who are never satisfied with the way other children act.

marketplace

a large, open-air area where people come to sell their goods

and you did not dance
"but you did not dance to the music"

and you did not cry
"but you did not cry with us"

Luke 7:33

eating no bread
Possible meanings are 1) "frequently fasting" or 2) "not eating normal food."

you say, 'He has a demon.'
Jesus was quoting what people were saying about John. This can be stated without the direct quote. Alternate translation: "you say that he has a demon." or "you accuse him of having a demon."

Luke 7:34

The Son of Man came
Jesus expected the people to understand that he was referring to himself. Alternate translation: "I, the Son of Man, came"

you say, 'Look, he is a gluttonous man and a drunkard, a friend of tax collectors and sinners!'
This can be translated as an indirect quote. If you translated "The Son of Man" as "I, the Son of man," you can state this as an indirect statement and use the first person. Alternate translation: "you accuse him of eating and drinking too much and of being a friend of tax collectors and sinners." or "you say that I am a gluttonous man and a drunkard, a friend of tax collectors sinners."

he is a gluttonous man
"he is a greedy eater" or "he continually eats too much food"

a drunkard
"a drunk" or "he continually drinks too much alcohol"

Luke 7:35

wisdom is justified by all her children
This appears to be a proverb that Jesus applied to this situation, probably to teach that wise people would understand that the people should not have rejected Jesus and John.

Luke 7:36

General Information:
It was a custom in that time for onlookers to attend dinners without eating.

Connecting Statement:
A Pharisee invites Jesus to eat at his house.

Now one of the Pharisees
The marks the beginning of a new part of the story and introduces the Pharisee into the story.

reclined at the table to eat
"sat down at the table for the meal." It was the custom at a relaxed meal such as this dinner for men to eat while lying down comfortably around the table.

Luke 7:37

Behold, there was a woman
The word "behold" alerts us to a new person in the story. Your language may have a way of doing this.

who was a sinner
"who lived a sinful lifestyle" or "who had a reputation for living a sinful life." She may have been a prostitute.

an alabaster jar
"a jar made of soft stone." Alabaster is a soft, white rock. People stored precious things in alabaster jars.

of perfumed oil
"with perfume in it." The oil had something in it that made it smell nice. People rubbed it on themselves or sprinkled their clothing with it in order to smell nice.

Luke 7:38

anointed them with perfumed oil
"poured perfume on them"

Luke 7:39

he thought to himself, saying
"he said to himself"

If this man were a prophet, then he would know who and what type of woman is touching him, that she is a sinner
The Pharisee thought that Jesus was not a prophet because he allowed the sinful woman to touch him. Alternate translation: "Apparently Jesus is not a prophet, because a prophet would know that this woman who is touching him is a sinner"

that she is a sinner
Simon assumed that a prophet would never allow a sinner to touch him. This part of his assumption can be stated clearly. Alternate translation: "that she is a sinner, and he would not allow her to touch him"

Luke 7:40

Simon
This was the name of the Pharisee who invited Jesus into his home. This was not Simon Peter.

Luke 7:41

General Information:

To emphasize what he is going to tell Simon the Pharisee, Jesus tells him a story.

A certain moneylender had two debtors

"Two men owed money to a certain moneylender"

five hundred denarii ... fifty

"500 days' wages ... 50." "Denarii" is the plural of "denarius." A "denarius" was a silver coin.

the other fifty

The understood information can be stated clearly. Alternate translation: "the other debtor owed fifty denarii" or "the other debtor owed 50 days' wages"

Luke 7:42

he forgave them both

"he forgave their debts" or "he canceled their debts"

Luke 7:43

I suppose

Simon was cautious about his answer. Alternate translation: "Probably"

You have judged correctly

"You are right"

Luke 7:44

Jesus turned to the woman

Jesus directed Simon's attention to the woman by turning to her.

You gave me no water for my feet

It was a basic responsibility of a host to provide water and a towel for guests to wash and dry their feet after walking on dusty roads.

You ... but she

Jesus twice uses these phrases to contrast Simon's lack of courtesy with the woman's extreme actions of gratitude.

she has wet my feet with her tears

The woman used her tears in place of the missing water.

wiped them with her hair

The woman used her hair in place of the missing towel.

Luke 7:45

You did not give me a kiss

A good host in that culture would greet his guest with a kiss on the cheek. Simon did not do this.

did not stop kissing my feet

"has continued to kiss my feet"

kissing my feet

The woman kissed the feet of Jesus rather than his cheek as a sign of extreme repentance and humility.

Luke 7:46

You did not ... but she

Jesus continues to contrast Simon's poor hospitality with the actions of the woman.

anoint my head with oil

"put oil on my head." This was the custom to welcome an honored guest. Alternate translation: "welcome me by anointing my head with oil"

anointed my feet

The woman greatly honored Jesus by doing this. She demonstrated humility by anointing his feet instead of his head.

Luke 7:47

I say to you

This emphasizes the importance of the statement that follows.

her sins, which were many, have been forgiven

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "God has forgiven her many sins"

for she loved much

Her love was the evidence that her sins were forgiven. Some languages require that the object of "love" be stated. Alternate translation: "for she greatly loves the one who forgave her" or "for she loves God very much"

the one who is forgiven little

"anyone who is forgiven only a few things." In this sentence Jesus states a general principle. However, he expected Simon to understand that he showed very little love for Jesus.

Luke 7:48

Then he said to her

"Then he said to the woman"

Your sins are forgiven

"You are forgiven." This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "I forgive your sins"

Luke 7:49

reclining together

"reclining together around the table" or "eating together"

Who is this that even forgives sins?

The religious leaders knew that only God could forgive sins and did not believe that Jesus was God. This question was probably intended to be an accusation. Alternate translation: "Who does this man think he is? Only God can forgive sins!" or "Why is this man pretending to be God, who alone can forgive sins?"

Luke 7:50

Your faith has saved you

"Because of your faith, you are saved." The abstract noun "faith" could be stated as an action. Alternate translation: "Because you believe, you are saved"

Go in peace

This is a way of saying good-bye while giving a blessing at the same time. Alternate translation: "As you go, do not worry anymore" or "May God give you peace as you go"

Chapter 8

¹ It happened soon afterward that Jesus began traveling around to different cities and villages, preaching and proclaiming the good news about the kingdom of God. The twelve were with him, ² as well as certain women who had been healed of evil spirits and diseases: Mary who was called Magdalene, from whom seven demons had been driven out; ³ Joanna, the wife of Chuza, Herod's manager; Susanna; and many others, who, out of their possessions, provided for their needs.

⁴ While a large crowd of people was gathering, and people were coming to him from town after town, he told a parable: ⁵ "A farmer went out to sow his seed. As he sowed, some fell beside the road and it was trampled underfoot, and the birds of the sky devoured it. ⁶ Some fell on the rock, and as soon as it grew up, it withered away, because it had no moisture. ⁷ Some fell among thorns, and the thorns grew up together with the seed and choked it. ⁸ But some fell on good soil and produced a crop that was a hundred times greater." After Jesus had said these things, he called out, "Whoever has ears to hear, let him hear."

⁹ His disciples asked him what this parable meant. ¹⁰ He said, "The knowledge of the secrets of the kingdom of God has been given to you, but for others I speak in parables, so that

'seeing they may not see,

and hearing they may not understand.' ¹¹ Now this is the meaning of the parable: The seed is the word of God. ¹² The ones along the road are those who have heard, but then the devil comes and takes away the word from their hearts so they may not believe and be saved. ¹³ The ones on the rock are those who, when they hear the word, receive it with joy. But they have no root; they believe for a while, and in a time of testing they fall away. ¹⁴ The seeds that fell among the thorns are people who hear the word, but as they go on their way, they are choked by the cares and riches and pleasures of this life, and their fruit does not mature. ¹⁵ But the seed that fell on the good soil, these are the ones who, hearing the word with an honest and good heart, hold it securely and bear fruit with patient endurance.

¹⁶ "No one lights a lamp and covers it with a bowl or puts it under a bed. Rather, he puts it on a lampstand so that everyone who enters may see the light. ¹⁷ For nothing is hidden that will not be made known, nor is anything secret that will not be known and come into the light. ¹⁸ So listen carefully, for to the one who has, more will be given to him, but the one who does not have, even what he thinks he has will be taken away from him."

¹⁹ Then his mother and brothers came to him, but they could not get near him because of the crowd. ²⁰ He was told, "Your mother and your brothers are standing outside, wanting to see you." ²¹ But Jesus answered and said to them, "My mother and my brothers are those who hear the word of God and do it."

²² Now one day he got into a boat with his disciples, and he said to them, "Let us go over to the other side of the lake." They set sail. ²³ But as they sailed he fell asleep. A terrible windstorm came down on the lake, and their boat was filling with water, and they were in danger. ²⁴ Then Jesus' disciples came over to him and woke him up, saying, "Master! Master! We are about to die!"

He awoke and rebuked the wind and the raging of the water, and they ceased, and there was a calm. ²⁵ Then he said to them, "Where is your faith?"

But they were afraid and amazed, and they asked one another, "Who then is this, that he commands even the winds and the water, and they obey him?"

²⁶ They sailed to the region of the Gerasenes, which is across the lake from Galilee. ²⁷ When Jesus stepped on the land, he was met by a certain man from the city who had demons. For a long time he had worn no clothes, and he did not live in a house but among the tombs. ²⁸ When he saw Jesus, he cried out and fell down before him and he said with a loud voice, "What have you to do with me, Jesus, Son of the Most High God? I beg you, do not torment me." ²⁹ For Jesus had commanded the unclean spirit to come out of the man. For many times it had seized him, and though he was bound with chains and shackles and kept under guard, he had broken his chains and he would be driven by the demon into the wilderness.

³⁰ Then Jesus asked him, "What is your name?"

He said, "Legion," for many demons had entered into him. ³¹ They kept begging him not to command them to go away into the abyss. ³² Now a large herd of pigs was there feeding on the hillside. The demons begged him to let them go into them, and he gave them permission. ³³ So the demons came out of the man and went into the pigs, and the herd rushed down the steep slope into the lake and was drowned. ³⁴ When those tending the pigs saw what had happened, they ran off and told about it in the city and countryside. ³⁵ So the people went out to see what had happened, and they came to Jesus and found the man from whom the demons had gone out. He was sitting at the feet of Jesus, clothed and in his right mind; and they were afraid. ³⁶ Then those who had seen it told them how the man who had been possessed by demons had been healed. ³⁷ Then all the people of the region of the Gerasenes asked Jesus to depart from them, for they were overwhelmed with great fear. So he got into the boat and returned.

³⁸ The man from whom the demons had gone out begged him to let him go with him, but Jesus sent him away, saying, ³⁹ "Return to your home and give a full account of what God has done for you." The man went on his way, proclaiming throughout the whole city what Jesus had done for him.

⁴⁰ Now when Jesus returned, the crowd welcomed him, for they were all expecting him. ⁴¹ Behold, a man named Jairus, who was one of the leaders of the synagogue, came and fell down at Jesus' feet, and he begged him to come to his house ⁴² because his only daughter, a girl of about twelve years of age, was dying. As Jesus was on his way, the crowds of people pressed together around him.

⁴³ Now a woman was there who had been bleeding for twelve years ^[1] and could not be healed by anyone. ⁴⁴ She came behind Jesus and touched the edge of his coat, and immediately her bleeding stopped. ⁴⁵ Jesus said, "Who was it who touched me?"

When all denied it, Peter said, "Master, the crowds of people are all around you and they are pressing in against you."

⁴⁶ But Jesus said, "Someone did touch me, for I know that power has gone out from me." ⁴⁷ When the woman saw that she could not escape notice, she came trembling and fell down before him. In the presence of all the people she declared why she had touched him and how she had been immediately healed. ⁴⁸ Then he said to her, "Daughter, your faith has made you well. Go in peace."

⁴⁹ While he was still speaking, someone came from the synagogue leader's house, saying, "Your daughter is dead. Do not trouble the teacher any longer."

⁵⁰ But when Jesus heard this, he answered Jairus, "Do not be afraid; only believe, and she will be healed."

⁵¹ When he came to the house, he allowed no one to enter with him, except Peter and John and James, and the father of the child and her mother. ⁵² Now all were mourning and wailing for her, but he said, "Do not weep; she is not dead but asleep." ⁵³ But they began to mock him, knowing that she was dead. ⁵⁴ But he took her by the hand and called out, saying, "Child, get up!" ⁵⁵ Her spirit returned, and she rose up immediately. He ordered them to get her something to eat. ⁵⁶ Her parents were astonished, but he ordered them to tell no one what had happened.

Footnotes

8:43 ^[1] Scholars are divided whether the phrase

Luke 8 General Notes

Structure and formatting

Several times in this chapter Luke changes his topic without marking the change. You should not try to make these rough changes smooth.

Special concepts in this chapter

Miracles

Jesus made a storm stop by speaking to it, he made a dead girl alive by speaking to her, and he made evil spirits leave a man by speaking to them. (See: miracle)

Important figures of speech in this chapter

Parables

The parables were short stories that Jesus told so that people would easily understand the lesson he was trying to teach them. He also told the stories so that those who did not want to believe in him would not understand the truth ([Luke 8:4-15](#)).

Luke 8:1

General Information:

These verses give background information about Jesus's preaching while traveling.

It happened

This phrase is used here to mark a new part of the story.

Luke 8:2

who had been healed of evil spirits and diseases

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "whom Jesus had set free from evil spirits and healed of diseases"

Mary

One of the "certain women."

Mary who was called Magdalene ... seven demons had been driven out

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "Mary, whom people called Magdalene ... Jesus had driven out seven demons"

Luke 8:3

Joanna ... Susanna

Two of the "certain women"

Joanna, the wife of Chuza, Herod's manager

Joanna was Chuza's wife, and Chuza was Herod's manager. "Joanna, the wife of Herod's manager, Chuza"

provided for their needs

"financially supported Jesus and his twelve disciples"

Luke 8:4

General Information:

Jesus tells the parable of the soils to the crowd. He explains its meaning to his disciples in 8:11:15.

coming to him

"coming to Jesus"

Luke 8:5

A farmer went out to sow his seed

"A farmer went out to scatter some seed in a field" or "A farmer went out to scatter some seeds in a field"

some fell

"some of the seed fell" or "some of the seeds fell"

it was trampled underfoot

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "people walked on it" or "people walked on them"

birds of the sky

This idiom can be translated simply as "birds" or as "birds flew down and" to keep the sense of "sky."

devoured it

"ate it all" or "ate them all"

Luke 8:6

it withered away

"each plant became dry and shriveled up" or "the plants became dry and shriveled up"

it had no moisture

"it was too dry" or "they were too dry." The cause can also be stated. Alternate translation: "the ground was too dry"

Luke 8:7

Connecting Statement:

Jesus finishes telling the parable to the crowd.

choked it

The thorn plants took all the nutrients, water, and sunlight, so the farmer's plants could not grow well.

Luke 8:8

produced a crop

"grew a harvest" or "grew more seeds"

a hundred times greater

This means a hundred times more than the seeds that were sown.

Whoever has ears to hear, let him hear

Jesus is emphasizing that what he has just said is important and may take some effort to understand and put into practice. The phrase "ears to hear" here is a metonym for the willingness to understand and obey. Since Jesus is speaking directly to his audience, you may prefer to use the second person here. Alternate translation: "Let the one who is willing to listen, listen" or "The one who is willing to understand, let him understand and obey" or "If you are willing to listen, listen" or "If you are willing to understand, then understand and obey"

Luke 8:9

General Information:

This page has intentionally been left blank.

Luke 8:10

Connecting Statement:

Jesus begins to speak to his disciples.

The knowledge of ... God has been given to you

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "God has given to you the knowledge of ... God" or "God has made you able to understand ... God"

the secrets of the kingdom of God

These are truths that have been hidden, but that Jesus is now revealing them.

for others

"for other people." This refers to the people who rejected the teaching of Jesus and did not follow him.

seeing they may not see

"though they see, they will not perceive." This is a quote from the prophet Isaiah. Some languages may need to state the object of the verbs. Alternate translation: "though they see things, they will not understand them" or "though they see things happen, they will not understand what they mean"

hearing they may not understand

"though they hear, they will not understand." This is a quote from the prophet Isaiah. Some languages may need to state the object of the verbs. Alternate translation: "though they hear instruction, they will not understand the truth"

Luke 8:11

Connecting Statement:

Jesus begins to explain the meaning of the parable that he told in [Luke 8:5-8](#).

The seed is the word of God

"The seed is the message from God"

Luke 8:12

The ones along the road are those

"The seeds that fell along the path are those." Jesus tells what happens to the seeds as it relates to people. Alternate translation: "The seeds that fell along the road represent people" or "In the parable, the seeds that fell along the road represent people"

are those who

Jesus speaks of the seeds showing something about people as if the seeds were the people. Alternate translation: "show what happens to people who"

the devil comes and takes away the word from their hearts

Here "hearts" is a metonym for people's minds or inner beings. Alternate translation: "the devil comes and takes away the message of God from their inner thoughts"

takes away

In the parable this was a metaphor of a bird snatching away the seeds. Try to use words in your language that keep that image.

hearts so they may not believe and be saved.

This is the devil's purpose. Alternate translation: "hearts because the devil thinks, 'They must not believe and they must not be saved.'" or "hearts so it will not be that they believe and God saves them."

Luke 8:13

General Information:

This page has intentionally been left blank.

Luke 8:14

The seeds that fell among the thorns are people

"The seeds that fell among the thorns represent people" or "In the parable the seeds that fell among the thorns represent people"

they are choked by the cares and riches and pleasures of this life

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "the cares and riches and pleasures of this life choke them"

cares

things that people worry about

pleasures of this life

"the things in this life that people enjoy"

they are choked by the cares and riches and pleasures of this life, and their fruit does not mature

This metaphor refers to the way weeds cut off light and nutrients from plants and keep them from

growing. Alternate translation: "as weeds prevent good plants from growing, the cares, riches, and pleasures of this life keep these people from becoming mature"

their fruit does not mature

"they do not bear ripe fruit." Mature fruit is a metaphor for good works. Alternate translation: "so like a plant that does not produce mature fruit, they do not produce good works"

Luke 8:15

the seed that fell on the good soil, these are the ones
"the seed that fell on the good soil represents the people" or "in the parable the seed that fell on the good soil represents the people"

hearing the word

"hearing the message"

with an honest and good heart

Here "heart" is a metonym for a person's thoughts or intentions. Alternate translation: "with an honest and good desire"

bear fruit with patient endurance

"produce fruit by enduring patiently" or "produce fruit by continued effort." Fruit is a metaphor for good works. Alternate translation: "like healthy plants that produce good fruit, they produce good works by persevering"

Luke 8:16

Connecting Statement:

Jesus continues with another parable.

No one

This marks the beginning of another parable.

Luke 8:17

nothing is hidden that will not be made known

This double negative can be written as a positive statement. Alternate translation: "everything that is hidden will be made known"

nor is anything secret that will not be known and come into the light

This double negative can be written as a positive statement. Alternate translation: "and everything that is secret will be made known and will come into the light"

Luke 8:18

to the one who has, more will be given to him

It is clear from the context that Jesus is talking about understanding and believing. This can be stated clearly and changed to active form. Alternate translation: "whoever has understanding will be given more understanding" or "God will enable

those who believe the truth to understand even more"

the one who does not have, even what he thinks he has will be taken away from him

It is clear from the context that Jesus is talking about understanding and believing. This can be stated clearly and changed to active form. Alternate translation: "whoever does not have understanding will lose even what understanding he thinks he has" or "God will cause those who do not believe the truth not to understand even the little that they think they have understood"

Luke 8:19

brothers

These were Jesus's younger brothers—the sons of Mary and Joseph who were born after Jesus. Since the Father of Jesus was God, and their father was Joseph, they were technically his half-brothers. This detail is not normally translated.

Luke 8:20

He was told

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "People told him" or "Someone told him"

wanting to see you

"and they want to see you"

Luke 8:21

My mother and my brothers are those who hear the word of God and do it

This metaphor expresses that the people who were coming to listen to Jesus were as important to him as his own family was. Alternate translation: "Those who hear the word of God and obey it are like a mother and brothers to me"

the word of God

"the message God has spoken"

Luke 8:22

Connecting Statement:

Jesus and his disciples use a boat to cross Lake Genneseret. The disciples learn more about Jesus's power through the storm that arises.

the lake

This is the lake of Genneseret, which is also called the Sea of Galilee.

They set sail

This expression means they began to travel across the lake in their sailboat.

Luke 8:23

as they sailed
"as they went"

fell asleep
"began to sleep"

A terrible windstorm came down
"A storm of very strong winds began" or "Very strong winds suddenly began to blow"

their boat was filling with water
The strong winds caused high waves which pushed water over the sides of the boat. This can be stated clearly. Alternate translation: "the winds caused high waves that started to fill up their boat with water"

Luke 8:24

rebuked
spoke sharply to

the raging of the water
"the violent waves"

they ceased
"the wind and the waves stopped" or "they became still"

Luke 8:25

Where is your faith?
Jesus rebukes them mildly because they do not trust him to take care of them. This can be written as a statement. Alternate translation: "You should have faith!" or "You should trust me!"

Who then is this, that he commands even the winds and the water, and they obey him?
This question expresses shock and confusion over how Jesus is able to control the storm. Alternate translation: "What kind of man is this? He commands even the winds and the water, and they obey him!"

Luke 8:26

Connecting Statement:
Jesus and his disciples come ashore at Gerasa, where Jesus removes many demons from a man.

the region of the Gerasenes
Gerasenes were people from the city called Gerasa.

across the lake from Galilee
"on the other side of the lake from Galilee"

Luke 8:27

a certain man from the city
"a man from the city of Gerasa"

a certain man from the city who had demons
The man had demons; it was not the city that had demons. Alternate translation: "a certain man from the city, and this man had demons"

who had demons
"who was controlled by demons" or "whom demons controlled"

For a long time he had worn no clothes ... but among the tombs
This is background information about the man who had demons.

he had worn no clothes
"he had not worn clothes"

tombs
These are places where people put dead bodies, possibly caves or small buildings that the man could use for shelter.

Luke 8:28

When he saw Jesus
"When the man who had the demon saw Jesus"

he cried out
"he screamed" or "he shrieked"

fell down before him
"lay down on the ground before Jesus." He did not fall accidentally.

he said with a loud voice
"he said loudly" or "he shouted out"

What have you to do with me
This idiom means "Why are you bothering me?"

Son of the Most High God
This is an important title for Jesus.

Luke 8:29

many times it had seized him
"many times it had taken control of the man" or "many times it had gone into him." This tells about what the demon had done many times before Jesus met the man.

though he was bound ... and kept under guard
This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "though the people had bound him ... and guarded him"

he would be driven by the demon

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "the demon would make him go"

Luke 8:30

Legion

Translate this with a word that refers to a large number of soldiers or people. Some other translations say "Army." Alternate translation: "Battalion" or "Brigade"

Luke 8:31

kept begging him

"kept begging Jesus"

Luke 8:32

Now a large herd of pigs was there feeding on the hillside

This is supplied as background information to introduce the pigs.

was there feeding on the hillside

"was nearby eating grass on a hill"

Luke 8:33

So the demons came out

The word "so" is used here to explain that the reason the demons came out the man was because Jesus had told them that they could go into the pigs.

rushed

ran very fast

the herd ... was drowned

"the herd ... drowned." No one caused the pigs to drown once they were in the water.

Luke 8:34

General Information:

This page has intentionally been left blank.

Luke 8:35

found the man from whom the demons had gone out

"saw the man whom the demons had left"

in his right mind

"sane" or "behaving normally"

sitting at the feet of Jesus

"sitting at the feet" here is an idiom that means "sitting humbly nearby" or "sitting in front of." Alternate translation: "sitting on the ground in front of Jesus"

they were afraid

It may be helpful to state explicitly that they were afraid of Jesus. Alternate translation: "they were afraid of Jesus"

Luke 8:36

those who had seen it

"those who had seen what had happened"

the man who had been possessed by demons had been healed

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "Jesus had healed the man whom demons had possessed" or "Jesus had healed the man whom demons had controlled"

Luke 8:37

the region of the Gerasenes

"that area of the Gerasenes" or "the area where the Gerasene people lived." See how you translated this in 8:26 Luke 8:26

they were overwhelmed with great fear

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "they were very afraid"

and returned

This is not the last thing that Jesus did in that place, so this can also be stated as "in order to return" or "to go back."

returned

The destination can be stated. Alternate translation: "returned across the lake"

Luke 8:38

The man

The events in these verses happened before Jesus left in the boat. It may be helpful to state this clearly at the beginning. Alternate translation: "Before Jesus and his disciples left, the man" or "Before Jesus and his disciples set sail, the man"

Luke 8:39

your home

"your household" or "your family"

give a full account of what God has done for you

"tell them everything about what God has done for you"

Luke 8:40

Connecting Statement:

When Jesus and his disciples return to Galilee on the other side of the lake, he heals the 12-year-old daughter of the ruler of the synagogue as well as a

woman who has been bleeding for 12 years (8:43-48).

the crowd welcomed him
"the crowd joyfully greeted him"

Luke 8:41

one of the leaders of the synagogue
"one of the leaders at the local synagogue" or "a leader of the people who met at the synagogue in that city"

fell down at Jesus' feet
Possible meanings are 1) "bowed down at Jesus' feet" or 2) "lay down on the ground at Jesus' feet." Jairus did not fall accidentally. He did this as a sign of humility and respect for Jesus.

Luke 8:42

was dying
"was about to die"

As Jesus was on his way
Some translators may need to first say that Jesus had agreed to go with Jairus. Alternate translation: "So Jesus agreed to go with him. As he was on his way"

the crowds of people pressed together around him
"the people were crowding tightly around Jesus"

Luke 8:43

a woman was there
This introduces a new character in the story.

had been bleeding
"had a flow of blood." She was probably bleeding from her womb even when it was not the normal time for it. Some cultures may have a polite way of referring to this condition.

and could not be healed by anyone
This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "but no one could heal her"

Luke 8:44

touched the edge of his coat
"touched the fringe of his robe." Jewish men wore tassels on the edges of their robes as a part of their ceremonial dress as commanded in God's Law. This is likely what she touched.

Luke 8:45

the crowds of people are all around you and they are pressing in against you
By saying this, Peter was implying that anyone could have touched Jesus. This implicit information can be made explicit if necessary. Alternate

translation: "there are many people crowding around you and pressing in against you, so any one of them might have touched you"

Luke 8:46

Someone did touch me
It may be helpful to distinguish this intentional "touch" from the accidental touches of the crowd. Alternate translation: "Someone deliberately touched me"

I know that power has gone out from me
Jesus did not lose power or become weak, but his power healed the woman. Alternate translation: "I know that healing power went out from me" or "I felt my power heal someone"

Luke 8:47

that she could not escape notice
"that she could not keep secret what she had done." It may be helpful to state what she did. Alternate translation: "that she could not keep it a secret that she was the one who had touched Jesus"

she came trembling
"she came trembling with fear"

fell down before him
Possible meanings are 1) "bowed down in front of Jesus" or 2) "lay down on the ground at Jesus's feet." She did not fall accidentally. This was a sign of humility and respect for Jesus.

In the presence of all the people
"In the sight of all the people"

Luke 8:48

Daughter
This was a kind way of speaking to a woman. Your language may have another way of showing this kindness.

your faith has made you well
"because of your faith, you have become well." The abstract noun "faith" could be stated as an action. Alternate translation: "because you believe, you are healed"

Go in peace
This idiom is a way of saying, "Goodbye" and giving a blessing at the same time. Alternate translation: "As you go, do not worry anymore" or "May God give you peace as you go"

Luke 8:49

While he was still speaking
"While Jesus was still speaking to the woman"

synagogue leader

This refers to Jairus (Luke 8:41).

Do not trouble the teacher

This statement implies that Jesus will not be able to do anything to help now that the girl is dead.

the teacher

This refers to Jesus.

Luke 8:50

she will be healed

"she will be well" or "she will live again"

Luke 8:51

When he came to the house

"When they came to the house." Jesus went there with Jairus. Some of Jesus's disciples also went with them.

he allowed no one to enter with him, except Peter ... mother

This double negative emphasizes that Peter and the others were the only ones whom Jesus allowed to enter. This could be stated positively. Alternate translation: "he allowed only Peter ... mother to enter with him"

the father of the child

This refers to Jairus.

Luke 8:52

all were mourning and wailing for her

This was the normal way of showing grief in that culture. Alternate translation: "all the people there were showing how sad they were and crying loudly because the girl had died"

Luke 8:53

began to mock him, knowing that she

"laughed at him because they knew the girl"

Luke 8:54

he took her by the hand

"Jesus took hold of the girl's hand"

Luke 8:55

Her spirit returned

"Her spirit returned to her body." The Jews understood that life was the result of the spirit coming into a person. Alternate translation: "She started breathing again" or "She came back to life" or "She became alive again"

Luke 8:56

to tell no one

This could be stated differently. Alternate translation: "not to tell anyone"

Chapter 9

¹ He called the twelve together and gave them power and authority to drive out all demons and to cure diseases. ² He sent them out to preach the kingdom of God and to heal the sick. ³ He said to them, "Take nothing for your journey—no staff, no wallet, no bread, no money, and no extra tunic. ⁴ Whatever house you enter, stay there until you leave. ⁵ Wherever they do not receive you, when you leave that town, shake off the dust from your feet as a testimony against them." ⁶ Then they departed and went through the villages, proclaiming the gospel and healing everywhere.

⁷ Now Herod the tetrarch heard about all that was happening, and he was perplexed, because it was said by some that John had risen from the dead, ⁸ and others said that Elijah had appeared, and still others that one of the prophets of long ago had risen. ⁹ Herod said, "I beheaded John. Who is this about whom I hear such things?" And so he tried to see him.

¹⁰ When the apostles returned, they told him everything they had done. Then he took them with him, and they went away privately to a town called Bethsaida. ¹¹ But when the crowds heard about this, they followed him. He welcomed them and spoke to them about the kingdom of God, and he cured those who needed healing. ¹² Now the day was about to come to an end, and the twelve came to him and said, "Send the crowd away that they may go into the surrounding villages and countryside to find lodging and food, because we are here in an isolated place."

¹³ But he said to them, "You give them something to eat."

They said, "We have no more than five loaves of bread and two fish—unless we go and buy food for all these people."

¹⁴ (There were about five thousand men.) He said to his disciples, "Have them sit down in groups of about fifty each." ¹⁵ So they did this, and made the people sit down. ¹⁶ Taking the five loaves and the two fish, he looked up to heaven, he blessed them and broke them into pieces, and he gave them to the disciples to set before the crowd. ¹⁷ They all ate and were satisfied, and what was left over was picked up—twelve baskets of broken pieces.

¹⁸ It came about while Jesus was praying by himself, the disciples were with him. He questioned them, saying, "Who do the crowds say that I am?"

¹⁹ They answered, "John the Baptist. But others say Elijah, and others say that one of the prophets from long ago has risen."

²⁰ Then he said to them, "But who do you say that I am?"

Peter answered, "The Christ of God."

²¹ But he warned and instructed them to tell this to no one, ²² saying, "The Son of Man must suffer many things and be rejected by the elders and chief priests and scribes, and he will be killed and on the third day be raised." ²³ Then he said to them all, "If anyone wants to come after me, he must deny himself and take up his cross daily and follow me. ²⁴ Whoever would save his life will lose it, but whoever loses his life for my sake will save it. ²⁵ What profit is there for a person to gain the whole world and yet lose or forfeit himself? ²⁶ Whoever is ashamed of me and my words, of him will the Son of Man be ashamed when he comes in his own glory and the glory of the Father and of the holy angels. ²⁷ But truly I say to you, there are some standing here who will not taste death before they see the kingdom of God."

²⁸ Now about eight days after Jesus said these words, he took with him Peter and John and James and went up on the mountain to pray. ²⁹ As he was praying, the form of his face was changed, and his clothes became brilliant white. ³⁰ Behold, two men were talking with him, Moses and Elijah, ³¹ who appeared in glory, talking with him about his departure, which he was about to bring to completion in Jerusalem. ³² Now Peter and those who were with him were heavy with sleep, but when they became fully awake, they saw his glory and the two men who were standing with him. ³³ As they were going away from Jesus, Peter said to him, "Master, it is good for us to be here. Let us make three shelters, one for you, one for Moses, and one for Elijah." (He did not know what he was saying.) ³⁴ As he was saying this, a cloud came and

overshadowed them, and they were afraid as they entered into the cloud. ³⁵ A voice came out of the cloud, saying, "This is my Son, the one who is chosen; listen to him." ³⁶ When the voice had spoken, Jesus was found alone. They kept silent and told no one in those days anything of what they had seen.

³⁷ Now on the next day, when they came down from the mountain, a large crowd met him. ³⁸ Behold, a man from the crowd cried out, saying, "Teacher, I beg you to look at my son, for he is my only child. ³⁹ You see, a spirit takes control over him and he suddenly screams; it causes him to have convulsions so that he foams at the mouth. It hardly ever leaves him and it bruises him badly. ⁴⁰ I begged your disciples to force it out, but they could not."

⁴¹ Jesus answered and said, "You unbelieving and perverse generation, how long must I be with you and put up with you? Bring your son here." ⁴² While the boy was coming, the demon threw him to the ground and shook him with convulsions. But Jesus rebuked the unclean spirit and healed the boy, and gave him back to his father. ⁴³ Then they were all amazed at the greatness of God. While they all were marveling at everything he was doing, he said to his disciples, ⁴⁴ "Let these words go deeply into your ears: The Son of Man will be betrayed into the hands of men." ⁴⁵ But they did not understand this statement. It was hidden from them, so they could not know its meaning, and yet they were afraid to ask about this statement.

⁴⁶ Then an argument started among them about which of them would be the greatest. ⁴⁷ But Jesus, knowing the reasoning in their hearts, took a little child and put him by his side ⁴⁸ and said to them, "Whoever welcomes this child in my name, welcomes me; and whoever welcomes me, welcomes the one who sent me. For whoever is least among you all is the one who is great."

⁴⁹ John answered, "Master, we saw someone forcing out demons in your name and we prevented him, because he does not follow along with us." ⁵⁰ "Do not stop him," Jesus said, "because whoever is not against you is for you."

⁵¹ When the days drew near for him to be taken up, he set his face to go to Jerusalem. ⁵² He sent messengers on ahead of him, and they went and entered into a Samaritan village to prepare everything for him. ⁵³ But the people there did not welcome him because he had set his face to go to Jerusalem. ⁵⁴ When the disciples James and John saw this, they said, "Lord, do you want us to command fire to come down from heaven and destroy them?" ⁵⁵ But he turned and rebuked them, ⁵⁶ and they went on to another village.

⁵⁷ As they were going along the road, someone said to him, "I will follow you wherever you go."

⁵⁸ Jesus said to him, "Foxes have holes, and birds in the sky have nests, but the Son of Man has nowhere to lay his head." ⁵⁹ Then he said to another, "Follow me."

But he said, "Lord, first let me go and bury my father."

⁶⁰ But he said to him, "Leave the dead to bury their own dead. But as for you, go and proclaim far and wide the kingdom of God."

⁶¹ Then someone else said, "I will follow you, Lord, but first let me say goodbye to those in my home."

⁶² Jesus replied to him, "No one who puts his hand to the plow and looks back is fit for the kingdom of God."

Luke 9 General Notes

Special concepts in this chapter

"To preach the kingdom of God"

No one knows for sure what the words "kingdom of God" here refer to. Some say it refers to the reign of God on earth, and others say it refers to the gospel message that Jesus died to pay for his people's sins. It is best to translate this as "to preach about the kingdom of God" or "to teach them about how God was going to show himself as king."

Elijah

God had promised the Jews that the prophet Elijah would return before the Messiah came, so some people who saw Jesus do miracles thought Jesus was Elijah ([Luke 9:9](#), [Luke 9:19](#)). However, Elijah did come to earth to speak with Jesus ([Luke 9:30](#)). (See: prophet and christ and elijah)

"Kingdom of God"

The term "kingdom of God" is used in this chapter to refer to a kingdom that was still in the future when the words were spoken. (See: kingdomofgod)

Glory

Scripture often speaks of God's glory as a great, brilliant light. When people see this light, they are afraid. Luke says in this chapter that Jesus's clothing shone with this glorious light so that his followers could see that Jesus truly was God's Son. At the same time, God told them that Jesus was his Son. (See: glory and fear)

Other possible translation difficulties in this chapter

Paradox

A paradox is a true statement that appears to describe something impossible. An example in this chapter is: "Whoever would save his life will lose it, but whoever loses his life for my sake will save it." ([Luke 9:24](#)).

"Son of Man"

Jesus refers to himself as the "Son of Man" in this chapter

"Receiving"

This word appears several times in this chapter and means different things. When Jesus says, "If someone receives a little child like this in my name, he also is receiving me, and if someone receives me, he is also receiving the one who sent me" ([Luke 9:48](#)), he is speaking of people serving the child. When Luke says, "the people there did not receive him" ([Luke 9:53](#)), he means that the people did not believe in or accept Jesus. (See: believe)

Luke 9:1

Connecting Statement:

Jesus reminds his disciples not to depend on money and their things, gives them power, and then sends them out to various places.

power and authority

These two terms are used together to show that the twelve had both the ability and the right to heal people. Translate this phrase with a combination of words that include both of these ideas.

all demons

Possible meanings are 1) "every demon" or 2) "every kind of demon."

diseases

sicknesses

Luke 9:2

sent them out

"sent them to various places" or "told them to go"

Luke 9:3

He said to them

"Jesus said to the twelve." It may be helpful to state that this happened before they went out. Alternate translation: "Before they left, Jesus said to them"

Take nothing

"Do not take anything with you" or "Do not bring anything with you"

staff

large stick that people use for balance when climbing or walking on uneven ground, as well as for defense against attackers

wallet

a bag a traveler uses for carrying what he needs on a journey

bread

This is here used as a general reference to "food."

Luke 9:4

Whatever house you enter

"Any house you enter"

stay there

"remain there" or "temporarily live in that house as a guest"

until you leave

"until you leave that town" or "until you leave that place"

Luke 9:5

Wherever they do not receive you, when you leave

"Here is what you should do in any town where people do not receive you: When you leave"

shake off the dust from your feet as a testimony against them

To "shake off the dust from your feet" was an expression of strong rejection in that culture. It showed they did not want even the dust of that town to remain on them.

Luke 9:6

they departed

"they left the place where Jesus was"

healing everywhere

"healing wherever they went"

Luke 9:7

General Information:

Verses 7-9 interrupt the story to give information about Herod.

Now Herod

The word "Now" marks a pause in the main story. Here Luke tells background information about Herod.

Herod the tetrarch

This refers to Herod Antipas, who was the ruler of one-fourth of Israel.

perplexed

unable to understand, confused

it was said by some

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "some people said"

Luke 9:8

still others that one of the prophets of long ago had risen

The word "said" is understood from the previous phrase. Alternate translation: "still others said that one of the prophets of long ago had risen"

Luke 9:9

I beheaded John. Who is this

Herod assumes that it is impossible for John to rise from the dead. This can be stated clearly. Alternate translation: "It cannot be John because I had his head cut off. So who is this man"

I beheaded John

Herod's soldiers would have carried out executions. Alternate translation: "I commanded my soldiers to cut off John's head"

Luke 9:10

Connecting Statement:

Though the disciples return to Jesus and they go to Bethsaida to spend time together, the crowds follow Jesus for healing and to listen to his teaching. He performs a miracle to provide bread and fish to the crowds as they return home.

apostles returned

"apostles came back to where Jesus was"

everything they had done

This refers to the teaching and healing that they did when they went to the other cities.

Bethsaida

This is the name of a city.

Luke 9:11

General Information:

This page has intentionally been left blank.

Luke 9:12

the day was about to come to an end

"the day was about to end" or "it was near the end of the day." The end of the day was at sunset. Alternate translation: "it was almost sunset"

an isolated place

This was a place far away from where people lived. Alternate translation: "a remote place" or "a place where no one lives"

Luke 9:13

five loaves of bread

A loaf of bread is a lump of dough that is shaped and baked.

two fish—unless we go and buy food for all these people

If "unless" is difficult to understand in your language, you could make a new sentence. "two fish. In order to feed all these people, we would have to go and buy food"

Luke 9:14

about five thousand men

"about 5,000 men." This number does not include the women and children who might have been present.

Have them sit down

"Tell them to sit down"

fifty each

"50 each"

Luke 9:15

So they did this

"This" refers to what Jesus told them to do Luke 9:14. They told the people to sit down in groups of about fifty people.

Luke 9:16

Taking the five loaves

"Jesus took the five loaves of bread"

up to heaven

This refers to looking up, toward the sky. The Jews believed that heaven was located above the sky.

he blessed them

This refers to the loaves of bread and the fish.

to set before

"to pass out to" or "to give to"

Luke 9:17

were satisfied

This idiom means they ate enough food so they were not hungry. Alternate translation: "they had as much as they wanted to eat"

Luke 9:18

Connecting Statement:

Jesus is praying, with only his disciples near him, and they begin to talk about who Jesus is. Jesus tells them that he will soon die and resurrect and urges them to follow him even if it becomes very hard to do that.

It came about

This phrase is used here to mark the beginning of a new event.

praying by himself

"praying alone." The disciples were with Jesus, but he was praying personally and privately by himself.

Luke 9:19

John the Baptist

It may be helpful to restate part of the question here. Alternate translation: "The crowds say you are John the Baptist"

that one of the prophets from long ago has risen

It may be helpful to clarify how this answer relates to Jesus's question. Alternate translation: "that you are one of the prophets from long ago and have risen"

has risen

"has come back to life"

Luke 9:20

Then he said to them

"Then Jesus said to his disciples"

Luke 9:21

he warned and instructed them

The combination of "warned" and "instructed" is a hendiadys that means "strongly warned" or "strictly instructed." Alternate translation: "he strongly warned them" or he strictly instructed them"

them to tell this to no one.

"not to tell anyone." or "that they should not tell anyone." This could be stated as a direct quote. Alternate translation: "them, 'Do not tell anyone.'"

Luke 9:22

The Son of Man must suffer many things

"People will cause the Son of Man to suffer greatly"

The Son of Man ... and he will

Jesus is referring to himself. Alternate translation: "I, the Son of Man ... and I will"

be rejected by the elders and chief priests and scribes

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "the elders, chief priests, and scribes will reject him"

he will be killed

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "they will kill him"

on the third day

"three days after he dies" or "on the third day after his death"

be raised

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "God will make him alive again" or "he will live again"

Luke 9:23

he said
"Jesus said"

to them all
This refers to the disciples who were with Jesus.

come after me
Coming after Jesus represents being one of his disciples. Alternate translation: "be my disciple" or "be one of my disciples"

must deny himself
"must not give in to his own desires" or "must forsake his own desires"

take up his cross daily and follow me
"carry his cross and follow me every day." The cross represents suffering and death. Taking up the cross represents being willing to suffer and die. To follow Jesus represents obeying him. Alternate translation: "must obey me every day even to the point of suffering and dying"

Luke 9:24

General Information:
This page has intentionally been left blank.

Luke 9:25

What profit is there for a person to gain the whole world and yet lose or forfeit himself?
The implied answer to this question is that it is not good. Alternate translation: "It will not benefit someone at all to gain the whole world and yet lose or forfeit himself."

to gain the whole world
"to get everything in the world"

lose or forfeit himself
"ruin himself or give up his life"

Luke 9:26

my words
"what I say" or "what I teach"

of him will the Son of Man be ashamed
This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "the Son of Man will also be ashamed of him"

the Son of Man ... when he comes in his own glory
Jesus was speaking about himself. Alternate translation: "I, the Son of Man ... when I come in my own glory"

the Father
This is an important title for God.

Luke 9:27

But truly I say to you
Jesus uses this phrase to emphasize the importance of what he will say next.

there are some standing here who will not taste death
"some of you who are standing here will not taste death"

before they see
Jesus was speaking to the people he was talking about. Alternate translation: "before you see"

will not taste death before they see the kingdom of God
"Taste death" is an idiom that means "die." This can be stated in positive form. Alternate translation: "will see the kingdom of God before they die" or "will see the kingdom of God before you die"

Luke 9:28

Connecting Statement:
Eight days after Jesus tells his disciples that some would not die before they saw the kingdom of God, Jesus goes up the mountain to pray with Peter, James, and John, who all fall asleep while Jesus is changed to a dazzling appearance.

these words
This refers to what Jesus said to his disciples in the preceding verses.

Luke 9:29

General Information:
This page has intentionally been left blank.

Luke 9:30

Behold
The word "Behold" here alerts us to pay attention to the surprising information that follows. Alternate translation: "Suddenly"

Luke 9:31

who appeared in glory
This phrase gives information about how Moses and Elijah looked. Some languages would translate it as a separate clause. Alternate translation: "and they appeared in glorious splendor" or "and they were shining brightly"

his departure
"his leaving" or "how Jesus would leave this world." This was a polite way of talking about his death. Alternate translation: "his death"

Luke 9:32

Now

This word is used here to mark a pause in the main story. Here Luke tells about Peter, James, and John.

heavy with sleep

This idiom means "very sleepy."

they saw his glory

This refers to the brilliant light that surrounded them. Alternate translation: "they saw brilliant light coming from Jesus" or "they saw very bright light coming out of Jesus"

the two men who were standing with him

This refers to Moses and Elijah.

Luke 9:33

As they were going away

"As Moses and Elijah were going away"

shelters

simple, temporary places in which to sit or sleep

Luke 9:34

As he was saying this

"While Peter was saying these things"

they were afraid

These adult disciples were not afraid of clouds. This phrase indicates that some kind of unusual fear came over them with the cloud. Alternate translation: "they were terrified"

they entered into the cloud

This can be expressed in terms of what the cloud did. Alternate translation: "the cloud surrounded them"

Luke 9:35

A voice came out of the cloud

It is understood that the voice could only have belonged to God. Alternate translation: "God spoke to them from the cloud"

Son

This is an important title for Jesus, the Son of God.

the one who is chosen

This can be stated with an active form. Alternate translation: "the one I have chosen" or "I have chosen him"

Luke 9:36

They kept silent ... what they had seen

This is information that tells what happened after the story as a result of the events in the story itself.

kept silent ... told no one

The first phrase refers to their immediate response, and the second refers to what they did in the following days.

Luke 9:37

Connecting Statement:

The next day after Jesus's dazzling appearance, Jesus heals a demon-possessed boy that the disciples were unable to make better.

Luke 9:38

Behold, a man from the crowd

The word "behold" alerts us to the new person in the story. Your language may have a way of doing this. English uses "There was a man in the crowd who"

Luke 9:39

You see, a spirit

The phrase "You see" introduces us to the evil spirit in the man's story. Your language may have a way of doing this. Alternate translation: "There is an evil spirit that"

he foams at the mouth

"foam comes out of his mouth." When a person has a seizure, he can have trouble breathing or swallowing. This causes white foam to form around his mouth.

Luke 9:40

General Information:

This page has intentionally been left blank.

Luke 9:41

Jesus answered and said

"Jesus answered by saying"

You unbelieving and perverse generation

Jesus says this to the crowd that has gathered, and not to his disciples.

perverse generation

"corrupt generation"

how long must I be with you and put up with you?

Here "you" is plural. Jesus uses these questions to express his sadness that the people do not believe. They can be written as statements. Alternate translation: "I have been with you so long, yet you do not believe. I wonder how long I must put up with you."

Bring your son here

Here "your" is singular. Jesus is speaking directly to the father who addressed him.

Luke 9:42

General Information:

This page has intentionally been left blank.

Luke 9:43

they were all amazed at the greatness of God

Jesus performed the miracle, but the crowd recognized that God was the power behind the healing.

everything he was doing

"everything Jesus was doing"

Luke 9:44

Let these words go deeply into your ears

This is an idiom that means they should pay attention. Alternate translation: "Listen carefully and remember" or "Do not forget this"

The Son of Man will be betrayed into the hands of men

This can be stated with an active clause. Here "hands" refers to power or control. Alternate translation: "Someone will betray the Son of Man and put him under the control of men"

The Son of Man will be betrayed into the hands of men

Jesus is speaking about himself in the third person. The word "hands" is a synecdoche for the people whose hands they are or a metonym for the power that uses those hands. You may need to make explicit who these men are. Alternate translation: "I, the Son of Man will be betrayed into the hands of men" or "The Son of Man will be betrayed into the power of his enemies" or "I, the Son of Man will be betrayed to my enemies"

Luke 9:45

It was hidden from them

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "God hid the meaning from them"

Luke 9:46

General Information:

The disciples begin to argue about who will be the most powerful among them.

among them

"among the disciples"

Luke 9:47

knowing the reasoning in their hearts

Here "hearts" is a metonym for their minds. Alternate translation: "knowing the reasoning in their minds" or "knowing what they were thinking"

Luke 9:48

in my name

This refers to a person doing something as a representative of Jesus. Alternate translation: "because of me"

in my name, welcomes me

This metaphor could also be stated as a simile. Alternate translation: "in my name, it is like he is welcoming me"

the one who sent me

"God, who sent me"

the one who is great

"the one whom God considers to be most important"

Luke 9:49

John answered

"In reply, John said" or "John replied to Jesus." John was responding to what Jesus had said about being the greatest. He was not answering a question.

we saw

John speaks of himself but not Jesus, so "we" here is exclusive.

in your name

This means the person was speaking with the power and authority of Jesus.

Luke 9:50

Do not stop him

This can be stated positively. Alternate translation: "Allow him to continue"

whoever is not against you is for you

Some modern languages have sayings that mean the same thing. Alternate translation: "if a person does not keep you from working, it is as if he were helping you" or "if someone is not working against you, he is working with you"

Luke 9:51

General Information:

It is now obvious that Jesus has decided to go to Jerusalem.

When the days drew near for him to be taken up

Here "be taken up" implies that Jesus will be taken up to heaven. This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "When the time was coming for him to go up heaven" or "When it was almost time for him to leave this world"

set his face

This idiom means he "firmly decided." Alternate translation: "made up his mind" or "decided"

Luke 9:52

to prepare everything for him

This means to make arrangements for his arrival there, possibly including a place to speak, a place to stay, and food.

Luke 9:53

did not welcome him

"did not want him to stay"

because he had set his face to go to Jerusalem

The Samaritans and the Jews hated each other. Therefore the Samaritans would not help Jesus on his journey to Jerusalem, the Jewish capital.

Luke 9:54

saw this

"saw that the Samaritans did not receive Jesus"

command fire to come down from heaven and destroy them

James and John suggested this method of judgment because they knew that this was how the prophets such as Elijah had judged people who rejected God.

Luke 9:55

he turned and rebuked them

"Jesus turned and rebuked James and John." Jesus did not condemn the Samaritans as the disciples expected.

Luke 9:56

General Information:

This page has intentionally been left blank.

Luke 9:57

someone

This was not one of the disciples.

Luke 9:58

Foxes have holes ... nowhere to lay his head

Jesus responds with a proverb to teach the man about being Jesus's disciple. Jesus implies that if the man were to follow him, that man too might not have a home. Alternate translation: "Foxes have holes ... nowhere to lay his head. So do not expect that you will have a home"

Foxes

These are land animals similar to small dogs. They sleep in a den or a burrow in the ground.

birds in the sky

"birds that fly in the air"

the Son of Man has ... his head

Jesus is speaking about himself in the third person. Alternate translation: "I, the Son of Man, have ... my head"

nowhere to lay his head

"nowhere to rest my head" or "nowhere to sleep." Jesus exaggerates to emphasize that he has no permanent home and that people did not often invite him to stay with them.

Luke 9:59

Connecting Statement:

Jesus continues to talk with the people along the road.

Follow me

By saying this Jesus is asking the person to become his disciple and to go with him.

first let me go and bury my father

It is unclear whether the man's father has died and he will bury him immediately, or if the man wants to stay for a longer amount of time until his father dies so he can bury him then. The main point is the man wants to do something else first before he follows Jesus.

first let me go

"before I do that, let me go"

Luke 9:60

Leave the dead to bury their own dead

Jesus does not mean literally that dead people will bury other dead people. Possible meanings of "the dead" are 1) it is a metaphor for those who will soon die, or 2) it is a metaphor for those who do not follow Jesus and are spiritually dead. The main point is that a disciple must not let anything delay him from following Jesus.

the dead

This refers to dead people in general. Alternate translation: "the dead people"

Luke 9:61

I will follow you

"I will join you as a disciple" or "I am ready to follow you"

first let me say goodbye to those in my home

"before I do that, let me tell my people at my home that I am leaving"

Luke 9:62

No one ... fit for the kingdom of God

Jesus responds with a proverb to teach the man about being his disciple. Jesus means that a person is not suitable for the kingdom to God if he focuses on people in his past instead of following Jesus.

No one who puts his hand to the plow

Here "puts his hand to" something is an idiom that means the person starts to do something. Alternate translation: "No one who starts to plow his field"

looks back

Anyone who is looking back while plowing cannot guide the plow where it needs to go. That person must focus on looking forward in order to plow well.

fit for the kingdom of God

"useful for the kingdom of God" or "suitable for the kingdom of God"

Chapter 10

¹ Now after these things, the Lord appointed seventy ^[1] others, and sent them out two by two ahead of him to every town and place where he himself was about to go. ² He said to them, "The harvest is plentiful, but the laborers are few. Therefore ask the Lord of the harvest to send out laborers into his harvest. ³ Go on your way. See, I send you out as lambs in the midst of wolves. ⁴ Do not carry a money bag, or a traveler's bag, or sandals, and greet no one on the road. ⁵ Whatever house you enter, first say, 'May peace be on this house!' ⁶ If a son of peace is there, your peace will rest upon him, but if not, it will return to you. ⁷ Remain in that same house, eating and drinking what they provide, for the laborer is worthy of his wages. Do not move around from house to house. ⁸ Whatever town you enter, and they receive you, eat what is set before you ⁹ and heal the sick that are there. Say to them, 'The kingdom of God has come close to you.' ¹⁰ Whenever you enter a town and they do not receive you, go out into its streets and say, ¹¹ 'Even the dust from your town that clings to our feet we wipe off against you! But know this: The kingdom of God is near.' ¹² I say to you that on that day it will be more tolerable for Sodom than for that town. ¹³ Woe to you, Chorazin! Woe to you, Bethsaida! If the mighty works which were done in you had been done in Tyre and Sidon, they would have repented long ago, sitting in sackcloth and ashes. ¹⁴ But it will be more tolerable for Tyre and Sidon at the judgment than for you. ¹⁵ You, Capernaum, do you think you will be exalted to heaven? No, you will be brought down to Hades. ¹⁶ The one who listens to you listens to me, and the one who rejects you rejects me, and the one who rejects me rejects the one who sent me."

¹⁷ The seventy returned with joy, saying, "Lord, even the demons submitted to us in your name."

¹⁸ Jesus said to them, "I was watching Satan fall from heaven as lightning. ¹⁹ See, I have given you authority to tread on serpents and scorpions, and over all the power of the enemy, and nothing will in any way hurt you. ²⁰ Nevertheless do not rejoice only in this, that the spirits submit to you, but rejoice even more that your names are engraved in heaven."

²¹ At that same hour he rejoiced greatly in the Holy Spirit and said, "I praise you, Father, Lord of heaven and earth, because you concealed these things from the wise and understanding and revealed them to those who are untaught, like little children. Yes, Father, for so it was well pleasing in your sight. ²² "All things have been entrusted to me from my Father, and no one knows who the Son is except the Father, and no one knows who the Father is except the Son and those to whom the Son chooses to reveal him." ²³ Then he turned around to the disciples and said privately, "Blessed are those who see the things that you see. ²⁴ I say to you, many prophets and kings desired to see the things you see, and they did not see them, and to hear the things that you hear, and they did not hear them."

²⁵ Behold, an expert in the law stood up so that he might test him, saying, "Teacher, what must I do to inherit eternal life?"

²⁶ Jesus said to him, "What is written in the law? How do you read it?"

²⁷ He gave an answer and he said, "You will love the Lord your God with all your heart, with all your soul, with all your strength, and with all your mind, and your neighbor as yourself."

²⁸ Jesus said to him, "You have answered correctly. Do this, and you will live." ²⁹ But he, desiring to justify himself, said to Jesus, "Who is my neighbor?"

³⁰ Jesus answered him and said, "A certain man was going down from Jerusalem to Jericho. He fell among robbers, who stripped him of his belongings, and beat him, and left him half dead. ³¹ By chance a certain priest was going down that way, and when he saw him, he passed by on the other side. ³² In the same way, a Levite also, when he came to the place and saw him, passed by on the other side. ³³ But a certain Samaritan, as he journeyed, came to where he was. When he saw him, he was moved with compassion. ³⁴ He approached him and bound up his wounds, pouring oil and wine on them. He set him on his own animal, and brought him to an inn, and took care of him. ³⁵ The next day he took out two denarii, and gave them to the host, and said, 'Take care of him, and whatever extra you spend, when I return, I will repay you.' ³⁶ Which of these three do you think was a neighbor to him who fell among the robbers?"

³⁷ He said, "The one who showed mercy to him."

Jesus said to him, "Go and do the same."

³⁸ Now as they were traveling along, he entered into a certain village, and a certain woman named Martha welcomed him into her house. ³⁹ She had a sister named Mary, who sat at the Lord's feet and heard his word. ⁴⁰ But Martha was overly busy with preparing to serve a meal. She came up to Jesus and said, "Lord, do you not care that my sister left me to serve alone? Therefore tell her to help me."

⁴¹ But the Lord answered and said to her, "Martha, Martha, you are anxious and troubled about many things, ⁴² but only one thing is necessary. Mary has chosen what is best, which will not be taken away from her."

Footnotes

10:1 ^[1]Many of the best ancient copies read

Luke 10 General Notes

Special concepts in this chapter

Harvest

Harvest is when people go out to get the food they have planted so they can bring it to their houses and eat it. Harvest can also refer to the food that is gathered. Jesus used this as a metaphor to teach his followers that they need to go and tell other people about Jesus so those people can be part of God's kingdom. (See: harvest and faith)

Neighbor

A neighbor is anyone who lives nearby. The Jews helped their Jewish neighbors who needed help, and they expected their Jewish neighbors to help them. Jesus wanted them to understand that people who were not Jews were also their neighbors, so he told them a parable

Luke 10:1

General Information:

Jesus sends out 70 more people ahead of him.

Now

This word is used here to mark a new event in the story.

seventy

"70." Some versions say "seventy-two" or "72." You may want to include a footnote that says that.

sent them out two by two

"sent them out in groups of two" or "sent them out with two people in each group"

Luke 10:2

He said to them

This was before the men actually went out.
Alternate translation: "He had said to them" or "Before they went out he told them"

The harvest is plentiful, but the laborers are few

"There is a big crop, but not enough workers to bring it in." Jesus means there are many people ready to enter God's kingdom, but there are not enough disciples to go teach and help the people.

Luke 10:3

Go on your way

"Go to the cities" or "Go to the people"

I send you out as lambs in the midst of wolves

Wolves attack and kill sheep. This metaphor therefore means that there are people who would attempt to harm the disciples that Jesus is sending out. The names of other animals could be substituted. Alternate translation: "when I send you out, people will want to harm you, as wolves attack sheep"

Luke 10:4

Do not carry a money bag, or a traveler's bag, or sandals

"Do not take with you a bag, a traveler's bag, or sandals"

greet no one on the road

"do not greet anyone on the road." Jesus was emphasizing that they should go quickly to the towns and do this work. He was not telling them to be rude.

Luke 10:5

May peace be on this house

This was both a greeting and a blessing. Here "house" refers to those who live in the house. Alternate translation: "May the people in this household receive peace"

Luke 10:6

a son of peace

The phrase "son of peace" here is a metaphor for a person who wants peace with God and with people. Alternate translation: "a peaceful person"

your peace will rest upon him

Here "peace" is described as a living thing that can choose where to stay. Alternate translation: "he will have the peace you blessed him with"

if not

It may be helpful to restate the entire phrase. Alternate translation: "if there is no person of peace there" or "if the owner of the house is not a peaceful person"

it will return to you

Here "peace" is described as a living thing that can choose to leave. Alternate translation: "you will have that peace" or "he will not receive the peace you blessed him with"

Luke 10:7

Remain in that same house

Jesus was not saying that they should stay in the house all day, but that they should sleep at the same house every night they were there. Alternate translation: "Continue to sleep at that house"

for the laborer is worthy of his wages

This is a general principle that Jesus was applying to the men he was sending out. Since they would be teaching and healing the people, the people should provide them with a place to stay and with food.

Do not move around from house to house

Moving around from house to house means going to different houses. It can be made clear that he was talking about staying overnight at different houses. "Do not go sleep at a different house each night"

Luke 10:8

and they receive you

"if they welcome you"

eat what is set before you

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "eat whatever food they give you"

Luke 10:9

the sick

This refers to sick people in general. Alternate translation: "the sick people"

The kingdom of God has come close to you

The abstract noun "kingdom" can be expressed with the verbs "reign" or "rule." Possible meanings are 1) the kingdom of God will begin soon. Alternate translation: "God will soon rule everywhere as king" or 2) the activities of kingdom of God are happening all around you. Alternate translation: "The proof that God is reigning is all around you"

Luke 10:10

and they do not receive you

"and the people of the city reject you"

Luke 10:11

Even the dust from your town that clings to our feet we wipe off against you

This is a symbolic action to show that they reject the people of the city. Alternate translation: "Just as you rejected us, we thoroughly reject you. We even reject the dust from your town that clings to our feet"

we wipe off

Since Jesus was sending these people out in groups of two, it would be two people saying this. So languages that have a dual form of "we" would use it.

But know this: The kingdom of God is near

The phrase "But know this" emphasizes the importance of what is said next. Alternate translation: "But be aware that the kingdom of God is near" or "But be sure of this: The kingdom of God is near"

The kingdom of God is near

The abstract noun "kingdom" can be expressed with the verbs "reign" or "rule." See how you translated a similar sentence in [Luke 10:8]

Luke 10:12

I say to you

Jesus was saying this to the 70 people he was sending out. He said this to show that he was about to say something very important.

that day

The disciples would have understood that this refers to the time of final judgment of sinners. Alternate translation: "judgment day"

it will be more tolerable for Sodom than for that town
"God will not judge Sodom as severely as he will judge that town." Alternate translation: "God will judge the people of that town more severely than he will judge the people of Sodom"

Luke 10:13

Woe to you, Chorazin! Woe to you, Bethsaida!
Jesus speaks as if the people of the cities of Chorazin and Bethsaida are there listening to him, but they are not.

If the mighty works which were done in you had been done in Tyre and Sidon

Jesus is describing a situation that could have happened in the past but did not. Alternate translation: "If someone had performed the miracles for the people of Tyre and Sidon that I performed for you"

they would have repented long ago, sitting
"the wicked people who lived there would have shown that they were sorry for their sins by sitting"

sitting in sackcloth and ashes
"wearing sackcloth and sitting in ashes"

Luke 10:14

But it will be more tolerable for Tyre and Sidon at the judgment than for you
It may be helpful to clearly state the reason for their judgment. Alternate translation: "But because you did not repent and believe in me even though you saw me do miracles, God will judge you more severely than he will judge the people of Tyre and Sidon"

at the judgment
"on that final day when God judges everyone"

Luke 10:15

You, Capernaum
Jesus now speaks to the people in the city of Capernaum as if they are listening to him, but they are not.

do you think you will be exalted to heaven?
Jesus uses a question to rebuke the people of Capernaum for their pride. The expression "exalted to heaven" means "greatly exalted" or "honored." Alternate translation: "you will certainly not go up to heaven!" or "God will not honor you!"

you will be brought down to Hades
This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "you will go down to Hades" or "God will send you to Hades"

Luke 10:16

The one who listens to you listens to me
The comparison can be clearly stated as a simile. Alternate translation: "When someone listens to you, it is as if they were listening to me"

the one who rejects you rejects me
The comparison can be clearly stated as a simile. Alternate translation: "when someone rejects you, it is as if they were rejecting me"

the one who rejects me rejects the one who sent me
The comparison can be clearly stated as a simile. Alternate translation: "when someone rejects me, it is as if they were rejecting the one who sent me"

the one who sent me
This refers to God the Father, who appointed Jesus for this special task. Alternate translation: "God, who sent me"

Luke 10:17

The seventy returned
Some languages will need to say that the seventy actually went out first, as the UDB does. This is implicit information that can be made explicit.

seventy
You may want to add a footnote: "Some versions have '72' instead of '70.'"

in your name
Here "name" refers to Jesus's power and authority.

Luke 10:18

I was watching Satan fall from heaven as lightning
Jesus used a simile to compare how God was defeating Satan when his 70 disciples were preaching in the towns to the way lightning strikes.

fall from heaven as lightning
Possible meanings are 1) fall as quickly as lightning strikes, or 2) fall down from heaven as lightning strikes downward. Since both meaning are possible, it may be best to keep the image.

Luke 10:19

authority to tread on serpents and scorpions
"authority to trample on snakes and crush scorpions." Possible meanings are 1) snakes and scorpions are a metaphor for evil spirits. Alternate translation: "the right to defeat evil spirits" or 2) this refers to actual snakes and scorpions.

tread on serpents and scorpions
This implies that they would do this and not be injured. Alternate translation: "walk on snakes and scorpions, which will not hurt you,"

scorpions

Scorpions are small animals with two claws and a poisonous stinger on their tail.

over all the power of the enemy

"I have given you authority to crush the power of the enemy" or "I have given you authority to defeat the enemy." The enemy is Satan.

Luke 10:20

do not rejoice only in this, that the spirits submit to you, but rejoice even more that your names are engraved in heaven

"do not rejoice only because the spirits submit to you" can also be stated in positive form. Alternate translation: "rejoice that your names are written in heaven even more than you rejoice that the spirits submit to you"

your names are engraved in heaven

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "God has written your names in heaven" or "your names are on the list of people who are citizens of heaven"

Luke 10:21

that same hour

"that same time"

Father

This is an important title for God.

Lord of heaven and earth

The phrase "heaven" and earth" represents everything that exists. Alternate translation: "Master over everyone and everything in heaven and earth"

these things

This refers to Jesus's previous teaching about the authority of the disciples. It may be best to simply say "these things" and let the reader determine the meaning.

the wise and understanding

The words "wise" and "understanding" are nominal adjectives that refer to people with these qualities. Because God had concealed truth from them, these people were not actually wise and understanding, even though they thought they were. Alternate translation: "from people who think they are wise and have understanding"

those who are untaught, like little children

This refers to those who may not have much education but who are willing to accept Jesus's teachings in the same way that little children willingly listen to those they trust. Alternate translation: "people who may have little education, but who listen to God as little children do"

for so it was well pleasing in your sight

"for it pleased you to do this"

Luke 10:22

All things have been entrusted to me from my Father

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "My Father has handed everything over to me"

Father ... Son

These are important titles that describe the relationship between God and Jesus.

no one knows who the Son is except the Father

This double negative emphasizes that the Father is the only one who knows. Alternate translation: "The only one who knows who the Son is, is the Father"

knows ... knows

The word that is translated as "knows" means to know from personal experience. God the Father knows Jesus in this way.

the Son

Jesus is referring to himself in the third person.

no one knows who the Father is except the Son and those ... him

This double negative emphasizes that the Son is the only one who knows. Alternate translation: "The only one who knows who the Father is, is the Son"

those to whom the Son chooses to reveal him

"whoever the Son desires to show the Father to"

Luke 10:23

Then he turned around to the disciples and said privately

The word "privately" indicates that he was alone with his disciples. Alternate translation: "Later, when he was alone with his disciples, he turned to them and said"

Blessed are those who see the things that you see

This probably refers to the good works and miracles that Jesus was doing. Alternate translation: "How good it is for those who see the things that you see me doing"

Luke 10:24

and they did not see them

This implies that Jesus was not yet doing those things. Alternate translation: "but they could not see them because I was not doing them yet"

the things that you hear

This probably refers to the teaching of Jesus. Alternate translation: "the things that you have heard me say"

and they did not hear them

This implies that Jesus was not yet teaching.

Alternate translation: "but they could not hear them because I had not yet started to teach"

Luke 10:25

Connecting Statement:

Jesus replies with a story to a Jewish teacher who wants to test Jesus.

Behold, an expert in the law

This alerts us to a new event and a new person in the story.

stood up

This is an idiom that probably here means "began to act." Your language may have a different way of showing that the expert in the law had been present, listening to Jesus, and was now beginning to act. He was not necessarily sitting before he "stood up" and began to speak.

test him

"challenge Jesus"

Luke 10:26

What is written in the law? How do you read it?

Jesus is not seeking information. He uses these questions to test the Jewish teacher's knowledge. Alternate translation: "Tell me what Moses wrote in the law and what you think it means."

What is written in the law?

This can be asked in active form. Alternate translation: "What did Moses write in the law?"

How do you read it?

"What have you read in it?" or "What do you understand it to say?"

Luke 10:27

You will love ... neighbor as yourself

The man is quoting what Moses wrote in the law.

with all your heart, with all your soul, with all your strength, and with all your mind

Here "heart" and "soul" are metonyms for a person's inner being. These four phrases are used together to mean "completely" or "earnestly."

your neighbor as yourself

This simile can be stated more clearly. Alternate translation: "love your neighbor as much as you love yourself"

Luke 10:28

General Information:

This page has intentionally been left blank.

Luke 10:29

But he, desiring to justify himself, said

"But the expert in the law wanted to find a way to justify himself, so he said" or "But wanting to appear righteous, the expert in the law said"

Who is my neighbor?

The man wanted to know whom he was required to love. Alternate translation: "Whom should I consider to be my neighbor and love as I love myself?" or "Which people are my neighbors that I should love?"

Luke 10:30

Jesus answered him and said

Jesus answers the man by telling a parable. Alternate translation: "In response, Jesus told him this story"

A certain man

This introduces a new character in the parable.

He fell among robbers, who

"He was surrounded by robbers, who" or "Some robbers attacked him. They"

stripped him of his belongings

"took everything he had" or "stole all his things"

half dead

This idiom means "almost dead."

Luke 10:31

By chance

This was not something that any person had planned.

a certain priest

This expression introduces a new person in the story, but does not identify him by name.

and when he saw him

"and when the priest saw the injured man." A priest is a very religious person, so the audience would assume that he would help the injured man. Since he did not, this phrase could be stated as "but when he saw him" to call attention to this unexpected result.

he passed by on the other side

It is implied that he did not help the man. Alternate translation: "he did not help the injured man but instead walked past him on the other side of the road"

Luke 10:32

a Levite ... the other side

The Levite served in the temple. He would be expected to help his fellow Jewish man. Since he did not, it may be helpful to state that. Alternate translation: "a Levite ... the other side and did not help him"

Luke 10:33

But a certain Samaritan

This introduces a new person in the story without giving his name. We know only that he was from Samaria.

a certain Samaritan

The Jews despised the Samaritans and would have assumed that he would not help the injured Jewish man.

When he saw him

"When the Samaritan saw the injured man"

he was moved with compassion

"he felt sorry for him"

Luke 10:34

bound up his wounds, pouring oil and wine on them

He would have put the oil and wine on the wounds first. Alternate translation: "he put wine and oil on the wounds and wrapped them with cloth"

pouring oil and wine on them

Wine was used to clean the wound, and oil was probably used to prevent infection. This can be stated. Alternate translation: "pouring oil and wine on them to help heal them"

his own animal

"his own pack animal." This was an animal that he used to carry heavy loads. It was probably a donkey.

Luke 10:35

two denarii

"two day's wages." "Denarii" is the plural of "denarius."

the host

"the innkeeper" or "the person who took care of the inn"

whatever extra you spend, when I return, I will repay you

This could be reordered. Alternate translation: "when I return, I will repay you whatever extra amount you spend"

Luke 10:36

Which of these three do you think ... robbers?

This could be written as two questions. Alternate translation: "What do you think? Which of these three men ... robbers?"

was a neighbor

"showed himself to be a true neighbor"

to him who fell among the robbers

"to the man whom the robbers attacked"

Luke 10:37

He said, "The one who showed mercy to him."

"The expert in the law said, 'The one who showed mercy to him.'"

Go and do the same

Here "do the same" refers to showing mercy to others. Alternate translation: "In the same way, go and show mercy to anyone else who needs help" or "In the same way, go and help everyone you can"

Luke 10:38

General Information:

Jesus comes to Martha's house, where her sister Mary listens to Jesus with great attention.

Now

This word is used here to mark a new event.

as they were traveling along

"as Jesus and his disciples were traveling along"

a certain village

This introduces the village as a new location, but does not name it.

a certain woman named Martha

This introduces Martha as a new character. Your language may have a way of introducing new people.

Luke 10:39

sat at the Lord's feet

This was the normal and respectful position for a learner at that time. Alternate translation: "sat on the floor near Jesus"

heard his word

This refers to everything that Jesus taught while at Martha's house. Alternate translation: "listened to the Lord teach"

Luke 10:40

overly busy

"very busy" or "too busy"

do you not care ... alone?

Martha is complaining that the Lord is allowing Mary to sit listening to him when there is so much work to do. She respects the Lord, so she uses a rhetorical question to make her complaint more polite. Alternate translation: "it seems like you do not care ... alone."

Luke 10:41

Martha, Martha

Jesus repeats Martha's name for emphasis. Alternate translation: "Dear Martha" or "You, Martha"

Luke 10:42

only one thing is necessary

Jesus is contrasting what Mary is doing with what Martha is doing. It may be helpful to make this explicit. Alternate translation: "the only thing that is really necessary is to listen to my teaching" or "listening to my teaching is more necessary than preparing a meal"

which will not be taken away from her

Possible meanings are 1) "and I will not take this opportunity away from her" or 2) "and she will not lose what she has gained as she was listening to me"

Chapter 11

¹ It happened one day that Jesus was praying in a certain place. When he had finished, one of his disciples said to him, "Lord, teach us to pray just as John taught his disciples."

² Jesus said to them, "When you pray say,

'Father, may your name be honored as holy.

May your kingdom come.

³ Give us our daily bread each day.

⁴ Forgive us our sins,
as we forgive everyone who is in debt to us.
Do not lead us into temptation."

⁵ Jesus said to them, "Which of you will have a friend, and will go to him at midnight, and say to him, 'Friend, lend to me three loaves of bread,' ⁶ since a friend of mine just came in from the road, and I do not have anything to set before him'? ⁷ Then the one inside who answered him may say, 'Do not bother me. The door is already shut, and my children, along with me, are in bed. I am not able to get up and give bread to you.' ⁸ I say to you, even if he does not get up and give bread to you because you are his friend, yet because of your shameless persistence, he will get up and give you as many loaves of bread as you need. ⁹ I also say to you, ask, and it will be given to you; seek, and you will find; knock, and it will be opened to you. ¹⁰ For every asking person receives; and the seeking person finds; and to the person who knocks, it will be opened. ¹¹ Which father among you, if your son asks for a fish, will give him a snake instead of a fish? ¹² Or if he asks for an egg, will you give a scorpion to him? ¹³ Therefore, if you who are evil know how to give good gifts to your children, how much more will your Father from heaven give the Holy Spirit to those who ask him?"

¹⁴ Now Jesus was driving out a demon that was mute. When the demon had gone out, the man who had been mute spoke, and the crowd was amazed. ¹⁵ But some of the people said, "By Beelzebul, the ruler of demons, he is driving out demons." ¹⁶ Others tested him and sought from him a sign from heaven.

¹⁷ But Jesus knew their thoughts and said to them, "Every kingdom divided against itself is made desolate, and a house divided against itself falls. ¹⁸ If Satan is divided against himself, how will his kingdom stand? For you say I cast out demons by Beelzebul. ¹⁹ If I drive out demons by Beelzebul, by whom do your followers drive them out? Because of this, they will be your judges. ²⁰ But if I drive out demons by the finger of God, then the kingdom of God has come to you. ²¹ When a strong man who is fully armed guards his own palace, his possessions are safe, ²² but when a stronger man overcomes him, the stronger man takes away the armor in which the man trusted and plunders the man's possessions. ²³ The one who is not with me is against me, and the one who does not gather with me scatters. ²⁴ When an unclean spirit has gone away from a man, it passes through waterless places and looks for rest. Finding none, it says, 'I will return to my house from which I came.' ²⁵ Having returned, it finds the house had been swept clean and put in order. ²⁶ Then it goes and takes along with it seven other spirits more evil than itself and they all come in to live there. Then the final condition of that man becomes worse than the first."

²⁷ It happened that, as he said these things, a certain woman raised her voice above the crowd and said to him, "Blessed is the womb that bore you and the breasts that nursed you."

²⁸ But he said, "Rather, blessed are they who hear the word of God and keep it."

²⁹ As the crowds were increasing, Jesus began to say, "This generation is an evil generation. It seeks a sign, though no sign will be given to it except the sign of Jonah. ³⁰ For just as Jonah became a sign to the Ninevites, so too the Son of Man will be a sign to this generation. ³¹ The Queen of the South will rise up at the judgment with the men of this generation and condemn them, for she came from the ends of the earth to hear the wisdom of Solomon, and see, someone greater than Solomon is here. ³² The men of Nineveh will stand up at the judgment with this generation of people and will condemn it, for they repented at the preaching of Jonah, and see, someone greater than Jonah is here."

³³ No one, after lighting a lamp, puts it in a hidden place or under a basket, but on a lampstand, so that those who enter may see the light. ³⁴ Your eye is the lamp of the body. When your eye is good, the whole body is filled with light. But when your eye is bad, your body is full of darkness. ³⁵ Therefore, watch out that the light in you is not darkness. ³⁶ If then your whole body is full of light, not having any member in darkness, then your whole body will be like when a lamp shines its brightness on you."

³⁷ When he had finished speaking, a Pharisee asked him to eat with him at his house, so Jesus went in and reclined. ³⁸ The Pharisee was surprised that Jesus did not first wash before dinner. ³⁹ But the Lord said to him, "Now then, you Pharisees clean the outside of cups and bowls, but the inside of you is filled with robbery and evil. ⁴⁰ You senseless men! Did not the one who made the outside also make the inside? ⁴¹ Give what is inside as alms, and then all things will be clean for you."

⁴² "But woe to you Pharisees, because you tithe mint and rue and every other garden herb, but you neglect justice and the love of God. It is necessary to act justly and love God, without failing to do the other things also. ⁴³ Woe to you Pharisees, for you love the front seats in the synagogues and respectful greetings in the marketplaces. ⁴⁴ Woe to you, for you are like unmarked graves that people walk over without knowing it."

⁴⁵ One of the experts in the law said to him, "Teacher, what you say insults us too." ⁴⁶ Jesus said, "Woe to you, teachers of the law! For you put people under burdens that are hard to carry, but you do not touch the burdens with one of your own fingers. ⁴⁷ Woe to you, because you build tombs for the prophets, and it was your ancestors who killed them. ⁴⁸ So you are witnesses and you consent to the works of your ancestors, for they indeed killed them and you build their tombs. ⁴⁹ For this reason also, God's wisdom said, 'I will send to them prophets and apostles, and they will persecute and kill some of them.' ⁵⁰ As a result, this generation will be charged for all the blood of the prophets shed since the foundation of the world, ⁵¹ from Abel's blood to the blood of Zechariah, who was killed between the altar and the temple. Yes, I say to you, this generation will be held responsible. ⁵² Woe to you experts in the law, because you have taken away the key of knowledge; you do not enter in yourselves, and you hinder those who are entering."

⁵³ After Jesus left there, the scribes and the Pharisees opposed him and argued with him about many things, ⁵⁴ lying in wait to catch him in something he might say.

Footnotes

11:11 ^[1]The best ancient copies have the shorter reading. Some ancient copies have a longer reading, which also is found in Matthew 7:9:

Luke 11 General Notes

Structure and formatting

The ULB sets the lines in 11:2-4 farther to the right on the page than the rest of the text because they are a special prayer.

Special concepts in this chapter

The Lord's Prayer

When Jesus's followers asked him to teach them how to pray, he taught them this prayer. He did not expect them to use the same words every time they prayed, but he did want them to know what God wanted them to pray about.

Jonah

Jonah was an Old Testament prophet who was sent to the Gentile city of Nineveh to tell them to repent. When he told them to repent, they repented. (See: prophet and sin and repent)

Light and darkness

The Bible often speaks of unrighteous people, people who do not do what pleases God, as if they were walking around in darkness. It speaks of light as if it were what enables those sinful people to become righteous, to understand what they are doing wrong and begin to obey God. (See: righteous)

Washing

The Pharisees would wash themselves and the things they ate with. They would even wash things that were not dirty. The law of Moses did not tell them to wash these things, but they would wash them anyway. This was because they thought that if they obeyed both the rules that God had made and some rules that God had not made, God would think that they were better people. (See: lawofmoses and clean)

Luke 11:1

General Information:

This is the beginning of the next part of the story. Jesus teaches his disciples to pray.

It happened

This phrase is used here to mark the beginning of a new part of the story. If your language has a way for doing this, you could consider using it here.

Luke 11:2

Jesus said to them

"Jesus said to his disciples"

Father

Jesus is commanding the disciples to honor the name of God the Father by addressing him as "Father" when praying to him. This is an important title for God.

may your name be honored as holy

"cause everyone to honor your name." "Name" often refers to the entire person. Alternate translation: "may all people honor you"

May your kingdom come

The action of God ruling over everyone is spoken of as if it were God himself. Alternate translation: "May you come and rule over everyone"

Luke 11:3

Connecting Statement:

Jesus continues to teach his disciples how to pray.

Give us

This is an imperative, but it should be translated as a request, rather than as a command. It may be helpful to add something such as "please" to it to make this clear. Alternate translation: "Please give us"

our daily bread

Bread was an inexpensive food that people ate every day. It is used here to refer to food in general. Alternate translation: "the food we need each day"

Luke 11:4

Forgive us ... Do not lead us

These are imperatives, but they should be translated as requests, rather than as commands. It may be helpful to add something such as "please" to them to make this clear. Alternate translation: "Please forgive us ... Please do not lead us"

Forgive us our sins

"Forgive us for sinning against you" or "Forgive our sins"

as we forgive

"since we also forgive"

who is in debt to us

"who has sinned against us" or "who has done wrong things to us"

Do not lead us into temptation

This can be stated in positive form. Alternate translation: "Lead us away from temptation"

Luke 11:5

Connecting Statement:

Jesus continues to teach his disciples about prayer.

lend to me three loaves of bread

"let me borrow three loaves of bread" or "give me three loaves of bread and I will pay you later." The host does not have any food ready to give to his guest.

three loaves of bread

Bread is a food that people in Israel commonly ate. If people in your community do not know what bread is, you may translate it with a more general expression for food. Alternate translation: "some food"

Luke 11:6

Connecting Statement:

Jesus finishes asking a question that begins in verse 5.

since a friend ... to set before him'?

Jesus finishes asking the question that begins with the words "Which of you will have a friend" in verse

5. The whole question can be translated as a statement. Alternate translation: "Suppose you have a friend and will go to him at midnight and say to him, 'Friend, lend to me three loaves of bread, since a friend ... to set before him.'"

just came in from the road

It is implied that the visitor has come far from his home. Alternate translation: "was traveling and just came to my house"

anything to set before him

"any food ready to give him"

Luke 11:7

I am not able to get up

"It is not convenient for me to get up"

give bread to you

Bread is a food that people in Israel commonly ate. If people in your community do not know what bread is, you may translate it with a more general expression for food. Alternate translation: "give you some food"

Luke 11:8

I say to you

Jesus was speaking to the disciples. The word "you" is plural.

give bread to you ... give you as many loaves of bread

Bread is a food that people in Israel commonly ate. If people in your community do not know what bread is, you may translate it with a more general expression for food. Alternate translation: "give you some food ... give you as much food"

give bread to you because you are ... your ... you ... you need

Jesus addresses the disciples as if they were the ones asking for bread. Alternate translation: "give bread to him because he is ... his ... him ... he needs"

because of your shameless persistence

The phrase can be reworded to eliminate the abstract noun "persistence." Alternate translation: "because you persist shamelessly" or "because you boldly continue to ask him"

Luke 11:9

ask ... seek, and you will find ... knock

Jesus gives these commands to encourage his disciples to pray continually. Some languages may also require more information with these verbs. Use the form of "you" that would be most appropriate in this context. Alternate translation: "keep asking for what you need ... keep seeking what you need from God, and you will find it ... keep knocking on the door"

it will be given to you

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "God will give it to you" or "you will receive it"

knock

To knock at a door is to hit it a few times to let a person inside the house know you are standing outside. It can also be translated using the way people in your culture show that they have arrived, such as "call out" or "cough" or "clap." Here, it means a person should keep praying to God until he answers.

it will be opened to you

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "God will open the door for you" or "God will welcome you inside"

Luke 11:10

General Information:

This page has intentionally been left blank.

Luke 11:11

Connecting Statement:

Jesus finishes teaching his disciples about prayer.

Which father among you ... will ... a fish?

Jesus uses a question to teach his disciples. It could also be written as a statement. Alternate translation: "None of you fathers ... would ... a fish."

Luke 11:12

Or ... egg, will you give a scorpion to him?

Jesus uses a question to teach his disciples. It could also be written as a statement. Alternate translation: "And you would never give him a scorpion ... egg."

scorpion

A scorpion is similar to a spider, but it has a tail with a poisonous sting. If scorpions are not known where you are, you could translate this as "poisonous spider" or "spider that stings"

Luke 11:13

if you who are evil know

"since you who are evil know" or "even though you are sinful, you know"

how much more will ... give ... him?

Jesus again uses a question to teach his disciples. This can be translated as a statement. Alternate translation: "you can be sure that ... will give ... him."

Luke 11:14

Now

The author uses this word to mark the beginning of a new event.

Jesus was driving out a demon

It may be helpful to add extra information.

Alternate translation: "Jesus was driving a demon out of a person" or "Jesus was making a demon leave a person"

demon that was mute

The demon has power to prevent people from speaking. Alternate translation: "demon that caused the man to be unable to speak"

Now

This word is used here to mark where the action starts. If your language has a way for doing this, you could consider using it here. When the demon comes out of the man, some of the people criticize Jesus, and that leads to Jesus teaching about evil spirits.

When the demon had gone out

It may be helpful to add extra information.

Alternate translation: "When the demon had gone out of the man" or "When the demon left the man"

the man who had been mute spoke

"the man who had been unable to speak now spoke"

Luke 11:15

General Information:

Jesus is accused of using Satan's power to drive a demon out of a mute man.

By Beelzebul, the ruler of demons, he is driving out demons

"He is driving out demons by the power of Beelzebul, the ruler of demons"

Beelzebul

another name for Satan

Luke 11:16

Others tested him

"Other people tested Jesus." They wanted him to prove that his authority was from God.

and sought from him a sign from heaven

"and asked him to give a sign from heaven" or "by demanding that he give a sign from heaven." This was how they wanted him to prove that his authority was from God.

Luke 11:17

General Information:

Jesus begins to respond to the crowd.

Every kingdom divided against itself is made desolate

"kingdom" here refers to the people in it. This can also be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "If people of a kingdom fight among themselves, they will destroy their kingdom"

a house divided against itself falls

Here "house" refers to a family. Alternate translation: "if family members fight each other, they will ruin their family"

falls

"crashes down and is destroyed." This image of the house collapsing refers to the destruction of a family when the members fight each other.

Luke 11:18

If Satan is divided against himself

"Satan" here is referring to the demons who follow Satan as well as to Satan himself. Alternate translation: "If Satan and members of his kingdom are fighting among themselves"

If Satan ... how will his kingdom stand?

Jesus uses a question to teach the people. This can be translated as a statement. Alternate translation: "If Satan ... his kingdom will not last." or "If Satan ... his kingdom will fall apart."

For you say I cast out demons by Beelzebul

"For you say that it is by the power of Beelzebul that I make demons leave people." The next part of his argument can be stated explicitly: Alternate translation: "For you say that it is by the power of Beelzebul that I make demons leave people. That would mean that Satan is divided against himself"

Luke 11:19

If I ... by whom do your followers drive them out?

"If I ... by whose power do your followers force demons to leave people?" Jesus uses a question to teach the people. The meaning of Jesus's question can be made explicit. Alternate translation: "If I ... then we must agree that your followers also drive out demons by Beelzebul's power. But you do not believe that it is true."

they will be your judges

"your followers who cast out demons by God's power will judge you for saying that I cast out demons by Beelzebul's power"

Luke 11:20

by the finger of God

The "finger of God" refers to God's power.

then the kingdom of God has come to you

"this shows that God's kingdom has come to you"

Luke 11:21

Connecting Statement:

Jesus begins a parable about a strong man who is defeated by a stronger man.

When a strong man ... are safe

The "strong man" here is a metaphor for Satan.

his own palace

Possible meanings of the word "palace" are 1) the entire premises of the "strong man" or 2) it refers to the courtyard of a palace and is a synecdoche for the palace. If you have a word for the house and other areas close to it that the strong man can constantly guard, you may want to use it here.

his possessions are safe

"no one can steal his things"

Luke 11:22

a stronger man

The stronger man in the parable is a metaphor for Jesus, who is stronger than Satan.

takes away the armor

"removes the weapons and protection"

plunders the man's possessions

"steals his possessions" or "takes away anything that he wants"

Luke 11:23

The one who is not with me is against me, and the one who does not gather with me scatters

This refers to any person or any group of people. "Anyone who is not with me is against me, and anyone who does not gather with me scatters" or "Those who are not with me are against me, and those who do not gather with me scatter"

one who is not with me

"one who does not support me" or "one who does not work with me"

is against me

"works against me"

the one who does not gather with me scatters

Jesus is referring to gathering disciples who follow him. This can be stated explicitly. Alternate translation: "anyone who does not cause people to come and follow me causes them to go away from me"

Luke 11:24

waterless places

This refers to "desolate places" where the evil spirits wander.

Finding none

"If the spirit does not find any rest there"

my house from which I came

This refers to the person in which he used to live. Alternate translation: "the person in whom I used to live"

Luke 11:25

finds the house had been swept clean and put in order

This metaphor speaks about the person as if he were a house that is swept clean, with things put in their places. It is implied that the house is still empty. This can be stated in active form with that information made explicit. Alternate translation: "finds that the person is like a house that someone has swept clean and organized by putting everything where it belongs, but has left empty" or "finds that the person is like a house that is clean and organized, but empty"

Luke 11:26

worse than the first

The word "first" refers to the condition of the man while he had the unclean spirit before it left him. Alternate translation: "worse than his condition was before the spirit left"

Luke 11:27

General Information:

This is a break in Jesus's teachings. A woman speaks a blessing and Jesus responds.

It happened that

This phrase is used here to mark an important event in the story. If your language has a way for doing this, you could consider using it here.

raised her voice above the crowd

This idiom means "spoke loudly above the noise of the crowd"

Blessed is the womb that bore you and the breasts that nursed you

The parts of a woman's body are used to refer to the whole woman. Alternate translation: "How good it is for the woman who bore you and nursed you at her breasts" or "How happy the woman who bore you and nursed you at her breasts must be"

Luke 11:28

Rather, blessed are they

"It is even better for those"

hear the word of God

"hear the message God has spoken"

and keep it

"and obey it"

Luke 11:29

Connecting Statement:

Jesus continues teaching the crowd.

As the crowds were increasing

"As more people were joining the crowd" or "As the crowd was growing larger"

This generation is an evil generation. It seeks ... to it

Here "generation" refers to the people in it. Alternate translation: "The people living at this time are evil people. They seek ... to them" or "You people living at this time are evil people. You seek ... to you"

It seeks a sign

The information about what kind of sign it seeks can be made explicit. Alternate translation: "It wants me to perform a miracle as proof that I have come from God"

no sign will be given to it except the sign of Jonah

This double negative emphasizes that the sign of Jonah is the only sign that will be given. Alternate translation: "The only sign that will be given to it is the sign of Jonah"

no sign will be given to it

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "God will not give it a sign"

the sign of Jonah

"what happened to Jonah" or "the miracle that God did for Jonah"

Luke 11:30

For just as Jonah became a sign ... so too ... this generation

This means that Jesus will serve as a sign from God for the Jews of that day in exactly the same way as Jonah served as a sign from God to the people of Nineveh.

Son of Man will

Jesus is referring to himself. Alternate translation: "I, the Son of Man, will"

this generation

"the people living today"

Luke 11:31

Queen of the South

This refers to the Queen of Sheba. Sheba was a kingdom south of Israel.

will rise up

"will appear"

she came from the ends of the earth

This idiom means that she came from very far away. Alternate translation: "she came a very great distance" or "she came from a place very far away"

someone greater than Solomon is here

Jesus is speaking about himself. Alternate translation: "I, who am greater than Solomon, am here"

Luke 11:32

The men of Nineveh

It may be helpful to state explicitly that this refers to the ancient city of Nineveh. Alternate translation: "The men who lived in the ancient city of Nineveh"

The men

This includes both men and woman. Alternate translation: "The people"

this generation of people

"the people of this time"

for they repented

"for the people of Nineveh repented"

someone greater than Jonah is here

Jesus is speaking about himself. It may be helpful to explicitly state that they have not listened to him. Alternate translation: "even though I am greater than Jonah, you still have not repented"

Luke 11:33

General Information:

Jesus begins a parable in which he speaks of his teaching as light that he wants his disciples to obey and share with others.

puts it in a hidden place or under a basket

"hides it or puts in under a basket"

but on a lampstand

The understood subject and verb in this clause may be supplied. Alternate translation: "but a person places it on a lampstand" or "but a person puts it on a table"

Luke 11:34

General Information:

Jesus continues his parable, in which he speaks of his teaching as light that he wants his disciples to obey and share with others. He speaks of people who do not know or accept his teaching as being in darkness.

Your eye is the lamp of the body

In this part of the metaphor, the things they saw Jesus do provided understanding just as an eye

provides light for the body. Alternate translation:
"Your eye is like the lamp of the body"

Your eye

The eye is a metonym for vision.

the body

The body is a synecdoche for a person's life.

When your eye is good

Here "eye" here is a metonym for vision. Alternate translation: "When your vision is good" or "when you see well"

the whole body is filled with light

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "the light will fill your whole body" or "you will be able to see everything clearly"

when your eye is bad

Here "eye" is a metonym for vision. Alternate translation: "When your vision is bad" or "when you see poorly"

your body is full of darkness

"you will not be able to see anything"

Luke 11:35

General Information:

Jesus continues his parable, in which he speaks of his teaching as light that he wants his disciples to obey and share with others. He speaks of people who do not know or accept his teaching as being in darkness.

watch out that the light in you is not darkness

"look carefully to make sure that what you think is light is not actually darkness"

Luke 11:36

General Information:

Jesus ends his parable.

If then your whole body is full of light, not having any member in darkness

Jesus speaks of his teaching as light that he wants his disciples to obey and share with others. He speaks of people who do not know or accept his teaching as being in darkness.

not having any member in darkness

"with none of its parts in darkness"

then your whole body will be like when a lamp shines its brightness on you

Jesus states the same truth he has just presented as a metaphor, but this time he uses a simile. He speaks of people who are full of truth as if they are a lamp that shines brightly.

Luke 11:37

General Information:

Jesus finishes teaching the crowd, and a Pharisee invites Jesus to eat at his house.

When he had finished speaking

The author uses these words to mark the beginning of a new event.

at his house

This refers to the Pharisee's house.

reclined

It was the custom at a relaxed meal such as this dinner for men to eat while lying down comfortably around the table. You might want to translate using the word your language uses for the way people's bodies are when they eat. Alternate translation: "sat down at the table"

Luke 11:38

wash

The Pharisees had a rule that people must wash their hands in order to be ceremonially clean before God. Alternate translation: "wash his hands" or "wash his hands in order to be ritually clean"

Luke 11:39

General Information:

Jesus begins to speak to the Pharisee using a metaphor. He compares the way they clean cups and bowls to how they clean themselves.

the outside of cups and bowls

Washing of the outside of containers was a part of the ritual practices of the Pharisees.

but the inside of you is filled with robbery and evil

This part of the metaphor contrasts the careful way they clean the outside of the dishes with the way they ignore their own internal condition.

Luke 11:40

You senseless men

This expression can refer to men or women, even though all of the Pharisees to whom Jesus was speaking to here were men.

Did not the one who made the outside also make the inside?

Jesus uses a question to rebuke the Pharisees for not understanding that what is in their hearts matters to God. This can be translated as a statement. Alternate translation: "The one who made the outside also made the inside!"

Luke 11:41

Give what is inside as alms

This refers to what they should be doing with their cups and bowls. Alternate translation: "Give what is inside your cups and bowls as alms" or "Be generous to the poor"

all things will be clean for you

"you will be completely clean" or "you will be clean both inside and outside"

Luke 11:42

you tithe mint and rue and every other garden herb

"you give God one tenth of your mint and rue and other herbs from your garden." Jesus was giving an example of how extreme the Pharisees were in giving a tenth of their income.

mint and rue

These are herbs. People put just a little bit of these leaves into their food to give it flavor. If people do not know what mint and rue are, you can use the name of herbs they know or a general expression such as "herbs."

every other garden herb

Possible meanings are 1) "every other vegetable" 2) "every other garden herb" or 3) "every other garden plant."

the love of God

"to love God" or "love for God." God is the one who is loved.

without failing to do the other things also

"without failing" emphasizes that this should always be done. This can be stated in positive form. Alternate translation: "and to always do the other good things as well"

Luke 11:43

the front seats

"the best seats"

respectful greetings

"you like people to greet you with special honor"

Luke 11:44

Connecting Statement:

Jesus finishes speaking to the Pharisees.

you are like unmarked graves that people walk over without knowing it

The Pharisees are like unmarked graves because they look ceremonially clean, but they cause people around them to become unclean.

unmarked graves

These graves were holes dug in the ground where a dead body was buried. They did not have the white stones that people normally place over graves so that others would see them.

without knowing it

When the Jews walked over a grave, they would become ceremonially unclean. These unmarked graves caused them to accidentally do that. This can be stated clearly. Alternate translation: "without realizing it and become ceremonially unclean"

Luke 11:45

General Information:

Jesus begins to respond to a Jewish teacher.

One of the experts in the law

This introduces a new character into the story.

what you say insults us too

Jesus's comments about the Pharisees also seemed to apply to the teachers of the Jewish laws.

Luke 11:46

Woe to you, teachers of the law!

Jesus makes it clear that he intended to condemn the actions of the teachers of the law along with the Pharisees.

you put people under burdens that are hard to carry

"you put burdens on people that are too heavy and they cannot carry them." Jesus speaks about someone giving people many rules as if the person were giving them heavy things to carry. Alternate translation: "you burden people by giving them too many rules to follow"

touch the burdens with one of your own fingers

Possible meanings are 1) "do anything at all to help people carry those burdens" or 2) "make any effort to carry those burdens yourselves."

Luke 11:47

General Information:

This page has intentionally been left blank.

Luke 11:48

So you are witnesses and you consent

Jesus is rebuking the Pharisees and teachers of the law. They know about the murder of the prophets, but do not condemn their ancestors for killing them. Alternate translation: "So, rather than denouncing them, you confirm and agree"

Luke 11:49

For this reason

This refers back to the previous statement that the teachers of the law burdened people with rules.

God's wisdom said

"wisdom" is treated as if it was able to speak for God. Alternate translation: "God in his wisdom said" or "God wisely said"

I will send to them prophets and apostles

"I will send prophets and apostles to my people." God had declared beforehand that he would send prophets and apostles to the ancestors of the Jewish audience to whom Jesus was speaking.

they will persecute and kill some of them

"my people will persecute and kill some of the prophets and apostles." God had declared beforehand that the ancestors of the Jewish audience to whom Jesus was speaking would persecute and kill the prophets and apostles.

Luke 11:50

this generation will be charged for all the blood of the prophets shed since the foundation of the world

God will hold the people to whom Jesus is speaking responsible for the murder of the prophets by their ancestors. Alternate translation: "God will hold this generation responsible for the deaths of all the prophets whom people have killed since the foundation of the world"

for all the blood of the prophets shed

The "blood ... shed" refers to the blood that was spilled when the prophets were killed. Alternate translation: "for all the murders of the prophets"

since the foundation of the world

The author speaks of the world as if it were a building set on a foundation. Alternate translation: "since the creation of the world" or "since God created the world"

Luke 11:51

Zechariah

This was probably the priest in the Old Testament who rebuked the people of Israel for idolatry. This was not the Father of John the Baptist.

who was killed

This could be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "that the people killed"

Luke 11:52

Connecting Statement:

Jesus finishes responding to the Jewish teacher.

you have taken away the key of knowledge; you do not enter in yourselves, and you hinder those who are entering

Jesus speaks about life in God's kingdom as if it were in a house that the teachers will neither enter nor allow others to enter. This means the teachers do not truly know God, and they prevent others from knowing him as well by teaching about scripture things that are not true. Alternate translation: "you have made it impossible for people to know how to live in God's kingdom; you do not want to live in it yourselves, and you keep others from knowing"

the key of knowledge

Possible meanings are 1) "the key that opens the door to knowledge," in which case "knowledge" is what is behind the door, or 2) "the key, which is the knowledge of how to open the door," in which case Jesus is not telling what is behind the door.

you do not enter in yourselves

"you yourselves do not go in to get knowledge"

Luke 11:53

General Information:

This is the end of the part of the story where Jesus eats at the Pharisee's house.

After Jesus left there

"After Jesus left the Pharisee's house"

argued with him about many things

The scribes and Pharisees did not argue in order to defend their views, but to try to trap Jesus so they could accuse him of breaking the law of God.

Luke 11:54

lying in wait to catch him in something he might say

The scribes and Pharisees hoped Jesus would say something wrong so that they could accuse him of breaking God's law. They did not want to learn from him.

lying in wait to catch him

The writer speaks of the Pharisees as if they were thieves hiding by the side of a road waiting for someone to come by whom they could overpower and rob. In this case, they were waiting for Jesus to say something for which they could accuse him. Alternate translation: "waiting and hoping to accuse him"

Chapter 12

¹ In the meantime, when many thousands of the people were gathered together so much that they trampled on each other, he began to say to his disciples first of all, "Beware of the yeast of the Pharisees, which is hypocrisy. ² But there is nothing concealed that will not be revealed, and nothing hidden that will not be known. ³ So whatever you have said in the darkness will be heard in the light, and what you have spoken in the ear in the inner rooms will be proclaimed upon the housetops. ⁴ I say to you, my friends, do not be afraid of those who kill the body, and after that they have no more that they can do. ⁵ But I will warn you about whom to fear. Fear the one who, after he has killed, has authority to throw you into hell. Yes, I say to you, fear him. ⁶ Are not five sparrows sold for two small coins? Yet not one of them is forgotten in the sight of God. ⁷ But even the hairs of your head are all numbered. Do not fear. You are more valuable than many sparrows. ⁸ I say to you, everyone who confesses me before men, the Son of Man will also confess before the angels of God, ⁹ but he who denies me before men will be denied before the angels of God. ¹⁰ Everyone who speaks a word against the Son of Man, it will be forgiven him, but to him who blasphemes against the Holy Spirit, it will not be forgiven. ¹¹ When they bring you before the synagogues, the rulers, and the authorities, do not worry about how you will speak in your defense, or what you will say, ¹² for the Holy Spirit will teach you in that hour what you should say."

¹³ Then someone from the crowd said to him, "Teacher, tell my brother to divide the inheritance with me."

¹⁴ Jesus said to him, "Man, who appointed me a judge or a mediator over you?" ¹⁵ He said to them, "Watch that you keep yourselves from all greedy desires, because a person's life does not consist of the abundance of his possessions." ¹⁶ Then Jesus told them a parable, saying, "The field of a rich man yielded abundantly, ¹⁷ and he reasoned with himself, saying, 'What will I do, because I do not have a place to store my crops?' ¹⁸ He said, 'This is what I will do. I will tear down my barns and build bigger ones, and there I will store all of my grain and other goods. ¹⁹ I will say to my soul, "Soul, you have many goods stored up for many years. Rest easy, eat, drink, be merry."' ²⁰ But God said to him, 'Foolish man, tonight your soul is required of you, and the things you have prepared, whose will they be?' ²¹ That is what someone is like who stores up treasure for himself and is not rich toward God."

²² Jesus said to his disciples, "Therefore I say to you, do not worry about your life, what you will eat; or about your body, what you will wear. ²³ For life is more than food, and the body is more than clothes. ²⁴ Think about the ravens, that they do not sow or reap. They have no storeroom or barn, but God feeds them. How much more valuable you are than the birds! ²⁵ Which of you by being anxious can add a cubit to his lifespan? ²⁶ If then you are not able to do such a very little thing, why do you worry about the rest? ²⁷ Think about the lilies—how they grow. They do not labor, neither do they spin. Yet I say to you, even Solomon in all his glory was not clothed like one of these. ²⁸ If God so clothes the grass in the field, which exists today, and tomorrow is thrown into the oven, how much more will he clothe you, O you of little faith! ²⁹ Do not seek what you will eat and what you will drink, and do not be anxious. ³⁰ For all the nations of the world seek these things, and your Father knows that you need them. ³¹ But seek his kingdom, and these things will be added to you. ³² Do not fear, little flock, because your Father is very pleased to give you the kingdom. ³³ Sell your possessions and give alms. Make for yourselves purses which will not wear out—treasure in the heavens that does not run out, where no thief comes near, and no moth destroys. ³⁴ For where your treasure is, there your heart will be also."

³⁵ "Keep your loins girded and your lamps lit, ³⁶ and be like people waiting expectantly for their master when he returns from the marriage feast, so that when he comes and knocks, they may immediately open the door for him. ³⁷ Blessed are those servants whom the master will find watching when he comes. Truly I say to you, he will gird himself to serve and have them sit down at the table, and he will come and serve them. ³⁸ If the master comes in the second watch of the night, or if even in the third watch, and finds them ready, blessed are those servants. ³⁹ But understand this, that if the master of the house had known the hour the thief was coming, he would not have let his house be broken into. ⁴⁰ You also must be ready, because the Son of Man is coming at an hour that you do not expect."

⁴¹ Peter said, "Lord, are you telling this parable only to us, or also to everyone?"

⁴² The Lord said, "Who then is the faithful and wise manager whom his lord will set over his other servants to give them their portion of food at the right time? ⁴³ Blessed is that servant whom his lord finds doing that when he comes. ⁴⁴ Truly I say to you that he will set him over all his property. ⁴⁵ But if that servant says in his heart, 'My lord delays his return,' and begins to beat the male servants and female servants and to eat and drink and to become drunk, ⁴⁶ the lord of that servant will come in a day when he does not expect and in an hour that he does not know and will cut him in pieces and appoint a place for him with the unfaithful. ⁴⁷ That servant, having known his lord's will and not having prepared or done according to his will, will be beaten with many blows. ⁴⁸ But the one who did not know and did what deserved a beating, he will be beaten with a few blows. But everyone who has been given much, from them much will be required, and the one who has been entrusted with much, even more will be asked.

⁴⁹ "I came to cast fire upon the earth, and how I wish that it were already kindled. ⁵⁰ But I have a baptism to be baptized with, and how I am distressed until it is completed! ⁵¹ Do you think that I came to bring peace on the earth? No, I tell you, but rather division. ⁵² For from now on there will be five in one house divided—three people against two, and two people against three. ⁵³ They will be divided, father against son and son against father, mother against daughter and daughter against mother, mother-in-law against her daughter-in-law and daughter-in-law against mother-in-law."

⁵⁴ Jesus was saying to the crowds also, "When you see a cloud rising in the west, immediately you say, 'A shower is coming,' and so it happens. ⁵⁵ When a south wind is blowing, you say, 'There will be a scorching heat,' and it happens. ⁵⁶ Hypocrites, you know how to interpret the appearance of the earth and the heavens, but how is it that you do not know how to interpret the present time? ⁵⁷ Why do you not judge what is right for yourselves? ⁵⁸ For when you go with your adversary before the magistrate, on the way make an effort to be reconciled with him so that he does not drag you to the judge, and so that the judge does not deliver you to the officer, and the officer does not throw you into prison. ⁵⁹ I say to you, you will never come out from there until you have paid the very last bit of money."

Luke 12 General Notes

Special concepts in this chapter

"Blasphemy against the Spirit"

No one knows for sure what actions people perform or what words they say when they commit this sin. However, they probably insult the Holy Spirit and his work. Part of the Holy Spirit's work is to make people understand that they are sinners and that they need to have God forgive them. Therefore, anyone who does not try to stop sinning is probably committing blasphemy against the Spirit. (See: blasphemy and holyspirit)

Servants

God expects his people to remember that everything in the world belongs to God. God gives his people things so they can serve him. He wants them to please him by doing what he wants them to do with everything he has given them. One day Jesus will ask his servants what they have done with everything he gave them to use. He will give a reward to those who have done what he wanted them to do, and he will punish those who have not.

Division

Jesus knew that those who did not choose to follow him would hate those who did choose to follow him. He also knew that most people love their families more than they love anyone else. So he wanted his followers to understand that following and pleasing him had to be more important to them than having their family love them ([Luke 12:51-56](#)).

Other possible translation difficulties in this chapter

"Son of Man"

Jesus refers to himself as the "Son of Man" in this chapter

Luke 12:1

General Information:

Jesus begins to teach his disciples in front of thousands of people.

In the meantime

This is probably while the scribes and Pharisees were looking for a way to trap him. The author uses these words to mark the beginning of a new event.

when many thousands of the people ... they trampled on each other

This is background information that tells the setting of the story.

many thousands of the people

"a very great crowd"

they trampled on each other

This is probably an exaggeration to emphasize that so many people were crowded close together that they would step on each other. Alternate translation: "they were stepping on each other" or "they were stepping on one another's feet"

he began to say to his disciples first of all

"Jesus first started speaking to his disciples, and said to them"

Beware of the yeast of the Pharisees, which is hypocrisy

Just as yeast spreads through a whole lump of bread dough, their hypocrisy was spreading through the whole community. Alternate translation: "Guard yourself against the hypocrisy of the Pharisees, which is like yeast" or "Be careful that you do not become hypocrites like the Pharisees. Their evil behavior influences everyone just as yeast affects a lump of dough"

Luke 12:2

But there is

The word "But" connects this verse to the previous verse about the hypocrisy of the Pharisees.

there is nothing concealed that will not be revealed

"everything that is hidden will be shown." This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "people will find out about everything that people do secretly"

nothing hidden that will not be known

This means the same thing as the first part of the sentence in order to emphasize its truth. It can also be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "people will learn about everything that others try to hide"

Luke 12:3

whatever you have said in the darkness will be heard in the light

Here "darkness" is a metonym for "night" which is a metonym for "private. And "light" is a metonym for "day" which is a metonym for "public. The phrase "will be heard" can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "whatever you have said privately at night, people will hear it in the daylight"

spoken in the ear

whispered

in the inner rooms

"in a closed room." This refers to private speech. Alternate translation: "in privacy" or "secretly"

will be proclaimed

"will be shouted loudly." This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "people will proclaim"

upon the housetops

Houses in Israel had flat roofs, so people could go up and stand on top of them. If readers would be distracted trying to imagine how people would get up on the house tops, this could also be translated with a more general expression, such as "from a high place so that everyone will be able to hear."

Luke 12:4

I say to you, my friends

Jesus readdresses his disciples to mark a shift in his speech to a new topic, in this case, to speak about not being afraid.

they have no more that they can do

"they cannot cause any more harm"

Luke 12:5

Fear the one who, after ... has authority

The phrase "the one" refers to God. This could be reworded. Alternate translation: "Fear God who, after ... has authority" or "Fear God, because after ... he has authority"

after he has killed

"after he kills you"

has authority to throw you into hell

This is a general statement about God's authority to judge people. It does not mean this will happen to the disciples. Alternate translation: "has authority to throw people into hell"

Luke 12:6

Are not five sparrows sold for two small coins?

Jesus uses a question to teach the disciples.

Alternate translation: "You know that five sparrows are sold for only two small coins."

sparrows

very small, seed-eating birds

not one of them is forgotten in the sight of God

This could be stated in active form and in positive form. Alternate translation: "God never forgets any of them" or "God indeed remembers every sparrow"

Luke 12:7

even the hairs of your head are all numbered

This could be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "God knows even how many hairs are on your head"

Do not fear

The reason for the fear is not stated. Possible meanings are 1) "Do not be afraid of what will happen to you" or 2) "So do not be afraid of people who could hurt you."

You are more valuable than many sparrows

"You are worth more to God than many sparrows"

Luke 12:8

I say to you

Jesus readdresses his audience to mark a shift in his speech to a new topic, in this case, to speak about confession.

everyone who confesses me before men

What is confessed can be stated clearly. Alternate translation: "whoever tells others that he is my disciple" or "anyone who acknowledges before others that he is loyal to me"

the Son of Man

Jesus is referring to himself. Alternate translation: "I, the Son of Man"

Luke 12:9

he who denies me before men will be denied

"I will deny before the angels of God that I know anyone who denies me" or "I, the Son of Man will deny before the angels of God that I know anyone who denies me"

denies me

"claims that he does not know me" or "claims that he is not my disciple"

before men

where people can hear

will be denied

"will be treated as though I do not know him" or "will be treated as if he is not my disciple"

Luke 12:10

Everyone who speaks a word against the Son of Man

"Everyone who says something bad about the Son of Man"

it will be forgiven him

"he will be forgiven." This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "God will forgive him for that"

blasphemes against the Holy Spirit

"speaks evil against the Holy Spirit"

but to him ... it will not be forgiven

This can be expressed with an active verb. Alternate translation: "but he ... God will not forgive him" or "but he ... God will consider him guilty forever"

Luke 12:11

When they bring you

It is not stated who brings them into judgment.

before the synagogues

"into the synagogues to question you before the religious leaders"

rulers ... authorities

It may be necessary to combine these into one statement. Alternate translation: "other people who have power in the country"

Luke 12:12

in that hour

"at that time" or "then"

Luke 12:13

General Information:

This is a break in Jesus's teachings. A man asks Jesus to do something and Jesus responds to him.

divide the inheritance with me

In that culture, inheritances came from the father, usually after the father had died. You may need to make explicit that the speaker's father had probably died. Alternate translation: "share my father's property with me now that our father is dead"

Luke 12:14

Man

Possible meanings are 1) this is simply a way to address a stranger or 2) Jesus is rebuking the man.

Your language might have a way of addressing people in either of these ways. Some people do not translate this word at all.

who appointed me a judge or a mediator over you?

Jesus uses a question to rebuke the man. Alternate translation: "no one appointed me a judge or mediator over you." or "I am not your judge or mediator."

you

This word refers to the man and his brother and so is plural.

Luke 12:15

He said to them

The word "them" here probably refers to the whole crowd of people. Alternate translation: "And Jesus said to the crowd"

keep yourselves from all greedy desires

"guard yourself from every form of greed."

Alternate translation: "do not allow yourself to love having things" or "do not let the urge to have more things control you"

a person's life

This is a general statement of fact. It does not refer to any specific person. Some languages have a way of expressing that.

the abundance of his possessions

"how many things he owns" or "how much wealth he has"

Luke 12:16

Connecting Statement:

Jesus continues his teaching by telling a parable.

Then Jesus told them

Jesus was probably still speaking to the entire crowd.

yielded abundantly

"grew a very good harvest"

Luke 12:17

What will I do, because I do not have a place to store my crops?

This question reflects what the man was thinking to himself. Alternate translation: "I do not know what to do, because I do not have any place big enough to store all my crops!"

Luke 12:18

barns

buildings where farmers store the crops they have harvested

all of my grain and other goods

"all of my grain and the other good things that I own"

Luke 12:19

I will say to my soul, "Soul, you have ... years. Rest ... merry."

"I will say to myself, 'I have ... years. Rest ... merry.'" or "I will tell myself that I have ... years, so I can rest ... merry."

many goods

"many good things" or "many possessions"

Luke 12:20

Connecting Statement:

Jesus quotes how God responds to the rich man, as he finishes telling his parable.

tonight your soul is required of you

The "soul" refers to the life of a person. Alternate translation: "you will die tonight" or "I will take your life from you tonight"

the things you have prepared, whose will they be?

"who will own what you have stored up?" or "who will have what you prepared?" God uses a question to make the man realize that he would no longer possess those things. Alternate translation: "the things that you have prepared will belong to someone else!"

Luke 12:21

stores up treasure

"saves up valuable things"

is not rich toward God

has not used his time and possessions for the things that are important to God

Luke 12:22

Connecting Statement:

Jesus continues teaching his disciples in front of the crowd.

Therefore

"For that reason" or "Because of what this story teaches"

I say to you

"I want to tell you something important" or "you need to listen carefully to this"

about your body, what you will wear

"about your body and what you will wear" or "about having enough clothes to put on your body"

Luke 12:23

life is more than food

This is a general statement of value. Alternate translation: "life is more important than the food you eat"

the body is more than clothes

"your body is more important than the clothes you wear"

Luke 12:24

ravens

This refers either to 1) crows, a kind of bird that eats mostly grain, or 2) ravens, a kind of bird that eats the flesh of dead animals. Jesus's audience would have considered the ravens worthless since the Jewish people could not eat these types of birds.

storeroom ... barn

These are places where food is stored.

How much more valuable you are than the birds!

This is an exclamation, not a question. Jesus emphasizes the fact that people are much more valuable to God than birds.

Luke 12:25

Which of you by being anxious can add a cubit to his lifespan?

Jesus uses a question to teach his disciples. Alternate translation: "None of you can make your life any longer by being anxious!"

add a cubit to his lifespan

This is a metaphor because a cubit is a measure of length rather than of time. The image is of a person's life stretched out as if it were a board, a rope, or some other physical object.

cubit

the length from a man's elbow to the end of his fingers

Luke 12:26

If then you are not able to do such a very little thing, why do you worry about the rest?

Jesus uses another question to teach his disciples. Alternate translation: "Since you cannot do even this small thing, you should not worry about the other things."

Luke 12:27

Think about the lilies—how they grow

"Think about how the lilies grow."

lilies

Lilies are beautiful flowers that grow wild in the fields. If your language does not have a word for

lily, you can use the name of another flower like that or translate it as "flowers"

neither do they spin

The process of making thread or yarn for cloth is called "spinning." It may be helpful to make this explicit. Alternate translation: "neither do they make thread in order to make cloth" or "and they do not make yarn"

Solomon in all his glory was

"Solomon, who had great wealth, was" or "Solomon, who wore beautiful clothes, was"

Luke 12:28

If God so clothes the grass in the field, which

"If God clothes the grass in the field like that, and it" or "If God gives the grass in the field such beautiful clothing, and it." God making the grass beautiful is spoken of as if God were putting beautiful clothes on the grass. Alternate translation: "If God makes the grass in the field beautiful like this, and it"

is thrown into the oven

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "someone throws it into a fire"

how much more will he clothe you

This is an exclamation, not a question. Jesus emphasizes that he will certainly take care of people even better than he does the grass. This could be stated clearly. Alternate translation: "he will certainly clothe you even better"

Luke 12:29

Do not seek what you will eat and what you will drink

"Do not focus on what you will eat and drink" or "Do not greatly desire more to eat and drink"

Luke 12:30

all the nations of the world

Here "nations" refers to "unbelievers." Alternate translation: "all people of other nations" or "all the unbelievers in the world"

your Father

This is an important title for God.

Luke 12:31

seek his kingdom

"focus on God's kingdom" or "greatly desire God's kingdom"

these things will be added to you

"these things also will be given to you." "These things" refers to food and clothing. This could be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "God will also give you these things"

Luke 12:32

little flock

Jesus is calling his disciples a flock. A flock is a group of sheep or goats that a shepherd cares for. As a shepherd cares for his sheep, God cares for Jesus's disciples. Alternate translation: "small group" or "dear group"

your Father

This is an important title for God.

Luke 12:33

give alms

It may be helpful to state what they receive. Alternate translation: "give alms from the money you earn from the sales"

Make for yourselves purses ... treasure in the heavens

The purses and treasure in the heavens are the same thing. They both represent God's blessing in heaven.

Make for yourselves

This is the result of giving to the poor. Alternate translation: "In this way you will make for yourselves"

purses which will not wear out

"money bags that will not get holes in them"

does not run out

"does not diminish" or "does not become less"

no thief comes near

"thieves do not come near"

no moth destroys

"moths do not destroy"

moth

A "moth" is a small insect that eats holes in fabric. You may need to use a different insect, such as an ant or termite.

Luke 12:34

where your treasure is, there your heart will be also

"your heart will be focused on where you store your treasure"

your heart

Here "heart" refers to a person's thoughts.

Luke 12:35

General Information:

Jesus begins to tell a parable.

Keep your loins girded

These words are a metaphor for being ready to do hard work. People in Jesus's culture wore long flowing robes. They would tuck these robes into their belts to keep them out of the way while they worked. Alternate translation: "Always be ready to serve" or "Be dressed and ready to serve"

and your lamps lit

This is a metaphor or metonym for staying awake at night and another metaphor for always being ready to work, even when it would otherwise be time to rest. It can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "keep your lamps burning"

Luke 12:36

be like people waiting expectantly for their master

Jesus commands the disciples to be ready for him to return the same way servants should be ready for their master to return.

waiting expectantly

If your language has a word for one person waiting and looking for someone he expects will come soon, you may want to use it here.

returns from the marriage feast

"returns home from a marriage feast"

open the door for him

This refers to the door of the master's house. It was the responsibility of his servants to open it for him.

Luke 12:37

Blessed are

"How good it is for"

whom the master will find watching when he comes

"whose master finds them waiting for him when he returns" or "who are ready when the master returns"

he will gird himself to serve and have them sit down

Because the servants have been faithful and ready to serve their master, the master will now reward them by serving them.

he will gird himself to serve

"he will tuck in his robe to serve." If people are not familiar with robes, this can also be translated in a more general way. Alternate translation: "he will dress himself to serve"

Luke 12:38

in the second watch of the night

The second watch was between 9:00 p.m. and midnight. Alternate translation: "late at night" or "just before midnight"

or if even in the third watch

The third watch was from midnight to 3:00 a.m.
Alternate translation: "or if he comes very late at night"

Luke 12:39

had known the hour
"had known when"

he would not have let his house be broken into

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "he would not have let the thief break into his house"

Luke 12:40

because the Son of Man is coming at an hour that you do not expect

The similarity between a thief (Luke 12:39) and the Son of Man is that people do not know when either one will come, so they need to be ready. Jesus is not saying that he himself is a thief.

the Son of Man is coming

Jesus is talking about himself. Alternate translation: "I, the Son of Man, am coming"

Luke 12:41

General Information:

Here there is a stop in the story as Peter asks Jesus a question about the previous parable.

Luke 12:42

Connecting Statement:

Jesus begins to tell another parable.

Who then is ... right time?

Jesus uses a question to answer Peter's question indirectly. He expected those who wanted to be faithful managers to understand that the parable was about them. Alternate translation: "I said it for everyone who is ... right time."

the faithful and wise manager

Jesus tells another parable about how servants should be faithful while they wait for their master to return.

whom his lord will set over his other servants

"whom his lord puts in charge of his other servants"

Luke 12:43

Blessed is that servant

"How good it is for that servant"

whom his lord finds doing that when he comes

"if his lord finds him doing that work when he comes back"

Luke 12:44

Truly I say to you

This expression means they should pay special attention to what he is about to say.

will set him over all his property

"will put him in charge of all his property"

Luke 12:45

that servant

This refers to the servant whose lord has put him in charge of the other servants.

says in his heart

Here "heart" is a metonym for a person's mind or inner being. Alternate translation: "thinks to himself"

My lord delays his return

"My master will not return soon"

male servants and female servants

The words that are translated here as "male servants and female servants" are normally translated as "boys" and "girls." They may indicate that the servants were young or that they were dear to their master. If your language can shorten this phrase to "male and female servants," you may want to do so here.

Luke 12:46

in a day when he does not expect and in an hour that he does not know

The words "day" and "hour" form a merism of time that refers to any time, and the words "expect" and "know" have similar meanings, so the two phrases here are parallel to emphasize that the coming of the lord will be a total surprise to the servant. However, the phrases should not be combined unless your language has no different words for "know" and "expect" or "day" and "hour." Alternate translation: "at a time when the servant is not expecting him"

cut him in pieces and appoint a place for him with the unfaithful

Possible meanings are 1) this is an exaggeration for the master dealing out harsh punishment toward the slave, or 2) this describes the manner in which the servant will be executed and buried as punishment.

Luke 12:47

That servant, having known his lord's will and not having prepared or done according to his will, will be beaten with many blows

This can be translated in active form. Alternate translation: "But as for the servant who knows his

lord's will does not prepare or do according to it, the master will beat him with many blows"

his lord's will ... according to his will
"what his master wanted him to do ... it"

Luke 12:48

Connecting Statement:
Jesus finishes telling the parable.

But the one ... few blows
Both the servant who knows the master's will and the servant who does not know it are punished, but the words that begin with "That servant" (verse 47) show the servant who intentionally disobeyed his master was punished more severely than the other servant.

But everyone who has been given much, from them much will be required
This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "They will require more of anyone who has received much" or "The master will require more of everyone he has given much to"

the one ... much, even more will be asked
This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "the master will ask even more of the one ... much" or "the master will require even more of the one ... much"

the one who has been entrusted with much
This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "the one to whom the master has given much property to take care of" or "the one to whom the master has given much responsibility"

Luke 12:49

Connecting Statement:
Jesus continues to teach his disciples.

I came to cast fire upon the earth
"I came to throw fire on the earth" or "I came to set the earth on fire." Possible meanings are 1) Jesus has come to judge people or 2) Jesus has come to purify believers or 3) Jesus has come to cause division among people.

how I wish that it were already kindled
This exclamation emphasizes how much he wants this to happen. Alternate translation: "I wish very much that it was already lit" or "how I wish that it had already begun"

Luke 12:50

I have a baptism to be baptized with
Here "baptism" refers to what Jesus must suffer. Just as water covers a person during baptism, suffering will overwhelm Jesus. Alternate translation: "I must go through a baptism of terrible

suffering" or "I must be overwhelmed by suffering as a person being baptized is covered by water"

But
The word "but" is used to show that he cannot cast the fire on the earth until after he goes through his baptism.

how I am distressed until it is completed
This exclamation emphasizes how distressed he was. Alternate translation: "I am terribly distressed and will be so until I complete this baptism of suffering"

Luke 12:51

Do you think that I came to bring peace on the earth? No, I tell you, but rather division
Jesus asks a question to let them know that he is going to correct their wrong understanding. You may need to supply the words "I came" that are omitted in the second sentence. Alternate translation: "You think that I came to bring peace on the earth, but I tell you I did not. Instead, I came to bring division"

division
"hostility" or "discord"

Luke 12:52

there will be five in one house
It may be helpful to state that this refers to people. Alternate translation: "there will be five people in one house"

against ... against
"will oppose ... will oppose"

Luke 12:53

against
"will oppose"

Luke 12:54

General Information:
Jesus begins to speak to the crowd.

When you see a cloud rising ... happens
This condition normally meant rain was coming in Israel.

A shower is coming
"Rain is coming" or "It is going to rain"

Luke 12:55

When a south wind is blowing
This condition normally meant hot weather was coming in Israel.

Luke 12:56

the earth and the heavens
"the earth and the sky"

how is it that you do not know how to interpret the present time?

Jesus uses a question to rebuke the crowd. Jesus uses this question to convict them. It can be translated as a statement. Alternate translation: "you should know how to interpret the present time."

Luke 12:57

Why do you not judge what is right for yourselves?

Jesus uses a question to rebuke the crowd. It can be translated as a statement. Alternate translation: "You yourselves should discern what is right."

for yourselves
"on your own initiative"

Luke 12:58

For when you go ... prison

Jesus presents a situation here that continues through verse 59. This may be a parable to teach Jesus's hearers that they need to repent of their

sins before God condemns them on the day of judgment. Alternate translation: "If when you go ... prison"

when you go

Though Jesus is talking to a crowd, the situation he is presenting is something that a person would go through alone. So in some languages the word "you" would be singular.

be reconciled with him

"be reconciled with your adversary"

the judge

This refers to the magistrate, but the term here is more specific and threatening.

does not deliver you

"does not take you"

Luke 12:59

Connecting Statement:

This is the end of the situations that begins in verse 58.

the very last bit of money

"the entire amount of money that your adversary demands"

Chapter 13

¹ At that time, some people there told him about the Galileans whose blood Pilate mixed with their own sacrifices. ² Jesus answered and said to them, "Do you think that these Galileans were more sinful than all the other Galileans because they suffered in this way?" ³ No, I tell you. But if you do not repent, all of you will perish in the same way. ⁴ Or those eighteen people in Siloam on whom a tower fell and killed them, do you think they were worse sinners than other men in Jerusalem?" ⁵ No, I say. But if you do not repent, all of you will also perish."

⁶ Jesus told this parable, "Someone had a fig tree planted in his vineyard and he came and looked for fruit on it but found none. ⁷ The man said to the gardener, 'Look, for three years I have come and tried to find fruit on this fig tree and found none. Cut it down. Why let it waste the ground?'"

⁸ "The gardener answered and said, 'Sir, leave it alone this year while I dig around it and put manure on it. ⁹ If it bears fruit next year, good; but if it does not, cut it down!'"

¹⁰ Now Jesus was teaching in one of the synagogues during the Sabbath. ¹¹ Behold, a woman was there who for eighteen years had a spirit of weakness. She was bent over and was not able to straighten up completely. ¹² When Jesus saw her, he called to her and said, "Woman, you are freed from your weakness." ¹³ He placed his hands on her, and immediately she was made straight again and glorified God.

¹⁴ But the synagogue ruler was indignant because Jesus had healed on the Sabbath. So the ruler answered and said to the crowd, "There are six days in which it is necessary to labor. Come and be healed then, not on the Sabbath day."

¹⁵ The Lord answered him and said, "Hypocrites! Does not each of you untie his ox or his donkey from the stall and lead it to drink on the Sabbath?" ¹⁶ So too this daughter of Abraham, whom Satan bound for eighteen long years, should her bonds not be untied on the Sabbath day?" ¹⁷ As he said these things, all those who opposed him were ashamed, but the whole crowd was rejoicing over all the glorious things he did.

¹⁸ Then Jesus said, "What is the kingdom of God like, and what can I compare it to?" ¹⁹ It is like a mustard seed that a man took and threw into his garden, and it grew into a big tree, and the birds of heaven built their nests in its branches."

²⁰ Again he said, "To what can I compare the kingdom of God?" ²¹ It is like yeast that a woman took and mixed with three measures of flour until all the flour was leavened."

²² Then Jesus traveled through the towns and villages, teaching and making his way toward Jerusalem. ²³ Someone said to him, "Lord, are only a few people to be saved?"

So he said to them, ²⁴ "Struggle to enter through the narrow door, because, I say to you, many will try to enter, but will not be able to enter. ²⁵ Once the owner of the house gets up and locks the door, then you will stand outside and pound the door and say, 'Lord, Lord, let us in.'

"He will answer and say to you, 'I do not know you or where you are from.'

²⁶ "Then you will say, 'We ate and drank in front of you and you taught in our streets.'

²⁷ "But he will reply, 'I say to you, I do not know where you are from. Get away from me, all you workers of unrighteousness!' ²⁸ There will be crying and the grinding of teeth when you see Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and all the prophets in God's kingdom, but you are thrown out. ²⁹ They will come from the east, west, north, and south, and be seated at a table in the kingdom of God. ³⁰ Know this, those who are least important will be first, and those who are most important will be last."

³¹ In that same hour, some Pharisees came and said to him, "Go and leave here because Herod wants to kill you."

³² Jesus said, "Go and tell that fox, 'Look, I cast out demons and perform healings today and tomorrow, and the third day I will reach my goal.' ³³ In any case, it is necessary for me to continue on today, tomorrow, and the following day, since it is not acceptable for a prophet to be destroyed outside of Jerusalem. ³⁴ Jerusalem, Jerusalem, who kills the prophets and stones those sent to you. How often I desired to gather your children the way a hen gathers her brood under her wings, but you did not desire this. ³⁵ See, your house is abandoned. I say to you, you will not see me until you say, 'Blessed is he who comes in the name of the Lord.'"

Luke 13 General Notes

Possible translation difficulties in this chapter

Unknown events

The people and Jesus speak about two events that they knew about but about which no one today knows anything except what Luke has written ([Luke 13:1-5](#)). Your translation should tell only what Luke tells.

Paradox

A paradox is a true statement that appears to describe something impossible. A paradox occurs in this chapter: "those who are least important will be first, and those who are most important will be last" ([Luke 13:30](#)).

Luke 13:1

Connecting Statement:

Jesus is still speaking in front of the crowd. Some people in the crowd ask him a question and he begins to respond. This continues the story that begins in Luke 12:1.

At that time

This phrase connects this event to the end of chapter 12, when Jesus was teaching a crowd of people.

whose blood Pilate mixed with their own sacrifices

Here "blood" refers to the death of the Galileans. They were probably killed while they were offering their sacrifices. This could be stated explicitly as in the UDB.

whose blood Pilate mixed with their own sacrifices

Pilate probably ordered his soldiers to kill people rather than doing it himself. Alternate translation: "whom Pilate's soldiers killed as they were sacrificing animals"

Luke 13:2

Do you think that these Galileans were more sinful ... way?

"Were these Galileans more sinful ... way?" or "Does this prove that these Galileans were more sinful ... way?" Jesus uses this question to challenge the understanding of the people. He answers the question in verse 3.

Luke 13:3

No, I tell you. But if you do not repent ... same way

Jesus answers the question he asked in 13:2. Jesus explains that the Galileans who were killed were not more sinful than other Galileans.

No, I tell you

Here "I tell you" emphasizes "no." Alternate translation: "They certainly were not more sinful" or "You are wrong to think that their suffering proves that they were more sinful"

all of you will perish in the same way

"all of you also will die." The phrase "in the same way" means they will experience the same result, not that they will die by the same method.

perish

die

Luke 13:4

Or those

This is Jesus's second example of people who suffered. Alternate translation: "Or consider those" or "Think about those"

eighteen people

"18 people"

Siloam

This is the name of an area in Jerusalem.

do you think they were worse sinners ... Jerusalem?

Jesus uses this question to challenge the understanding of the people. He answers the question in 13:4. Alternate translation: "does this prove that they were more sinful ... Jerusalem?"

they were worse sinners

The crowd assumed that they died in this terrible way because they were especially sinful. This could be explicitly stated. Alternate translation: "they died because they were worse sinners"

other men

"other people." The word here is the general term for a person.

Luke 13:5

No, I say

Jesus answers the question he asked in 13:4. Alternate translation: "They certainly did not die because they were more sinful"

perish

die

Luke 13:6

General Information:

Jesus begins to tell the crowd a parable to explain his last statement, "But if you do not repent, all of you will also perish."

Someone had a fig tree planted in his vineyard

The owner of a vineyard had another person plant a fig tree in the vineyard.

vineyard

Possible meanings are 1) this was a garden where grapes were grown, or 2) this was a garden where fruit trees were grown. Alternate translation: "garden" or "orchard"

Luke 13:7

Why let it waste the ground?

The man uses a question to emphasize that the tree is useless and the gardener should cut it down. Alternate translation: "Do not let it waste the ground."

Luke 13:8

leave it alone

"do not do anything to the tree" or "do not cut it down"

put manure on it

"put manure in the soil." Manure is animal dung. People put it in the ground to make the soil good for plants and trees. Alternate translation: "put fertilizer on it"

Luke 13:9

Connecting Statement:

Jesus finishes telling his parable. This is the end of the story that began in Luke 12:1.

If it bears fruit next year, good

It may be helpful to state what will happen. Alternate translation: "If it has figs on it next year, good; we can allow it to keep growing"

cut it down

The servant was making a suggestion; he was not giving a command to the owner. Alternate translation: "tell me to cut it down" or "I will cut it down"

Luke 13:10

General Information:

Verses 10-11 give background information about the setting of this part of the story and about a crippled woman who is introduced into the story.

Now

The author uses this word to mark the beginning of a new event.

during the Sabbath

"on a Sabbath day." Some languages would say "a Sabbath" because we do not know which particular Sabbath day it was.

Luke 13:11

Behold, a woman was there

The word "behold" here alerts us to a new person in the story.

eighteen years

"18 years"

a spirit of weakness

"an evil spirit that made her weak"

Luke 13:12

Woman, you are freed from your weakness

"Woman, you are healed from your disease." This can be expressed with an active verb: Alternate translation: "Woman, I have set you free from your weakness"

Woman, you are freed from your weakness

By saying this, Jesus healed her. This can be expressed with a sentence that shows that he was causing it to happen, or by a command. Alternate translation: "Woman, I now free you from your weakness" or "Woman, be freed from your weakness"

Luke 13:13

He placed his hands on her

"He touched her"

she was made straight again

This could be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "she was able to stand up straight again"

Luke 13:14

was indignant

"was very angry"

answered and said

"said" or "responded"

be healed then

This could be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "let someone heal you during those six days"

on the Sabbath day

"on a Sabbath day." Some languages would say "a Sabbath" because we do not know which particular Sabbath day it was.

Luke 13:15

The Lord answered him

"The Lord responded to the synagogue ruler"

Hypocrites

Jesus speaks directly to the synagogue ruler, but the plural form includes the other religious rulers also. This can be stated explicitly. Alternate translation: "You and your fellow religious leaders are hypocrites"

Does not each of you untie his ox or his donkey from the stall and lead it to drink on the Sabbath?

Jesus uses a question to get them to think about something they already knew. Alternate translation: "Every one of you unties his ox or his donkey from the stall and leads it to drink on the Sabbath."

ox ... donkey

These are animals that people care for by giving them water.

on the Sabbath

"on a Sabbath." Some languages would say "a Sabbath" because we do not know which particular Sabbath day it was.

Luke 13:16

daughter of Abraham

This is an idiom that means, "descendant of Abraham"

whom Satan bound

Jesus compares people tying animals to the way Satan restricted the woman with this disease. Alternate translation: "whom Satan kept crippled by her illness" or "whom Satan bound with this disease"

eighteen long years

"18 long years." The word "long" here emphasizes that eighteen years was a very long time for the woman to suffer. Other languages may have other ways of emphasizing this.

should her bonds not be untied ... day?

Jesus uses a question to tell the synagogue rulers that they are wrong. Jesus speaks about the women's disease as if it were ropes that bound her. This can be translated as an active statement. Alternate translation: "it is right to release her from the bonds of this illness ... day."

Luke 13:17

As he said these things

"When Jesus said these things"

the glorious things he did

"the glorious things Jesus was doing"

Luke 13:18

Connecting Statement:

Jesus begins to tell a parable to the people in the synagogue.

What is the kingdom of God like, and what can I compare it to?

Jesus uses two questions to introduce what he is about to teach. Alternate translation: "I will tell you what the kingdom of God is like and what I can compare it to."

what can I compare it to?

This is basically the same as the previous question. Some languages can use both questions, and some would use only one.

Luke 13:19

It is like a mustard seed

Jesus compares the kingdom to a mustard seed. Alternate translation: "The kingdom of God is like a mustard seed"

a mustard seed

A mustard seed is a very small seed that grows into a large plant. If this seed is not known, the phrase can be translated with the name of another seed like it or simply as "a small seed."

threw into his garden

"planted in his garden." People planted some kinds of seeds by throwing them so that they scattered in the garden.

a big tree

The word "big" is an exaggeration that contrasts the tree with the tiny seed. Alternate translation: "a very large shrub"

birds of heaven

"birds of the sky." Alternate translation: "birds that fly in the sky" or "birds"

Luke 13:20

To what can I compare the kingdom of God?

Jesus uses another question to introduce what he is about to teach. Alternate translation: "I will tell you another thing to which I can compare to the kingdom of God."

Luke 13:21

Connecting Statement:

Jesus finishes speaking to the people in the synagogue. This is the end of this part of the story.

It is like yeast

Jesus compares the kingdom of God to yeast in bread dough. Alternate translation: "The kingdom of God is like yeast"

like yeast

Only a little bit of yeast is needed to make a lot of dough rise. This can be made clear, as it is in the UDB.

three measures of flour

This is a large amount of flour, since each measure was about 13 liters. You may need to use a term that your culture uses to measure flour. Alternate translation: "a large amount of flour"

Luke 13:22

General Information:

This page has intentionally been left blank.

Luke 13:23

are only a few people to be saved?

This could be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "will God save only a few people?"

Luke 13:24

General Information:

Jesus responds to a question by using a metaphor about entering God's kingdom.

Struggle to enter through the narrow door

"Work hard to go through the narrow doorway."
Jesus is speaking about the entrance to God's kingdom as if it were a small doorway to a house. Since Jesus is talking to a group, the "you" implied in this command is plural.

the narrow door

The fact that the door is narrow implies that it is difficult to go through it. Translate it in a way to keep this restrictive meaning.

many will try to enter, but will not be able to enter

It is implied that they will not be able to enter because of the difficulty of entering. The next verse explains the difficulty.

Luke 13:25

Connecting Statement:

Jesus continues to talk about entering into God's kingdom.

Once the owner

"After the owner"

the owner of the house

This refers to the owner of the house with the narrow door in the previous verses. This is a metaphor for God as the ruler of the kingdom.

you will stand outside

Jesus was talking to a crowd. The form of "you" is plural. He is addressing them as if they will not enter through the narrow door into the kingdom.

pound the door

"hit on the door." This is an attempt to gain the owner's attention.

Luke 13:26

General Information:

This page has intentionally been left blank.

Luke 13:27

Get away from me

"Go away from me"

Luke 13:28

crying and the grinding of teeth

These actions are symbolic acts, indicating great regret and sadness. Alternate translation: "crying and grinding of teeth because of your great regret"

when you see

Jesus continues to speak to the crowd as if they will not enter into the kingdom of heaven.

but you are thrown out

"but you yourselves will have been thrown outside."
This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "but God will have forced you outside"

Luke 13:29

from the east, west, north, and south

This means "from every direction."

be seated at a table in the kingdom of God

It was common to speak of the joy in God's kingdom as a feast. Alternate translation: "they will feast in the kingdom of God"

Luke 13:30

Connecting Statement:

Jesus continues to talk about entering into God's kingdom. This is the end of this conversation.

will be first ... will be last

Being first represents being important or honored. Alternate translation: "will be the most important ... will be the least important" or "God will honor ... God will shame"

Luke 13:31

Connecting Statement:

This is the next event in this part of the story. Jesus is still on his way towards Jerusalem when some Pharisees speak to him about Herod.

In that same hour

"Right at that time" or "Soon after Jesus finished speaking"

Go and leave here because Herod wants to kill you

Translate this as a warning to Jesus. They were advising him to go somewhere else and be safe.

Herod wants to kill you

Herod would order people to kill Jesus. Alternate translation: "Herod wants to send his men to kill you"

Luke 13:32

that fox

Jesus was calling Herod a fox. A fox is a small wild dog. Possible meanings are 1) Herod was not much of a threat at all 2) Herod was deceptive.

Luke 13:33

In any case

"Nevertheless" or "However" or "Whatever happens"

it is not acceptable for a prophet to be destroyed outside of Jerusalem

The Jewish leaders claimed to serve God and that Jerusalem was their holy city, but it was in Jerusalem that their ancestors had killed many of God's prophets, and Jesus knew that they would kill him there also. This can be stated in positive terms. Alternate translation: "it is only in Jerusalem that it is acceptable for prophets to be destroyed" or "even though you think you are serving God and Jerusalem is your holy city, you disobey God by killing his prophets, and in doing so you defile Jerusalem"

to be destroyed

"to be killed"

Luke 13:34

Connecting Statement:

Jesus finishes responding to the Pharisees. This is the end of this part of the story.

Jerusalem, Jerusalem

Jesus speaks as if the people of Jerusalem are there listening to him. Jesus says this twice to show how sad he is for them.

who kills the prophets and stones those sent to you

If it would be strange to address the city, you can make it clear that Jesus was really addressing the people in the city: "you people who kill the prophets and stone those sent to you"

those sent to you

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "those God has sent to you"

How often I desired

"I so often desired." This is an exclamation and not a question.

to gather your children

The people of Jerusalem are described as her "children." Alternate translation: "to gather your people" or "to gather the people of Jerusalem"

the way a hen gathers her brood under her wings

This describes how a hen protects her young from harm by covering them with her wings.

Luke 13:35

your house is abandoned

This is a prophecy about something that would happen soon. It means that God has stopped protecting the people of Jerusalem, so enemies can attack them and drive them away. Possible meanings are 1) God will abandon them. Alternate translation: "God will abandon you" or 2) their city will be empty. Alternate translation: "your house will be abandoned"

you will not see me until you say

"you will not see me until the time comes when you will say" or "the next time you see me, you will say"

the name of the Lord

Here "name" refers to the Lord's power and authority.

Chapter 14

¹ It happened one Sabbath, when he went into the house of one of the leaders of the Pharisees to eat bread, that they were watching him closely. ² Behold, there in front of him was a man who was suffering from edema. ³ Jesus asked the experts in the Jewish law and the Pharisees, "Is it lawful to heal on the Sabbath, or not?" ⁴ But they kept silent. So Jesus took hold of him, healed him, and sent him away. ⁵ He said to them, "Which of you who has a son or an ox that falls into a well on the Sabbath day will not immediately pull him out?" ⁶ They were not able to give an answer to these things.

⁷ When Jesus noticed how those who were invited chose the seats of honor, he spoke a parable, saying to them, ⁸ "When you are invited by someone to a wedding feast, do not sit down in the place of honor, because someone may have been invited who is more honored than you. ⁹ When the person who invited both of you arrives, he will say to you, 'Give this other person your place,' and then in shame you will proceed to take the lowest place. ¹⁰ But when you are invited, go and sit down in the lowest place, so that when the one who has invited you comes, he may say to you, 'Friend, go up higher.' Then you will be honored in the presence of all who sit at the table with you. ¹¹ For everyone who exalts himself will be humbled, and he who humbles himself will be exalted."

¹² Jesus also said to the man who had invited him, "When you give a dinner or a banquet, do not invite your friends or your brothers or your relatives or your rich neighbors, as they may also invite you in return, and you will be repaid. ¹³ But when you give a banquet, invite the poor, the crippled, the lame, and the blind, ¹⁴ and you will be blessed, because they cannot repay you. For you will be repaid in the resurrection of the just."

¹⁵ When one of them who sat at the table with Jesus heard these things, he said to him, "Blessed is he who will eat bread in the kingdom of God!"

¹⁶ But Jesus said to him, "A certain man prepared a large dinner and invited many. ¹⁷ At the dinner hour, he sent his servant to say to those who were invited, 'Come, because everything is now ready.'

¹⁸ "They all alike began to make excuses. The first said to him, 'I have bought a field, and I must go out and see it. Please excuse me.'

¹⁹ "Another said, 'I have bought five pairs of oxen, and I am going to try them out. Please excuse me.'

²⁰ "Then another man said, 'I have married a wife, and therefore I cannot come.'

²¹ "The servant came and told his master these things. Then the master of the house became angry and said to his servant, 'Go out quickly into the streets and lanes of the town and bring in here the poor, the crippled, the blind, and the lame.'

²² "The servant said, 'Master, what you commanded has been done, and yet there is still room.'

²³ "The master said to the servant, 'Go out into the highways and hedges and compel them to come in, that my house may be filled. ²⁴ For I say to you, none of those men who were invited will taste my dinner.'"

²⁵ Now large crowds were going with him, and he turned and said to them, ²⁶ "If anyone comes to me and does not hate his own father, mother, wife, children, brothers and sisters, and even his own life, he cannot be my disciple. ²⁷ Whoever does not carry his own cross and come after me cannot be my disciple. ²⁸ For which of you who desires to build a tower does not first sit down and count the cost to calculate if he has what he needs to complete it? ²⁹ Otherwise, when he has laid a foundation and is not able to finish, all who see it will begin to mock him, ³⁰ saying, 'This man began to build and was not able to finish.' ³¹ Or what king, as he goes to encounter another king in war, will not sit down first and take advice about whether he is able with ten thousand men to fight the other king who comes against him with twenty thousand men? ³² If not, while the other army is still far away, he sends a delegation and asks for conditions of peace. ³³ So therefore, any one of you who does not give up all his possessions cannot be my disciple. ³⁴ Salt is good, but if the salt has lost its taste, how can it be made salty again? ³⁵ It is of no use for the soil or even for the manure pile. It is thrown away. He who has ears to hear, let him hear."

Luke 14 General Notes

Structure and formatting

Verse 3 says, "Jesus asked the experts in the Jewish law and the Pharisees, 'Is it lawful to heal on the Sabbath, or not?'" Many times, the Pharisees got angry with Jesus for healing on the Sabbath. In this passage, Jesus dumbfounds the Pharisees. It was normally the Pharisees who tried to trap Jesus.

Changes of subject

Many times in this chapter Luke changes from one subject to another without marking the changes.

Important figures of speech in this chapter

Parable

Jesus told the parable in [Luke 14:15-24](#) to teach that the kingdom of God will be something that everyone can enjoy. But people will refuse to be part of it. (See: [and kingdomofgod](#))

Other possible translation difficulties in this chapter

Paradox

A paradox is a true statement that appears to describe something impossible. A paradox occurs in this chapter: "for everyone who exalts himself will be humbled, and he who humbles himself will be exalted" ([Luke 14:11](#)).

Luke 14:1

General Information:

It is the Sabbath, and Jesus is at a Pharisee's house. Verse 1 gives background information for the event that follows.

It happened one Sabbath

This indicates a new event.

to eat bread

"to eat" or "for a meal." Bread was an important part of a meal and is used in this sentence to refer to a meal.

watching him closely

They wanted to see if they could accuse him of doing anything wrong.

Luke 14:2

Behold, there in front of him was a man

The word "behold" alerts us to a new person in the story. Your language may have a way of doing this. English uses "There in front of him was a man"

was suffering from edema

Edema is swelling caused by water building up in parts of the body. Some languages may have a name for this condition. Alternate translation: "was suffering because parts of his body were swollen with water"

Luke 14:3

Is it lawful to heal on the Sabbath, or not

"Does the law permit us to heal on the Sabbath, or does it forbid it"

Luke 14:4

But they kept silent

The religious leaders refused to answer Jesus's question.

So Jesus took hold of him

"So Jesus took hold of the man who suffered from edema"

Luke 14:5

Which of you who has a son or an ox ... will not immediately pull him out?

Jesus uses a question because he wanted them to admit that they would help their son or ox, even on the Sabbath. Therefore, it was right for him to heal people even on the Sabbath. Alternate translation: "If one of you has a son or an ox ... you would surely pull him out immediately."

Luke 14:6

They were not able to give an answer

They knew the answer and that Jesus was right, but they did not want to admit that he was correct. Alternate translation: "They had nothing to say"

Luke 14:7

Connecting Statement:

Jesus continues to speak to the guests at the house of the Pharisee who had invited him to a meal.

those who were invited

It may be helpful to identify these people, and to state this in active form. Alternate translation: "those whom the leader of the Pharisees had invited to the meal"

the seats of honor

"the seats for honored people" or "the seats for important people"

Luke 14:8

When you are invited by someone

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "When someone invites you"

When you ... than you

These occurrences of "you" are singular. Jesus is speaking to the group as if to each individual person.

because someone may have been invited who is more honored than you

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "because the host may have invited a person who is more important than you are"

Luke 14:9

say to you ... your place ... you will proceed

These occurrences of "you" and "your" are singular. Jesus is speaking to the group as if to each individual person.

both of you

This occurrence of "you" refers to the two people who want the same seat of honor.

in shame

"you will feel ashamed and"

the lowest place

"the least important place" or "the place for the least important person"

Luke 14:10

Connecting Statement:

Jesus continues speaking to the people at the Pharisee's house.

when you are invited

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "when someone invites you"

the lowest place

"the seat meant for the least important person"

go up higher

"move to a seat for a more important person"

Then you will be honored

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "Then the one who invited you will honor you"

Luke 14:11

who exalts himself

"who tries to look important" or "who takes an important position"

will be humbled

"will be shown to be unimportant" or "will be given an unimportant position." This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "God will humble"

humbles himself

"who chooses to look unimportant" or "who takes an unimportant position"

will be exalted

"will be shown to be important" or "will be given an important position." This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "God will exalt"

Luke 14:12

Connecting Statement:

Jesus continues speaking at the Pharisee's house, but addresses his host directly.

the man who had invited him

"the Pharisee who had invited him to his house for a meal"

When you give

"you" is singular because Jesus is speaking directly to the Pharisee that invited him.

do not invite

This probably does not mean they can never invite these people. More likely it means they should invite others as well. Alternate translation: "do not only invite" or "do not always invite"

as they may

"because they might"

invite you in return

"invite you to their dinner or banquet"

you will be repaid

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "in this way they will repay you"

Luke 14:13

Connecting Statement:

Jesus continues speaking to the Pharisee who had invited him to his home.

invite the poor

It may be helpful to add "also" since this statement is probably not exclusive. Alternate translation: "also invite the poor"

Luke 14:14

you will be blessed

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "God will bless you"

they cannot repay you

"they cannot invite you to a banquet in return"

you will be repaid

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "God will repay you"

in the resurrection of the just

This refers to the final judgment. Alternate translation: "when God brings the righteous people back to life"

Luke 14:15

General Information:

One of the men at the table speaks to Jesus and Jesus responds to him by telling a parable.

one of them who sat at the table

This introduces a new person.

Blessed is he

The man was not talking about a specific person. Alternate translation: "Blessed is anyone" or "How good it is for everyone"

he who will eat bread

The word "bread" is used to refer to the whole meal. Alternate translation: "he who will eat at the meal"

Luke 14:16

But Jesus said to him

Jesus begins telling a parable.

A certain man prepared a large dinner and invited many

The reader should be able to infer that the man probably had his servants prepare the meal and invite the guests.

A certain man

This phrase is a way of referring to the man without giving any specific information about his identity.

invited many

"invited many people" or "invited many guests"

Luke 14:17

At the dinner hour

"At the time for the dinner" or "When the dinner was about to begin"

those who were invited

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "those he had invited"

Luke 14:18

General Information:

All of the people who were invited gave the servant excuses about why they could not come to the banquet.

Connecting Statement:

Jesus continues telling his parable.

to make excuses

"to say why they could not come to the dinner"

The first said to him

The reader should be able to infer that these people spoke directly to the servant whom the master had sent out

Please excuse me

"Please forgive me" or "Please accept my apology"

Luke 14:19

Another said

The reader should be able to infer that these people spoke directly to the servant whom the master had sent out

five pairs of oxen

Oxen were used in pairs to pull farming tools. Alternate translation: "10 oxen to work in my fields"

I am going to try them out

He wanted to use the oxen and see how well they worked together pulling farm tools.

Luke 14:20

another man said

The reader should be able to infer that these people spoke directly to the servant whom the master had sent out

married a wife

Use an expression that is natural in your language. Some languages may say "gotten married" or "taken a wife."

Luke 14:21

became angry

"became angry with the people he had invited"

bring in here

"invite in here to eat the dinner"

Luke 14:22

The servant said

It may be necessary to state clearly the implied information that the servant did what the master commanded him. Alternate translation: "After the servant went out and did that, he came back and said"

what you commanded has been done

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "I have done what you commanded"

Luke 14:23

the highways and hedges

This refers to roads and paths outside of the city. Alternate translation: "the main roads and paths outside of the city"

compel them to come in

"demand that they come in"

compel them

The word "them" refers to anyone the servants find. "compel anyone you find to come in"

that my house may be filled

"so that people may fill my house"

Luke 14:24

Connecting Statement:

Jesus finishes his parable.

For I say to you

The word "you" is plural, so it is unclear to whom it is addressed.

those men

The word here for "men" means "male adults" and not just people in general.

who were invited

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "whom I invited"

will taste my dinner

"will enjoy the dinner I have prepared"

Luke 14:25

General Information:

Jesus begins to teach the crowds that were traveling with him.

Luke 14:26

If anyone comes to me and does not hate his own father ... he cannot be my disciple

Here, "hate" is an exaggeration for the lesser love people are to show to people other than Jesus.

Alternate translation: "If anyone comes to me and does not love me more than he loves his father ... he cannot be my disciple" or "Only if a person loves me more than he loves his own father ... can he be my disciple"

Luke 14:27

Whoever does not carry his own cross and come after me cannot be my disciple

This could be stated in positive form. Alternate translation: "Only he who carries his own cross and comes after me can be my disciple" or "If anyone wants to be my disciple, he must carry his own cross and follow me"

carry his own cross

Jesus does not mean every Christian must be crucified. The Romans often made people carry their own crosses before they crucified them as a sign of their submission to Rome. This metaphor means they must submit to God and be willing to suffer in any way to be Jesus's disciples.

Luke 14:28

General Information:

Jesus continues to explain to the crowd that it is important to count the cost of being a disciple.

For which of you who desires to build a tower does not first sit down and count the cost to calculate if he has what he needs to complete it?

Jesus uses this question to prove that people count the cost of a project before they begin it. Alternate translation: "If a person wanted to build a tower, he would certainly first sit down and determine if he had enough money to complete it."

tower

This may have been a watchtower. "a tall building" or "a high lookout platform"

Luke 14:29

Otherwise

It may be helpful to give more information.

Alternate translation: "If he does not first count the cost"

when he has laid a foundation

"when he has built a base" or "when he has completed the first part of the building"

is not able to finish

It is understood that he was not able to finish because he did not have enough money. This could be stated. Alternate translation: "does not have enough money to be able to finish"

Luke 14:30

General Information:

This page has intentionally been left blank.

Luke 14:31

General Information:

Jesus continues to explain to the crowd that it is important to count the cost of being a disciple.

Or

Jesus used this word to introduce another situation where people count the cost before making a decision.

what king ... will not sit down first and take advice ... men?

Jesus uses another question to teach the crowd about counting the cost. Alternate translation: "you know that a king ... would sit down first and take counsel ... men."

take advice

Possible meanings are 1) "think carefully " or 2) "listen to his advisors."

ten thousand ... twenty thousand

"10,000 ... 20,000"

Luke 14:32

If not

It may be helpful to restate the information given in the previous verse. Alternate translation: "If he realizes that he will not be able to defeat the other king"

conditions of peace

"terms to end the war" or "what the other king wants him to do in order to end the war"

Luke 14:33

any one of you who does not give up all his possessions cannot be my disciple

This can be stated with positive verbs. Alternate translation: "only those of you who give up all your possessions can be my disciples"

give up all his possessions

"leave behind all that he has"

Luke 14:34

Salt is good

"Salt is useful." Jesus is teaching a lesson about those who want to be his disciple.

how can it be made salty again?

Jesus uses a question to teach the crowd. Alternate translation: "it cannot be made salty again." or "no one can make it salty again."

Luke 14:35

Connecting Statement:

Jesus finishes teaching the crowd.

manure pile

People use manure to fertilize gardens and fields. Salt without taste is so useless it is not even worth mixing with manure. Alternate translation: "compost heap" or "fertilizer"

It is thrown away

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "Someone just throws it away"

He who has ears to hear, let him hear

Jesus is emphasizing that what he has just said is important and may take some effort to understand and put into practice. The phrase "ears to hear" here is a metonym for the willingness to understand and obey. See how you translated this phrase in [Luke 8:8]

He who ... let him

Since Jesus is speaking directly to his audience, you may prefer to use the second person here. See how you translated this phrase in [Luke 8:8]

Chapter 15

¹ Now all the tax collectors and other sinners were coming to Jesus to listen to him. ² Both the Pharisees and the scribes grumbled to each other, saying, "This man welcomes sinners, and even eats with them."

³ Jesus spoke this parable to them, saying, ⁴ "Which one of you, if he has a hundred sheep and then loses one of them, will not leave the ninety-nine in the wilderness, and go after the lost one until he finds it? ⁵ Then when he has found it, he lays it across his shoulders and rejoices. ⁶ When he comes to the house, he calls together his friends and his neighbors, saying to them, 'Rejoice with me, for I have found my lost sheep.' ⁷ I say to you that even so, there will be joy in heaven over one sinner who repents, more than over ninety-nine righteous persons who do not need to repent."

⁸ Or what woman who has ten silver coins, if she were to lose one coin, would not light a lamp, sweep the house, and seek diligently until she has found it? ⁹ When she has found it, she calls together her friends and neighbors, saying, 'Rejoice with me, for I have found the coin which I lost.' ¹⁰ Even so, I say to you, there is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner who repents."

¹¹ Then Jesus said, "A certain man had two sons, ¹² and the younger of them said to his father, 'Father, give me the portion of the wealth that falls to me.' So he divided his property between them. ¹³ Not many days later, the younger son gathered together all he owned and went to a country far away, and there he wasted all his wealth by living recklessly. ¹⁴ Now when he had spent everything, a severe famine spread through that country, and he began to be in need. ¹⁵ He went and hired himself out to one of the citizens of that country, who sent him into his fields to feed pigs. ¹⁶ He was longing to eat the carob pods that the pigs ate because no one gave him anything. ¹⁷ But when the young son came to himself, he said, 'How many of my father's hired servants have more than enough bread, and I am here, perishing from hunger! ¹⁸ I will get up and leave here and go to my father, and will say to him, "Father, I have sinned against heaven and against you. ¹⁹ I am no longer worthy to be called your son; make me as one of your hired servants."' ²⁰ So the young son got up and left and came toward his father. While he was still far away, his father saw him and was moved with compassion, and he ran and embraced him and kissed him. ²¹ The son said to him, 'Father, I have sinned against heaven and against you. I am no longer worthy to be called your son.'

²² "The father said to his servants, 'Bring quickly the best robe, and put it on him, and put a ring on his hand, and sandals on his feet. ²³ Then bring the fattened calf and kill it. Let us feast and be merry! ²⁴ For my son was dead, and now he is alive. He was lost, and now he is found.' Then they began to be merry."

²⁵ "Now his older son was out in the field. As he came and approached the house, he heard music and dancing. ²⁶ He called to one of the servants and asked what these things might be. ²⁷ The servant said to him, 'Your brother has come home and your father has killed the fattened calf because he has received him in good health.'

²⁸ "The older son was angry and would not go in, and his father came out and pleaded with him. ²⁹ But the older son answered and said to his father, 'Look, these many years I slaved for you, and I never neglected a command of yours, and yet you never gave me a young goat that I might be merry with my friends, ³⁰ but when your son came, who has devoured your living with prostitutes, you killed for him the fattened calf.'

³¹ "The father said to him, 'Child, you are always with me, and all that is mine is yours. ³² But it was proper for us to be merry and rejoice, for this brother of yours was dead, and is now alive; he was lost, and has now been found.'"

Luke 15 General Notes

Structure and formatting

The parable of the prodigal son
[Luke 15:11-32]

Special concepts in this chapter

Sinners

When the people of Jesus's time spoke of "sinners," they were talking about people who did not obey the law of Moses and instead committed sins like stealing or sexual sins. But Jesus told three parables

Luke 15:1

General Information:

We do not know where this takes place; it simply occurs one day when Jesus is teaching.

Now

This marks the beginning of a new event.

all the tax collectors

This is an exaggeration to stress that there were very many of them. Alternate translation: "many tax collectors"

Luke 15:2

This man welcomes sinners

"This man lets sinners into his presence" or "This man associates with sinners"

This man

They were talking about Jesus.

even eats with them

The word "even" shows that they thought it was bad enough that Jesus allowed sinners to come to him, but it was worse that he would eat with them.

Luke 15:3

General Information:

Jesus begins to tell several parables. These parables are situations about things that anyone could experience. They are not about particular people. The first parable is about what a person would do if one of his sheep was lost.

to them

Here "them" refers to the religious leaders.

Luke 15:4

Which one of you ... will not leave ... until he finds it?

Jesus uses a question to remind the people that if any of them lost one of their sheep, they would certainly go looking for it. Alternate translation: "Each of you ... would certainly leave ... until he finds it."

Which one of you, if he has a hundred sheep ... loses ... he finds it

Since the parable starts with "Which one of you," some languages would continue the parable in the second person. Alternate translation: "Which one of you, if you have a hundred sheep ... lose ... you find it"

hundred ... ninety-nine

"100 ... 99"

Luke 15:5

Then when he has found it, he lays ... rejoices

Since the parable starts in the previous verse with "Which one of you," some languages would continue the parable in the second person. Alternate translation: "Then when you have found it you will lay ... rejoice"

lays it across his shoulders

This is the way a shepherd carries a sheep. This could be stated. Alternate translation: "lays it across his shoulders to carry it home"

Luke 15:6

When he comes to the house, he calls together his friends and his neighbors

Since the parable starts in the verse 4 with "Which one of you," some languages would continue the parable in the second person. Alternate translation: "When you come home you will call together your friends and your neighbors"

When he comes to the house

"When the owner of the sheep comes home" or "When you come home." Refer to the owner of the sheep as you did in the previous verse.

Luke 15:7

even so

"in the same way" or "as the shepherd and his friends and neighbors would rejoice"

there will be joy in heaven

"everyone in heaven will rejoice"

ninety-nine righteous persons who do not need to repent

Jesus uses sarcasm to say that the Pharisees were wrong to think that they did not need to repent. Your language may have a different way to express this idea. Alternate translation: "ninety-nine persons like you, who think they are righteous and do not need to repent"

ninety-nine

"99"

Luke 15:8

Connecting Statement:

Jesus begins telling another parable. It is about a woman with 10 silver coins.

Or what woman ... would not light a lamp ... and seek diligently until she has found it?

Jesus uses a question to remind the people that if they lost a silver coin, they would certainly look for it diligently. Alternate translation: "Any woman ... would certainly light a lamp ... and seek diligently until she has found it."

Luke 15:9

General Information:

This page has intentionally been left blank.

Luke 15:10

Even so

"In the same way" or "Just as people would rejoice with the woman"

over one sinner who repents

"when one sinner repents"

Luke 15:11

Connecting Statement:

Jesus begins telling another parable. It is about a young man who asks his father for his part of the inheritance.

A certain man

This introduces a new character in the parable. Some languages might say "There was a man who"

Luke 15:12

give me

The son wanted his father to give it to him immediately. Languages that have a command form that means that they want it done immediately should use that form.

the portion of the wealth that falls to me

"the part of your wealth that you plan for me to receive when you die"

between them

"between his two sons"

Luke 15:13

gathered together all he owned

"packed his things" or "put his things in his bag"

living recklessly

"living without thinking about the consequences of his actions" or "living wildly"

Luke 15:14

Now

This word is used here to mark a stop in the main story. Here Jesus explains how the younger son went from having plenty to being in need.

a severe famine spread through that country

"a drought occurred there and the entire country did not have enough food"

to be in need

"to lack what he needed" or "to not have enough"

Luke 15:15

He went

The word "he" refers to the younger son.

hired himself out to

"took a job with" or "began to work for"

one of the citizens of that country

"a man of that country"

to feed pigs

"to give food to the man's pigs"

Luke 15:16

was longing to eat

"wished very much that he could eat." It is understood that this is because he was very hungry. This could be stated. Alternate translation: "he was so hungry that he would have happily eaten"

carob pods

These are the husks of beans that grow on the carob tree. Alternate translation: "carob bean pods" or "bean husks"

Luke 15:17

came to himself

This idiom means he realized what the truth was, that he had made a terrible mistake. Alternate translation: "clearly understood his situation"

How many of my father's hired servants have more than enough bread

This is part of an exclamation, and not a question. Alternate translation: "All my father's hired servants have more than enough bread to eat"

bread

This is a synecdoche for any kind and all kinds of food. Alternate translation: "food"

perishing from hunger

This is probably not an exaggeration. Jesus may have meant that the young man in his parable was actually starving then.

perishing

"dying" or "being destroyed"

Luke 15:18

I will get up

This is an idiom that means he will begin to act. It does not mean that he was sitting or lying down when he said these words.

I have sinned against heaven

Jewish people sometimes avoided saying the word "God" and used the word "heaven" instead. Alternate translation: "I have sinned against God"

Luke 15:19

I am no longer worthy to be called your son

"I was once worthy to be called your son, but not now." This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "You called me son in the past, but now I am not worthy for you to call me son"

make me as one of your hired servants

"hire me as an employee" or "hire me and I will become one of your servants." This is a request, not a command. It may be helpful to add "please" as the UDB does.

Luke 15:20

So the young son got up and left and came toward his father

"So he left that country and started going back to his father." The word "so" marks an event that happened because of something else that happened first. In this case, the young man was in need and had decided to go home.

got up

This is an idiom that means he began to act. It does not mean that he had been sitting or lying down. See how you translated similar words in [Luke 15:18]

While he was still far away

"While he was still far away from his home" or "While he was still far away from his father's house"

was moved with compassion

"had pity on him" or "loved him deeply from his heart"

embraced him and kissed him

The father did this to show his son that he loved him and was glad that the son was coming home. If people think that it is strange or wrong for a man to embrace or hug and kiss his son, you can substitute a way that men in your culture show affection to their sons. Alternate translation: "welcomed him affectionately"

Luke 15:21

sinned against heaven

Jewish people sometimes avoided saying the word "God" and used the word "heaven" instead. See how you translated this in [Luke 15:18]

I am no longer worthy to be called your son

This can be stated in active form. See how you translated a similar phrase in [Luke 15:18]

Luke 15:22

best robe

"the best robe in the house." Alternate translation: "the best coat" or "the best garment"

put a ring on his hand

A ring was a sign of authority that men wore on one of their fingers.

sandals

Wealthy people of that time wore sandals. However, in many cultures the modern equivalent would be "shoes."

Luke 15:23

fattened calf

A calf is a young cow. People would give one of their calves special food so that it would grow well, and then when they wanted to have a special feast, they would eat that calf. Alternate translation: "the best calf" or "the young animal we have been making fat"

kill it

The implied information that they were to cook the meat can be made explicit. Alternate translation: "kill it and cook it"

Luke 15:24

my son was dead, and now he is alive

This metaphor speaks of the son being gone as if he were dead. Alternate translation: "it is as if my son were dead and became alive again" or "I felt like my son had died, but he is now alive"

He was lost, and now he is found

This metaphor speaks of the son being gone as if he had been lost. Alternate translation: "It is as if I had lost my son and now I have found him" or "My son went to where I could not bring him back, but now he has returned home"

Luke 15:25

Now

This word is used here to mark a stop in the main story. Here Jesus starts to tell about the older son in a new part of the story.

out in the field

It is implied that he was out in the field because he was working there.

Luke 15:26

one of the servants

The word that is translated here as "servant" is normally translated as "boy." It may indicate that the servant was very young.

what these things might be

"what was happening"

Luke 15:27

the fattened calf

A calf is a young cow. People would give one of their calves special food so that it would grow well, and then when they wanted to have a special feast, they would eat that calf. See how you translated this phrase in [Luke 15:23]

he has received him in good health

"your father has received your brother, and your brother is healthy" or "your brother is well and has returned to your father"

Luke 15:28

General Information:

This page has intentionally been left blank.

Luke 15:29

these many years

"for many years"

I slaved for you

"I worked extremely hard for you" or "I worked as hard as a slave for you"

never neglected a command of yours

"never disobeyed any of your commands" or "always obeyed everything you told me to do"

a young goat

A young goat was smaller and less expensive than a fattened calf. Alternate translation: "even a young goat"

Luke 15:30

your son

"that son of yours." The older son refers to his brother this way in order to show how angry he is.

devoured your living

Food is a metaphor for money. After one eats food, the food is no longer there and there is nothing to eat. The money that the brother had received was no longer there and there was no more to spend. Alternate translation: "wasted all your wealth" or "thrown away all your money"

with prostitutes

Possible meanings are 1) he assumed this is how his brother spent the money or 2) he speaks of prostitutes to exaggerate the sinfulness of his brother's actions in the "country far away"

fattened calf

A calf is a young cow. People would give one of their calves special food so that it would grow well, and then when they wanted to have a special feast, they would eat that calf. See how you translated this phrase in [Luke 15:23]

Luke 15:31

The father said to him

The word "him" refers to the older son.

Child

"My dear child" or "My dear son." The father was addressing his son tenderly.

Luke 15:32

this brother of yours

The father was reminding the older son that the one who just came home was his brother.

this brother of yours was dead, and is now alive

This metaphor speaks of the brother being gone as if he were dead. See how you translated this phrase in [Luke 15:24]

he was lost, and has now been found

This metaphor speaks of the son being gone as if he had been lost. See how you translated this phrase in [Luke 15:24]

Chapter 16

¹ Jesus also said to the disciples, "There was a certain rich man who had a manager, and it was reported to him that this manager was wasting his possessions. ² So the rich man called him and said to him, 'What is this that I hear about you? Give an account of your management, for you can no longer be manager.'

³ "The manager said to himself, 'What should I do, since my master is taking away my management job? I do not have strength to dig, and I am ashamed to beg. ⁴ I know what I will do, so that when I am removed from my management job, people will welcome me into their houses.'

⁵ "Then the manager called for each one of his master's debtors, and he asked the first one, 'How much do you owe to my master?' ⁶ He said, 'A hundred baths of olive oil.' He said to him, 'Take your bill, sit down quickly, and write fifty.'

⁷ "Then the manager said to another, 'How much do you owe?' He said, 'A hundred cors of wheat.' He said to him, 'Take your bill, and write eighty.'

⁸ "The master then commended the unrighteous manager because he had acted shrewdly. For the sons of this world are more shrewd in dealing with their own people than are the sons of light. ⁹ I say to you, make friends for yourselves by means of unrighteous wealth so that when it is gone, they may welcome you into the eternal dwellings.

¹⁰ "He who is faithful in very little is also faithful in much, and he who is unrighteous in very little is also unrighteous in much. ¹¹ If you have not been faithful in using unrighteous wealth, who will trust you with true wealth? ¹² If you have not been faithful in using other people's property, who will give you money of your own?

¹³ "No servant can serve two masters, for either he will hate the one and love the other, or else he will be devoted to one and despise the other. You cannot serve God and wealth."

¹⁴ Now the Pharisees, who were lovers of money, heard all these things, and they ridiculed him. ¹⁵ He said to them, "You justify yourselves in the sight of men, but God knows your hearts. That which is exalted among men is detestable in the sight of God. ¹⁶ The law and the prophets were in effect until John came. From that time on, the gospel of the kingdom of God is preached, and everyone tries to force their way into it. ¹⁷ But it is easier for heaven and earth to pass away than for one stroke of a letter of the law to become invalid.

¹⁸ Everyone who divorces his wife and marries another commits adultery, and he who marries one who is divorced from her husband commits adultery.

¹⁹ "Now there was a certain rich man who was clothed in purple and fine linen and was enjoying every day his great wealth. ²⁰ A certain beggar named Lazarus was laid at his gate, covered with sores, ²¹ and longing to eat what fell from the rich man's table. Even the dogs came and licked his sores. ²² It came about that the beggar died and was carried away by the angels to Abraham's side. The rich man also died and was buried, ²³ and in Hades, being in torment, he lifted up his eyes and saw Abraham far away and Lazarus at his side. ²⁴ So he cried out and said, 'Father Abraham, have mercy on me and send Lazarus, that he may dip the tip of his finger in water and cool my tongue, for I am in anguish in this flame.'

²⁵ "But Abraham said, 'Child, remember that in your lifetime you received your good things, and Lazarus in like manner evil things. But now he is comforted here, and you are in agony. ²⁶ Besides all this, a great chasm has been put in place, so that those who want to cross over from here to you cannot, and no one can cross over from there to us.'

²⁷ "The rich man said, 'I beg you, Father Abraham, that you would send him to my father's house— ²⁸ for I have five brothers—in order that he may warn them, so that it may not be that they come into this place of torment.'

²⁹ "But Abraham said, 'They have Moses and the prophets; let them listen to them.'

30 "The rich man replied, 'No, Father Abraham, but if someone would go to them from the dead, they will repent.'

31 "But Abraham said to him, 'If they do not listen to Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded if someone rises from the dead.'"

Luke 16 General Notes

Luke 16:1

Connecting Statement:

Jesus begins telling another parable. It is about a master and the manager of his debtors. This is still the same part of the story and the same day that began in [Luke 15:3]

Jesus also said to the disciples

The last section was directed at Pharisees and scribes, though Jesus's disciples may have been part of the crowd listening.

There was a certain rich man

This introduces a new character in the parable.

it was reported to him

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "people reported to the rich man"

wasting his possessions

"foolishly managing the rich man's wealth"

Luke 16:2

What is this that I hear about you?

The rich man uses a question to scold the manager. Alternate translation: "I have heard what you are doing."

Give an account of your management

"Set your records in order to pass on to someone else" or "Prepare the records you have written about my money"

Luke 16:3

What should I do ... job?

The manager asks this question of himself, as a means of reviewing his options. Alternate translation: "I need to think about what I should do ... job."

my master

This refers to the wealthy man. The manager was not a slave. Alternate translation: "my employer"

I do not have strength to dig

"I am not strong enough to dig the ground" or "I am not able to dig"

Luke 16:4

when I am removed from my management job

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "when I lose my management job" or "when my master takes away my management job"

people will welcome me into their houses

This implies that those people will provide a job, or other things that he needs to live.

Luke 16:5

his master's debtors

"the people who were in debt to his master" or "the people who owed things to his master." In this story the debtors owed olive oil and wheat.

Luke 16:6

He said ... He said to him

"The debtor said ... The manager said to the debtor"

A hundred baths of olive oil ... fifty

A bath is about 22 liters. Alternate translation: "I owe 2,200 liters of olive oil ... 1,100 liters"

hundred ... fifty

"100 ... 50"

Take your bill

A "bill" is a piece of paper that tells how much someone owes.

Luke 16:7

the manager said to another ... He said ... He said to him

"the manager said to another debtor ... The debtor said ... The manager said to the debtor"

A hundred cors of wheat

A cor is about 220 liters. You may convert this to a modern measure. Alternate translation: "I owe 22,000 liters of wheat" or "I owe one hundred large baskets of wheat"

write eighty

"write eighty cors of wheat." You may convert this to a modern measure. Alternate translation: "write 17,600 liters of wheat" or "write eighty large baskets of wheat"

eighty
"80"

Luke 16:8

Connecting Statement:

Jesus finishes telling the parable about the master and the manager of his debtors. In verse 9, Jesus continues to teach his disciples.

The master then commended

The text does not say how the master learned of the manager's action.

commended

"praised" or "spoke well of" or "approved of"

he had acted shrewdly

"he had acted cleverly" or "he had done a sensible thing"

the sons of this world

This refers to those who, like the unrighteous manager, do not know or care about God. Alternate translation: "the people of this world" or "worldly people"

the sons of light

Here "light" is a metaphor for everything godly. Alternate translation: "the people of God" or "godly people"

Luke 16:9

I say to you

"I" refers to Jesus. The phrase "I say to you" marks the end of the story and now Jesus tells the people how to apply the story to their lives.

make friends for yourselves by means of unrighteous wealth

The focus here is on using the money to help other people. Alternate translation: "make people your friends by helping them with worldly wealth"

by means of unrighteous wealth

Possible meanings are 1) Jesus uses hyperbole when he calls money "unrighteous" because it has no eternal value. Alternate translation: "by using money, which has no eternal value" or "by using worldly money" or 2) Jesus uses metonymy when he calls money "unrighteous" because people sometimes earn it or use it in unrighteous ways. Alternate translation: "by using even money that you earned dishonestly"

they may welcome

Possible meanings are 1) "the friends you helped with your money may welcome" or 2) "God and his angels may welcome"

eternal dwellings

This refers to heaven, where God lives.

Luke 16:10

He who is faithful ... is also faithful ... he who is unrighteous ... is also unrighteous

"People who are faithful ... are also faithful ... people who are unrighteous ... are also unrighteous." This would include women.

faithful in very little

"faithful even with small things." Make sure this does not sound like they are not very faithful.

unrighteous in very little

"unrighteous even in small things." Make sure this does not sound like they are not often unrighteous.

Luke 16:11

unrighteous wealth

See how you translated this in [Luke 16:9]

who will trust you with true wealth?

Jesus uses a question to teach the people. Alternate translation: "no one will trust you with true wealth." or "no one will give you true wealth to manage."

true wealth

This refers to wealth that is more genuine, real, or lasting than money.

Luke 16:12

who will give you money of your own?

Jesus uses this question to teach the people. Alternate translation: "no one will give you wealth for yourself."

Luke 16:13

No servant can

"A servant cannot"

serve two masters

It is implied that he cannot "serve two different masters at the same time"

for either he will hate the one and love the other, or else he will be devoted to one and despise the other

These two clauses are essentially the same. The only significant difference is that the first master is hated in the first case, but the second master is hated in the second case.

he will hate

"the servant will hate"

be devoted to one

"love one very strongly"

despise the other

"hold the other in contempt" or "hate the other"

despise

This means essentially the same as "hate" in the previous clause.

You cannot serve

Jesus was talking to a group of people, so languages that have a plural form of "you" would use that.

Luke 16:14

General Information:

This is a break in Jesus teachings, as verse 14 tells us background information about how the Pharisees ridiculed Jesus. In verse 15, Jesus continues teaching and responds to the Pharisees.

Now

This word marks a shift to the background information.

who were lovers of money

"who loved having money" or "who were very greedy for money"

they ridiculed him

"the Pharisees ridiculed Jesus"

Luke 16:15

He said to them

"And Jesus said to the Pharisees"

You justify yourselves in the sight of men

"You make yourselves look good to other people"

God knows your hearts

Here "hearts" refers to the desires of people. Alternate translation: "God understands your true desires" or "God knows your motives"

That which is exalted among men is detestable in the sight of God

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "Those things that men think are very important are things that God hates"

Luke 16:16

The law and the prophets

This refers to all of God's word that had been written up to that time.

were in effect

"had authority" or "were what people needed to obey"

John came

This refers to John the Baptist. Alternate translation: "John the Baptist came"

the gospel of the kingdom of God is preached

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "I am teaching people about the good news of the kingdom of God"

everyone tries to force their way into it

This refers to the people who were listening to and accepting the teaching of Jesus. Alternate translation: "many people are doing everything they can to enter it"

Luke 16:17

it is easier for heaven and earth to pass away than for one stroke of a letter of the law to become invalid

This contrast could be stated in the reverse order. Alternate translation: "even the smallest stroke of the letter of the law will last longer than heaven and earth will exist"

than for one stroke of a letter

A "stroke" is the smallest part of a letter. It refers to something in the law that may seem to be insignificant. Alternate translation: "than for even the smallest detail of the law"

become invalid

"disappear" or "cease to exist"

Luke 16:18

Everyone who divorces his wife

"Anyone who divorces his wife" or "Any man who divorces his wife"

commits adultery

"is guilty of adultery"

he who marries one

"any man who marries a woman"

Luke 16:19

General Information:

These verses give background information about the story Jesus begins to tell about the rich man and Lazarus.

Connecting Statement:

As Jesus continues teaching the people he begins to tell a story. It is about a rich man and Lazarus.

Now

This marks a shift in Jesus's speech as he begins to tell a story that will help people understand what he was teaching them.

a certain rich man

This phrase introduces a person in Jesus's story. It is not clear if this is a real person or if it is simply a person in a story that Jesus tells in order to make a point.

who was clothed in purple and fine linen

"who wore clothing made with fine linen and purple dye" or "who wore very expensive clothes." Purple dye and fine linen cloth were very expensive.

was enjoying every day his great wealth

"enjoyed eating expensive food every day" or "continued to spend much money, buying whatever he desired"

Luke 16:20

A certain beggar named Lazarus was laid at his gate

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "People had laid a certain beggar named Lazarus at his gate"

A certain beggar named Lazarus

This phrase introduces another person in Jesus's story. It is not clear if this is a real person or simply a person in a story that Jesus tells in order to make a point.

at his gate

"at the gate to the rich man's house" or "at the entrance to the rich man's property"

covered with sores

"with sores all over his body"

Luke 16:21

longing to eat what fell

"wishing he could eat the scraps of food that fell"

Even the dogs came

The word "Even" here shows that what follows is worse than what has already been told about Lazarus. Alternate translation: "In addition to that, the dogs came" or "Worse yet, the dogs came"

dogs

The Jews considered dogs to be unclean animals. Lazarus was too sick and weak to stop the dogs from licking his wounds.

Luke 16:22

It came about that

This phrase is used here to mark an event in the story. If your language has a way for doing this, you could consider using it here.

was carried away by the angels

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "the angels carried him away"

to Abraham's side

This implies that Abraham and Lazarus were reclining next to each other at a feast, which was a customary style of feasting. The joy in heaven is often represented in the scriptures by the idea of a feast.

was buried

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "people buried him"

Luke 16:23

at his side

This implies that Abraham and Lazarus were reclining next to each other at a feast, which was the customary style of feasting. The joy in heaven is often represented in the scriptures by the idea of a feast.

in Hades, being in torment

"he went to Hades, where, suffering in terrible pain"

he lifted up his eyes

This idiom means "he looked up"

Luke 16:24

he cried out and said

"the rich man called out to say" or "he shouted out to Abraham"

Father Abraham

Abraham was the ancestor of all the Jews, including the rich man.

have mercy on me

"please have pity on me" or "please be merciful to me"

and send Lazarus

"by sending Lazarus" or "and tell Lazarus to come to me"

he may dip the tip of his finger

This indicates the smallness of the amount requested. Alternate translation: "he may wet the tip of his finger"

I am in anguish in this flame

"I am in terrible pain in this flame" or "I am suffering terribly in this fire"

Luke 16:25

Child

The rich man was one of Abraham's descendants.

good things

"fine things" or "pleasant things"

in like manner evil things

"in like manner received evil things" or "in like manner received things that caused him to suffer"

in like manner

This refers the fact that they both received something while they lived on earth. It is not saying

that what they received was the same. Alternate translation: "while he was living received"

he is comforted here

"he is comfortable here" or "he is happy here"

in agony

"suffering"

Luke 16:26

Besides all this

"In addition to this reason"

a great chasm has been put in place

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "God has placed a huge ravine between you and us"

a great chasm

"a steep, deep and wide valley" or "a big separation" or "a huge ravine"

those who want to cross over ... cannot

"those people who want to cross over the chasm ... cannot" or "if anyone wants to cross over ... he cannot"

Luke 16:27

General Information:

This page has intentionally been left blank.

Luke 16:28

in order that he may warn them

"so that Lazarus may warn them"

this place of torment

"this place where we suffer torment" or "this place where we suffer terrible pain"

Luke 16:29

They have Moses and the prophets

It is implied that Abraham refused to send Lazarus to the rich man's brothers. This could be stated. Alternate translation: "No, I will not do that,

because your brothers have what Moses and the prophets wrote long ago"

Moses and the prophets

This refers to their writings. Alternate translation: "what Moses and the prophets wrote"

let them listen to them

"your brothers should pay attention to Moses and the prophets"

Luke 16:30

if someone would go to them from the dead

The rich man would like this to happen. Alternate translation: "if a person who has died would go to them" or "if someone who has died would go and warn them"

from the dead

The expression "the dead" describes all dead people together in the underworld. Alternate translation: "from among all those who have died"

Luke 16:31

Connecting Statement:

Jesus finishes telling the story about the rich man and Lazarus.

If they do not listen to Moses and the prophets

Here "Moses and the prophets" represent the things that they wrote. Alternate translation: "If they do not pay attention to what Moses and the prophets wrote"

neither will they be persuaded if someone rises from the dead

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "neither will a person who comes back from the dead be able to convince them" or "they will not believe even if a person comes back from the dead"

rises from the dead

The words "the dead" speak of all dead people together in the underworld. To rise from among them is to become alive again.

Chapter 17

¹ Jesus said to his disciples, "It is certain there will be stumbling blocks, but woe to that person through whom they come! ² It would be better for him if a millstone were hung around his neck and he were thrown into the sea than that he should cause one of these little ones to stumble. ³ Watch yourselves. If your brother sins, rebuke him, and if he repents, forgive him. ⁴ If he sins against you seven times in the day, and seven times returns to you, saying, 'I repent,' you must forgive him!"

⁵ The apostles said to the Lord, "Increase our faith."

⁶ The Lord said, "If you had faith like a mustard seed, you would say to this mulberry tree, 'Be uprooted, and be planted in the sea,' and it would obey you. ⁷ But which of you, who has a servant plowing or keeping sheep, will say to him when he has come in from the field, 'Come immediately and sit down to eat'? ⁸ Will he not say to him, 'Prepare something for me to eat, and put a belt around your clothes and serve me until I have finished eating and drinking. Then afterward you will eat and drink'? ⁹ He does not thank the servant because he did the things that were commanded, does he? ¹⁰ Even so you also, when you have done everything that you are commanded, should say, 'We are unworthy servants. We have only done what we ought to do.'"

¹¹ It came about that as he traveled to Jerusalem, he went along the border between Samaria and Galilee.

¹² As he entered into a certain village, there he was met by ten men who were lepers. They stood far away from him ¹³ and they lifted up their voices, saying, "Jesus, Master, have mercy on us."

¹⁴ When he saw them, he said to them, "Go and show yourselves to the priests." As they went away they were cleansed. ¹⁵ When one of them saw that he was healed, he turned back, with a loud voice glorifying God. ¹⁶ He fell on his face at Jesus' feet, giving him thanks. Now he was a Samaritan. ¹⁷ Then Jesus said, "Were not the ten cleansed? Where are the nine? ¹⁸ Were there no others who returned to give glory to God, except this foreigner?" ¹⁹ He said to him, "Arise, and go. Your faith has made you well."

²⁰ Being asked by the Pharisees when the kingdom of God would come, Jesus answered them and said, "The kingdom of God does not come with careful observing. ²¹ Neither will they say, 'Look, here it is!' or, 'There it is!' For look, the kingdom of God is within you."

²² He said to the disciples, "The days are coming when you will desire to see one of the days of the Son of Man, but you will not see it. ²³ Then they will say to you, 'Look, there! Look, here!' But do not go out or run after them, ²⁴ for as the lightning shines brightly when it flashes from one part of the sky to another part of the sky, so will the Son of Man be in his day. ²⁵ But first he must suffer many things and be rejected by this generation. ²⁶ As it happened in the days of Noah, even so will it also happen in the days of the Son of Man. ²⁷ They ate, they drank, they married, and they were given in marriage until the day that Noah entered into the ark—and the flood came and destroyed them all. ²⁸ In the same way, even as it happened in the days of Lot—they were eating and drinking, buying and selling, planting and building. ²⁹ But in the day that Lot went out from Sodom, it rained fire and sulfur from heaven and destroyed them all. ³⁰ After the same manner it will be in the day that the Son of Man is revealed. ³¹ In that day let him who is on the housetop not go down to get his goods out of the house, and in the same way let him who is in the field not return. ³² Remember Lot's wife. ³³ Whoever seeks to gain his life will lose it, but whoever loses his life will save it. ³⁴ I tell you, in that night there will be two people in one bed. One will be taken, and the other will be left. ³⁵ There will be two women grinding grain together. One will be taken, and the other will be left." ³⁶^[1]

³⁷ They asked him, "Where, Lord?"

He said to them, "Where there is a body, there will the vultures also be gathered together."

Footnotes

17:36 ^[1] Luke 17:36 the best ancient copies do not have verse 36,

Luke 17 General Notes

Special concepts in this chapter

Old Testament Examples

Jesus used the lives of Noah and of Lot to teach his followers. Noah was ready for the flood when it came, and they needed to be ready for him to return, because he would not warn them when he came. Lot's wife loved the evil city she had been living in so much that God also punished her when he destroyed it, and they needed to love Jesus more than anything else,

Those who read your translation may need help so they can understand what Jesus was teaching here.

Important figures of speech in this chapter

Rhetorical Questions

Jesus asked his disciples three questions ([Luke 17:7-9](#)) to teach them that even those who serve him well are righteous only because of his grace. (See: and grace and righteous)

Other possible translation difficulties in this chapter

"Son of Man"

Jesus refers to himself as the "Son of Man" in this chapter

Paradox

A paradox is a true statement that appears to describe something impossible. A paradox occurs in this chapter: "Whoever seeks to gain his life will lose it, but whoever loses his life will save it" ([Luke 17:33](#)).

Luke 17:1

Connecting Statement:

Jesus continues teaching, but he directs his attention back to his disciples. This is still the same part of the story and the same day that began in Luke 15:3.

It is certain there will be stumbling blocks

"Things that tempt people to sin will certainly happen"

to that person through whom they come

"to anyone who causes the temptations to come" or "to any person who causes people to be tempted"

Luke 17:2

It would be better for him if a millstone were hung around his neck and he were thrown into the sea than that he should cause one of these little ones to stumble

You may need to make explicit that Jesus is comparing the punishment for causing people to sin to being thrown into the sea. Alternate translation: "It would be better for him if a millstone were hung around his neck and he were thrown into the sea than that he should suffer the more severe punishment for causing one of these little ones to stumble" or "He would suffer less if a millstone were hung around his neck and he were thrown into the sea than if he should cause one of these little ones to stumble"

if a millstone were hung around his neck and he were thrown into the sea

This was a terrible punishment. It can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "if they were to put a millstone around his neck and throw him into the sea" or "if someone were to put a heavy stone around his neck and push him into the sea"

for him ... his neck ... he were ... he should

The words "him," "his," and "he" refer to "that person" through whom things that cause people to sin come.

a millstone

This is a very large, heavy circular stone used for grinding wheat grain into flour. Alternate translation: "a heavy stone"

these little ones

This here refers to people whose faith is still weak. Alternate translation: "these people whose faith is small"

to stumble

This was a way of referring to unintentional sin. Alternate translation: "to sin"

Luke 17:3

If your brother sins

This is a conditional statement that talks about an event that will probably happen in the future.

your brother

"brother" is here used in the sense of someone with the same belief. Alternate translation: "a fellow believer"

rebuke him

"tell him strongly that what he did was wrong" or "correct him"

Luke 17:4

seven times in the day, and seven times

The number seven in the Bible is a symbol for completeness. Alternate translation: "many times in a day, and each time"

Luke 17:5

General Information:

There is a brief break in Jesus's teachings as the disciples speak to him. Then Jesus continues teaching.

Increase our faith

"Please give us more faith" or "Please add more faith to our faith"

Luke 17:6

If you had faith like a mustard seed, you

A mustard seed is a very small seed. Jesus implies that they do not have even a small amount of faith. Alternate translation: "If you had faith that was even as small as a mustard seed, you" or "Your faith is not as big as a mustard seed—but if it were, you"

mulberry tree

If this type of tree is not familiar, it may be helpful to substitute another type of tree. Alternate translation: "fig tree" or "tree"

Be uprooted, and be planted in the sea

These can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "Uproot yourself and plant yourself in the sea" or "Take your roots out of the ground, and put your roots down into the ocean"

it would obey you

"the tree would obey you." This result is conditional. It would happen only if they had faith.

Luke 17:7

But which of you, who ... sheep, will say ... sit down to eat'?

Jesus asks his disciples a question to help them think about the role of a servant. This could be translated as a statement. Alternate translation: "But none of you who ... sheep would say ... sit down to eat."

a servant plowing or keeping sheep

"a servant that plows your field or takes care of your sheep"

Luke 17:8

Will he not say to him ... eat and drink'?

Jesus uses a second question explain how the disciples would actually treat a servant. This can be a statement. Alternate translation: "He would certainly say to him ... eat and drink"

put a belt around your clothes and serve me

"tie your clothes at your waist and serve me" or "dress up properly and take care of me." People would tie their clothes closely around their waist so that their clothes would not get in their way while they worked.

Then afterward

"Then after you serve me"

Luke 17:9

He does not thank the servant ... commanded, does he?

Jesus uses this question to show how people treat servants. This can be a statement. Alternate translation: "He would not thank the servant ... commanded."

the things that were commanded

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "the things you commanded him to do"

does he?

"right?" or "is this not true?"

Luke 17:10

Connecting Statement:

Jesus finishes teaching. This is the end of this part of the story.

you also

Jesus was speaking to his disciples, so languages that have a plural form of "you" would use it.

that you are commanded

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "that God has commanded you"

We are unworthy servants

This is an exaggeration to express that they did not do anything worthy of praise. Alternate translation: "We are ordinary slaves" or "We servants do not deserve your praise"

Luke 17:11

General Information:

This begins the story of Jesus healing 10 men of leprosy.

It came about that

This phrase is used here to mark the beginning of a new event. If your language has a way for doing this, you could consider using it here.

as he traveled to Jerusalem

"as Jesus and the disciples were traveling to Jerusalem"

Luke 17:12

General Information:

This is the beginning of the background information and the setting of the story of Jesus healing the ten lepers.

a certain village

This phrase does not identify the village.

there he was met by ten men who were lepers

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "ten men who were lepers met him" or "ten men who had leprosy met him"

They stood far away from him

This was a respectful gesture, because lepers were not allowed to approach other people.

Luke 17:13

General Information:

This is the end of the background information and the setting of the story of Jesus healing the ten lepers.

they lifted up their voices

The idiom "to lift up one's voice" means to speak loudly. Alternate translation: "they called with loud voices" or "they called aloud"

have mercy on us

They were specifically asking to be healed. Alternate translation: "please show us mercy by healing us"

Luke 17:14

show yourselves to the priests

Lepers were required to have the priests verify that their leprosy was healed. Alternate translation: "show yourselves to the priests so they can examine you"

they were cleansed

When people were healed, they were no longer ceremonially unclean. This can be made explicit. Alternate translation: "they were healed of their leprosy and so became clean" or "they were cured of their leprosy"

Luke 17:15

saw that he was healed

"realized that he was healed" or "realized that Jesus had healed him"

he turned back

"he went back to Jesus"

with a loud voice glorifying God

"and glorified God loudly"

Luke 17:16

He fell on his face at Jesus' feet

"he knelt down and put his face close to Jesus' feet." He did this to honor Jesus.

Now he was a Samaritan

The word "now" is used to mark a break in the main story. Here Luke tells background information about the man who returned to Jesus.

Luke 17:17

Then Jesus said

Jesus responded to what the man did, but he was speaking to the group of people around him. Alternate translation: "So Jesus said to the crowd"

Were not the ten cleansed?

This is the first of three rhetorical questions. Jesus used them to show the people around him how surprised and disappointed he was that only one of the ten men came back to glorify God. Alternate translation: "Ten men were healed." or "God healed ten men."

Where are the nine?

"Why did not the other nine come back?" This can be a statement. Alternate translation: "The other nine men should have come back, too."

Luke 17:18

Were there no others who returned to give glory to God, except this foreigner?

This can be a statement. Alternate translation: "There were no others who returned to give glory to God, except this foreigner!" or "God healed ten men, yet only this foreigner came back to give glory to God!"

this foreigner

Samaritans had non-Jewish ancestors and they did not worship God in the same way that the Jews did.

Luke 17:19

Connecting Statement:

This is the end of the part of the story about Jesus healing the 10 lepers.

Your faith has made you well

"Because of your faith you have become well." The idea of "faith" can be expressed with the verb "believe." Alternate translation: "Because you believe, you are well again"

Luke 17:20

General Information:

We do not know where this event takes place; it simply happens one day when Jesus is talking with the Pharisees.

Being asked by the Pharisees when the kingdom of God would come,

This is the beginning of a new event. Some translations start it with "One day" or "Once." It can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "One day the Pharisees asked Jesus, 'When will the kingdom of God come?'"

The kingdom of God does not come with careful observing

People thought that they would be able to see signs of the kingdom coming. The idea of signs can be stated clearly. Alternate translation: "The kingdom of God does not come with signs that people can observe"

Luke 17:21

the kingdom of God is within you

The idea of the noun "kingdom" can be expressed with the verb "rules." Alternate translation: "God rules within you"

the kingdom of God is within you

Jesus was speaking to the religious leaders who were hostile to him. Possible meanings are 1) the word "you" refers to people in general. Alternate translation: "the kingdom of God is within people" or 2) the word translated "within" means "among." Alternate translation: "the kingdom of God is among you"

Luke 17:22

Connecting Statement:

Jesus begins to teach his disciples.

The days are coming when

The idea of days days coming represents something being soon. Alternate translation: "A time is coming when" or "Soon"

you will desire to see

"you will want very much to see" or "you will wish to experience"

one of the days of the Son of Man

This refers to the kingdom of God. Alternate translation: "one of the days when the Son of Man will rule as king"

the Son of Man

Jesus is speaking about himself.

but you will not see it

"you will not experience it"

Luke 17:23

Look, there! Look, here!

This refers to seeking the Messiah. Alternate translation: "Look, the Messiah is over there! He is over here!"

do not go out or run after them

The purpose of going out can be stated clearly. Alternate translation: "do not go with them to look"

Luke 17:24

as the lightning shines brightly ... so will the Son of Man be

When lightning flashes, people can see it clearly. This is a metaphor for the way the Son of Man will appear: when he does, everyone will see him clearly. Alternate translation: "as the people can see lightning clearly when it flashes ... so they will clearly see the Son of Man"

so will the Son of Man be in his day

This refers to the future kingdom of God. Alternate translation: "it will be like that on the day when the Son of Man comes to reign"

so will the Son of Man be

Jesus speaks of himself in the third person. Alternate translation: "so will I, the Son of Man, be"

Luke 17:25

But first he must suffer

"But first the Son of Man must suffer." Jesus is speaking about himself in the third person.

be rejected by this generation

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "the people of this generation must reject him"

Luke 17:26

As it happened ... even so will it also happen

"As people were doing things ... even so people will be doing the same things"

in the days of Noah

The "days of Noah" refers to the time during Noah's life just before God punished the people of the world. Alternate translation: "when Noah was living"

in the days of the Son of Man

The "days of the Son of Man" refers to the period just before the Son of Man will come. Alternate

translation: "when the Son of Man is about to come"

Luke 17:27

They ate, they drank, they married, and they were given in marriage

People were doing ordinary things. They did not know or care that God was about to judge them.

they were given in marriage

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "parents were allowing their daughters to marry men"

the ark

"the ship" or "the barge"

destroyed them all

This does not include Noah and his family who were in the ark. Alternate translation: "destroyed all those who were not in the boat"

Luke 17:28

they were eating and drinking

"the people of Sodom were eating and drinking"

Luke 17:29

it rained fire and sulfur from heaven

"fire and burning sulfur fell from the sky like rain"

destroyed them all

This does not include Lot and his family. Alternate translation: "destroyed all those who stayed in the city"

Luke 17:30

After the same manner it will be

"It will be like that." Alternate translation: "In the same way people will not be ready"

in the day that the Son of Man is revealed

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "when the Son of Man appears" or "when the Son of man comes"

the Son of Man is revealed

Jesus is speaking about himself. Alternate translation: "I, the Son of Man, am revealed"

Luke 17:31

let him who is on the housetop not go down

"whoever is on the housetop must not go down" or "if anyone is on his housetop, he must not go down." This is a statement of what people should not do, not a command to the hearers.

on the housetop

Their housetops were flat and people could walk or sit on them.

his goods

"his possessions" or "his things"

return

They are not to go back to the house to get anything. They are to flee quickly.

Luke 17:32

Remember Lot's wife

"Remember what happened to Lot's wife" This is a warning. She looked back toward Sodom and God punished her along with the people of Sodom. Alternate translation: "Do not do what Lot's wife did"

Luke 17:33

Whoever seeks to gain his life will lose it

"People who try save their lives will lose them" or "Whoever tries to save his old way of life will lose his life"

but whoever loses his life will save it

"but people who lose their lives will save them" or "but whoever abandons his old way of life will save his life"

Luke 17:34

I tell you

As Jesus continues to address his disciples, he emphasizes the importance of what he is telling them.

in that night

This refers to what will happen if he, the Son of Man, comes during the night.

there will be two people in one bed

The emphasis is not on these two people, but on the fact that some people will be taken away and the others will be left.

bed

"couch" or "cot"

One will be taken, and the other will be left

"One person will be taken and the other person will be left behind." This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "God will take one person and leave the other" or "Angels will take one and leave behind the other"

Luke 17:35

There will be two women grinding grain together

The emphasis is not on these two women or their activity, but on the fact that some people will be taken away and the others will be left.

grinding grain together

"grinding grain together"

Luke 17:36

General Information:

This page has intentionally been left blank.

Luke 17:37

General Information:

The disciples ask Jesus a question about his teaching and he answers them.

Where, Lord?

"Lord, where will this happen?"

Where there is a body, there will the vultures also be gathered together

Apparently this is a proverb that means "It will be obvious" or "You will know it when it happens."

Alternate translation: "As vultures gathering shows that there is a dead body, so these things show that the Son of Man is coming"

vultures

Vultures are large birds that fly together and eat the flesh of dead animals that they find. You could describe these birds this way or use the word for local birds that do this.

Chapter 18

¹ Then he spoke a parable to them about how they should always pray and not become discouraged, ² saying, "In a certain city there was a judge who did not fear God and did not respect people. ³ Now there was a widow in that city, and she came often to him, saying, 'Help me get justice against my opponent.'

⁴ For a long time he was not willing to help her, but after a while he said to himself, 'Though I do not fear God or respect man, ⁵ yet because this widow causes me trouble, I will help her get justice, so that she does not wear me out by her constant coming.'" ⁶ Then the Lord said, "Listen to what the unjust judge says. ⁷ Now will not God also bring justice to his chosen ones who cry out to him day and night? Will he delay long over them? ⁸ I say to you that he will bring justice to them speedily. Even so, when the Son of Man comes, will he indeed find faith on the earth?"

⁹ Then he also spoke this parable to some who trusted in themselves that they were righteous and who despised other people, ¹⁰ "Two men went up into the temple to pray—the one was a Pharisee and the other was a tax collector. ¹¹ The Pharisee stood and prayed these things about himself, 'God, I thank you that I am not like other people—robbers, unrighteous people, adulterers—or even like this tax collector.

¹² I fast two times every week. I give tithes of all that I get.'

¹³ But the tax collector, standing at a distance, would not even lift up his eyes to heaven, but hit his breast, saying, 'God, have mercy on me, a sinner.' ¹⁴ I say to you, this man went back down to his house justified rather than the other, because everyone who exalts himself will be humbled, but everyone who humbles himself will be exalted."

¹⁵ The people were also bringing to him their infants so that he might touch them, but when the disciples saw it, they rebuked them. ¹⁶ But Jesus called them to him, saying, "Permit the little children to come to me, and do not forbid them. For the kingdom of God belongs to such ones. ¹⁷ Truly I say to you, whoever will not receive the kingdom of God like a child will definitely not enter it."

¹⁸ A certain ruler asked him, saying, "Good teacher, what must I do to inherit eternal life?"

¹⁹ Jesus said to him, "Why do you call me good? No one is good, except God alone. ²⁰ You know the commandments—do not commit adultery, do not murder, do not steal, do not testify falsely, honor your father and mother."

²¹ The ruler said, "All these things I have obeyed from the time I was a youth."

²² When Jesus heard that, he said to him, "One thing you still lack. You must sell all that you have and distribute it to the poor, and you will have treasure in heaven—and come, follow me."

²³ But when the ruler heard these things, he became extremely sad, for he was very rich. ²⁴ Then Jesus, seeing him ^[1] said, "How difficult it is for those who are rich to enter the kingdom of God! ²⁵ For it is easier for a camel to go through a needle's eye, than for a rich person to enter the kingdom of God."

²⁶ Those hearing it said, "Then who can be saved?"

²⁷ Jesus answered, "The things which are impossible with people are possible with God."

²⁸ Peter said, "Well, we have left everything that is our own and have followed you."

²⁹ Jesus then said to them, "Truly, I say to you that there is no one who has left house, or wife, or brothers, or parents, or children, for the sake of the kingdom of God, ³⁰ who will not receive much more in this time, and in the age to come, eternal life."

³¹ After he gathered the twelve to himself, he said to them, "See, we are going up to Jerusalem, and all the things that have been written by the prophets about the Son of Man will be accomplished. ³² For he will be given over to the Gentiles, and will be mocked, and shamefully treated, and spit upon. ³³ After whipping him, they will kill him, and on the third day he will rise again." ³⁴ They understood none of these things, and this word was hidden from them, and they did not understand the things that were said.

³⁵ It came about that, as Jesus approached Jericho, a certain blind man was sitting by the road begging, ³⁶ and hearing a crowd going by, he asked what was happening. ³⁷ They told him that Jesus of Nazareth was passing by. ³⁸ So the blind man cried out, saying, "Jesus, Son of David, have mercy on me." ³⁹ The ones who were walking ahead rebuked the blind man, telling him to be quiet. But he cried out all the more, "Son of David, have mercy on me."

⁴⁰ Jesus stood still and commanded that the man be brought to him. Then when the blind man was near, Jesus asked him, ⁴¹ "What do you want me to do for you?"

He said, "Lord, I want to receive my sight."

⁴² Jesus said to him, "Receive your sight. Your faith has healed you." ⁴³ Immediately he received his sight and followed him, glorifying God. All the people, when they saw this, gave praise to God.

Footnotes

18:24 ^[1]Some ancient Greek copies have the phrase:

Luke 18 General Notes

Structure and formatting

Jesus told two parables ([Luke 18:1-8](#) and [Luke 18:9-14](#)) and then taught that his followers were to be humble ([Luke 18:15-17](#)), to use everything they owned to help the poor ([Luke 18:18-30](#)), and to expect him to die soon ([Luke 18:31-34](#)). Then they all began to walk to Jerusalem, and Jesus healed a blind man ([Luke 18:35-43](#)).

Special concepts in this chapter

Judges

People expected judges always to do what God said was right and to make sure that other people did what was right. But some judges did not care about doing right or making sure others did right. Jesus called this kind of judge unjust. (See: justice)

Pharisees and tax collectors

The Pharisees thought that they themselves were the best examples of righteous good people, and they thought that tax collectors were the most unrighteous sinners. (See: righteous and sin)

Other possible translation difficulties in this chapter

"Son of Man"

Jesus refers to himself as the "Son of Man" in this chapter

Luke 18:1

Connecting Statement:

Jesus begins to tell a parable as he continues to teach his disciples. This is the same part of the story that began in [Luke 17:20]

Then he

"Then Jesus"

Luke 18:2

saying

A new sentence could begin here (if the comma at the end of the previous verse is changed to a period): "He said"

a certain city

Here "certain city" is a way to let the listener know that the narrative that follows takes place in a city, but the name of the city itself is not important.

did not respect people

"did not care about other people"

Luke 18:3

Now there was a widow

Jesus uses this phrase to introduce a new character to the story.

widow

A widow is a woman whose husband has died and who has not remarried. Jesus's hearers would have thought of her as a person who had no one to protect her from those who wanted to harm her.

she came often to him

The word "him" refers to the judge.

Help me get justice against

"Give me a just ruling against"

my opponent

"my enemy" or "the person who is trying to harm me." This is an opponent in a lawsuit. It is not clear whether the widow is suing the opponent or the opponent is suing the widow.

Luke 18:4

man

This refers here to "people" in general.

Luke 18:5

causes me trouble

"bothers me"

wear me out

"exhaust me"

by her constant coming

"by continually coming to me"

Luke 18:6

General Information:

Jesus has finished telling his parable and is now commenting about it to his disciples.

Listen to what the unjust judge says

"Think about what the unjust judge just said."
Translate this in a way that people will understand that Jesus has already told what the judge said.

Luke 18:7

Connecting Statement:

This is the beginning of an explanation of the parable in Luke 18:1-5.

Now

This word indicates that Jesus has ended the parable and has started explaining its meaning.

will not God also bring ... night?

Jesus uses a question to teach the disciples. This can be a statement. Alternate translation: "God will also certainly bring ... night!"

his chosen ones

"the people he has chosen"

Will he delay long over them?

Jesus uses a question to teach the disciples. This can be a statement. Alternate translation: "He will certainly not delay long over them!"

Luke 18:8

Connecting Statement:

This is the end of the explanation of the parable in Luke 18:1-5 that began in Luke 18:7.

when the Son of Man comes, will he indeed find faith on the earth?

Jesus asks this question so that his hearers will stop thinking that God is slow to help those who call to him for justice and will understand that the real problem is that they do not truly have faith in God. Alternate translation: "when the Son of Man comes, you need to be sure that he will find that you truly have faith in him." or "when the Son of Man comes, he will find few on earth who believe."

the Son of Man comes, will he indeed find

Jesus is referring to himself. Alternate translation: "I, the Son of Man come, will I indeed find"

Luke 18:9

General Information:

Jesus begins to tell another parable to some other people who were persuaded that they themselves were righteous.

Then he

"Then Jesus"

to some

"to some people"

who trusted in themselves that they were righteous

"who had convinced themselves that they were righteous" or "who thought they were righteous"

despised

strongly disliked or hated

Luke 18:10

into the temple

"into the temple courtyard"

Luke 18:11

The Pharisee stood and prayed these things about himself

The meaning of the Greek text of this phrase is not clear. Possible meanings are 1) "The Pharisee stood and prayed about himself in this way" or 2) "The Pharisee stood by himself and prayed."

robbers

Robbers are people who steal from other people by forcing the other people to give things to them, or by threatening to harm them if they refuse to give what the robbers ask for.

or even like this tax collector

The Pharisees believed that tax collectors were as sinful as robbers, unrighteous people, and adulterers. This could be made explicit. Alternate translation: "and I am certainly not like this sinful tax collector, who cheats people"

Luke 18:12

all that I get

"everything I earn"

Luke 18:13

Connecting Statement:

Jesus finishes telling his parable.

standing at a distance

"stood away from the Pharisee." This was a sign of humility. He did not feel worthy to be near the Pharisee.

lift up his eyes to heaven

To "lift up his eyes" means to look at something. Alternate translation: "look toward heaven" or "look upward"

hit his breast

This is a physical expression of great sorrow, and shows this man's repentance and humility. Alternate translation: "hit his breast to show his sorrow"

God, have mercy on me, a sinner

"God, please be merciful to me. I am a sinner" or "God, please have mercy on me even though I have committed many sins"

Luke 18:14

Connecting Statement:

Jesus comments on what the parable teaches.

this man went back down to his house justified

He was justified because God forgave his sin. Alternate translation: "God forgave the tax collector"

rather than the other

"rather than the other man" or "and not the other man." Alternate translation: "but God did not forgive the Pharisee"

because everyone who exalts himself

With this phrase, Jesus switches from the story to state the general principle that the story illustrates.

will be humbled

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "God will humble"

will be exalted

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "God will greatly honor"

Luke 18:15

Connecting Statement:

This is the next event in the part of the story which began in Luke 17:20. Jesus welcomes the children and talks about them.

touch them, but

This could also be translated as separate sentences: "touch them. But"

they rebuked them

"the disciples tried to stop the parents from bringing their children to Jesus"

Luke 18:16

Jesus called them to him

"Jesus told the people to bring their infants to him"

Permit the little children to come to me, and do not forbid them

These two sentences have similar meaning and they are combined for emphasis. Some languages emphasize in a different way. Alternate translation: "You must certainly allow the children to come to me"

belongs to such ones

This could be stated as a simile. Alternate translation: "belongs to people who are like these little children"

Luke 18:17

Truly I say to you

"Surely I say to you." Jesus used this expression to emphasize the importance of what he was about to say.

whoever will not receive the kingdom of God like a child will definitely not enter it

God requires people to accept his rule over them with trust and humility. Alternate translation: "whoever wants to enter God's kingdom must receive it with trust and humility like a child"

Luke 18:18

Connecting Statement:

This is the next event in the part of the story which began in Luke 17:20. Jesus begins to talk with a ruler about entering the kingdom of heaven.

A certain ruler

This introduces a new character in the story. It only identifies him by his position.

what must I do

"what do I need to do" or "what is required of me"

inherit eternal life

"receive life that does not end." The term "inherit" usually refers to the property that a man left to his children when he dies. Therefore, this metaphor may mean he understood himself to be a child of God and desired for God to give him eternal life.

Luke 18:19

Why do you call me good? No one is good, except God alone

Jesus asks the question because he knows that the ruler will not like Jesus's answer to the ruler's question in verse 18. Jesus does not expect the ruler to answer Jesus's question. Jesus wants the ruler to understand that Jesus's answer to the ruler's question comes from God, who alone is good. Alternate translation: "You know that no one is good, except God alone, so to call me good is to compare me with God"

No one is good, except God alone

This double negative emphasizes that God is the only one who is good. Alternate translation: "The only one who is good is God"

Luke 18:20

General Information:

This page has intentionally been left blank.

Luke 18:21

All these things

"All of these commandments"

Luke 18:22

When Jesus heard that

"When Jesus heard the man say that"

he said to him

"he answered him"

One thing you still lack

"You still need to do one more thing" or "There is one thing that you have not yet done"

sell all that you have

"sell all your possessions" or "sell everything that you own"

distribute it to the poor

"give away the money to the poor people"

come, follow me

"come with me as my disciple"

Luke 18:23

General Information:

This page has intentionally been left blank.

Luke 18:24

How difficult it is ... kingdom of God!

This is an exclamation, and not a question. Alternate translation: "It is so very hard ... kingdom of God!"

Luke 18:25

a camel to go through a needle's eye

It is impossible for a camel to fit through the eye of a needle. Jesus was probably using hyperbole to mean it is extremely difficult for a rich man to enter God's kingdom.

needle's eye

The needle's eye is the hole in a sewing needle through which the thread is passed.

Luke 18:26

Those hearing it said

"The people who listening to Jesus said"

Then who can be saved?

It is possible that they were asking for an answer. But it is more likely that they used the question to emphasize their surprise at what Jesus said. Alternate translation: "Then no one can be saved from sin!" or in active form: "Then God will not save anyone!"

Luke 18:27

are impossible with people are possible with God

"people cannot do are possible for God to do" or "people cannot do, God can do"

Luke 18:28

Well, we

This phrase refers only to the disciples, and contrasts them with the rich ruler.

we have left

"we have given up" or "we have left behind"

everything that is our own
"all our wealth" or "all our possessions"

Luke 18:29

Truly, I say to you
Jesus uses this expression to stress the importance of what he is about to say.

there is no one who
This expression is intended to include not only the disciples, but also everyone else who has made the same sacrifices.

Luke 18:30

Connecting Statement:
This is the end of the conversation about entering the kingdom of heaven.

who will not receive
This could be stated in positive form. First the words "there is not one who" in the previous verse

in this time
"in this present world"

in the age to come, eternal life
"he will also receive eternal life in the age to come"

Luke 18:31

Connecting Statement:
This is the next event in this part of the story that began in Luke 17:20. Jesus is talking to his disciples alone.

gathered the twelve to himself
Jesus took the twelve disciples to a place away from other people where they could be alone.

See, we are going up to Jerusalem
This indicates a significant change in the ministry of Jesus as he goes to Jerusalem for the final time.

that have been written by the prophets
This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "that the prophets have written"

the prophets
This refers to the Old Testament prophets.

Son of Man
Jesus speaks of himself as "the Son of Man."
Alternate translation: "me, the Son of Man,"

will be accomplished
This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "will happen" or "will occur"

Luke 18:32

For he will be given over to the Gentiles
This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "For the Jewish leaders will give him over to the Gentiles"

he
Jesus speaks of himself. Alternate translation: "I"

will be mocked, and shamefully treated, and spit upon
This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "they will mock him, treat him shamefully, and spit on him"

Luke 18:33

him ... him ... he
Jesus speaks of himself. Alternate translation: "me ... me ... I"

on the third day
This refers to the third day after his death. However, the disciples did not yet understand this, so it is best not to add this explanation when translating this verse.

Luke 18:34

General Information:
This verse is not part of the main story, but rather a comment about this part of the story.

They understood none of these things
"They did not understand any of these things"

these things
This refers to Jesus's description of how he would suffer and die in Jerusalem, and that he would rise from the dead.

this word was hidden from them
This can be stated in active form, but it is not clear whether it is God or Jesus who hid the word from them. Alternate translation: "Jesus hid his message from them" or "God prevented them from understanding the meaning of what Jesus was telling them"

the things that were said
This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "the things that Jesus said"

Luke 18:35

General Information:
Jesus heals a blind man as he approaches Jericho. These verses give background information and information about the setting of the story.

It came about

This phrase is used here to mark the beginning of a new part of the story.

a certain blind man was sitting

"there was a blind man sitting." Here "certain" means only that the man is an important new participant in the story. Luke does not mention his name.

Luke 18:36

and hearing
and hearing

It may be helpful to start a new sentence here after changing the comma at the end of the previous verse (verse 35) to a period. Alternate translation: "When he heard"

Luke 18:37

They told him

"People in the crowd told the blind man"

Jesus of Nazareth

Jesus came from the town of Nazareth, which was located in Galilee.

was passing by

"was walking past him"

Luke 18:38

So

This word marks an event that happened because of something else that happened first. In this case, the crowd had told the blind man that Jesus was walking by.

cried out

"called out" or "shouted"

Son of David

Jesus was a descendant of David, Israel's most important king.

have mercy on me

"show me pity" or "show me compassion"

Luke 18:39

The ones who were walking ahead

"The people who were walking at the front of the crowd"

to be quiet

"to be silent" or "not to shout"

cried out all the more

This could mean that he cried out louder or that he cried out more persistently.

Luke 18:40

that the man be brought to him

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "the people to bring the blind man to him"

Luke 18:41

to receive my sight

"to be able to see"

Luke 18:42

Receive your sight

This is a command, but Jesus is not commanding the man to do anything. Jesus is healing the man by commanding him to be healed. Alternate translation: "You will now receive your sight"

Your faith has healed you

These words are a metonym. It was because of the man's faith that Jesus healed the man. Alternate translation: "I have healed you because you have believed in me"

Luke 18:43

glorifying God

"giving glory to God" or "praising God"

Chapter 19

¹ Jesus entered and was passing through Jericho. ² Behold, there was a man there named Zacchaeus. He was a chief tax collector and was rich. ³ He was trying to see who Jesus was, but could not see over the crowd, because he was small in height. ⁴ So he ran on ahead of the people and climbed up into a sycamore tree to see him, because Jesus was about to pass that way. ⁵ When Jesus came to the place, he looked up and said to him, "Zacchaeus, come down quickly, for today I must stay at your house." ⁶ So he hurried and came down and welcomed him joyfully. ⁷ When everyone saw this, they all complained, saying, "He has gone in to visit a man who is a sinner." ⁸ Zacchaeus stood and said to the Lord, "Look, Lord, the half of my possessions I give to the poor, and if I have cheated anyone of anything, I will restore four times the amount."

⁹ Jesus said to him, "Today salvation has come to this house, because he too is a son of Abraham. ¹⁰ For the Son of Man came to seek and to save the people who are lost."

¹¹ As they heard these things, he continued speaking and told a parable, because he was near to Jerusalem, and they thought that the kingdom of God was about to appear immediately. ¹² He said therefore, "A certain nobleman went into a far country to receive for himself a kingdom and then to return. ¹³ He called ten of his servants and gave them ten minas and said to them, 'Conduct business until I come back.'

¹⁴ "But his citizens hated him and sent a delegation after him, saying, 'We will not have this man reign over us.' ¹⁵ It happened when he returned, having received the kingdom, he commanded the servants to whom he had given the money to be called to him, that he might know what profit they had made by doing business.

¹⁶ "The first came before him, saying, 'Lord, your mina has made ten minas more.'

¹⁷ "The nobleman said to him, 'Well done, good servant. Because you were faithful in very little, you will have authority over ten cities.'

¹⁸ "The second came, saying, 'Your mina, lord, has made five minas.'

¹⁹ "The nobleman said to him, 'You take charge over five cities.'

²⁰ "Another came, saying, 'Lord, here is your mina, which I kept safely in a cloth, ²¹ for I was afraid of you, because you are a demanding person. You take up what you did not put in, and you reap what you did not sow.'

²² "The nobleman said to him, 'By your own words I will judge you, you wicked servant. You knew that I am a demanding person, taking up what I did not put in, and reaping what I did not sow. ²³ Then why did you not put my money in the bank, so that when I returned I would have collected it with interest?' ²⁴ The nobleman said to them that stood by, 'Take away from him the mina, and give it to him that has the ten minas.'

²⁵ "They said to him, 'Lord, he has ten minas.'

²⁶ "'I say to you, that everyone who has will be given more, but from him that has not, even that which he has will be taken away. ²⁷ But these enemies of mine, those who did not want me to reign over them, bring them here and kill them before me.'"

²⁸ When he had said these things, he went on ahead, going up to Jerusalem.

²⁹ It came about that when he came near to Bethphage and Bethany, to the mountain that is called Olives, he sent two of the disciples, ³⁰ saying, "Go into the next village. As you enter, you will find a colt that has never been ridden. Untie it and bring it to me. ³¹ If anyone asks you, 'Why are you untying it?' say, 'The Lord has need of it.'" ³² Those who were sent went and found the colt just as Jesus had told them.

³³ As they were untying the colt, the owners said to them, "Why are you untying the colt?"

³⁴ They said, "The Lord has need of it." ³⁵ They brought it to Jesus, and they threw their cloaks upon the colt and set Jesus on it. ³⁶ As he went, they spread their cloaks on the road.

³⁷ As he was now approaching the place where the Mount of Olives descends, the whole multitude of the disciples began to rejoice and praise God with a loud voice for all the mighty works which they had seen, saying,

³⁸ "Blessed is the king who comes in the name of the Lord!
Peace in heaven and glory in the highest!"

³⁹ Some of the Pharisees in the multitude said to him, "Teacher, rebuke your disciples."

⁴⁰ Jesus answered and said, "I tell you, if these were silent, the stones would cry out."

⁴¹ When Jesus approached the city, he wept over it, ⁴² saying, "If only you had known in this day, even you, the things which bring you peace! But now they are hidden from your eyes. ⁴³ For the days will come upon you when your enemies will build a barricade around you and surround you and press in on you from every side. ⁴⁴ They will strike you down to the ground, and your children with you. They will not leave one stone upon another because you did not recognize the time of your visitation."

⁴⁵ Jesus entered the temple and began to cast out those who were selling, ⁴⁶ saying to them, "It is written, 'My house will be a house of prayer,' but you have made it a den of robbers."

⁴⁷ So Jesus was teaching daily in the temple. The chief priests and the scribes were seeking to destroy him, as were the leaders of the people, ⁴⁸ but they could not find a way to do it because all the people were listening to him intently.

Luke 19 General Notes

Structure and formatting

After Jesus helped a man named Zacchaeus repent of his sins

Special concepts in this chapter

"Sinner"

The Pharisees referred to a group of people as "sinners." The Jewish leaders thought these people were sinful, but in reality the leaders were also sinful. This can be taken as irony.

Servants

God expects his people to remember that everything in the world belongs to God. God gives his people things so they can serve him. He wants them to please him by doing what he wants them to do with everything he has given them. One day Jesus will ask his servants what they have done with everything he gave them to use. He will give a reward to those who have done what he wanted them to do, and he will punish those who have not.

The donkey and the colt

Jesus rode into Jerusalem on an animal. In this way he was like a king who came into a city after he had won an important battle. Also, the kings of Israel in the Old Testament rode on a donkeys. Other kings rode on horses. So Jesus was showing that he was the king of Israel and that he was not like other kings.

Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John all wrote about this event. Matthew and Mark wrote that the disciples brought Jesus a donkey. John wrote that Jesus found a donkey. Luke wrote that they brought him a colt. Only Matthew wrote that there were both a donkey and a colt. No one knows for sure whether Jesus rode the donkey or the colt. It is best to translate each of these accounts as it appears in the ULB without trying to make them all say exactly the same thing. (See: [Matthew 21:1-7](#) and [Mark 11:1-7](#) and [Luke 19:29-36](#) and [John 12:14-15](#))

Spreading garments and branches

When a king would enter one of the cities he ruled, people would cut branches from trees and would take off the clothes that they wore to stay warm in cold weather and spread them all on the road so the king would ride over them. They did this to honor the king and show that they loved him.

The merchants in the temple

Jesus forced the people who were selling animals in the temple to leave. He did this to show everyone that he had authority over the temple and that only those who were righteous, who did what God said was good, could be in it. (See: righteous)

Luke 19:1

General Information:

Verses 1-2 begin to give background information for the events that follow.

Luke 19:2

Behold, there was a man there

The word "behold" alerts us to a new person in the story. Your language may have a way of doing this. Alternate translation: "There was a man who was"

He was a chief tax collector and was rich

This is background information about Zacchaeus.

Luke 19:3

General Information:

This verse completes the background information begun in [Luke 19:1-2]

He was trying

"Zacchaeus was trying"

because he was small in height

"because he was short"

Luke 19:4

So he ran

The author has finished giving the background to the event and now begins to describe the event itself.

a sycamore tree

"a sycamore fig tree." It produces small round fruit about 2.5 centimeters across. Alternate translation: "a fig tree" or "a tree"

Luke 19:5

the place

"the tree" or "where Zacchaeus was"

Luke 19:6

So he hurried

"So Zacchaeus hurried"

Luke 19:7

they all complained

The Jews hated the tax collectors and did not think any good person should associate with them.

He has gone in to visit a man who is a sinner

"Jesus has gone into the house of a sinner to visit him"

a sinner

"an obvious sinner" or "a real sinner"

Luke 19:8

the Lord

This refers to Jesus.

restore four times the amount

"return to them four times as much as I took from them"

Luke 19:9

salvation has come to this house

It was understood that salvation comes from God. Alternate translation: "God has saved this household"

this house

The word "house" here refers to the people living in the house or the family.

he too

"this man too" or "Zacchaeus also"

son of Abraham

Possible meanings are 1) "descendant of Abraham" and 2) "person who has faith as Abraham did."

Luke 19:10

the Son of Man came

Jesus is speaking about himself. Alternate translation: "I, the Son of Man, came"

the people who are lost

"the people who have wandered away from God" or "those who by sinning have wandered away from God"

Luke 19:11

General Information:

Jesus begins to tell a parable to the crowd. This verse gives background information about why Jesus tells the parable.

that the kingdom of God was about to appear immediately

The Jews believed that the Messiah would establish the kingdom as soon as he came to Jerusalem. Alternate translation: "that Jesus would immediately begin to rule over God's kingdom"

Luke 19:12

A certain nobleman

"A certain man who was a member of the ruling class" or "A certain man from an important family"

to receive for himself a kingdom

This is the image of a lesser king going to a greater king. The greater king would give the lesser king the right and authority to rule over his own country.

Luke 19:13

Connecting Statement:

Jesus continues to tell the parable he began in Luke 19:11.

He called

"The nobleman called." It may be helpful to state that the man did this before he left to receive his kingdom. Alternate translation: "Before he left, he called"

gave them ten minas

"gave each of them one mina"

ten minas

A mina was 600 grams, probably of silver. Each mina was equal to 100 days' wages, what people would be paid for about four months' work, so ten minas would have been about three years' wages. Alternate translation: "ten valuable coins" or "a large amount of money"

Conduct business

"Trade with this money" or "Use this money in order to earn more"

Luke 19:14

his citizens

"the people of his country"

a delegation

"a group of people to represent them" or "several messengers"

Luke 19:15

It happened

This phrase is used here to mark an important event in the story. If your language has a way for doing this, you could consider using it here.

having received the kingdom

"after he had become king"

to be called to him

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "to come to him"

what profit they had made

"how much money they had earned"

Luke 19:16

Connecting Statement:

Jesus continues to tell the parable he began in Luke 19:11.

The first

"The first servant"

came before him

"came before the nobleman"

your mina has made ten minas more

It is implied that the servant was the one who caused the profit. Alternate translation: "I used your mina to make a profit of ten more minas"

mina

A mina was 600 grams, probably of silver. Each mina was equal to 100 days' wages, what people would be paid for about four months' work. See how you translated this in [Luke 19:13]

Luke 19:17

Well done

"You have done well." Your language may have a phrase that an employer would use to show approval, such as "Good job."

very little

This refers to the one mina, which the nobleman apparently did not consider to be a lot of money.

Luke 19:18

Connecting Statement:

Jesus continues to tell the parable he began in Luke 19:11.

The second

"The second servant"

Your mina, lord, has made five minas

It is implied that the servant was the one who caused the profit. Alternate translation: "Lord, I used your mina to make a profit of five more minas"

mina

A mina was 600 grams, probably of silver. Each mina was equal to 100 days' wages, what people would be paid for about four months' work. See how you translated this in [Luke 19:13]

Luke 19:19

You take charge over five cities

"You will have authority over five cities"

Luke 19:20

Connecting Statement:

Jesus continues to tell the parable he began in Luke 19:11.

Another came

"Another servant came"

mina

A mina was 600 grams, probably of silver. Each mina was equal to 100 days' wages, what people would be paid for about four months' work. See how you translated this in [Luke 19:13]

kept safely in a cloth

"wrapped in a cloth and stored away"

Luke 19:21

a demanding person

"a stern man" or "a man who expects a lot from his servants"

You take up what you did not put in

This was probably a proverb. A person who takes out of storage or out of a bank things that he did not put in is a metaphor for someone who benefits from other people's hard work. Alternate translation: "You take out what you did not put in" or "You are like a person who takes out what other people put in"

you reap what you did not sow

This was probably a proverb. A person who harvests food that someone else has planted is a metaphor for someone who benefits from other people's hard work. Alternate translation: "you are like a person who reaps the fruit of what other people sowed"

Luke 19:22

Connecting Statement:

Jesus continues to tell the parable he began in Luke 19:11.

By your own words

His "words" refer to all that he had said. Alternate translation: "Based on what you have said"

You knew that I am a demanding person

The nobleman was repeating what the servant had said about him. He was not saying that it was true. Alternate translation: "You say that I am a demanding person"

Luke 19:23

why did you not put my money ... interest?

The nobleman uses a question to rebuke the wicked servant. Alternate translation: "you should have put my money ... interest."

put my money in the bank

"lent my money to a bank." Cultures that do not have banks might translate it as "let someone borrow my money."

bank

A bank is a business that safely holds money for people. A bank lends that money to others for a profit. Therefore it pays an extra amount, or interest, to the people who keep their money in the bank.

I would have collected it with interest

"I could have collected that amount plus the interest it would have earned" or "I would have gained a profit from it"

interest

Interest is money that a bank pays people who put their money in the bank.

Luke 19:24

Connecting Statement:

Jesus continues to tell the parable he began in Luke 19:11.

The nobleman

The nobleman had become king. See how you translated this in Luke 19:12.

them that stood by

"the people who were standing near them"

mina

A mina was 600 grams, probably of silver. Each mina was equal to 100 days' wages, what people would be paid for about four months' work. See how you translated this in [Luke 19:13]

Luke 19:25

he has ten minas.

"he already has ten minas!"

Luke 19:26

Connecting Statement:

Jesus continues to tell the parable he began in Luke 19:11.

I say to you

It can be stated clearly that the nobleman is speaking. Alternate translation: "And the nobleman replied, 'I say to you' or "But the nobleman said 'I tell you this"

everyone who has will be given more

It is implied that what he has is the money he earned by using his mina faithfully. This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "everyone who uses well what he has been given, I will give him more" or "to everyone who uses well what I have given him I will give more"

from him that has not

It is implied that the reason he does not have money is because he did not use his mina faithfully. Alternate translation: "from the person who does not use well what I have given him"

will be taken away

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "I will take away from him"

Luke 19:27

these enemies of mine

Since the enemies were not right there, some languages would say "those enemies of mine."

Luke 19:28

Connecting Statement:

This is the end of the part of the story about the nobleman and his servants. This verse tells us what Jesus does after this part of the story.

When he had said these things

"When Jesus had said these things"

going up to Jerusalem

Jerusalem was higher than Jericho, so it was normal for Israelites to speak of going up to Jerusalem.

Luke 19:29

General Information:

Jesus approaches Jerusalem.

It came about that

This phrase is used here to mark the beginning of a new event. If your language has a way for doing this, you could consider using it here.

when he came near

The word "he" refers to Jesus. His disciples were also traveling with him.

Bethphage

Bethphage is a village on the Mount of Olives, which is across the Kidron Valley from Jerusalem.

the mountain that is called Olives

"the hill that is called the Mount of Olives" or "the hill that is called 'Olive Tree Mountain'"

Luke 19:30

a colt

"a young donkey" or "a young riding animal"

that has never been ridden

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "that no one has ever ridden"

Luke 19:31

If anyone asks you, 'Why are you untying it?' say

The inner quote can also be translated as an indirect quote. Alternate translation: "If any one asks you why you are untying it, say"

Luke 19:32

Those who were sent

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "The two disciples that Jesus sent"

Luke 19:33

the owners

"the owners of the colt"

Luke 19:34

General Information:

This page has intentionally been left blank.

Luke 19:35

threw their cloaks upon the colt

"put their robes on the young donkey." Cloaks are outer robes.

set Jesus on it

"helped Jesus get up on and ride on the colt"

Luke 19:36

they spread their cloaks

"people spread their cloaks." This is a sign of giving honor to someone.

Luke 19:37

As he was now approaching

"As Jesus was going near." Jesus's disciples were traveling with him.

where the Mount of Olives descends

"where the road goes down from the Mount of Olives"

mighty works which they had seen

"great things they had seen Jesus do"

Luke 19:38

Blessed is the king

They were saying this about Jesus.

in the name of the Lord

Here "name" refers to power and authority. Also, "Lord" refers to God.

Peace in heaven

"May there be peace in heaven" or "We want to see peace in heaven"

glory in the highest

"may there be glory in the highest" or "we want to see glory in the highest." The words "the highest" refer to heaven, which is a metonym for God, who lives in heaven. Alternate translation: "Let everyone give glory to God in the highest heaven"

Luke 19:39

in the multitude

"in the large crowd"

rebuke your disciples

"tell your disciples to stop doing these things"

Luke 19:40

I tell you

Jesus said this to emphasize what he would say next.

if these were silent

Jesus is describing something that could have happened but did not. Some translators may need to make it clear what Jesus was implying when he said this. Alternate translation: "I will not rebuke them, for if these people were to be silent"

the stones would cry out

"the stones would call out praises"

Luke 19:41

the city

This refers to Jerusalem.

he wept over it

To weep over something means to weep because of something. The word "it" refers to the city of Jerusalem, but it represents the people who lived in that city. Alternate translation: "he cried about the people of Jerusalem"

Luke 19:42

If only you had known ... bring you peace

Jesus expresses his sadness that the people of Jerusalem had missed the opportunity to be at peace with God.

you

The word "you" is singular because Jesus is speaking to the city. But if this would be unnatural in your language, you could use a plural form of "you" to refer to the people of the city.

they are hidden from your eyes

"your eyes" refer to the ability to see. This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "you can no longer see them"

Luke 19:43

Connecting Statement:

Jesus continues speaking.

For

What follows is the reason for Jesus's sadness.

the days will come upon you when your enemies

This indicates that they will experience difficult times. Some languages do not talk about time "coming." Alternate translation: "in the future these things will happen to you: Your enemies" or "soon you will endure troublesome times. Your enemies"

you ... your

The word "you" is singular because Jesus is speaking to the city as he would to a woman. But if this would be unnatural in your language, you could use a plural form of "you" to refer to the people of the city.

barricade

This refers to a wall to keep the people from getting out of the city.

Luke 19:44

They will strike you down to the ground, and your children with you

Jesus is speaking to the people of the city as if he were speaking to the city itself as he would speak to a woman. He speaks of the people who live in the city as if they are the woman's children, and thus the city's children. To strike down a city is to destroy its walls and buildings, and to strike down its children is to kill those who live in it. Alternate translation: "They will completely destroy you and

kill all who live in you" or "They will completely destroy your city and kill all of you"

They will not leave one stone upon another

"They will not leave any of the stones in place."

Jesus uses hyperbole here to emphasize the extent of the devastation that enemies will cause in Jerusalem. The enemies will completely destroy the city, which is built of stones. Alternate translation: "They will destroy Jerusalem"

you did not recognize

"you were not aware of" or "you were not grateful during"

the time of your visitation

The abstract noun "visitation" can be translated as a verb phrase. Alternate translation: "the time when God visited you" or "the time during which God was with you."

visitation

This is a "visit" by an overseer to make sure that things are going well with those over whom he is in charge, not a casual social visit.

Luke 19:45

Connecting Statement:

This is the next event in this part of the story. Jesus enters the temple in Jerusalem.

Jesus entered the temple

You may need to make explicit that he first entered Jerusalem, where the temple was located. Alternate translation: "Jesus entered Jerusalem and then went to the temple courtyard"

entered the temple

Only priests were allowed to enter the temple building. Alternate translation: "went into the temple courtyard"

cast out

"throw out" or "force out"

Luke 19:46

It is written

This is a quotation from Isaiah. This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "The scriptures say" or "A prophet wrote these words in the scriptures"

My house

The word "My" refers to God and "house" refers to the temple.

house of prayer

"a place where people pray to me"

a den of robbers

Jesus speaks of the temple as if it were a place where thieves come together. Alternate translation: "a place where thieves hide"

Luke 19:47

Connecting Statement:

This is the end of this part of the story. Verses 47-48 tell about ongoing action that continues after the main part of the story ends.

in the temple

"in the temple courtyard" or "at the temple"

destroy him

This hyperbole refers to killing Jesus. Alternate translation: "kill him"

Luke 19:48

were listening to him intently

"were paying close attention to what Jesus was saying"

Chapter 20

¹ It came about one day as Jesus was teaching the people in the temple and preaching the gospel that the chief priests and the scribes came to him with the elders. ² They spoke, saying to him, "Tell us by what authority you do these things, or who it is who gave you this authority."

³ He answered and said to them, "I will also ask you a question, and you tell me. ⁴ The baptism of John: Was it from heaven or from men?"

⁵ They reasoned with themselves, saying, "If we say, 'From heaven,' he will say, 'Then why did you not believe him?' ⁶ But if we say, 'From men,' all the people will stone us, for they are persuaded that John was a prophet." ⁷ So they answered that they did not know where it came from.

⁸ Jesus said to them, "Neither will I tell you by what authority I do these things."

⁹ He told the people this parable, "A man planted a vineyard, rented it out to vine growers, and went into another country for a long time. ¹⁰ At the appointed time he sent a servant to the vine growers, that they should give him of the fruit of the vineyard. But the vine growers beat him, and sent him away empty-handed. ¹¹ He then sent yet another servant and they also beat him, treated him shamefully, and sent him away empty-handed. ¹² He also sent yet a third and they also wounded him, and threw him out. ¹³ So the lord of the vineyard said, 'What will I do? I will send my beloved son. Maybe they will respect him.'

¹⁴ "But when the vine growers saw him, they discussed among themselves, saying, 'This is the heir. Let us kill him, that the inheritance may be ours.' ¹⁵ They threw him out of the vineyard and killed him. What then will the lord of the vineyard do to them? ¹⁶ He will come and destroy these vine growers, and will give the vineyard to others."

When they heard it, they said, "May it never be!"

¹⁷ But Jesus looked at them, and said, "What is the meaning of that which is written:

'The stone that the builders rejected
has become the cornerstone'?

¹⁸ Every one who falls on that stone will be broken to pieces, and the one on whom it falls will be crushed."

¹⁹ So the scribes and the chief priests sought to lay hands on him in that very hour, for they knew that he had spoken this parable against them. But they were afraid of the people. ²⁰ Watching him carefully, they sent out spies who pretended to be righteous, that they might find fault with his speech, so as to deliver him up to the rule and to the authority of the governor. ²¹ They asked him, saying, "Teacher, we know that you say and teach rightly, and are not partial to anyone, but you teach the truth about the way of God. ²² Is it lawful for us to pay taxes to Caesar, or not?"

²³ But Jesus understood their craftiness, and said to them, ²⁴ "Show me a denarius. Whose image and name is on it?"

They said, "Caesar's."

²⁵ He said to them, "Then give to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's." ²⁶ They were not able to find fault with what he had said in front of the people, but marveling at his answer, they were silent.

²⁷ When some of the Sadducees came to him, the ones who say that there is no resurrection, ²⁸ they asked him, saying, "Teacher, Moses wrote to us that if a man's brother dies, having a wife, and being childless, the man should take the brother's wife, and raise up children for his brother. ²⁹ There were seven brothers and the first took a wife, and died childless, ³⁰ and the second as well. ³¹ The third took her, and in the same way the seven also left no children and died. ³² Afterward the woman also died. ³³ In the resurrection then, whose wife will she be? For the seven had her as their wife."

³⁴ Jesus said to them, "The sons of this age marry and are given in marriage. ³⁵ But those who are regarded as worthy in that age to receive the resurrection from the dead will neither marry nor be given in marriage. ³⁶ Neither can they die anymore, for they are equal to the angels and are sons of God, being sons of the resurrection. ³⁷ But that the dead are raised, even Moses showed, in the place concerning the bush, where he calls the Lord the God of Abraham and the God of Isaac and the God of Jacob. ³⁸ Now he is not the God of the dead, but of the living, because all live to him."

³⁹ Some of the scribes answered, "Teacher, you have answered well." ⁴⁰ For they did not dare ask him any more questions.

⁴¹ Jesus said to them, "How do they say that the Christ is David's son? ⁴² For David himself says in the Book of Psalms,

The Lord said to my Lord,
'Sit at my right hand,
⁴³ until I make your enemies
your footstool.'

⁴⁴ David therefore calls the Christ 'Lord,' so how is he David's son?"

⁴⁵ In the hearing of all the people he said to his disciples, ⁴⁶ "Beware of the scribes, who desire to walk in long robes and love special greetings in the marketplaces and chief seats in the synagogues and places of honor at feasts. ⁴⁷ They also devour widows' houses, and for a show they make long prayers. Men like this will receive greater condemnation."

Luke 20 General Notes

Structure and formatting

Some translations set poetry farther to the right than the rest of the text to show that it is poetry. The ULB does this with the poetry in 20:17, 42-43, which is from the Old Testament.

Special concepts in this chapter

Using questions to trap people

When Jesus asked the Pharisees who gave John the authority to baptize ([Luke 20:4](#)), they could not answer because any answer they gave would give someone a reason to say that they were wrong ([Luke 20:5-6](#)). They thought that they would be able to say that Jesus was wrong when they asked him if people should pay taxes to Caesar ([Luke 20:22](#)), but Jesus gave them an answer that they had not thought of.

Other possible translation difficulties in this chapter

Paradox

A paradox is a true statement that appears to describe something impossible. In this chapter, Jesus quotes a psalm that records David calling his son "Lord," that is, "master." However, to the Jews, ancestors were greater than their descendants. In this passage, Jesus is trying to lead his hearers to the true understanding that the Messiah will himself be divine, and that he himself is the Messiah. ([Luke 20:41-44](#)).

Luke 20:1

Connecting Statement:

The chief priests, scribes, and elders question Jesus in the temple.

It came about

This phrase is used here to mark the beginning of a new part of the story.

in the temple

"in the temple courtyard" or "at the temple"

Luke 20:2

General Information:

This page has intentionally been left blank.

Luke 20:3

General Information:

Jesus responds to the chief priests, scribes, and elders.

He answered and said to them

"Jesus replied"

I will also ask you a question, and you tell me

The words "I will ... ask you a question" are a statement. The words "you tell me" are a command.

Luke 20:4

Was it from heaven or from men

Jesus knows that John's authority comes from heaven, so he is not asking for information. He asks the question so the Jewish leaders will have to tell what they think to all who are listening. This question is rhetorical, but you will probably have to translate it as a question. Alternate translation: "Do you think John's authority to baptize people came from heaven or from men" or "Was it God who told John to baptize people, or did people tell him to do it"

from heaven

"from God." Jewish people avoided referring to God by his name "Yahweh." Often they used the word "heaven" to refer to him.

Luke 20:5

They reasoned

"They discussed" or "They considered their answer"

with themselves

"among themselves" or "with each other"

If we say, 'From heaven,' he

Some languages might prefer an indirect quote. Alternate translation: "If we say that John's authority is from heaven, he"

From heaven

"From God." Jewish people avoided referring to God by his name "Yahweh." Often they used the word "heaven" to refer to him. See how these words are translated in [Luke 20:4]

he will say

"Jesus will say"

Luke 20:6

if we say, 'From men,'

Some languages might prefer an indirect quote. Alternate translation: "if we say that John's authority is from men,"

stone us

"kill us by throwing stones on us." God's Law commanded that his people stone those of his people who mocked him or his prophets.

Luke 20:7

So they answered

"So the chief priests, scribes and elders answered." The word "so" marks an event that happened because of something else that happened first. In this case, they had reasoned with themselves ([Luke 20:5-6](#)), and they did not have an answer they wanted to say.

they answered that they did not know where it came from.

This could be stated as a direct quote. Alternate translation: "they said, 'We do not know where it came from.'"

where it came from

"where John's baptism came from." Alternate translation: "where John's authority to baptize came from" or "who authorized John to baptize people"

Luke 20:8

Neither will I tell you

"And I will not tell you." Jesus knew they were not willing to tell him the answer, so he responded in the same manner. Alternate translation: "Just as you will not tell me, I will not tell you"

Luke 20:9

General Information:

Jesus begins to tell a parable to the people in the temple courtyard.

rented it out to vine growers

"allowed some vine growers to use it in exchange for payment" or "allowed some vine growers to use it and pay him later." Payment might be in the form of money or a portion of the harvest.

vine growers

These are people who tend grape vines and grow grapes. Alternate translation: "grape farmers"

Luke 20:10

the appointed time

"the time they had agreed to pay him." This would have been at the harvest time.

of the fruit of the vineyard

"some of the grapes" or "some of what they produced in the vineyard." It could also refer to the things they made from grapes or the money they earned by selling the grapes.

sent him away empty-handed

An empty hand is a metaphor for "nothing."
Alternate translation: "sent him away without paying him" or "sent him away without the grapes"

Luke 20:11

beat him

"beat that servant"

treated him shamefully

"humiliated him"

sent him away empty-handed

Having an empty hand is a metaphor for having nothing. Alternate translation: "sent him away without paying him" or "sent him away without any grapes"

Luke 20:12

yet a third

"even a third servant" or "yet another servant." The word "yet" hints at the fact that the landowner should not have had to send the second servant, but he went beyond that and sent a third servant.

wounded him

"injured that servant"

threw him out

"threw him out of the vineyard"

Luke 20:13

What will I do?

This question emphasizes that the vineyard owner thought carefully about what he was going to do. Alternate translation: "Here is what I will do:"

Luke 20:14

when the vine growers saw him

"when the farmers saw the owner's son"

Let us kill him

They were not asking permission. They said this to encourage each other to kill the heir.

Luke 20:15

They threw him out of the vineyard

"The vine growers forced the son out of the vineyard"

What then will the lord of the vineyard do to them?

Jesus uses a question to get his listeners to pay attention to what the owner of the vineyard will do. Alternate translation: "So now, listen to what the lord of the vineyard will do to them."

Luke 20:16

Connecting Statement:

Jesus finishes telling his parable to the crowd.

May it never be

"May it never happen"

Luke 20:17

Connecting Statement:

Jesus continues teaching the crowd.

But Jesus looked at them

"But Jesus stared at them" or "But he looked straight at them." He did this to hold them accountable to understand what he was saying.

What is the meaning of that which is written: 'The stone ... cornerstone'?

Jesus uses a question to teach the crowd. Alternate translation: "You should be able to understand that which is written: 'The stone ... cornerstone.'"

that which is written

"this scripture"

The stone that the builders rejected has become the cornerstone

This is the first of three metaphors in a prophecy from the book of Psalms. This one refers to the Messiah as if he were a stone that builders chose not to use, but that God made the most important stone.

The stone that the builders rejected

"The stone that the builders said was not good enough to use for building." In those days people used stones to build the walls of houses and other buildings.

the builders

This refers to the religious rulers who are rejecting Jesus as Messiah.

the cornerstone

"the chief stone of the building" or "the most important stone of the building"

Luke 20:18

Every one who falls ... broken to pieces

This second metaphor speaks of people who reject the Messiah as if they fall over a stone and are injured.

will be broken to pieces

This is a result of falling onto the stone. It can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "will break up into pieces"

the one on whom it falls

"the one that stone falls on." This third metaphor speaks about the Messiah judging those who reject him as if he were a large stone that would crush them.

Luke 20:19

sought to lay hands on him

In this verse, to "lay hands on" someone is to arrest that person. Alternate translation: "looked for a way to arrest Jesus"

in that very hour

"immediately"

they were afraid of the people

This is the reason that they did not arrest Jesus right away. The people respected Jesus, and the religious leaders were afraid of what the people might do if they arrested him. Alternate translation: "they did not arrest him because they were afraid of the people"

Luke 20:20

they sent out spies

"the scribes and chief priests sent spies to watch Jesus"

that they might find fault with his speech

"because they wanted to accuse Jesus of saying something bad"

to the rule and to the authority of the governor

"Rule" and "authority" are two ways of saying that they wanted the governor to judge Jesus. It can be translated with one or both expressions. Alternate translation: "so that the governor would punish Jesus"

Luke 20:21

Connecting Statement:

This is the beginning of the next event in the story. Some time has passed since Jesus was questioned in the temple by the chief priests. The spies are now questioning Jesus.

They asked him

"The spies asked Jesus"

Teacher, we know ... way of God

The spies were trying to deceive Jesus. They did not believe these things about Jesus.

we know

"we" refers only to the spies.

are not partial to anyone

Possible meanings are 1) "you tell the truth even if important people do not like it" or 2) "you do not favor one person over another"

but you teach the truth about the way of God

This is part of what the spies were saying that they knew about Jesus.

Luke 20:22

Is it lawful ... or not?

They hoped that Jesus would say either "yes" or "no." If he said "yes," then the Jewish people would be angry with him for telling them to pay taxes to a foreign government. If he said "no," then the religious leaders could tell the Romans that Jesus was teaching the people to break the Roman laws.

Is it lawful

They were asking about God's law, not about Caesar's law. Alternate translation: "Does our law permit us"

Caesar

Because Caesar was the ruler of the Roman government, they could refer to the Roman government by Caesar's name.

Luke 20:23

But Jesus understood their craftiness

"But Jesus understood how tricky they were" or "But Jesus saw that they were trying to trap him." The word "their" refers to the spies.

Luke 20:24

a denarius

This is a Roman silver coin worth a day's wages.

Whose image and name is on it?

Jesus uses a question to respond to those who were trying to trick him. Alternate translation: "Tell me, whose image and name do you see on it?"

image and name

"picture and name"

Luke 20:25

He said to them

"Then Jesus said to them"

Caesar

Here "Caesar" refers to the Roman government.

and to God

The word "give" is understood from the previous phrase. It can be repeated here. Alternate translation: "and give to God"

Luke 20:26

Connecting Statement:

This is the end of this event about the spies and the part of the story which began in Luke 20:1.

They were not able to find fault with what he had said
"The spies could not find anything wrong with what he said"

but marveling at his answer, they were silent
"but they were amazed at his answer and did not say anything"

Luke 20:27

General Information:

We do not know where this takes place, though it possibly takes place in the temple courtyard. Jesus is talking with some Sadducees.

the ones who say that there is no resurrection
This phrase identifies the Sadducees as being the group of Jews that say that no one would rise from the dead. It does not imply that some Sadducees believed that there is a resurrection and some did not.

Luke 20:28

if a man's brother dies, having a wife, and being childless
"if a man's brother dies when he has a wife but does not have children"

the man should take the brother's wife
"the man should marry his dead brother's widow"

raise up children for his brother
The Jews considered the first son born to a woman who married her dead husband's brother as if he were the son of the woman's first husband. This son inherited the property of his mother's first husband and carried on his name.

Luke 20:29

General Information:

The Sadducees tell Jesus a short story in verses 29-32. This is a story they made up as an example. In verse 33, they ask Jesus a question about the story they told.

There were seven brothers
This may have happened, but it is probably a story that they made up to test Jesus.

the first
"brother number one" or "the oldest"

died childless
"died without having any children" or "died, but did not have any children"

Luke 20:30

the second as well
The Sadducees kept the story short by not repeating many of the details. Alternate translation:

"the second married her and the same thing happened" or "the second brother married her and died without having any children"

the second
"brother number two" or "the oldest brother who was still alive"

Luke 20:31

The third took her
"The third married her"

The third
"Brother number three" or "The oldest brother who was still alive"

and in the same way the seven also left no children and died
The speakers kept the story short by omitting details. Alternate translation: "in the same way the rest of the seven brothers married her and died without having any children"

the seven
"all seven of the brothers" or "each of the seven brothers"

Luke 20:32

General Information:
This page has intentionally been left blank.

Luke 20:33

Connecting Statement:
The Sadducees finish asking Jesus their question.

In the resurrection
"When people are raised from the dead" or "When dead people become alive again." Some languages have a way of showing that the Sadducees did not believe that there would be a resurrection, such as "In the supposed resurrection" or "When dead people are supposedly raised from the dead."

Luke 20:34

Connecting Statement:
Jesus begins to answer the Sadducees.

The sons of this age
"The people of this world" or "The people of this time." This is in contrast with those in heaven or the people who live after the resurrection.

marry and are given in marriage
In that culture they spoke of men marrying women and women being given in marriage to their husband. This can also be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "get married"

Luke 20:35

those who are regarded as worthy in that age

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "the people in that age whom God will consider to be worthy"

to receive the resurrection from the dead

"to be raised from the dead" or "to rise from death"

from the dead

From among all those who have died. The expression "the dead" describes all dead people together in the underworld. To receive resurrection from among them speaks of becoming alive again.

will neither marry nor be given in marriage

In that culture they spoke of men marrying women and women being given in marriage to their husband. This can also be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "will not marry" or "will not get married." This is after the resurrection.

Luke 20:36

Neither can they die anymore

This is after the resurrection. Alternate translation: "They will not be able to die anymore"

are sons of God, being sons of the resurrection

"are children of God because he has brought them back from the dead"

Luke 20:37

Connecting Statement:

Jesus finishes answering the Sadducees.

But that the dead are raised, even Moses showed

The word "even" is here because the Sadducees might not have been surprised that some scriptures say that the dead are raised, but they did not expect Moses to have written something like that. Alternate translation: "But even Moses showed that dead people rise from the dead"

the dead are raised

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "God causes the dead to live again"

in the place concerning the bush, where he calls the Lord

The implied information can be supplied. Alternate translation: "in the scripture about the burning bush, where he wrote about the Lord being"

the God of Abraham and the God of Isaac and the God of Jacob

"the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob." They all worshiped the same God.

Luke 20:38

Now

This word is used here to mark a break in the main teaching. Here Jesus explains how this story proves that people rise from the dead.

he is not the God of the dead, but of the living

These two phrases have similar meaning. They are used together for emphasis. Some languages have different ways of showing emphasis. Alternate translation: "the Lord is the God of living people only"

but of the living

"but the God of living people." Since these people died physically, they must still be alive spiritually. Alternate translation: "but the God of people whose spirits are alive, even though their bodies may have died"

because all live to him

"because in God's sight they all are still alive" or "because their spirits are alive in God's presence"

Luke 20:39

Some of the scribes answered

"Some of the scribes said to Jesus." There were scribes present when the Sadducees were questioning Jesus.

Luke 20:40

For they

It is unclear if this refers to the scribes, or the Sadducees, or both. It is best to keep the statement general.

they did not dare ask him any more questions

"they were afraid to ask him any more questions" or "they did not risk asking him any more questions." They understood that they did not know as much as Jesus did, but they did not want to say that. This can be made explicit. Alternate translation: "they did not ask him any more tricky questions because they feared that his wise answers would make them appear foolish again"

Luke 20:41

General Information:

Jesus asks the scribes a question.

How do they say ... son?

"Why do they say ... son?" Jesus uses a question to make the scribes think about who the Messiah is. Alternate translation: "Let's think about them saying ... son." or "I will talk about them saying ... son."

they say

The prophets, the religious rulers, and the Jewish people in general knew that the Messiah was the son of David. Alternate translation: "everyone says" or "people say"

David's son

"King David's descendant." The word "son" is used here to refer to a descendant. In this case it refers to the one who would reign over God's kingdom.

Luke 20:42

The Lord said to my Lord

This is a quotation from the book of Psalms which says "Yahweh said to my Lord." But the Jews stopped saying "Yahweh" and often said "Lord" instead. Alternate translation: "The Lord God said to my Lord" or "God said to my Lord"

my Lord

David was referring to the Christ as "my Lord."

Sit at my right hand

To sit at the "right hand of God" is a symbolic action of receiving great honor and authority from God. Alternate translation: "Sit in the place of honor beside me"

Luke 20:43

until I make your enemies your footstool

The Messiah's enemies are spoken of as if they were furniture on which he would rest his feet. This was an image of submission. Alternate translation: "until I make your enemies like a footstool for you" or "until I conquer your enemies for you"

Luke 20:44

David therefore calls the Christ 'Lord,'

In the culture of that time, a father was more respected than a son. David's use of the title 'Lord'

for the Christ implies that he was greater than David.

so how is he David's son?

"so how can the Christ be David's son?" This can be a statement. Alternate translation: "and this shows that the Christ is not merely David's descendant"

Luke 20:45

Connecting Statement:

Jesus now directs his attention to his disciples and speaks mainly to them.

Luke 20:46

Beware of

"Be on guard against"

who desire to walk in long robes

Long robes would show that they were important. Alternate translation: "who like to walk around wearing their important robes"

Luke 20:47

They also devour widows' houses

"They also eat up widows' houses." The scribes are spoken of as if they were hungry animals that eat up the widows' houses. The word "houses" is a synecdoche for both where the widow lives and all the possessions she puts in her home. Alternate translation: "They also take away from widows all their possessions"

for a show they make long prayers

"they pretend to be righteous and make long prayers" or "they make long prayers so that people will see them"

Men like this will receive greater condemnation

"They will receive a more severe judgment." This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "God will certainly punish them very severely"

Chapter 21

¹ Jesus looked up and saw the rich men who were putting their gifts into the treasury. ² He saw a certain poor widow putting in two mites. ³ So he said, "Truly I say to you, this poor widow put in more than all of them. ⁴ All of these gave gifts out of their abundance. But this widow, out of her poverty, put in all she had to live on."

⁵ As some spoke of the temple, how it was decorated with beautiful stones and offerings, he said, ⁶ "As for these things that you see, the days will come when not one stone will be left on another which will not be torn down." ⁷ So they asked him, saying, "Teacher, when will these things happen? What will be the sign when these things are about to happen?" ⁸ Jesus answered, "Be careful that you are not deceived. For many will come in my name, saying, 'I am he,' and, 'The time is near.' Do not go after them. ⁹ When you hear of wars and riots, do not be terrified, for these things must happen first, but the end will not happen immediately."

¹⁰ Then he said to them, "Nation will rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom. ¹¹ There will be great earthquakes, and in various places famines and plagues. There will be terrifying events and great signs from heaven. ¹² But before all of these things, they will lay their hands on you and will persecute you, delivering you over to the synagogues and prisons, bringing you before kings and governors because of my name. ¹³ It will lead to an opportunity for your testimony. ¹⁴ Therefore resolve in your hearts not to prepare your defense ahead of time, ¹⁵ for I will give you words and wisdom that all your adversaries will not be able to resist or contradict. ¹⁶ But you will be given over also by parents, brothers, relatives, and friends, and they will put some of you to death. ¹⁷ You will be hated by everyone because of my name. ¹⁸ But not a hair from your head will perish. ¹⁹ In your endurance you will gain your lives.

²⁰ "When you see Jerusalem surrounded by armies, then recognize that its desolation is near. ²¹ Then let those in Judea flee to the mountains, let those who are in the city leave it, and those who are out in the country must not enter the city. ²² For these are days of vengeance, so that all the things that are written will be fulfilled. ²³ Woe to those who are pregnant and to those who are nursing in those days! For there will be great distress upon the land, and wrath to this people. ²⁴ They will fall by the edge of the sword, and they will be led captive into all the nations, and Jerusalem will be trampled by the Gentiles until the times of the Gentiles are fulfilled.

²⁵ "There will be signs in the sun, in the moon, and in the stars, and on the earth. The nations will be in distress, anxious because of the roar of the sea and waves. ²⁶ There will be men fainting from fear and from expectation of the things which are coming upon the world. For the powers of the heavens will be shaken. ²⁷ Then they will see the Son of Man coming in a cloud with power and great glory. ²⁸ But when these things begin to happen, stand up and lift up your heads, because your redemption is coming near."

²⁹ Jesus told them a parable, "Look at the fig tree, and all the trees. ³⁰ When they sprout buds, you see for yourselves and know that summer is already near. ³¹ So also, when you see these things happening, recognize that the kingdom of God is near. ³² Truly I say to you, this generation will not pass away until all these things take place. ³³ Heaven and earth will pass away, but my words will never pass away.

³⁴ "But pay attention to yourselves, so that your hearts are not burdened with excessive drinking and drunkenness and the worries of life, and that day does not close on you suddenly ³⁵ like a trap. For it will come upon everyone living on the face of the whole earth. ³⁶ But be alert at all times, praying that you may be strong enough to escape all these things that will take place, and to stand before the Son of Man."

³⁷ So during the days he was teaching in the temple, and at night he went out and stayed on the mountain that is called Olives. ³⁸ All of the people came early in the morning to hear him in the temple.

Luke 21 General Notes

Structure and formatting

Jesus told his disciples much about what would happen before he returned.

Special concepts in this chapter

"For many will come in my name, saying, 'I am he,'"

Jesus taught that before he returned many people would falsely claim to be him returning. It will also be a time when many people will hate Jesus's followers and even want to kill them.

"Until the times of the Gentiles are fulfilled"

The Jews spoke of the time between when the Babylonians forced their ancestors to go to Babylon and the time when the Messiah would come as "the times of the Gentiles," the time when the Gentiles would rule over the Jews.

Other possible translation difficulties in this chapter

"Son of Man"

Jesus refers to himself as the "Son of Man" in this chapter

Luke 21:1

Connecting Statement:

Jesus begins teaching his disciples, but it is uncertain whether this occurs on the same day that the Sadducees question Jesus

gifts

You may need to make explicit what the gifts are.
Alternate translation: "gifts of money"

treasury

The "treasury" means the boxes in the temple courtyard where people put money as a gift to God.

Luke 21:2

a certain poor widow

This is a way of introducing a new character to the story.

two mites

"two small coins" or "two tiny copper coins." These were the least valuable of the coins people used then. Alternate translation: "two pennies" or "two small coins of little value"

Luke 21:3

Truly I say to you

This means that what Jesus was about to say was very important.

I say to you

Jesus was talking to his disciples. The word "you" is plural.

this poor widow put in more than all of them

God considers her gift, a small amount of money, more significant than the large amounts of money the men gave. Alternate translation: "the small gift of this widow is more valuable than the larger gifts of the rich men"

Luke 21:4

gave gifts out of their abundance

"have a lot of money but only gave a small portion of it"

out of her poverty

"who has very little money"

Luke 21:5

Connecting Statement:

Jesus switches from talking about the widow to teaching about the temple.

offerings

things people had given to God

Luke 21:6

these things that you see

This refers to the beautiful temple and its decorations.

the days will come when

"there will be a time when" or "someday"

when not one stone will be left on another which will not be torn down

Jesus uses hyperbole here to emphasize the extent of the devastation that enemies will cause to the temple. The enemies will completely destroy the temple, which is built of stones. Alternate translation: "when all these things will be destroyed" or "when enemies will destroy all of these things"

not one stone will be left on another which will not be torn down

This can be stated in positive form. Alternate translation: "every stone will be removed from its place and torn down"

left on another which will not be torn down

A new sentence can be started here, and it can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "left on

another. They will all be torn down" or "left on another. Enemies will tear down every stone"

Luke 21:7

they asked him

"the disciples asked Jesus" or "Jesus's disciples asked him"

these things

This refers to what Jesus has just said about enemies destroying the temple.

Luke 21:8

that you are not deceived

Jesus was talking to his disciples. The word "you" is plural. Alternate translation: "that you do not believe lies" or "that no one deceives you"

in my name

People coming in his name claim to represent him. Alternate translation: "claiming to be me" or "claiming to have my authority"

I am he

"I am the Christ" or "I am the Messiah"

Do not go after them

"Do not believe them" or "Do not become their disciples"

Luke 21:9

wars and riots

Here "wars" probably refers to fighting between countries, and "riots" probably refers to people fighting against their own leaders or against others in their country. Alternate translation: "wars and rebellions" or "wars and revolutions"

do not be terrified

"do not let these things terrify you" or "do not be afraid"

the end

Possible meanings are: (1) The end of the era in which the disciples to whom Jesus spoke were in at the time. Alternate translation: "the end of the age" or (2) The end of the heavens and earth as we know them. Alternate translation: "the end of the world"

will not happen immediately

Implied word can be supplied here. Alternate translation: "will not happen immediately after the wars and riots" or "will not happen immediately after those things happen"

Luke 21:10

Then he said to them

"Then Jesus said to his disciples." Since this is a continuation of Jesus speaking from the previous

verse, some languages may prefer not to say "Then he said to them."

Nation will rise against nation

Here "nation" is a metonym for the people of the nation, and "rise against" is a metonym for attack. The word "nation" represents nations in general, not one particular nation. Alternate translation: "The people of one nation will attack the people of other nations" or "The people of some nations will attack the people of other nations"

Nation

This refers to ethnic groups of people rather than to countries.

kingdom against kingdom

The words "will rise" are understood from the previous phrase and mean attack. Alternate translation: "kingdom will rise against kingdom" or "the people of some kingdoms will attack the people of other kingdoms"

Luke 21:11

in various places famines and plagues

The words "there will be" are understood from the previous phrase. Alternate translation: "there will be famines and plagues in many places" or "there will be times of hunger and diseases in different places"

terrifying events

"events that terrify people" or "events that cause people to be very afraid"

Luke 21:12

these things

This refers to the terrible things that Jesus has said will happen.

they will lay their hands on you

"they will grab you." This expression refers to people exercising authority over the disciples. Alternate translation: "they will arrest you"

they will

"people will" or "enemies will"

you

Jesus was talking to his disciples. The word "you" is plural.

delivering you over to the synagogues

The word "synagogues" is a metonym for the people in the synagogues, specifically the leaders. Alternate translation: "giving you over to the leaders of the synagogues" or "taking you to the synagogues so that the people there can do to you whatever they want to do"

and prisons

"and delivering you over to the prisons" or "and putting you in prisons"

because of my name

The word "name" is here used to refer to Jesus himself. Alternate translation: "because of me" or "because you follow me"

Luke 21:13

for your testimony

"for you to tell them your testimony about me"

Luke 21:14

Therefore

"Because of this," referring to everything Jesus has said, beginning in [Luke 21:10]

resolve in your hearts

Here "hearts" is a metonym for people's minds. Alternate translation: "make up your mind" or "decide firmly"

not to prepare your defense ahead of time

"not to figure out ahead of time what you will say in order to defend yourself against their accusations"

Luke 21:15

wisdom that all your adversaries will not be able to resist or contradict

"wisdom that none of your adversaries will be able to resist or contradict"

I will give you words and wisdom

"I will tell you what wise things to say"

words and wisdom

These can be combined into one phrase. Alternate translation: "words of wisdom" or "wise words"

contradict

show to be false

Luke 21:16

you will be given over also by parents, brothers, relatives, and friends

This can be translated in active form. Alternate translation: "even your parents, brothers, relatives, and friends will give you over to the authorities"

they will put some of you to death

"they will kill some of you." Possible meanings are 1) "the authorities will kill some of you" or 2) "those who deliver you up will kill some of you." The first meaning is more likely.

Luke 21:17

You will be hated by everyone

This can be translated in active form. The word "everyone" emphasizes how many people will hate the disciples, either through 1) exaggeration Alternate translation: "It will seem like you are hated by everyone" or "It will seem like everyone hates you" or 2) a generalization. Alternate translation: "You will be hated by most people" or "Most people will hate you"

because of my name

"my name" here refers to Jesus. Alternate translation: "because of me" or "because you follow me"

Luke 21:18

But not a hair from your head will perish

Jesus speaks of one of the smallest parts of a person. He is emphasizing that the whole person will not perish. Jesus had already said that some of them would be put to death, so some understand this to mean that they would not be harmed spiritually. Alternate translation: "But these things cannot really harm you" or "Even every hair on your head will be safe"

Luke 21:19

In your endurance

"By holding firm." This can be stated in the opposite way. Alternate translation: "If you do not quit"

you will gain your lives

"you will save yourselves"

Luke 21:20

Jerusalem surrounded by armies

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "armies surrounding Jerusalem"

that its desolation is near

The word "desolation," which describes a place that is empty, is a metonym for Jerusalem after it has been destroyed and the Jews can no longer live there. Alternate translation: "that it will soon be destroyed" or "that they will soon destroy it"

Luke 21:21

flee

run away from danger

in the country

This refers to the rural areas outside Jerusalem, and not to the nation. Alternate translation: "outside the city"

enter the city
"enter Jerusalem"

Luke 21:22

these are days of vengeance
"these are days of punishment" or "this will be the time when God will punish this city"

all the things that are written
This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "all the things that the prophets wrote in the scriptures long ago"

will be fulfilled
This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "will happen"

Luke 21:23

to those who are nursing
"to mothers who are nursing their babies"

there will be great distress upon the land
Possible meanings are 1) the people of the land will be distressed or 2) there will be physical disasters in the land.

wrath to this people
"there will be wrath to the people at that time." God will bring this wrath. Alternate translation: "this people will experience God's anger" or "God will be very angry and will punish this people"

Luke 21:24

They will fall by the edge of the sword
"They will be killed by the edge of the sword." Here "fall by the edge of the sword" represents being killed by enemy soldiers. Alternate translation: "Enemy soldiers will kill them"

they will be led captive into all the nations
This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "their enemies will capture them and take them to other countries"

into all the nations
The word "all" is an exaggeration to emphasize that they will be led into many countries. Alternate translation: "into many other countries"

Jerusalem will be trampled by the Gentiles
Possible meanings are 1) the Gentiles will conquer Jerusalem and occupy it or 2) the Gentiles will destroy the city of Jerusalem or 3) the Gentiles will destroy the people of Jerusalem.

trampled by the Gentiles
This metaphor speaks of Jerusalem as if the people of other nations was walking on it and crushing it down with their feet. This refers to domination.

Alternate translation: "conquered by the Gentiles" or "destroyed by the other nations"

the times of the Gentiles are fulfilled
This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "the period of the Gentiles has come to an end"

Luke 21:25

The nations will be in distress
Here "the nations" refers to the people in them. Alternate translation: "The people of the nations will be distressed"

distress, anxious because of the roar of the sea and waves
"distress because they will be anxious about the roar of the sea and its waves" or "distress, and the loud noise of the sea and its rough movements will frighten them." This seems to refer to unusual storms or disasters involving the seas.

Luke 21:26

the things which are coming upon the world
"the things that will happen in the world" or "the things that will happen to the world"

the powers of the heavens will be shaken
This can be stated in active form. Possible meanings are 1) "God will shake the sun, moon, and stars so they will not move in their normal ways" or 2) "God will trouble the powerful spirits in the heavens." The first is recommended.

Luke 21:27

Son of Man coming
Jesus is referring to himself. Alternate translation: "me, the Son Man, coming"

coming in a cloud
"coming down in a cloud"

with power and great glory
Here "power" probably refers to his authority to judge the world. Here "glory" may refer to a bright light. God sometimes shows his greatness with a very bright light. Alternate translation: "powerfully and gloriously" or "and he will be powerful and very glorious"

Luke 21:28

stand up
Sometimes when people are afraid, they crouch down in order to avoid being seen or hurt. When they are no longer afraid, they get up. Alternate translation: "stand up with confidence"

lift up your heads
Lifting the head is a metonym for looking up. When they lift their heads up, they will be able to see

their rescuer coming to them. Alternate translation: "look up"

because your redemption is coming near

God, who redeems, is spoken of as if he were the redemption that he causes. The word "redemption" is an abstract noun that can be translated as a verb. Alternate translation: "because God will soon redeem you"

redemption

God rescuing his people from those who want to harm them is spoken of as if he were buying back people who had become slaves because they could not pay their debts. Alternate translation: "rescue" or "salvation"

Luke 21:29

Connecting Statement:

As Jesus continues teaching his disciples, he tells them a parable.

Luke 21:30

When they sprout buds

"When new leaves start to grow"

summer is already near

"summer is about to start." Summer in Israel follows the sprouting of fig tree leaves and is the time when the figs ripen. Alternate translation: "harvest time is ready to start"

Luke 21:31

So also, when you see these things happening

The appearance of the signs that Jesus just described signal the arrival of the kingdom of God just as appearance of the leaves of the fig tree signal the arrival of summer.

the kingdom of God is near

"God will soon establish his kingdom." Alternate translation: "God will soon rule as king"

Luke 21:32

Connecting Statement:

Jesus continues teaching his disciples.

Truly I say to you

This expression emphasizes the importance of what Jesus is about to say.

this generation

Possible meanings are 1) the generation that will see the first of the signs Jesus speaks of or 2) the generation Jesus is speaking to. The first is more likely.

will not pass away until

This could be stated in positive form. Alternate translation: "will still be alive when"

Luke 21:33

Heaven and earth will pass away

"Heaven and earth will cease to exist." The word "heaven" here refers to the sky and the universe beyond it.

my words will never pass away

"my words will never cease to exist" or "my words will never fail." Jesus uses "words" here to refer to everything he says.

will never pass away

This could be stated in positive form. Alternate translation: "will remain forever"

Luke 21:34

so that your hearts are not burdened

The "heart" here refers to the mind and thoughts of the person. Alternate translation: "so that you are not occupied"

are not burdened

Jesus here speaks of the following sins as if they were a physical weight that a person had to carry.

excessive drinking ... drunkenness

"drinking too much wine and becoming drunk." Excessive drinking is the action, and intoxication is the effect of that action.

the worries of life

"the things you worry about as you live every day"

that day does not close on you suddenly

The rest of this sentence, "like a trap," is in verse 35. Just as a trap closes on an animal when the animal does not expect it, that day will happen when people do not expect it. Alternate translation: "that day does not happen when you are not expecting it, as when a trap closes suddenly on an animal" or "that day does not surprise you like a trap"

that day

This refers to the day when the Messiah returns. Alternate translation: "the day when the Son of Man comes"

Luke 21:35

like a trap

The first part of this statement, "that day does not close on you suddenly," is in verse 34. Just as a trap closes on an animal when the animal does not expect it, that day will happen when people do not expect it. Alternate translation: "that day does not happen when you are not expecting it, as when a

trap closes suddenly on an animal" or "that day does not surprise you like a trap"

it will come upon everyone

"it will affect everyone" or "the events of that day will affect everyone"

on the face of the whole earth

The surface of the earth is spoken of as if it were the outward part of the face of a person. Alternate translation: "on the surface of the whole earth" or "on the entire earth"

Luke 21:36

Connecting Statement:

Jesus finishes teaching his disciples.

be alert

"be ready for my coming"

strong enough to escape all these things

Possible meanings are 1) "strong enough to endure these things" or 2) "able to avoid these things."

these things that will take place

"these things that will happen." Jesus has just told them about terrible things that will happen, such as persecution, war, and captivity.

to stand before the Son of Man

"to stand with confidence before the Son of Man." This probably refers to when the Son of Man judges everyone. A person who is not ready will be afraid of the Son of Man and will not stand with confidence.

Luke 21:37

Connecting Statement:

This is the end of the part of the story that begins in [Luke 20:1]

during the days he was teaching

"during the daytime he would teach" or "he would teach each day." The following verses tell about things that Jesus and the people did each day during the week before he died.

in the temple

Only priests were allowed in the temple. Alternate translation: "at the temple" or "in the temple courtyard"

at night he went out

"at night he would go out of the city" or "he went out each night"

Luke 21:38

All of the people

The word "all" is probably an exaggeration to emphasize that the crowd was very large. Alternate translation: "A very large number of people in the city" or "Almost everyone in the city"

came early in the morning

"would come early each morning"

to hear him in the temple

"to hear him teach in the temple courtyard"

Chapter 22

¹ Now the Festival of Unleavened Bread was approaching, which is called the Passover. ² The chief priests and the scribes were seeking how they could put Jesus to death, for they were afraid of the people.

³ Then Satan entered into Judas, the one called Iscariot, who was one of the twelve. ⁴ Judas went to the chief priests and captains and discussed with them how he would betray Jesus to them. ⁵ They were glad and agreed to give him money. ⁶ He consented and looked for an opportunity to give him over to them away from the crowd.

⁷ Then came the day of unleavened bread, on which the Passover lamb had to be sacrificed. ⁸ So Jesus sent Peter and John, saying, "Go and prepare for us the Passover meal, so that we may eat it."

⁹ They said to him, "Where do you want us to make preparations?"

¹⁰ He answered them, "Look, when you have entered the city, a man bearing a pitcher of water will meet you. Follow him into the house that he goes into. ¹¹ Then say to the master of the house, 'The Teacher says to you, "Where is the guest room, where I will eat the Passover with my disciples?"'" ¹² He will show you a large furnished upper room. Make the preparations there." ¹³ So they went, and found everything as he had said to them. Then they prepared the Passover meal.

¹⁴ When the hour came, he sat down with the apostles. ¹⁵ Then he said to them, "I have greatly desired to eat this Passover with you before I suffer. ¹⁶ For I say to you, I will not eat it again until it is fulfilled in the kingdom of God." ¹⁷ Then Jesus took a cup, and when he had given thanks, he said, "Take this, and share it among yourselves. ¹⁸ For I say to you, I will not drink of the fruit of the vine again until the kingdom of God comes." ¹⁹ Then he took bread, and when he had given thanks, he broke it, and gave to them, saying, "This is my body, which is given for you. Do this in remembrance of me." ²⁰ He took the cup in the same way after supper, saying, "This cup is the new covenant in my blood, which is poured out for you. ²¹ But pay attention. The hand of the one who betrays me is with me at the table. ²² For the Son of Man indeed goes as it has been determined. But woe to that man through whom he is betrayed!" ²³ They began to discuss among themselves which one of them it might be who would do this.

²⁴ Then there arose also a quarrel among them about which of them was considered to be greatest. ²⁵ He said to them, "The kings of the Gentiles are lords over them, and the ones who have authority over them are called doers of good deeds. ²⁶ But it must not be like this with you. Instead, let the greatest among you become like the youngest and the one who leads like the one who serves. ²⁷ For who is greater, the one who sits at the table, or the one who serves? Is it not the one who sits at the table? Yet I am among you as one who serves. ²⁸ But you are the ones who have continued with me in my trials. ²⁹ I set you over a kingdom, even as my Father has set me over a kingdom, ³⁰ that you may eat and drink at my table in my kingdom, and you will sit on thrones judging the twelve tribes of Israel.

³¹ "Simon, Simon, be aware, Satan asked to have you, that he might sift you as wheat. ³² But I have prayed for you, that your faith may not fail. After you have turned back again, strengthen your brothers."

³³ Peter said to him, "Lord, I am ready to go with you both to prison and to death."

³⁴ Jesus replied, "I tell you, Peter, the rooster will not crow this day, before you deny three times that you know me."

³⁵ Then Jesus said to them, "When I sent you out without a purse, a bag of provisions, or sandals, did you lack anything?"

They answered, "Nothing."

³⁶ Then he said to them, "But now, the one who has a purse, let him take it, and likewise a bag of provisions. The one who does not have a sword should sell his cloak and buy one. ³⁷ For I say to you, what is written about me must be fulfilled, 'He was counted with the lawless ones.' For what is predicted about me is being fulfilled."

38 Then they said, "Lord, look! Here are two swords."

He said to them, "It is enough."

39 Jesus went, as he often did, to the Mount of Olives, and the disciples followed him. **40** When they arrived, he said to them, "Pray that you do not enter into temptation." **41** He went away from them about a stone's throw, and he knelt down and prayed, **42** saying, "Father, if you are willing, remove this cup from me. Nevertheless not my will, but yours be done." **43** Then an angel from heaven appeared to him, strengthening him. **44** Being in agony, he prayed more earnestly, and his sweat became like great drops of blood falling down upon the ground. **45** When he rose up from his prayer, he came to the disciples and found them sleeping because of their sorrow **46** and asked them, "Why are you sleeping? Rise and pray, that you may not enter into temptation."

47 While he was still speaking, behold, a crowd appeared, with Judas, one of the twelve, leading them. He came near to Jesus to kiss him, **48** but Jesus said to him, "Judas, are you betraying the Son of Man with a kiss?"

49 When those who were around Jesus saw what was happening, they said, "Lord, should we strike with the sword?" **50** Then one of them struck the servant of the high priest, and cut off his right ear.

51 Jesus said, "That is enough!" He touched his ear, and healed him. **52** Jesus said to the chief priests, to the captains of the temple, and to elders who came against him, "Do you come out as against a robber, with swords and clubs? **53** When I was daily with you in the temple, you did not lay your hands on me. But this is your hour, and the authority of darkness."

54 Seizing him, they led him away and brought him into the high priest's house. But Peter followed from a distance. **55** After they had kindled a fire in the middle of the courtyard and had sat down together, Peter sat in the midst of them. **56** A certain female servant saw him as he sat in the light of the fire and looked straight at him and said, "This man also was with him."

57 But Peter denied it, saying, "Woman, I do not know him."

58 After a little while someone else saw him, and said, "You are also one of them."

But Peter said, "Man, I am not."

59 After about an hour another man insisted and said, "Truly this man also was with him, for he is a Galilean."

60 But Peter said, "Man, I do not know what you are saying." Immediately, while he was speaking, a rooster crowed. **61** Turning, the Lord looked at Peter, and Peter remembered the word of the Lord, when he said to him, "Before a rooster crows today you will deny me three times." **62** Peter went outside and wept bitterly.

63 Then the men holding Jesus in custody mocked and beat him. **64** They put a cover over him and asked him, saying, "Prophecy! Who is the one who hit you?" **65** They spoke many other things against Jesus, blaspheming him.

66 As soon as it was day, the elders of the people gathered together, both chief priests and scribes. They led him into the Council **67** and said, "If you are the Christ, tell us."

But he said to them, "If I tell you, you will not believe, **68** and if I ask you, you will not answer. **69** But from now on, the Son of Man will be seated at the right hand of the power of God."

70 They all said, "Then you are the Son of God?"

Jesus said to them, "You say that I am."

71 They said, "Why do we still need a witness? For we ourselves have heard from his own mouth."

Luke 22 General Notes

Special concepts in this chapter

The eating of the body and blood

[Luke 22:19-20](#) describes Jesus's last meal with his followers. At that time, Jesus told them that what they were eating and drinking were his body and his blood. Nearly all Christian churches celebrate "the Lord's Supper," the "Eucharist," or "Holy Communion" to remember this meal.

The new covenant

Some people think that Jesus established the new covenant during the supper. Others think he established it after he went up to heaven. Others think it will not be established until Jesus comes again. Your translation should say no more about this than the ULB does. (See: covenant)

Other possible translation difficulties in this chapter

"Son of Man"

Jesus refers to himself as the "Son of Man" in this chapter

Luke 22:1

General Information:

Judas agrees to betray Jesus. These verses give background information about this event.

Now

This word is used here to introduce a new event.

Festival of Unleavened Bread

The festival was called by this name because during the festival the Jews did not eat bread that was made with yeast. Alternate translation: "festival when they would eat unleavened bread"

was approaching

"was almost ready to begin"

Luke 22:2

seeking how

"looking for an opportunity" or "thinking of ways in which"

they could put Jesus to death

The priests and scribes did not have the authority to kill Jesus themselves, but they hoped to get others to kill him. Alternate translation: "they could get someone to put Jesus to death" or "they could get someone to kill Jesus"

afraid of the people

Possible meanings are 1) "scared of what the people might do" or 2) "scared that the people would make Jesus king."

Luke 22:3

General Information:

This is the beginning of the action in this part of the story.

Satan entered into Judas, the one called Iscariot

What happened might have been similar to demon possession, but other demon-possessed people are obviously unable to control any of their own actions. Here Judas Iscariot seems to do everything he desires, but Satan was somehow at work in a special way. Whatever the intended meaning, Satan "entering" Judas Iscariot is a metaphor for Satan taking control of Judas Iscariot. Alternate translation: "Satan took control of Judas, the one called Iscariot"

Luke 22:4

chief priests

"the leaders of the priests"

captains

officers of the temple guards

how he would betray Jesus to them

"how he would help them arrest Jesus"

Luke 22:5

They were glad

"The chief priests and captains were glad"

to give him money

"to give Judas money"

Luke 22:6

He consented

"He agreed"

looked for an opportunity to give him over to them away from the crowd

This is an ongoing action that continues after this part of the story ends.

away from the crowd

"privately" or "when there was no crowd around him"

Luke 22:7

General Information:

Jesus sends Peter and John to prepare for the Passover meal. This verse gives background information about the event.

the day of unleavened bread

"the day of bread without yeast." This was the day the Jews would take all bread made with yeast out of their homes. Then they would celebrate the Festival of Unleavened Bread for seven days.

the Passover lamb had to be sacrificed

Each family or group of people would kill a lamb and eat it together, so many lambs were killed. This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "people had to kill a lamb for their Passover meal"

Luke 22:8

prepare

This is a general word meaning "make ready." Jesus was not necessarily telling Peter and John to do all the cooking.

so that we may eat it

Jesus was including Peter and John when he said "we." Peter and John would be part of the group of the disciples that would eat the meal.

Luke 22:9

you want us to make preparations

The word "us" does not include Jesus. Jesus would not be part of the group that would prepare the meal.

make preparations

"make preparations for the meal" or "prepare the meal"

Luke 22:10

He answered them

"Jesus answered Peter and John"

Look

Jesus used this word to tell them to pay close attention and to do exactly what he tells them.

a man bearing a pitcher of water will meet you

"you will see a man carrying a pitcher of water"

bearing a pitcher of water

"carrying a jar with water in it." He probably would be carrying the jar on his shoulder.

Follow him into the house

"Follow him, and go into the house"

Luke 22:11

The Teacher says to you, "Where is the guest room, where I ... my disciples?"

The quote beginning with "Where is the guest room" is a direct quote of what Jesus, the teacher, wants to say to the master of his house. It can be translated as an indirect quotation. Alternate translation: "Our teacher asks where the guest room is in which he ... his disciples." or "Our teacher says to show us the guest room where he ... us and the rest of his disciples."

The Teacher

This refers to Jesus.

eat the Passover

"eat the Passover meal"

Luke 22:12

Connecting Statement:

Jesus continues giving instructions to Peter and John.

He will show you

"The owner of the house will show you"

upper room

"room upstairs." If your community does not have houses with rooms above other rooms, you may need to consider how to describe buildings in the city.

Luke 22:13

So they went

"So Peter and John went"

Luke 22:14

Connecting Statement:

This is the next event in the part of the story about the Passover. Jesus and his disciples are sitting to eat the Passover meal.

When the hour came

"When it was time to eat the meal"

he sat down

"Jesus sat down"

Luke 22:15

I have greatly desired

"I have wanted very much"

before I suffer

Jesus is referring ahead to his death. The word for "suffer" here means to go through an unusually difficult or painful experience.

Luke 22:16

For I say to you

Jesus uses this phrase to emphasize the importance of what he will say next.

until it is fulfilled

This can be stated in active form. Possible meanings are 1) until the purpose of the Passover Festival is accomplished. Alternate translation: "until God fulfills it" or "until God completes the purpose of the Passover Festival" or 2) "until we celebrate the final Passover Festival"

Luke 22:17

took a cup

"picked up a cup of wine"

when he had given thanks

"when he had given thanks to God"

he said

"he said to his apostles"

share it among yourselves

They were to share the contents of the cup, and not the cup itself. Alternate translation: "share the wine in the cup among yourselves" or "each of you drink some of the wine from the cup"

Luke 22:18

For I say to you

This phrase is used to emphasize the importance of what Jesus will say next.

fruit of the vine

This refers to the juice that is squeezed from the grapes that grow on grapevines. Wine is made from fermented grape juice.

until the kingdom of God comes

"until God establishes his kingdom" or "until God rules in his kingdom"

Luke 22:19

bread

This bread did not have yeast in it, so it was flat.

he broke it

"he ripped it" or "he tore it." He may have divided it into many pieces or he may have divided it into two pieces and given them to the apostles to divide among themselves. If possible, use an expression that would apply to either situation.

This is my body

Possible meanings are 1) "This bread is my body" and 2) "This bread represents my body."

my body, which is given for you

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "my body, which I will give for you" or "my body, which I will sacrifice for you"

Do this

"Eat this bread"

in remembrance of me

"in order to remember me"

Luke 22:20

This cup

The word "cup" refers to the wine in the cup. Alternate translation: "The wine in this cup" or "This cup of wine"

the new covenant in my blood, which is poured out for you

Here "blood, which is poured out" represents death. Jesus's death will establish the new covenant that God will make with his people. Alternate translation: "the new covenant that God will put into effect because I have shed my blood for you"

Luke 22:21

Connecting Statement:

Jesus continues speaking to his apostles.

The hand of the one who betrays me

The hand here is a synecdoche that refers to the whole person. Jesus speaks of Judas betraying him as if it has already happened. Alternate translation: "The person who is about to betray me" or "The man who is ready to betray me"

Luke 22:22

For the Son of Man indeed goes

"For, indeed, the Son of Man will go" or "For the Son of Man will die"

the Son of Man indeed goes

Jesus is speaking about himself in the third person. Alternate translation: "I, the Son of Man, indeed go"

as it has been determined

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "as God has determined" or "as God has planned"

But woe to that man through whom he is betrayed

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "But woe to the man who betrays the Son of Man" or "But how terrible it will be for that man who betrays the Son of Man"

Luke 22:23

General Information:

This page has intentionally been left blank.

Luke 22:24

Then there arose also a quarrel among them

"Then the apostles began to argue among themselves"

was considered to be greatest

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "was the most important" or "the people thought was most important"

Luke 22:25

He said to them

"Jesus said to the apostles"

are lords over them

"rule forcefully over the Gentiles"

are called

Their people probably did not think that those rulers did good to them. Alternate translation: "like to be called" or "call themselves"

Luke 22:26

Connecting Statement:

Jesus continues teaching his apostles.

it must not be like this with you

"you should not act like that"

the youngest

Older people were respected in that culture. The leaders were usually older people and were called "elders." The youngest person would be the least likely to lead, and the least important. Alternate translation: "the least important"

and the one who leads like the one who serves

Words from the phrase before this apply to this phrase. Alternate translation: "and let the one who leads become like the one who serves"

the one who serves

"a servant"

Luke 22:27

For

This connects Jesus's commands in verse 26 with this whole verse. It means that the most important person should serve because Jesus is a servant.

For who is greater ... serves?

"For who is more important ... serves?" Jesus uses this question to begin to explain to the apostles who

is truly great. Alternate translation: "I want you to think about who is greater ... serves."

the one who sits at the table

"the one who is dining"

Is it not the one who sits at the table?

Jesus uses another question to teach the disciples. Alternate translation: "Of course the one who sits at the table is more important than the servant!"

Yet I am among you as one who serves

"But I am with you to be a servant" or "But I am with you to show you how a servant acts." The word "yet" is here because there is a contrast between what people would expect Jesus to be like and what he really was like.

Luke 22:28

have continued with me in my trials

"have stayed with me as I have struggled" or "have stayed with me while Satan has tempted me"

Luke 22:29

I set you over a kingdom, even as my Father has set me over a kingdom

Some languages may need to change the order. Alternate translation: "Just as my father has given a kingdom to me, I give a kingdom to you"

I set you over a kingdom

"I make you rulers in God's kingdom" or "I give you authority to rule in the kingdom" or "I will make you kings"

even as my Father has set me over a kingdom

"just as my Father has given me authority to rule as king in his kingdom"

Luke 22:30

you will sit on thrones

Kings sit on thrones. Sitting on a throne is a symbol of ruling. Alternate translation: "you will work as kings" or "you will do the work of kings"

Luke 22:31

General Information:

Jesus speaks directly to Simon.

Simon, Simon

Jesus said his name twice to show that what he was about to say to him was very important.

to have you, that he might sift you

The word "you" refers to all of the apostles. Languages that have different forms of "you" should use the plural form.

sift you as wheat

This means that Satan wanted to test the disciples to find something wrong. Alternate translation: "test you like someone passes grain through a sieve"

Luke 22:32

But I have prayed for you

The word "you" here refers specifically to Simon. Languages that have different forms of "you" should use the singular form.

that your faith may not fail

This can be stated in positive form. Alternate translation: "that you will continue to have faith" or "that you will continue to trust me"

After you have turned back again

Here "turned back again" is a metaphor for starting to believe in someone again. Alternate translation: "After you start believing in me again" or "After you start serving me again"

strengthen your brothers

"encourage your brothers to be strong in their faith" or "help your brothers believe in me"

your brothers

This refers to the other disciples. Alternate translation: "your fellow believers" or "the other disciples"

Luke 22:33

General Information:

This page has intentionally been left blank.

Luke 22:34

the rooster will not crow this day, before you deny three times that you know me

The order of the parts of the verse can be reversed. Alternate translation: "you will deny three times that you know me before the rooster crows this day"

the rooster will not crow this day, before you deny

This can be stated positively. Alternate translation: "the rooster will crow this day only after you deny" or "before the rooster crows today, you will deny"

the rooster will not crow

Here, the crowing of the rooster refers to a certain time of day. Roosters often crow just before the sun appears in the morning. Therefore, this refers to dawn.

rooster

a bird that calls out loudly around the time the sun comes up

this day

The Jewish day begins at sunset. Jesus was speaking after the sun had set. The rooster would crow just before morning. The morning was part of "this day." Alternate translation: "tonight" or "in the morning"

Luke 22:35

Connecting Statement:

Jesus turns his attention back to speaking to all of his disciples.

Jesus said to them, "When ... did you lack anything?"

They answered, "Nothing."

Jesus uses a question to help the apostles remember how well the people provided for them as they traveled. Though this is a rhetorical question and Jesus is not asking for information, you should translate it as a question unless only a statement would cause the disciples to reply that they had lacked nothing.

When I sent you out

Jesus is talking to his apostles, so the word "you" is plural.

purse

A purse is a bag for holding money. Here it is used to refer to "money."

a bag of provisions

"travelers' bag" or "bag of food"

Nothing

It may be helpful to some audiences to include more about the conversation. Alternate translation: "We did not lack anything" or "We had everything we needed"

Luke 22:36

and likewise a bag of provisions

"and let him also take a bag of provisions" or "and also a bag of provisions"

The one who does not have a sword should sell his cloak

Jesus was not referring to a specific person who did not have a sword. Alternate translation: "If anyone does not have a sword, he should sell his cloak"

cloak

"coat" or "outer garment"

Luke 22:37

Connecting Statement:

Jesus finishes speaking with his disciples.

what is written about me

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "what a prophet wrote about me in the scriptures"

must be fulfilled

The apostles would have understood that God would cause everything written in the scriptures to happen. Alternate translation: "God will fulfill" or "God will cause to happen"

He was counted with the lawless ones

Here Jesus is quoting the scriptures. This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "People counted him as a member of the group of lawless men"

the lawless ones

"those who break the law" or "the criminals"

For what is predicted about me is being fulfilled

Possible meanings are 1) "For what the prophet predicted about me is about to happen" or 2) "For my life is coming to an end"

Luke 22:38

they said

This refers to at least two of Jesus's apostles.

It is enough

Possible meanings are 1) they have enough swords. "We now have enough swords." or 2) Jesus wants them to stop talking about having swords. "No more of this talk about swords."

Luke 22:39

General Information:

Jesus goes to the Mount of Olives to pray.

Luke 22:40

that you do not enter into temptation

"that you are not tempted" or "that nothing tempts you and causes you to sin"

Luke 22:41

about a stone's throw

"about the distance that someone can throw a stone." Alternate translation: "a short distance" or with an estimated measurement like "about thirty meters"

Luke 22:42

Father, if you are willing

Jesus will bear the guilt of every person's sin on the cross. He prays to his Father, asking if there is another way.

Father

This is an important title for God.

remove this cup from me

Jesus refers to what he will soon experience as if it were a cup of bitter liquid that he would have to drink. Alternate translation: "allow me to not drink from this cup" or "allow me to not experience what is about to happen"

Nevertheless not my will, but yours be done

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "However, do what is according to your will rather than what is according to my will"

Luke 22:43

appeared to him

"appeared to Jesus"

strengthening him

"encouraging him"

Luke 22:44

Being in agony, he prayed

"He was suffering greatly, and so he prayed"

he prayed more earnestly

"he prayed more intensely"

his sweat became like great drops of blood falling down upon the ground

"his sweat was falling to the ground like large drops of blood"

Luke 22:45

When he rose up from his prayer, he

"When Jesus got up after praying, he" or "After praying, Jesus got up and he"

found them sleeping because of their sorrow

"saw that they were sleeping because they were tired from their sadness"

Luke 22:46

Why are you sleeping?

Possible meanings are 1) "I am surprised that you are sleeping now." or 2) "You should not be sleeping now!"

that you may not enter into temptation

"so that you may not be tempted" or "so that nothing tempts you and causes you to sin"

Luke 22:47

behold, a crowd appeared

The word "behold" alerts us to a new group in the story. Your language may have a way of doing this. Alternate translation: "there was a crowd that appeared"

leading them

Judas was showing the people where Jesus was. He was not telling the crowd what to do. Alternate translation: "leading them to Jesus"

to kiss him

"to greet him with a kiss" or "to greet him by kissing him." When men greeted other men who were family or friends, they would kiss them on one cheek or both cheeks. If your readers would find it embarrassing to say that a man would kiss another man, you could translate it in a more general way: "to give him a friendly greeting."

Luke 22:48

are you betraying the Son of Man with a kiss?

Jesus uses a question to rebuke Judas for betraying him with a kiss. Normally a kiss is a sign of love. Alternate translation: "it is a kiss you are using to betray the Son of Man!"

the Son of Man with

Jesus is using this term to refer to himself. Alternate translation: "me, the Son of Man, with"

Luke 22:49

those who were around Jesus

This refers to Jesus's disciples.

what was happening

This refers to the priests and soldiers coming to arrest Jesus.

strike with the sword

The question is about the type of fight they should engage in

Luke 22:50

one of them

"one of the disciples"

struck the servant of the high priest

"struck the servant of the high priest with a sword"

Luke 22:51

That is enough

"Do not do any more of that"

touched his ear

"touched the servant where his ear had been cut off"

Luke 22:52

Do you come out as against a robber, with swords and clubs?

"Do you come out with swords and clubs because you think I am a robber?" Jesus uses this question

to scold the Jewish leaders. Alternate translation: "You know that I am not a robber, yet you come out to me bringing swords and clubs."

Luke 22:53

I was daily with you

"I was among you every day"

in the temple

Only priests entered the temple. Alternate translation: "in the temple courts" or "at the temple"

lay your hands on me

In this verse, to lay hands on someone is to arrest that person. Alternate translation: "arrest me"

this is your hour

"this is the time for you to do whatever you want"

the authority of darkness

It may be helpful to repeat the reference to time. "Darkness" is a metonym for Satan. Alternate translation: "the time of the authority of darkness" or "the time when God is allowing Satan to do whatever he wants"

Luke 22:54

led him away

"led Jesus away from the garden where they had arrested him"

into the high priest's house

"into the courtyard of the high priest's house"

Luke 22:55

they had kindled a fire

"some people had made a fire." The fire was to keep the people warm during the cool night. Alternate translation: "some people started a fire to keep warm"

the middle of the courtyard

This was the courtyard at the high priest's house. It had walls around it, but no roof.

in the midst of them

"together with them"

Luke 22:56

he sat in the light of the fire

He sat near the fire and its line shone on him.

and looked straight at him and said

"and she looked straight at Peter and said to the other people in the courtyard"

This man also was with him

The woman was telling the people about Peter being with Jesus. She probably did not know Peter's name.

Luke 22:57

But Peter denied it

"But Peter said that it was not true"

Woman, I do not know him

Peter did not know the woman's name. He was not insulting her by calling her "woman." If people would think he was insulting her, you could use a culturally acceptable way for a man to address a woman he does not know, or you could leave out the word.

Luke 22:58

You are also one of them

"You are also one of those who were with Jesus"

Man, I am not

Peter did not know the man's name. He was not insulting him by calling him "Man." If people would think he was insulting him, you could use a culturally acceptable way for a man to address a man he does not know, or you could leave out the word.

Luke 22:59

insisted and said

"said insistently" or "said loudly"

Truly this man

Here "this man" refers to Peter. The speaker probably did not know Peter's name.

he is a Galilean

The man could probably tell Peter was from Galilee from the way he talked.

Luke 22:60

Man

Peter did not know the man's name. He was not insulting him by calling him "Man." If people would think he was insulting him, you could use a culturally acceptable way for a man to address a man he does not know, or you could leave out the word. See how you translated this in Luke 22:58.

I do not know what you are saying

"I do not know what you are talking about." This expression means that Peter completely disagrees with the man. Alternate translation: "what you said is not true at all" or "what you said is completely false"

while he was speaking

"while Peter was speaking"

a rooster crowed

Roosters often crow just before the sun appears in the morning. See how you translated a similar phrase in Luke 22:34.

Luke 22:61

Turning, the Lord looked at Peter

"The Lord turned and looked at Peter"

the word of the Lord

"what Jesus had said" when Jesus had said that Peter would betray Jesus

a rooster crows

Roosters often crow just before the sun appears in the morning. See how you translated a similar phrase in Luke 22:34.

today

The Jewish day started at sundown and continued to the next evening. Jesus had spoken the previous evening about what would happen shortly before dawn or at dawn. Alternate translation: "tonight"

deny me three times

"deny three times that you know me"

Luke 22:62

Peter went outside

"Peter went out of the courtyard"

Luke 22:63

General Information:

This page has intentionally been left blank.

Luke 22:64

They put a cover over him

"They covered his eyes so that he could not see"

Prophecy! Who is the one who hit you?

The guards did not believe that Jesus was a prophet. Rather, they believed that a real prophet would know who hit him even if he could not see. They called Jesus a prophet, but they were teasing him and showing him why they did not think that he was a prophet. Alternate translation: "Prove that you are a prophet. Tell us who hit you!" or "Hey prophet, who hit you?"

Prophecy!

"Speak words from God!" The implied information is that God would have to tell Jesus who struck him since Jesus was blindfolded and could not see.

Luke 22:65

General Information:

This page has intentionally been left blank.

Luke 22:66

General Information:

It is now the next day and Jesus is brought before the council.

As soon as it was day

"At dawn the next morning"

They led him into the Council

Possible meanings are 1) "The elders had Jesus brought into the Council" or 2) "The guards led Jesus into the council of the elders." Some languages may avoid saying who led him by using the pronoun "they" or by using a passive verb: "Jesus was led into the council"

Luke 22:67

and said

A new sentence can be started here if a period is put at the end of the previous verse. Alternate translation: "The elders said to Jesus"

If you are the Christ, tell us

"Tell us if you are the Christ"

If I tell you, you will not believe

This was a way for Jesus to respond without giving them a reason to say that he was guilty of blasphemy. Alternate translation: "If I tell you, you will not believe me"

Luke 22:68

if I ask you, you will not answer

This was a way for Jesus to rebuke them without giving them a reason to convict him. These words, along with "If I tell you, you will not believe" (verse 67), show that Jesus did not believe that the council really wanted to know the truth.

Luke 22:69

Connecting Statement:

Jesus continues speaking to the council.

from now on

"from this day" or "starting from today"

the Son of Man will

Jesus uses this phrase to refer to himself. Alternate translation: "I, the Son of Man, will"

seated at the right hand of the power of God

To sit at the "right hand of God" is a symbolic action of receiving great honor and authority from God. Alternate translation: "seated in the place of honor beside the power of God"

the power of God

"the all-powerful God." Here "power" refers to his supreme authority.

Luke 22:70

Then you are the Son of God?

The council asked this question because they wanted Jesus to explicitly confirm their understanding that he was saying he was the Son of God. Alternate translation: "So when you said that, did you mean that you are the Son of God?"

Son of God

This is an important title for Jesus.

You say that I am

"Yes, it is just like you say"

Luke 22:71

Why do we still need a witness?

They use a question for emphasis. Alternate translation: "We have no further need for witnesses!"

heard from his own mouth

The phrase "his own mouth" refers to his speech. Alternate translation: "heard him say himself that he was the Son of God"

Chapter 23

¹ The whole company of them rose up and brought Jesus before Pilate. ² They began to accuse him, saying, "We found this man misleading our nation, forbidding to give tribute to Caesar, and saying that he himself is Christ, a king."

³ Pilate asked him, saying, "Are you the King of the Jews?"

Jesus answered him and said, "You say so."

⁴ Pilate said to the chief priests and the multitudes, "I find no guilt in this man."

⁵ But they were insisting, saying, "He stirs up the people, teaching throughout all Judea, beginning from Galilee even to this place." ⁶ So when Pilate heard this, he asked whether the man was a Galilean. ⁷ When he learned that he was under Herod's authority, he sent Jesus to Herod, who himself also was at Jerusalem in those days.

⁸ When Herod saw Jesus, he was very glad, because he had wanted to see him for a long time. He had heard about him and he hoped to see some sign done by him. ⁹ Herod questioned Jesus in many words, but Jesus answered him nothing. ¹⁰ The chief priests and the scribes stood, vigorously accusing him. ¹¹ Herod with his soldiers showed Jesus contempt and they mocked him. Then they dressed him in splendid clothes and sent him back to Pilate. ¹² For Herod and Pilate had become friends with each other that very day, for before this they had been enemies with each other.

¹³ Pilate then called together the chief priests and the rulers and the crowd of people ¹⁴ and said to them, "You brought to me this man like a man who is misleading the people, and see, I, having questioned him before you, find no guilt in this man concerning those things of which you accuse him. ¹⁵ No, nor does Herod, for he sent him back to us, and see, nothing worthy of death has been done by him. ¹⁶ I will therefore punish him and release him." ¹⁷^[1]¹⁸ But they cried out all together, saying, "Away with this man, and release to us Barabbas!" ¹⁹ Barabbas was a man who had been put into prison for a certain rebellion in the city and for murder. ²⁰ Pilate addressed them again, desiring to release Jesus. ²¹ But they shouted, saying, "Crucify him, crucify him." ²² He said to them a third time, "Why, what evil has this man done? I have found no guilt deserving death in him. Therefore after punishing him, I will release him." ²³ But they were insistent with loud voices, demanding for him to be crucified. Their voices convinced Pilate. ²⁴ So Pilate decided to grant their demand. ²⁵ He released the one they asked for who had been put in prison for rebellion and murder. But he delivered up Jesus to their will.

²⁶ As they led him away, they seized one Simon of Cyrene, coming from the country, and they laid the cross on him to carry, following Jesus.

²⁷ A great crowd of the people, and of women who grieved and mourned for him, were following him. ²⁸ But turning to them, Jesus said, "Daughters of Jerusalem, do not weep for me, but weep for yourselves and for your children. ²⁹ For see, the days are coming in which they will say, 'Blessed are the barren and the wombs that did not bear, and the breasts that did not nurse.'

³⁰ Then they will begin to say to the mountains,

'Fall on us,' and to the hills, 'Cover us.' ³¹ For if they do these things while the tree is green, what will happen when it is dry?"

³² Other men, two criminals, were led away with him to be put to death.

³³ When they came to the place that is called "The Skull," there they crucified him and the criminals—one on his right and one on his left. ³⁴ Jesus said, "Father, forgive them, for they do not know what they are doing." Then they cast lots, dividing up his garments.

³⁵ The people stood watching while the rulers also were mocking him, saying, "He saved others. Let him save himself, if he is the Christ of God, the chosen one."

³⁶ The soldiers also ridiculed him, approaching him, offering him vinegar, ³⁷ and saying, "If you are the King of the Jews, save yourself." ³⁸ There was also a sign over him, "This is the King of the Jews."

³⁹ One of the criminals who was hanging there insulted him by saying, "Are you not the Christ? Save yourself and us."

⁴⁰ But the other rebuked him, saying, "Do you not fear God, since you are under the same sentence of condemnation? ⁴¹ We indeed are here justly, for we are receiving what we deserve for our deeds. But this man did nothing wrong." ⁴² Then he said, "Jesus, remember me when you come into your kingdom."

⁴³ Jesus said to him, "Truly I say to you, today you will be with me in paradise."

⁴⁴ It was now about the sixth hour, and darkness came over the whole land until the ninth hour ⁴⁵ as the sun turned dark. Then the curtain of the temple was split in two. ⁴⁶ Crying with a loud voice, Jesus said, "Father, into your hands I commit my spirit." Having said this, he died.

⁴⁷ When the centurion saw what was done, he glorified God, saying, "Surely this was a righteous man." ⁴⁸ When all the multitudes who came together to witness this sight saw the things that were done, they returned beating their breasts. ⁴⁹ But all those who knew him, and the women who followed him from Galilee, stood at a distance, watching these things.

⁵⁰ Behold, there was a man named Joseph, who was a member of the Council. He was a good and righteous man. ⁵¹ This man had not agreed with their plan and action. He was from Arimathea, a city of the Jews, and he was looking for the kingdom of God. ⁵² This man, approaching Pilate, asked for the body of Jesus. ⁵³ He took it down, wrapped it in fine linen, and placed it in a tomb that was cut in stone, where no one had ever been laid. ⁵⁴ It was the Day of the Preparation, and the Sabbath was about to begin. ⁵⁵ The women who had come with Jesus out of Galilee followed and saw the tomb and how his body was laid. ⁵⁶ They returned and prepared spices and ointments.

Then on the Sabbath they rested according to the commandment.

Footnotes

23:17 ^[1] The best ancient copies do not have Luke 23:17,

Luke 23 General Notes

Structure and formatting

The ULB sets the last line of this chapter apart because it is more connected with chapter 24 than with chapter 23.

Special concepts in this chapter

Accuse

The chief priests and scribes accused Jesus of doing evil because they wanted Pilate to kill Jesus. But they were accusing him falsely, because Jesus had never done what they accused him of doing.

"The curtain of the temple was split in two"

The curtain in the temple was an important symbol that showed that people needed to have someone speak to God for them. They could not speak to God directly because all people are sinful and God hates sin. God split the curtain to show that Jesus's people can now speak to God directly because Jesus has paid for their sins.

The tomb

The tomb in which Jesus was buried ([Luke 23:53](#)) was the kind of tomb in which wealthy Jewish families buried their dead. It was an actual room cut into a rock. It had a flat place on one side where they could

place the body after they had put oil and spices on it and wrapped it in cloth. Then they would roll a large rock in front of the tomb so no one could see inside or enter.

Other possible translation difficulties in this chapter

"I find no fault in this man"

Pilate was saying that he did not know of any reason why he should punish Jesus: Jesus had not broken any laws. Pilate was not saying that Jesus was perfect.

Luke 23:1

General Information:

Jesus is brought before Pilate.

The whole company of them

"All of the Jewish leaders" or "All the members of the Council"

rose up

This is an idiom that means that they began to act decisively.

before Pilate

To appear before someone means to enter into their authority. Alternate translation: "to be judged by Pilate"

Luke 23:2

We found

"We" refers only the Council members, and not to Pilate or any other people nearby.

misleading our nation

"causing our people to do things that are not right" or "causing trouble by telling lies to our people"

forbidding to give tribute

"telling them not to pay taxes"

to Caesar

Caesar represents the Emperor of Rome. Alternate translation: "to the Emperor"

Luke 23:3

Pilate asked him

"Pilate asked Jesus"

You say so

Possible meanings are 1) by saying this, Jesus implied that he is the King of the Jews. Alternate translation: "Yes, as you said, I am" or "Yes. It is as you said" or 2) by saying this, Jesus was saying that Pilate, not Jesus, was the one calling him the King of the Jews. Alternate translation: "You yourself have said so"

Luke 23:4

multitudes

large groups of people

I find no guilt in this man

"I do not find this man guilty of anything"

Luke 23:5

stirs up

"causes trouble among"

all Judea, beginning from Galilee even to this place

This can be translated as a new sentence. Alternate translation: "all Judea. He began causing trouble in Galilee and now is causing trouble here"

Luke 23:6

heard this

"heard that Jesus began to teach in Galilee"

he asked whether the man was a Galilean

Pilate wanted to know from which area Jesus came because he wanted to have a lower-ranking government official judge Jesus. If Jesus were from Galilee, Pilate could have Herod judge Jesus because Herod had authority over Galilee.

the man

This refers to Jesus.

Luke 23:7

he learned

"Pilate found out"

he was under Herod's authority

The passage does not state the implied fact that Herod was the ruler of Galilee. Alternate translation: "Jesus was under the authority of Herod because Herod ruled over Galilee"

he sent

"Pilate sent"

who himself

This refers to Herod.

in those days

"at that time"

Luke 23:8

he was very glad
"Herod was very glad"

he had wanted to see him
"Herod had wanted to see Jesus"

He had heard about him
"Herod had heard about Jesus"

he hoped to see some sign done by him
Here the word "hope" means to expect that something one desires might happen. Alternate translation: "Herod expected that he might see some sign done by him"

to see some sign done by him
This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "to see him do some kind of sign" or "that he might see Jesus do some sign"

sign
a miracle that would show that Jesus was more than a mere man

Luke 23:9

Herod questioned Jesus in many words
"Herod asked Jesus a lot of questions"

answered him nothing
"did not reply" or "did not give Herod an answer"

Luke 23:10

the scribes stood
"the scribes were standing there"

vigorously accusing him
They were showing great anger and using strong words and accusing him of many things.

Luke 23:11

Herod with his soldiers
"Herod and his soldiers"

dressed him in splendid clothes
"put beautiful clothes on him." The translation should not imply that this was done to honor or care for Jesus. They did it to mock Jesus and to make fun of him.

Luke 23:12

Herod and Pilate had become friends with each other that very day
The implied information is that they became friends because Herod appreciated Pilate allowing him to judge Jesus. Alternate translation: "Herod and Pilate became friends with each other that very day"

because Pilate had sent Jesus to Herod for judgment"

before this they had been enemies with each other
This information is enclosed in parentheses to show that it is background information. Use a format that your audience would understand.

Luke 23:13

called together the chief priests and the rulers and the crowd of people
"called the chief priests and the rulers and the crowd of people to come meet together"

the crowd of people
It is not likely that Pilate asked a crowd to come. The crowd was probably still there waiting to see what would happen to Jesus. Alternate translation: "the crowd that was still there"

Luke 23:14

this man
This refers to Jesus.

like a man who
"saying that he"

misleading the people
"urging the people to act badly" or "trying to get the people to rebel against the government"

I, having questioned him before you,
"I have questioned Jesus in your presence and." It is implied that they were witnesses to the proceedings. Alternate translation: "I have questioned Jesus with you here as witnesses, and I"

find no guilt in this man
"do not think that he is guilty"

Luke 23:15

Connecting Statement:
Pilate continues speaking to the Jewish leaders and to the crowd.

No, nor does Herod
We can understand what Herod did not do from what Pilate said about himself in verse 14. Alternate translation: "Nor does Herod find guilt in this man" or "Even Herod thinks he is innocent"

nor does Herod, for
"nor does Herod, because" or "nor does Herod. We know this because"

he sent him back to us
"Herod sent Jesus to return to us." The word "us" refers to Pilate, his soldiers, and the priests and scribes, but not those who were listening to Pilate.

nothing worthy of death has been done by him

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "he has not done anything to deserve a death sentence"

Luke 23:16

I will therefore punish him

Because Pilate had found no fault in Jesus he should have released him without punishment. It is not necessary to try to make this statement fit logically into the translation. Pilate punished Jesus, whom he knew to be innocent, only because he was afraid of the crowd.

Luke 23:17

General Information:

This page has intentionally been left blank.

Luke 23:18

General Information:

Verse 19 tells us background information about who Barabbas is.

they cried out all together

"all the people in the crowd shouted"

Away with this man, and release

"Take this man away! Release." They are asking him to have his soldiers kill Jesus. Alternate translation: "Take this man away and execute him! Release"

release to us

"us" refers to the crowd only, and not to Pilate and his soldiers.

Luke 23:19

Barabbas was a man ... for murder

This is background information that Luke gives about who Barabbas was.

who had been put into prison

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "whom the Romans had put in prison"

a certain rebellion in the city

"trying to persuade the people of the city to rebel against the Roman government"

Luke 23:20

addressed them again

"spoke to them again" or "spoke again to the people in the crowd and to the religious rulers"

desiring to release Jesus

"because he wanted to set Jesus free"

Luke 23:21

General Information:

This page has intentionally been left blank.

Luke 23:22

He said to them a third time

"Pilate said to the crowd again, for the third time"

what evil has this man done?

Pilate uses this question to cause the crowd to understand that Jesus is innocent. Alternate translation: "this man has not done anything wrong!"

I have found no guilt deserving death in him

"I have not learned of anything he has done for which I should put him to death"

after punishing him, I will release him

As in Luke 23:16, Pilate should have released Jesus without punishment because he was innocent. However, he offered to punish Jesus to appease the crowd.

I will release him

"I will set him free"

Luke 23:23

they were insistent

"the crowd insisted"

with loud voices

"with shouting"

for him to be crucified

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "for Pilate to have his soldiers crucify Jesus"

Their voices convinced Pilate

"The crowd kept shouting until they convinced Pilate"

Luke 23:24

to grant their demand

"to do what the crowd requested"

Luke 23:25

He released the one they asked for

Pilate released Barrabas from prison. Alternate translation: "Pilate freed Barabbas, whom the crowd had asked be released"

who had been put in prison ... murder

This is background information about where Barrabas was at that time. It can be stated in active

form. Alternate translation: "whom the Romans had put in prison ... murder"

he delivered up Jesus to their will

"Pilate commanded the soldiers to bring Jesus to them to do whatever the crowd wanted to do"

Luke 23:26

As they led him away

"While the soldiers led Jesus away from where Pilate was"

seized

The Roman soldiers had the authority to compel people to carry their loads. Do not translate this in a way that indicates that Simon was arrested or had done anything wrong.

one Simon of Cyrene

"a man named Simon, from the city of Cyrene"

coming from the country

"who was coming into Jerusalem from the countryside"

laid the cross on him

"put the cross on his shoulders"

following Jesus

"and he followed behind Jesus"

Luke 23:27

A great crowd

"A large crowd"

great crowd of the people, and of women

The woman were part of the large crowd, and not a separate crowd.

mourned for him

"mourned for Jesus"

were following him

This does not mean that they were Jesus's disciples. It simply means they were walking along behind him.

Luke 23:28

turning to them

This indicates that Jesus turned to face the women and address them directly.

Daughters of Jerusalem

The "daughter" of a city means the women of the city. This was not rude. It was a normal form of address to a group of women from one location. Alternate translation: "You women who are from Jerusalem"

do not weep for me, but weep for yourselves and for your children

The person is a metonym for what happens to the person. Alternate translation: "do not weep about the bad things that will happen to me. Instead, weep because worse things will happen to you and to your children" or "you are weeping because bad things are happening to me, but you will weep even more when worse things happen to you and your children"

Luke 23:29

Connecting Statement:

Jesus finishes speaking to the crowd.

For see

This introduces the reason why the women of Jerusalem should weep for themselves.

the days are coming

"there will soon be a time"

in which they will say

"when people will say"

the barren

"women who have not given birth to children"

the wombs that did not bear ... the breasts that did not nurse

These clauses are used to more fully describe "the barren." Those women neither gave birth nor nursed children. It may be helpful to combine these together with "the barren." Alternate translation: "the women who have never given birth to children or nursed babies"

they

This can refer to either the Romans or the Jewish leaders, or to people in general.

Luke 23:30

Then

at that time

to the hills

Words are left out to keep the phrase short.

Alternate translation: "they will say to the hills"

Luke 23:31

For if they do these things while the tree is green, what will happen when it is dry?

Jesus uses a question to help the crowd understand that people are doing bad things now in good times, so certainly they will do worse things in the bad times in the future. Alternate translation: "You can see that they are doing these bad things while the tree is green, so you can be sure that they will do worse things when the tree is dry."

the tree is green

The green tree is a metaphor for something that is good. If your language has a similar metaphor, you should use it here.

it is dry

The dry wood is a metaphor for something that will be useful only to burn.

Luke 23:32

Other men, two criminals, were led away with him to be put to death

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "The soldiers led away with Jesus two criminals to execute them also"

Other men, two criminals

"Two other men who were criminals" or "Two criminals." Luke avoids saying "other criminals" because Jesus was innocent, even though he was treated as a criminal. Luke calls the other two men criminals, but not Jesus.

Luke 23:33

When they came

The word "they" includes the soldiers, the criminals, and Jesus.

they crucified him

"the Roman soldiers crucified Jesus"

one on his right and one on his left

"they crucified one criminal on Jesus's right side and the other criminal on Jesus's left side"

Luke 23:34

Father, forgive them

The word "them" refers to those who were crucifying Jesus. Jesus speaks to his Father with compassion toward the men crucifying him.

Father

This is an important title for God.

for they do not know what they are doing

"because they do not understand what they are doing." The Roman soldiers did not understand that they were crucifying the Son of God. Alternate translation: "for they do not really know whom they are crucifying"

they cast lots

The soldiers participated in a type of gambling. Alternate translation: "they gambled"

cast lots, dividing up his garments

"cast lots to decide who among the soldiers would take home each piece of Jesus's clothing"

Luke 23:35

The people stood

"The people were standing there"

him

This refers to Jesus.

He saved others. Let him save himself

Luke records the ironic words of the rulers. The only way Jesus could save others was by dying instead of saving himself.

Let him save himself

"Jesus should be able to save himself." They said this to mock Jesus. They did not believe he could save himself. Alternate translation: "We would like to see him prove who he is by saving himself from the cross"

the chosen one

"the one that God has chosen"

Luke 23:36

him

Jesus

approaching him

"coming close to Jesus"

offering him vinegar

"offering Jesus vinegar to drink." Vinegar is a cheap drink that common people drink. The soldiers were mocking Jesus by giving a cheap drink to someone who claims to be a king.

Luke 23:37

If you are the King of the Jews, save yourself

The soldiers were mocking Jesus. Alternate translation: "We do not believe you are the King of the Jews, but if you are, prove us wrong by saving yourself"

Luke 23:38

a sign over him

"a placard at the top of Jesus's cross that stated"

This is the King of the Jews

The people who put this sign above Jesus were mocking him. They did not really think he was a king.

Luke 23:39

insulted him

"reviled Jesus"

Are you not the Christ? Save yourself

The criminal uses a question to mock Jesus.
Alternate translation: "You claim to be the Christ. Save yourself" or "If you really were the Christ, you would save yourself"

Save yourself and us

The criminal did not really think that Jesus could rescue them from the cross.

Luke 23:40

the other rebuked him

"the other criminal rebuked him"

Do you not fear God, since you are under the same sentence of condemnation?

The criminal uses a question to scold the other criminal. Alternate translation: "You should fear God, because you are under the same sentence of condemnation."

you are under the same sentence of condemnation

"the government has condemned you to be punished in the same way"

Luke 23:41

We indeed ... for we ... we deserve

These usages of "we" refer only to the two criminals, and not to Jesus or the other people.

We indeed are here justly

"Truly we deserve this punishment"

this man

This refers to Jesus.

Luke 23:42

Then he said

"The criminal also said"

remember me

"think about me and treat me well"

come into your kingdom

To "come into" a kingdom means to begin to rule. Alternate translation: "begin to rule as king"

Luke 23:43

Truly I say to you, today

"Truly" adds emphasis to what Jesus is saying. Alternate translation: "I want you to know that today"

paradise

This is the place that righteous people go to when they die. Jesus was assuring the man that he would be with God and God would accept him. Alternate translation: "the place where the righteous people live" or "the place where people live well"

Luke 23:44

about the sixth hour

"about noon." This reflects the custom at the time of counting hours beginning with daybreak at 6 a.m.

darkness came over the whole land

"the entire land became dark"

until the ninth hour

"until 3 p.m." This reflects the custom at the time of counting hours beginning with daybreak at 6 a.m.

Luke 23:45

as the sun turned dark

This does not refer to sundown. Rather, the light of the sun turned dark during the middle of the day. Use a term to describe the sun becoming dark rather than the sun going down.

the curtain of the temple

"the curtain inside the temple." This was the curtain that separated the most holy place from the rest of the temple.

the curtain of the temple was split in two

"the curtain of the temple was torn into two pieces." This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "God tore the temple curtain into two pieces"

Luke 23:46

Crying with a loud voice

"Shouting loudly." It may be helpful to show how this is related to the events of the previous verses. Alternate translation: "When that happened, Jesus shouted loudly"

Father

This is an important title for God.

into your hands I commit my spirit

"The phrase "into your hands" refers to God's care. Alternate translation: "I entrust my spirit to your care" or "I give my spirit to you, knowing you will care for it"

Having said this

"After Jesus said this"

he died

"Jesus died"

Luke 23:47

the centurion

This was the title for the Roman officer who was in charge of the other Roman soldiers. He supervised the crucifixion.

what was done

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "all the things that had happened"

this was a righteous man

"this man did nothing wrong" or "this man did not do anything wrong"

Luke 23:48

multitudes

large groups of people

who came together

"who gathered together"

witness this sight

"see this event" or "observe what was happening"

the things that were done

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "what had happened"

returned beating

"returned to their homes beating"

beating their breasts

This was a symbol of sorrow and regret. Alternate translation: "hitting their own chests to show that they were sorrowful"

Luke 23:49

followed him

"traveled with Jesus"

at a distance

"some distance away from Jesus"

these things

"what happened"

Luke 23:50

General Information:

The author begins to give background information about the man who buried Jesus's body.

Behold, there was a man

The word "behold" alerts us to a new person in the story. Your language may have a way of doing this. Alternate translation: "There was a man who was"

the Council

"the Jewish Council"

Luke 23:51

General Information:

The author finishes giving background information about the man who buried Jesus's body. It may be helpful to reorder some of the information in this

verse and the previous verse with a verse bridge, as the UDB does.

with their plan and action

What the decision was can be stated clearly. Alternate translation: "with either the Council's decision to kill Jesus or with their action in killing him"

a city of the Jews

"a city in which most people were Jews"

Luke 23:52

This man, approaching Pilate, asked for the body of Jesus

"This man went to Pilate and requested the body of Jesus, to bury it."

Luke 23:53

He took it down

"Joseph took Jesus's body from the cross." He probably had help, so this may be a synecdoche. Alternate translation: "Joseph and some helpers took it down"

wrapped it in fine linen

"wrapped the body in a fine linen cloth." This was the normal burial custom at that time.

that was cut in stone

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "which someone had cut in a rock cliff"

where no one had ever been laid

This can be translated as a new sentence. Alternate translation: "No one had ever before put a body in that tomb"

Luke 23:54

the Day of the Preparation

"the day when people got ready for the Jewish day of rest called the Sabbath"

the Sabbath was about to begin

For the Jews, the day began at sunset. Alternate translation: "it was soon going to be sunset, the start of the Sabbath"

Luke 23:55

who had come with Jesus out of Galilee

"who had traveled with Jesus from the region of Galilee"

followed and saw the tomb and how his body was laid

This can be translated in active form. Alternate translation: "walked along behind Joseph and the men who were with him; the women saw the tomb and how the men laid Jesus's body inside the tomb"

Luke 23:56

They returned

"The women went to the houses where the women were staying"

prepared spices and ointments

Because they had had no time to honor Jesus by putting fragrant spices and ointments on his body on the day he died, they were going to do it on the

morning of the first day of the week. Alternate translation: "prepared spices and ointments to put on Jesus's body"

they rested

"the women did no work"

according to the commandment

"according to the Jewish law" or "as the Jewish law required." According to the law, they were not allowed to prepare his body on the Sabbath.

Chapter 24

¹ Very early on the first day of the week, they came to the tomb, bringing the spices which they had prepared. ² They found the stone rolled away from the tomb. ³ They entered in, but did not find the body of the Lord Jesus. ⁴ It happened that, while they were confused about this, suddenly, two men stood by them in bright shining garments. ⁵ As the women were terrified and bowed down their faces to the earth, they said to the women, "Why do you seek the living among the dead? ⁶ He is not here, but has been raised! Remember how he spoke to you when he was still in Galilee, ⁷ saying that the Son of Man must be delivered up into the hands of sinful men and be crucified, and on the third day rise again." ⁸ The women remembered his words ⁹ and returned from the tomb and told all these things to the eleven and all the rest. ¹⁰ Now Mary Magdalene, Joanna, Mary the mother of James, and the other women with them reported these things to the apostles. ¹¹ But this message seemed like idle talk to the apostles, and they did not believe the women. ¹² Yet Peter rose up and ran to the tomb, and, stooping and looking in, he saw the linen cloths by themselves. Peter then departed to his home, wondering what had happened.

¹³ Behold, two of them were going that very day to a village named Emmaus, which was sixty stadia from Jerusalem. ¹⁴ They discussed with each other about all the things that had happened. ¹⁵ It happened that, while they discussed and questioned together, Jesus himself approached and went with them. ¹⁶ But their eyes were prevented from recognizing him. ¹⁷ Jesus said to them, "What are these matters you two are discussing as you walk?" They stood there looking sad.

¹⁸ One of them, named Cleopas, answered him, "Are you the only person in Jerusalem who does not know the things which have happened there these days?"

¹⁹ Jesus said to them, "What things?"

They answered him, "The things concerning Jesus the Nazarene, who was a prophet, mighty in deed and word before God and all the people, ²⁰ and how the chief priests and our rulers delivered him up to be condemned to death and crucified him. ²¹ But we hoped that he was the one who was going to redeem Israel. Yes, and what is more, it is now the third day since all these things happened. ²² But also, some women of our company amazed us, having been at the tomb early in the morning. ²³ When they did not find his body, they came, saying that they had also seen a vision of angels who said that he was alive. ²⁴ Some men who were with us went to the tomb, and found it just as the women had said. But they did not see him."

²⁵ Jesus said to them, "O foolish men and slow of heart to believe in all that the prophets have spoken! ²⁶ Was it not necessary for the Christ to suffer these things, and to enter into his glory?" ²⁷ Then beginning from Moses and through all the prophets, Jesus interpreted to them the things concerning himself in all the scriptures.

²⁸ As they approached the village to which they were going, Jesus acted as though he were going further. ²⁹ But they compelled him, saying, "Stay with us, for it is toward evening and the day is almost over." So Jesus went in to stay with them. ³⁰ It happened that, when he had sat down with them to eat, he took the bread, blessed it, and breaking it, he gave it to them. ³¹ Then their eyes were opened, and they knew him, and he vanished out of their sight. ³² They said one to another, "Was not our heart burning within us, while he spoke to us on the way, while he opened to us the scriptures?" ³³ They rose up that very hour and returned to Jerusalem. They found the eleven gathered together and those who were with them, ³⁴ saying, "The Lord is risen indeed, and has appeared to Simon." ³⁵ So they told the things that happened on the way, and how Jesus was recognized by them in the breaking of the bread.

³⁶ As they spoke these things, Jesus himself stood in the midst of them, and said to them, "Peace be to you." ³⁷ But they were terrified and filled with fear and thought that they were seeing a spirit. ³⁸ Jesus said to them, "Why are you troubled? Why do questions arise in your heart? ³⁹ See my hands and my feet, that it is I myself. Touch me and see. For a spirit does not have flesh and bones, as you see me having." ⁴⁰ When he had said this, he showed them his hands and his feet. ⁴¹ They still could not believe it because of joy, and they were amazed. Jesus said to them, "Do you have anything to eat?" ⁴² They gave him a piece of a broiled fish, ⁴³ and he took it and ate it before them.

⁴⁴ He said to them, "These are my words that I spoke to you when I was with you, that all that was written in the law of Moses and the Prophets and the Psalms must be fulfilled." ⁴⁵ Then he opened their minds, that they might understand the scriptures. ⁴⁶ He said to them, "Thus it is written, that the Christ should suffer and rise again from the dead on the third day. ⁴⁷ Repentance and forgiveness of sins should be preached in his name to all the nations, beginning from Jerusalem. ⁴⁸ You are witnesses of these things. ⁴⁹ See, I am sending you what my Father promised. But remain in the city until you are clothed with power from on high."

⁵⁰ Then Jesus led them out until they were near Bethany. He lifted up his hands and blessed them. ⁵¹ It happened that, while he was blessing them, he left them and was carried up into heaven. ⁵² So they worshiped him and returned to Jerusalem with great joy. ⁵³ They were continually in the temple, blessing God.

Luke 24 General Notes

Special concepts in this chapter

The tomb

The tomb in which Jesus was buried ([Luke 24:1](#)) was the kind of tomb in which wealthy Jewish families buried their dead. It was an actual room cut into a rock. It had a flat place on one side where they could place the body after they had put oil and spices on it and wrapped it in cloth. Then they would roll a large rock in front of the tomb so no one could see inside or enter.

The faith of the women

Most of Luke's original readers would have thought of women as less important than men, but Luke carefully shows that some women loved Jesus very much and had more faith than the twelve disciples had.

Resurrection

Luke wants his readers to understand that Jesus came alive again in a physical body ([Luke 24:38-43](#)).

Other possible translation difficulties in this chapter

"Son of Man"

Jesus refers to himself as the "Son of Man" in this chapter

"On the third day"

Jesus told his followers that he would become alive again "on the third day" ([Luke 18:33](#)). He died on a Friday afternoon (before sunset) and became alive again on a Sunday, so he became alive again "on the third day" because the Jews said that the day began and ended at sunset, and they counted any part of the day as a day. Friday was the first day, Saturday was the second day, and Sunday was the third day.

Two men in bright shining robes

Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John all wrote about angels in white clothing with the women at Jesus's tomb. Two of the authors called them men, but that is only because the angels were in human form. Two of the authors wrote about two angels, but the other two authors wrote about only one of them. It is best to translate each of these passages as it appears in the ULB without trying to make the passages all say exactly the same thing. (See: [Matthew 28:1-2](#) and [Mark 16:5](#) and [Luke 24:4](#) and [John 20:12](#))

Luke 24:1

General Information:

The women ([Luke 23:55](#)) return to the tomb with spices to put on Jesus's body.

Very early on the first day of the week

"Before dawn on Sunday"

they came to the tomb

"the women arrived at the tomb." These were the women spoken of in [Luke 23:55](#).

the tomb

This tomb was cut in the rock of a cliff.

bringing the spices

These were the same spices they prepared in [Luke 23:56](#).

Luke 24:2

They found the stone

"They saw that the stone was"

the stone rolled away

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "that someone had rolled the stone"

the stone

This was a large, cut, round stone big enough to completely block the doorway to the tomb. It required several men to roll it.

Luke 24:3

did not find the body of the Lord Jesus

You can state explicitly that they did not find it because it was not there. Alternate translation: "the body of the Lord Jesus was not there"

Luke 24:4

General Information:

Two angels appear and begin speaking to the women.

It happened

This phrase is used here to mark an important event in the story. If your language has a way for doing this, you could consider using it here.

Luke 24:5

were terrified

"became very afraid"

bowed down their faces to the earth

"bowed low to the ground." This action expresses their humility and submission to the men.

Why do you seek the living among the dead?

The men use a question to mildly criticize the women for looking in a tomb for a living person. Alternate translation: "You are looking for a living person among dead people!" or "You should not be looking for someone who is alive in a place where they bury dead people!"

Why do you seek

Here "you" is plural, referring to the women who came.

Luke 24:6

but has been raised

"but he has been made alive again." "Raised" here is an idiom for "caused to live again." This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "because God has made him alive again"

Remember how

"Remember what"

to you

The word "you" is plural. It refers to the women and possibly the other disciples in addition.

Luke 24:7

Connecting Statement:

The angels finish speaking to the women.

that the Son of Man

This is the beginning of an indirect quote. It can also be translated with a direct quote, as in the UDB.

the Son of Man must be delivered up into the hands of sinful men and be crucified

The phrase "must be" means this is something that would certainly happen because God had already decided that it would happen. This can be translated in active form. Alternate translation: "it was necessary that they hand the Son of Man over to sinful men who would crucify him"

into the hands

Here "hands" refers to power or control.

third day

The Jews counted any portion of a day as a day. Therefore, the day Jesus was raised was the "third day" because it followed the day of his burial and the Sabbath day.

Luke 24:8

remembered his words

Here "words" refers to the statement that Jesus made. Alternate translation: "remembered what Jesus said"

Luke 24:9

Connecting Statement:

The women go to tell the apostles about what they found at the tomb.

the eleven and all the rest

"the eleven apostles and all the rest of the disciples who were with them"

the eleven

This is Luke's first reference to the "eleven" because there had always been twelve before. But Judas left the twelve and betrayed Jesus.

Luke 24:10

Now

This word is used here to mark a stop in the main story. Here Luke gives the names of some of the

women who came from the tomb and told the apostles what had happened there.

Luke 24:11

But this message seemed like idle talk to the apostles
"But the apostles thought that what the women said was foolish talk"

Luke 24:12

Yet Peter

This phrase contrasts Peter to the other apostles. He did not dismiss what the women said, but ran to the tomb to see for himself.

rose up

This is an idiom that means "began to act." Whether Peter was sitting or standing when he decided to act is not important. Alternate translation: "started out"

stooping

Peter had to bend over in order to see inside the tomb because tombs cut in solid rock were very low. Alternate translation: "bending himself at the waist"

the linen cloths by themselves

"only the linen cloths." This refers to the cloths that had been wrapped around Jesus's body when he was buried in [Luke 23:53]

departed to his home

"went away to his home"

Luke 24:13

General Information:

Two of the disciples are on their way to Emmaus.

Behold

The author uses this word to mark the beginning of a new event.

two of them

"two of the disciples"

that very day

"that same day." This refers to the day when the women found the tomb to be empty.

Emmaus

This is the name of a town.

sixty stadia

"eleven kilometers." A "stadium" was 185 meters.

Luke 24:14

General Information:

This page has intentionally been left blank.

Luke 24:15

It happened that

This phrase is used here to mark where the action starts. It starts with Jesus approaching them. If your language has a way for doing this, you could consider using it here.

Jesus himself

The word "himself" emphasizes the fact that the very Jesus they were talking about actually appeared to them. So far the women had seen the angels, but no one had seen Jesus.

Luke 24:16

their eyes were prevented from recognizing him

"their eyes were kept from recognizing Jesus." The men's ability to recognize Jesus is spoken of as their eyes' ability to recognize him. This can be stated in active form. It is most likely that it was God who prevented them from recognizing Jesus. Alternate translation: "something happened to them so they could not recognize him" or "God prevented them from recognizing him"

Luke 24:17

Jesus said to them

"Jesus said to the two men"

Luke 24:18

Cleopas

This is the name of a man.

Are you the only person ... days?

Cleopas uses this question to show his surprise that this man appears not to know about the things that have happened in Jerusalem. Alternate translation: "You must be the only person ... days."

Are you

Here "you" is singular.

Luke 24:19

What things

"What things have happened" or "What things have taken place"

a prophet, mighty in deed and word before God and all the people

This means that God caused Jesus to be mighty and that the people saw that he was mighty. Alternate translation: "a prophet to whom God gave power to do and teach great things that were amazing to all the people"

Luke 24:20

delivered him up
"gave him over"

to be condemned to death and crucified him
This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "in order for the governor to put Jesus to death by crucifying him"

Luke 24:21

Connecting Statement:
The two men continue responding to Jesus.

But we hoped that he was the one
Here the word "hope" means "expect" or "think" that something might be true. By saying "we hoped" the two men show that they no longer think that Jesus is the one who will redeem Israel. Alternate translation: "But we thought that he might be the one"

who was going to redeem Israel
The Romans ruled over the Jews. Alternate translation: "who would free the Israelites from our Roman enemies"

Yes, and what is more,
This introduces another reason why they believed Jesus would not free Israel. Alternate translation: "Now that does not seem possible because"

the third day
The Jews counted any portion of a day as a day. Therefore, the day Jesus was raised was the "third day" because it followed the day of his burial and the Sabbath day. See how you translated this in [Luke 24:7]

since all these things happened
"since all the many actions that led up to the death of Jesus have taken place"

Luke 24:22

But also
This introduces another reason why it the men did not understand what was happening concerning Jesus.

of our company
"in our group"

having been at the tomb
The women were the ones who were at the tomb.

Luke 24:23

a vision of angels
"angels in a vision"

Luke 24:24

Connecting Statement:
The two men finish responding to Jesus.

they did not see him
"they did not see Jesus"

Luke 24:25

Jesus said to them
Jesus is speaking to the two disciples.

slow of heart to believe
Here "heart" is a metonym for a person's mind. Alternate translation: "your minds are slow to believe" or "you are slow to believe"

Luke 24:26

Was it not necessary ... glory?
Jesus uses a question to remind the disciples about what the prophets said. Alternate translation: "It was necessary ... glory."

to enter into his glory
This refers to Jesus beginning to rule and to receive honor and glory.

Luke 24:27

beginning from Moses
Moses wrote the first books of the Bible. Alternate translation: "beginning with the writings of Moses"

Jesus interpreted to them
"Jesus explained to them"

Luke 24:28

Jesus acted as though he were going further
The two men understood from his actions that he was going on to another destination. Perhaps he kept walking on the road when they turned off to enter the gate into the village. There is no indication that Jesus deceived them with words.

Luke 24:29

they compelled him
You may need to make explicit what they compelled him to do. This is probably an exaggeration to show that they needed to speak with him for a long time before they could change his mind. The word "compel" means to use physical force, but it seems that they persuaded him using only words. Alternate translation: "they were able to persuade him to stay"

it is toward evening and the day is almost over
The Jewish day ended at sundown.

Jesus went in
"Jesus entered the house"

stay with them
"stay with the two disciples"

Luke 24:30

It happened
This phrase is used here to mark an important event in the story. If your language has a way for doing this, you could consider using it here.

the bread
This refers to bread made without yeast. It does not refer to food in general.

blessed it
"gave thanks for it" or "thanked God for it"

Luke 24:31

Then their eyes were opened
Their "eyes" represent their understanding. This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "Then they understood" or "Then they realized"

they knew him
"they recognized him." These disciples had known him before his death.

he vanished out of their sight
This means that suddenly he was no longer there. It does not mean that he became invisible.

Luke 24:32

Was not our heart burning ... scriptures?
They use a question to emphasize how amazed they were about their encounter with Jesus. The intense feelings they had while talking to Jesus are spoken of as if they were a fire burning inside them. Alternate translation: "Our hearts were burning ... scriptures."

within us
The two men were speaking to each other. The word "us" is dual inclusive for languages that make these distinctions.

while he opened to us the scriptures
Jesus did not open a book or scroll. "opened" refers to their understanding. Alternate translation: "while he explained the scriptures to us" or "while he enabled us to understand the scriptures"

Luke 24:33

Connecting Statement:
The two men go to Jerusalem to the eleven disciples to tell them about Jesus.

They rose up
"They" refers to the two men.

rose up
"got up" or "stood up"

the eleven
This refers to Jesus's apostles. Judas was no longer included with them.

Luke 24:34

saying
"and those people told the two men"

Luke 24:35

So they told
"So the two men told them"

the things that happened on the way
This refers to Jesus appearing to them while they were on their way to the village of Emmaus.

how Jesus was recognized by them
This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "how they recognized Jesus"

in the breaking of the bread
"when Jesus broke the bread" or "when Jesus tore the bread"

Luke 24:36

General Information:
Jesus appears to the disciples. When the two men previously arrived at the house where the Eleven were, Jesus was not with them.

Jesus himself
The word "himself" focuses on Jesus and the surprise of Jesus actually appearing to them. Most of them had not seen him after his resurrection.

in the midst of them
"among them"

Peace be to you
"May you have peace" or "May God give you peace!" The word "you" is plural.

Luke 24:37

But they were terrified
"But" indicates a strong contrast. Jesus told them to be at peace, but they were very afraid instead.

terrified and filled with fear
"startled and afraid." These two phrases mean about the same thing, and are used together to emphasize their fear.

a spirit

Here it refers to the spirit of a dead person.

Luke 24:38

Why are you troubled?

Jesus uses a question to comfort them. Alternate translation: "Do not be frightened."

Why do questions arise in your heart?

Jesus uses a question to mildly rebuke them. Jesus was telling them not to doubt that he was alive. The word "heart" is a metonym for a person's mind. Alternate translation: "Do not doubt in your minds!" or "Stop doubting!"

Luke 24:39

Touch me and see. For a spirit does not have flesh and bones, as you see me having

Jesus asks them to confirm by touch that he is not a ghost. It may be helpful to combine and reorder these two sentences. Alternate translation: "Touch me and feel that I have flesh and bones that a ghost would not have"

flesh and bones

This is a way of referring to the physical body.

Luke 24:40

his hands and his feet

It is understood that his hands and feet contained the nail marks from his crucifixion that would prove it was really Jesus. This can be made explicit. Alternate translation: "the wounds in his hands and his feet"

Luke 24:41

They still could not believe it because of joy

"They were so full of joy that they still could not believe it was really true"

Luke 24:42

General Information:

This page has intentionally been left blank.

Luke 24:43

ate it before them

Jesus does this to prove that he has a physical body. Spirits would not be able to eat food.

before them

"in front of them" or "while they were watching"

Luke 24:44

when I was with you

"when I was with you before"

all that was written ... Psalms must be fulfilled

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "God would fulfill all that was written ... Psalms" or "God would cause all that was written ... Psalms to happen"

all that was written in the law of Moses and the Prophets and the Psalms

The words "law of Moses," "the Prophets," and "the Psalms" are proper names for parts of the Hebrew Bible. This can be stated in active form and using common nouns. Alternate translation: "all that Moses wrote in the law, all that the prophets wrote, and all that the writers of the Psalms wrote about me"

Luke 24:45

Then he opened their minds, that they might understand the scriptures

To "open the mind" is an idiom that means to enable someone to understand. Alternate translation: "Then he enabled them to understand the scriptures"

Luke 24:46

Thus it is written

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "This is what people long ago wrote"

rise again from the dead

In this verse the words "rise again" mean "come alive again." The words "the dead" speak of all dead people together in the underworld.

the third day

The Jews counted any portion of a day as a day. Therefore, the day Jesus was raised was the "third day" because it followed the day of his burial and the Sabbath day. See how you translated this in [Luke 24:7]

Luke 24:47

Repentance and forgiveness of sins should be preached in his name to all the nations

This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "Followers of the Christ should preach to people in all the nations that they need to repent and that they need God to forgive their sins through Jesus"

in his name

His "name" here refers to his authority. Alternate translation: "by the Christ's authority"

all the nations

"all the ethnic communities" or "all the people groups"

beginning from Jerusalem

"starting in Jerusalem"

Luke 24:48

Connecting Statement:

Jesus continues speaking to the disciples.

You are witnesses

"You are to tell others that what you saw about me is true." The disciples had observed Jesus's life, death, and resurrection and could describe to other people what he did.

Luke 24:49

I am sending you what my Father promised

"I will give you what my Father promised to give you." God had promised to give the Holy Spirit. The UDB makes this explicit.

Father

This is an important title for God.

you are clothed with power

God's power will cover them in the same way that clothes cover a person. This can be stated in active form. Alternate translation: "you receive power"

from on high

"from above" or "from God"

Luke 24:50

Jesus led them out

"Jesus led the disciples outside the city"

He lifted up his hands

This was the action that priests performed when they blessed the people.

Luke 24:51

It happened

"It came about." This introduces a new event in the story.

while he was blessing them

"while Jesus was asking God to do good to them"

was carried

Since Luke does not specify who carried Jesus up, we do not know if it was God himself or one or more angels. If your language would have to specify who did the carrying, it would be better to use "went" instead, as the UDB does.

Luke 24:52

General Information:

These verses tell us about the ongoing actions of the disciples as the story ends.

they worshiped him

"the disciples worshiped Jesus"

and returned

"and then returned"

Luke 24:53

continually in the temple

This is an exaggeration to express that they went into the temple courtyard every day.

in the temple

Only priests were allowed into the temple building. Alternate translation: "in the temple courtyard"

blessing God

"praising God"

Language: Español (Latin American Spanish)

Book: Luke

Luke

Capítulo 1

¹ Muchos han tratado de poner en orden una narrativa sobre aquellos asuntos que se han cumplido entre nosotros, ² tal como nos lo han entregado a nosotros, quienes desde el principio han sido testigos y siervos del mensaje. ³ Pues, a mí también me pareció bueno habiendo investigado detalladamente el curso de todas las cosas desde el principio escribirlo en orden correcto para ti, excelentísimo Teófilo. ⁴ Esto es para que sepas la verdad sobre las cosas que se te han enseñado. ⁵ En los días de Herodes, rey de Judea, había un cierto sacerdote llamado Zacarías, del grupo de Abías. Su esposa era de las hijas de Aarón y su nombre era Elisabet. ⁶ Ambos eran justos ante Dios, obedeciendo todos los mandamientos y ordenanzas del Señor. ⁷ Pero no tenían hijo, porque Elisabet era estéril y ambos eran muy viejos en ese tiempo. ⁸ Aconteció que cuando oficiaba Zacarías en la presencia de Dios, cargando sus responsabilidades en el orden de su grupo. ⁹ según la costumbre de escoger qué sacerdote serviría, él había sido escogido entre muchos para entrar en el templo de Dios a quemar incienso. ¹⁰ Toda la multitud estaba afuera orando a la hora cuando el incienso era quemado. ¹¹ Ahora un ángel del Señor apareció ante él, y se paró al lado derecho del altar de incienso. ¹² Cuando Zacarías lo vio se asustó y temor cayó sobre él. ¹³ Pero el ángel le dijo a él: "No temas, Zacarías, porque tu oración ha sido escuchada. Tu esposa Elisabet concebirá un hijo. Y lo llamarás Juan. ¹⁴ Tendrás gozo y alegría y muchos se regocijarán en su nacimiento. ¹⁵ Él será grande a la vista del Señor. No deberá nunca beber vino ni bebida fuerte, y será lleno del Espíritu Santo desde el vientre de su madre. ¹⁶ Y muchos de los hijos de Israel se volverán al Señor su Dios. ¹⁷ Él irá delante del Señor en el espíritu y poder de Elías. Él hará esto para volver los corazones de los padres a los hijos, para que los desobedientes puedan caminar en la sabiduría del justo para preparar al pueblo para el Señor." ¹⁸ Zacarías dijo al ángel: "¿Cómo puedo saber esto? Pues yo soy un hombre viejo y mi esposa es muy vieja." ¹⁹ El ángel le contestó: "Yo soy Gabriel, quien se para en la presencia de Dios. Yo fui enviado a hablarte, a traer buenas noticias. ²⁰ Y he aquí, te quedarás mudo estarás en silencio, sin hablar, hasta el día que estas cosas acontezcan. Esto es porque tú no creíste mis palabras, las cuales se cumplirán a su debido tiempo." ²¹ Mientras el pueblo estaba esperando por Zacarías. Ellos estaban sorprendidos que él pasara tanto tiempo en el templo. ²² Pero cuando él salió, no podía hablarles. Ellos se dieron cuenta que había tenido una visión mientras estaba en el templo. Él continuó haciéndoles señas y se mantuvo en silencio. ²³ Sucedió que cuando el tiempo de servicio pasó, él fue a su casa. ²⁴ Después de estos días, su esposa Elisabet concibió. Ella se recluyó por cinco meses. Ella dijo: ²⁵ "Esto es lo que el Señor ha hecho por mí cuando me miró con favor en orden para quitar mi vergüenza ante la gente." ²⁶ En el sexto mes, el ángel Gabriel fue enviado por Dios a una ciudad en Galilea llamada Nazaret, ²⁷ a una virgen que estaba comprometida a un hombre llamado José. Él pertenecía a la casa de David, y el nombre de la virgen era María. ²⁸ Él vino a ella y dijo: "Saludos, ¡tú quién eres muy favorecida! El Señor está contigo." ²⁹ Pero ella estaba bien confundida por sus palabras y se preguntaba qué tipo de saludo podría ser éste. ³⁰ El ángel le dijo: "No tengas miedo, María, porque has hallado gracia delante de Dios. ³¹ Y mira, tú concebirás en tu vientre y darás a luz un hijo. Lo llamarás 'Jesús'. ³² Él será grande y será llamado Hijo del Altísimo. Dios El Señor le dará el trono de su antepasado David. ³³ Él reinará sobre la casa de Jacob para siempre y no habrá fin para su reino." ³⁴ María le dijo al ángel: "¿Cómo sucederá esto, siendo que yo no me he acostado con ningún hombre?" ³⁵ El ángel le contestó: "El Espíritu Santo vendrá sobre ti y el poder del Altísimo vendrá sobre ti. Así el santo que nacerá será llamado el Hijo de Dios." ³⁶ Y mira, tu pariente Elisabet, también concibió un hijo en su vejez. Este es el sexto mes para ella, la que era llamada estéril. ³⁷ Pues nada es imposible para Dios." ³⁸ María dijo: "He aquí yo soy la sierva del Señor. Hágase conmigo de acuerdo con tu mensaje." Y el ángel la dejó. ³⁹ Entonces María se levantó en aquellos días y rápidamente fue a la región montañosa, a una ciudad en Judea. ⁴⁰ Entró a la casa de Zacarías y saludó a Elisabet. ⁴¹ Cuando Elisabet escuchó el saludo

de María, el bebé en su vientre saltó y Elisabet fue llena del Espíritu Santo. ⁴² Ella alzó su voz y dijo: "Bendita eres tú entre las mujeres y bendito es el fruto de tu vientre. ⁴³ ¿Y por qué me ha pasado esto que la madre de mi Señor venga a mí? ⁴⁴ Pues mira, cuando la voz de tu saludo vino a mis oídos, el bebé en mi vientre saltó de alegría. ⁴⁵ Y bendita es ella, quien creyó que habrá un cumplimiento de las cosas que le fueron dichas por el Señor." ⁴⁶ María dijo: "Mi alma alaba al Señor ⁴⁷ y mi espíritu se regocija en Dios mi Salvador. ⁴⁸ Porque Él ha mirado la humilde condición de su sierva. Pues mira, desde ahora en adelante todas las generaciones me llamarán bendecida. ⁴⁹ Pues Él quien es poderoso ha hecho grandes cosas por mí y su nombre es santo. ⁵⁰ Su misericordia es de generación en generación para aquellos que le temen. Él ha hecho proezas con su brazo fuerte; ⁵¹ Él ha esparcido a los soberbios en los pensamientos de sus corazones. ⁵² Él ha derribado reyes de sus tronos y ha levantado a los humildes. ⁵³ Él ha saciado a los hambrientos con cosas buenas, pero al rico lo ha dejado vacío. ⁵⁴ Él ayudado a su siervo Israel, a fin de recordarles cómo mostró misericordia ⁵⁵ (así como les dijo a sus padres) a Abraham y sus descendientes para siempre." ⁵⁶ María se quedó con Elisabet cerca de tres meses y después regresó a su casa. ⁵⁷ Ahora el tiempo ha llegado para Elisabet de parir su bebé y ella dio a luz a su hijo. ⁵⁸ Sus vecinos y parientes escucharon que el Señor había mostrado su gran misericordioso con ella y se regocijaron. ⁵⁹ Ahora ocurrió que al octavo día ellos llegaron a circuncidar al niño. Ellos lo llamarían "Zacarías", como el nombre de su padre. ⁶⁰ Pero su madre respondió diciendo: "No. Él será llamado Juan." ⁶¹ Ellos le dijeron: "No hay nadie entre tus parientes que se llame por ese nombre." ⁶² Ellos hicieron señas a su padre preguntándole cómo él quería que fuese llamado. ⁶³ Su padre pidió una tabla para escribir y escribió: "Su nombre es Juan." Todos ellos se sorprendieron con esto. ⁶⁴ Inmediatamente su boca fue abierta y su lengua fue liberada. Él habló y alabó a Dios. ⁶⁵ Temor sobrevino a todos los que vivían alrededor de ellos. Todas estas cosas fueron comentadas a través de toda la zona montañosa de Judea. ⁶⁶ Y todos los que escucharon lo guardaron en sus corazones y dijeron "¿En qué se convertirá este niño?" Pues la mano del Señor estaba con él. ⁶⁷ Su padre Zacarías fue lleno con el Espíritu Santo y profetizó, diciendo: ⁶⁸ "Alabado sea el Señor, el Dios de Israel, porque Él ha venido a ayudar y Él ha redimido a su pueblo. ⁶⁹ Él ha levantado un cuerno de salvación para nosotros en la casa de su siervo David, ⁷⁰ tal como Él habló a través de la boca de sus santos profetas quienes vinieron en tiempos antiguos. ⁷¹ Él traerá salvación de nuestros enemigos y de la mano de todos quienes nos odian. ⁷² Él hará esto para mostrar misericordia a nuestros padres y para recordar su santo pacto, ⁷³ el juramento que Él hizo a Abraham nuestro padre. ⁷⁴ Él juró concedernos que nosotros, habiendo sido liberados de la mano de nuestros enemigos, le sirvamos sin temor, ⁷⁵ en santidad y justicia ante Él todos nuestros días. ⁷⁶ Sí, y tú, niño, serás llamado un profeta del Más Alto, pues tú irás delante del Señor para preparar su camino. ⁷⁷ para dar conocimiento de salvación a su pueblo mediante el perdón de sus pecados. ⁷⁸ Esto ocurrirá por la tierna misericordia de nuestro Dios, por la cual la aurora de lo alto vendrá a ayudarnos, ⁷⁹ para brillar en aquellos que se sientan en oscuridad y en sombra de muerte. Él hará esto para guiar nuestros pies a los caminos de paz." ⁸⁰ Ahora el niño crecía se hacía fuerte en espíritu y vivía en el desierto hasta el día de su aparición pública a Israel.

Luke 1:1

Información General

Lucas explica por qué le escribió a Teófilo.

asuntos

"reportes" o "historias verdaderas"

entre nosotros

En esta frase la palabra "nosotros" puede o no excluir a Teófilo.

entregado a nosotros

El "nosotros" no incluye a Teófilo.

entregado

"dieron a nosotros" o entregaron a nosotros"

siervos del mensaje

Puede que necesite especificar cuál es el mensaje. Traducción Alternativa: "han servido a Dios al decirle a las personas Su mensaje" o "le han enseñado a las personas las buenas noticias acerca de Jesús"

investigado detalladamente

"investigado cuidadosamente." Lucas fue cuidadoso al investigar lo que ocurrió exactamente. Probablemente él le habló a diferentes personas que vieron lo que ocurrió para asegurarse de que lo que escribió acerca de estos eventos era correcto.

excelentísimo Teófilo

Lucas dijo esto para demostrar honor y respeto hacia Teófilo. Esto puede significar que Teófilo era un oficial importante de gobierno. En esta sección,

se debería usar el estilo que su cultura usa para dirigirse a las personas socialmente reconocidas (o importantes). Algunas personas pueden preferir también poner este saludo al comienzo y decir: "Para...Teófilo" o "Querido...Teófilo"

excelentísimo
"honorable" o "noble"

Teófilo

Este nombre significa "amigo de Dios". Puede que describa el carácter de este hombre o puede que en realidad haya sido su nombre. Muchas traducciones tienen esta palabra como un nombre. (Ver:| Translate Names)

Luke 1:5

Oración de Enlace

El ángel profetiza del nacimiento de Juan.

Información general

Zacarías y Elisabet entran en el relato. Éstos versículos dan información de trasfondo sobre ellos.

En los días de Herodes, rey de Judea

"Durante el tiempo que el rey Herodes gobernaba sobre Judea".

Había un cierto sacerdote

"hubo un sacerdote particular" o "hubo un". Ésta es una manera de introducir un nuevo personaje en una historia. Considere como su idioma hace esto.

división

Se entiende que esto se refiere a los sacerdotes. Traducción Alternativa: "división de sacerdotes" o "grupo de sacerdotes"

de Abías

"quien era descendiente de Abías". Abías era un ancestro de este grupo de sacerdotes y todos ellos eran descendientes de Aarón, quien fue el primer sacerdote israelita.

Su esposa era de las hijas de Aarón

"Su esposa era descendiente de Aarón". Esto significa que ella era de la misma línea de sacerdotes que Zacarías. Traducción Alternativa: "Su esposa también era descendiente de Aarón" o "Zacarías y su esposa Elisabet, ambos descendieron de Aarón,".

de las hijas de Aarón

"descendientes de Aarón"

ante Dios

"a la vista de Dios" o "en la opinión de Dios"

todos los mandamientos y ordenanzas del Señor

"Todo lo que el Señor había ordenado y requerido"

Pero

Esta palabra de contraste muestra que lo que le sigue aquí es lo contrario de lo que se espera. Las personas esperaban que si hacían lo que era correcto, Dios les permitiría tener hijos. Aunque esta pareja hizo lo que era correcto, ellos no tenían hijos.

Luke 1:8

Ahora, vino a hacer que

Esta frase es usada para marcar un cambio en la historia, desde la información de trasfondo a la de los participantes.

en el orden de su división

"cuando era el turno de su grupo" o "cuando llegó el tiempo de que su grupo sirviera"

De acuerdo a la manera acostumbrada de escoger que sacerdote ... quemar incienso

Esta oración nos da información acerca de los deberes sacerdotales.

La manera acostumbrada

"el método tradicional" o "su manera usual"

elegido por sorteo

El sorteo era una piedra marcada que era lanzada o rodada en la tierra para poder ayudarlos a decidir algo. Los sacerdotes creían que Dios dirigía el sorteo para mostrarles cuál sacerdote Él quería que ellos escogieran. (Ver: bylot)

quemar incienso

Los sacerdotes tenían que quemar incienso de aroma dulce como una ofrenda a Dios cada mañana y tarde en un altar especial dentro del templo.

Toda la multitud de la gente

"Un gran número de personas" o "Muchas personas".

afuera

El patio era el área encerrada que rodeaba el templo. Traducción Alternativa: "afuera del edificio del templo" o "en las afueras del patio del templo".

a la hora

"al tiempo establecido". No está muy claro si esto era la mañana o la tarde para la ofrenda de incienso.

Luke 1:11

Oración de Enlace

Mientras Zacarías hacía su deber en el templo, un ángel de Dios vino a darle un mensaje.

Ahora

Esta palabra marca el principio de la acción en la historia.

apareció ante él

"de momento vino donde él" o "de momento estaba allí con Zacarías". Esto expresa que el ángel estaba presente con Zacarías y que no fue simplemente una visión.

Zacarías ... estaba aterrorizado ... el miedo cayó en él
Estas dos frases significan la misma cosa, y enfatiza cuán atemorizado estaba Zacarías.

Cuando Zacarías lo vió

"cuando Zacarías vió al ángel". La fuente del miedo era la apariencia (aspecto) aterradora del ángel. Zacarías no había hecho nada malo.

temor cayó sobre él

Se describe al miedo como si fuese algo que atacó o dominó a Zacarías.

no tengas temor

"Deja de tenerme miedo" o "Tú no tienes que tenerme miedo".

tu oración ha sido escuchada

"Dios ha escuchado lo que tú pediste". Lo que sigue es implícito y se podría añadir: "y te la concederá". Dios no solamente escuchó lo que Zacarías había orado; sino que también Él iba a hacerlo.

te concebirá a un hijo

"te dará un hijo" o "dará a luz a tu hijo"

Luke 1:14

Porque

"porque" o "En adición a esto"

gozo y alegría

Estas dos palabras significan la misma cosa y podrían combinarse si su idioma no tiene términos similares. Traducción Alterna: "muy alegre".

en su nacimiento

"a causa de su nacimiento"

Él será grande a la vista del Señor

"él será una persona muy importante para el Señor" o "Dios lo considerará muy importante". (UDB)

él sera lleno del Espíritu Santo

Esto puede ser expresado en forma activa. Traducción Alterna: "el Espíritu Santo le dará poder" o "el Espíritu Santo le guiará". Asegúrese que no suene similar a lo que un espíritu maligno puede hacerle a una persona.

desde el vientre de su madre

Anteriormente personas habían sido llenas con el Espíritu Santo, pero ninguno había escuchado acerca de un bebé que no ha nacido siendo lleno con el Espíritu Santo.

Luke 1:16

muchos de los hijos de Israel

Si en su idioma suena como si Zacarías no está incluido, esta frase puede traducirse como "muchos de ustedes, descendientes de Israel" o "muchos de ustedes, quienes son el pueblo de Dios". Si se hace este cambio, asegúrese de que "su Dios" sea cambiado también a "el Dios de ustedes" (plural)

se volverán

"volverán de regreso" o "regresarán"

irá delante del rostro del Señor

Él irá con anticipación para anunciarle a las personas que el Señor vendrá a ellos.

delante del rostro de

Aquí, el "rostro de" es una figura idiomática que se refiere a la presencia del Señor. Algunas veces se omite en la traducción. Traducción Alterna: "delante"

en el espíritu y poder de Elías

"con el mismo espíritu y poder que Elías tenía". La palabra "espíritu" se refiere ya sea al Espíritu Santo de Dios o a la actitud o manera de pensar de Elías. Asegúrese que la palabra "espíritu" no signifique fantasma o espíritu maligno.

volver los corazones de los padres a los hijos

"persuadir a los padres que vuelvan a cuidar de sus hijos" o "causar que los padres restauren su relación con sus hijos"

volver los corazones

El corazón es expresado como si fuera algo que va en una dirección diferente. Esto se refiere a cambiar la actitud se alguien hacia algo.

los desobedientes puedan caminar

"caminar" es una metáfora de la manera en que una persona vive y actúa. Traducción Alterna: "el desobediente actúe" o "el desobediente viva"

los desobedientes

"las personas que no obedecen"

para dejar listo al pueblo para el Señor

No está mencionado cómo ellos estarán preparados. Esta información implícita puede ser añadida. Traducción Alterna: "para prepararlos para crean en el mensaje del Señor" o "prepararlos para que obedezcan al Señor"

Luke 1:18

¿Como yo puedo saber esto?

"¿Como puedo estar seguro que lo que tú dijiste ocurrirá?" Aquí, "saber" significa el aprender por experiencia, sugiriendo que Zacarías estaba pidiéndole una señal como prueba. Traducción

Alternar: "¿Qué puedes hacer tú para probar que esto ocurrirá?"

Yo soy Gabriel, quien está de pie en la presencia de Dios
Esto está expresado como un regaño a Zacarías. La presencia de Gabriel, viniendo directamente de Dios, debería ser suficiente prueba para Zacarías.

quien está de pie
"quien sirve"

yo fui enviado a hablarte
Esto puede ser expresado en forma activa.
Traducción Alternar: "Dios me envió a hablarte".

mira
Aquí la palabra "mira" nos alerta a prestar atención a la información sorprendente que le sigue.

en silencio, sin habla
Esto significa la misma cosa, y son repetidos para enfatizar lo completo de su silencio. Traducción Alternar: "completamente sin poder hablar" o "no puede hablar del todo".

no cree mis palabras
"no cree lo que yo dije"

al tiempo correcto
"al tiempo asignado"

Luke 1:21

Ahora
Esto marca un cambio en la historia de lo que sucedió dentro del templo a lo que sucedió afuera. Traducción Alternar: "Durante el tiempo" o "Mientras el ángel y Zacarías estaban hablando".

Ellos se dieron cuenta que él tuvo una visión mientras estaba en el templo. Él se mantuvo en hacer señales a ellos y se mantuvo en silencio.
Estas cosas probablemente ocurrieron al mismo tiempo, y las señales de Zacarías ayudaron al pueblo entender que él había tenido una visión. Podría ser de ayuda para tu audiencia cambiar el orden para mostrar Traducción Alternar: "Él se mantuvo haciendo señales a ellos y se mantuvo en silencio. Así que ellos se dieron cuenta que él tuvo una visión mientras estaba en el templo".

una visión
La temprana descripción indicó que Gabriel vino a Zacarías en el templo. El pueblo, sin saber que, asumió que Zacarías vió una visión.

vino sobre
esta frase mueve la historia adelante a cuando el servicio de Zacarías terminó.

volvió a su casa
Zacarías no vivió en Jerusalén, donde el templo estaba localizado. Él viajó a su ciudad de nacimiento.

Luke 1:24

Después de estos días
Esta frase "estos días" se refiere a el tiempo mientras Zacarías estaba sirviendo en el templo. Es posible establecer esto más claramente. Traducción Alternar: "después que Zacarías volvió a casa de su servicio en el templo". (See: [[rc://*/tw/bible/other/biblicaltimeday]])

su esposa
"la esposa de Zacarías"

se escondió
"no dejó su casa" o "se quedó adentro por sí misma".

Esto es lo que el Señor ha hecho por mí
Esta frase se refiere a el hecho que el Señor permitió a ella que se embarazara.

Esto es lo que
Esto es una exclamación positiva. Ella era muy feliz con lo que el Señor había hecho por ella.

Él miró sobre mí con favor
"para mirar con" es una figura idiomática que significa "para tratar" o "para lidiar con". Traducción Alternar: "me miró amablemente" o "tuvo pena sobre mí". (Ver:

mi vergüenza
Esto se refiere a la vergüenza que ella sintió porque ella no podía tener hijos.

Luke 1:26

información general:
El ángel Gabriel anuncia a María que ella iba a ser la madre del Hijo de Dios.

en su sexto mes
"en el sexto mes del embarazo de Elisabet". Puede ser necesario establecer esto claramente si fuese confundido con el sexto mes del año.

el ángel Gabriel fue enviado por Dios
Esto puede ser expresado en forma activa: Traducción Alternar: "Dios le dijo al ángel Gabriel que fuese"

Él perteneció a la casa de David
"Él perteneció a la misma tribu como David" o "Él era un descendiente del Rey David" (UDB)

comprometida
"suplicó" o "prometió casarse". Los padres de María habían hecho una promesa para ella de casarse con José.

el nombre de la virgen era María
Esto introduce a María como un nuevo personaje en la historia.

Él vino a ella
"El ángel vino a María"

Saludos
Esto era un saludo común. Significa: "regocijo" o "Ser Feliz".

tu quien eres altamente favorecida
"¡Tú quien ha recibido gran gracia!" o "¡Tú quien ha recibido especial bondad!"

El Señor esta contigo
"contigo" es una expresión idiomática que implica apoyo y aceptación. Traducción Alternativa: "El Señor esta compalcido contigo".

estaba muy confundida ... se preguntó que tipo de saludo podría ser este
María entendió el significado de las palabras individuales, pero ella no entendió porque el ángel dijo este gran saludo a ella.

Luke 1:30

No tengas miedo, María
El ángel no quiere que María tenga miedo de su apariencia, porque Dios lo envió con un mensaje positivo.

tú has encontrado el favor de Dios
La expresión idiomática "para encontrar favor" significa ser positivamente recibido por alguien. La oración puede alterada para mostrar a Dios como el actor: Traducción alternativa: "Dios ha decidido darte Su gracia" o "Dios esta mostrándote su bondad".

concebirás en tu vientre y darás a luz un hijo ... Jesús ... el Hijo del Más Alto.
María tendrá "un hijo" quien será llamado "el Hijo del Más Alto" (UDB). Jesús es por lo tanto un hijo humano nacido de una madre humana, y el es también el Hijo de Dios. Estos términos deben ser traducidos con mucho cuidado.

será llamado
Los posibles significados son: 1) "personas lo llamarán" o 2) "Dios va a llamarlo".

El hijo del Más Alto
Esto es un título importante para Jesús, el Hijo de Dios.

le dió el trono de su ancestro David
El trono representa la autoridad del rey para gobernar. Traducción Alternativa: "le dió autoridad para gobernar como rey como su ancestro David hizo".

no habrá fin para su reino.
La frase negativa "sin final" enfatiza que continúa por siempre. Podría ser expresado como una frase positiva. Traducción Alternativa: "su reinado nunca acabará".

Luke 1:34

Cómo sucederá esto
A pesar que María no entendió como podría pasar, ella no dudó que iba a pasar. Traducción Alternativa: "¿Cómo es esto posible?"

no me he acostado con ningún hombre
María usó esta cortés expresión para decir que ella no se había comprometido en actividad sexual. Traducción Alternativa: "Yo soy una virgen".

El Espíritu Santo vendrá sobre ti
EL proceso de la concepción de María comenzará con el Espíritu Santo viniendo a ella.

vendrá sobre
"arrebatará" o "le pasará a".

el poder del Más Alto
Era el "poder" de Dios que supernaturalmente causaría que María concibiera en su vientre un hijo mientras ella era virgen aún. Asegúrese que esto no implique cualquier unión física o sexual-esto era un milagro.

vendrá sobre ti
"te cubrirá como una sombra"

El Santo
"el santo niño" o "el bebé santo".

será llamado
Posibles significados son: 1)"personas lo llamarán" o 2)"Dios lo llamará".

Por lo tanto el Santo que nacerá será llamado el Hijo de Dios.
A pesar que la madre de Jesús, María, era humana, Dios supernaturalmente puso a Jesús dentro de ella como un niño. Por lo tanto, Dios era su padre, y Jesús era llamado el "Hijo de Dios".

Hijo de Dios
Esto es un título importante para Jesús. (Ver:

Luke 1:36

Y mira
esta expresión aquí enfatiza la importancia de la declaración sobre lo que Elisabet sigue.

tu pariente Elisabet
Si tu necesitas establecer una relación específica, Elisabet era probablemente la tía o tía abuela de María.

también concibió un hijo en su vejez
"también se ha embarazado con un hijo, a pesar que ella era muy vieja" o "a pesar que ella es anciana, también se ha embarazado y tendrá un hijo." Asegúrese que no suene como si ambas,

María y Elisabet, fueron de edad avanzada cuando ellas concibieron.

en su sexto mes

"el sexto mes de su embarazo"

Pues

"porque" o "Esto muestra que"

nada es imposible para Dios

Los dobles negativos en esta afirmación puede ser expresado con términos positivos. Traducción Alterna: "Esto muestra que Dios puede hacer cualquier cosa". El embarazo de Elisabet era prueba de que Dio puede hacer cualquier cosa - hasta hacer que María quedase embarazada sin ella acostarse con un hombre.

Mira

María usa la misma expresión como el ángel para enfatizar cuán serio ella estaba acerca su decisión para someterse al Señor.

yo soy la sierva del Señor

Escoge una expresión que muestra su humildad y obediencia al Señor. Ella no se jactó sobre ser sierva del Señor.

sea para mí

"Permite que esto me pase". María estaba expresando su disposición por las cosas que el ángel le había dicho que le iban van a pasar .

Luke 1:39

Oración de Enlace:

María va a visitar su pariente Elisabet quien iba a dar a luz a Juan.

se levantó

Esta expresión idiomática significa que ella no solamente se levantó, pero también "se preparó" Traducción Alterna: "Empezó" o "se alistó"

la colina

"el área de la colina" o " la parte montañosa de Israel".

ella fue

Esto implica que María terminó su viaje antes de ella ir a la casa de Zacarías. Traducción Alterna: "Cuando ella llegó, ella fue".

ahora ocurrió

La frase es usada para marcar un nuevo evento en esta parte de la historia.

en su vientre

"en el vientre de Elisabet"

brincó

"se movió momentáneamente"

Luke 1:42

Ella levantó su voz ... en alto y dijo

Estas dos frases significan la misma cosa, y son usadas para enfatizar cuán emocionada estaba Elisabet. Ellos pueden combinarse en una frase. TA: "exclamó en voz alta"..

Ella levantó su voz

Esta expresión idiomática significa "subió el volumen de su voz".

Bendita eres tu entre las mujeres

La figura idiomática "entre las mujeres" significa "mas que cualquier otra mujer".

el fruto de tu vientre

el bebé de María es comparado al fruto que una planta produce. Traducción Alterna: "el bebé en tu vientre" o "el bebe que tendrás"

¿y porque me ha pasado a mi que la madre de mi Señor viene a mí?

Elisabet no estaba pidiendo información. Ella estaba mostrando cuán sorprendida y feliz estaba de que la madre del Señor viniese a ella. Traducción Alterna: "¡Cuán maravilloso es que la madre del Señor haya venido a mí!"

la madre de mi Señor

Esto se refiere a María. "Tu, la madre de mi Señor". (UDB)

Para ver

Esta frase nos alerta a prestar atención a la sorprendente declaración de Elisabet que sigue.

vino a mis oídos

Esta expresión significa "Yo escuché".

saltó de alegría

"Se movió momentáneamente con alegría" o "se volvió forzosamente porque el estaba feliz"

bendita es ella quien creyó

"tú, que has creído, eres bendecida" o "porque creíste, estas alegre"

Habra un cumplimiento de las cosas

"estas cosas pasarán en realidad" o "estas cosas se harán de verdad"

Las cosas que le fueron dichas a ella por el Señor

Esto puede ser expresado en forma activa. Traducción Alterna: "el mensaje que le dio el Señor" o "las cosas que el Señor le dijo"

Luke 1:46

Información general:

María comienza un canción de alabanza al Señor su Salvador.

Mi alma alaba ... mi espíritu se regocija

María esta utilizando un estilo de poesia donde ella establece la misma cosa en dos maneras sutiles diferentes. Si es posible, traducir estas dos palabras o frases sutiles que tienen el mismo significado.

Mi alma ... mi espíritu

Ambos "alma" y "espíritu" se refieren a la parte espiritual de la persona. María esta diciendo que su adoración viene desde lo profundo de su interior. Traducción Alterna: "Mi ser interior...mi corazón" o "Yo ... Yo"

se regocija en

"se ha sentido muy alegre sobre" o "estaba muy feliz sobre"

Dios mi salvador

"Dios, el Único que me salva" o "Dios quien me salva"

Luke 1:48

Porque Él

"Porque Él"

ha mirado

"Miró con preocupación" o "se preocupó sobre"

baja condición

"pobreza". La familia de María no era rica.

Pues mira

Esta frase llama la atención a la declaración que sigue.

Desde ahora en adelante

"ahora y en el futuro"

todas las generaciones

"las personas en todas las generaciones"

Él quien es Poderoso

"Dios, el Todopoderoso" (UDB)

Su nombre

Aquí "nombre se refiere a la completa persona de Dios. Traducción Alterna: "Él"

Luke 1:50

Su misericordia

"la misericordia de Dios"

de generación en generación

"de una generación a la próxima generación" o "por cada generación" o "a todas las personas en todo período de tiempo"

Él desplegó con su brazo fuerte

Aquí "su brazo" es una figura literaria

esparcido

"perseguido en diferentes direcciones"

pensamientos de sus corazones

Esto es una expresión idiomática que se refiere a los mas profundos pensamientos, o mas íntimos pensamientos de una persona. Traducción Alterna: "pensamientos en su ser interno".

Luke 1:52

Él ha derribado príncipes de sus tronos

Un trono es una silla donde el gobernante se sienta, y es un símbolo de su autoridad. Si un príncipe es derribado de su trono, significa que él ya no tiene autoridad para reinar. Traducción Alterna: "Él ha tomado la autoridad de los príncipes" o "Él ha hecho que los gobernantes paren de gobernar".

derribado príncipes ... ha levantado aquellos de su baja condición.

El contraste entre estas dos acciones contrarias deben hacerse claras en la traducción si es posible.

baja condición

"pobreza" La familia de María no era rica. ver como se tradujo esto en 1:48.

ha levantado aquellos de su baja condición.

En esta imagen de palabras, personas que son importantes son más altos que las personas que son menos importantes. Traducción Alterna: " ha hecho personas humildes importantes" o "le ha dado honor a personas que otros no han honrado".

Él ha saciado el hambre ... al rico lo ha dejado vacío

El contraste entre estos dos acciones opuestas debe de estar lo mas claro posible en la traducción.

ha saciado el hambre con cosas buenas

Posible significados son : 1) " le ha dado al hambriento buena comida que comer" o 2) " le ha dado al que necesita cosas buenas."

Luke 1:54

Infomación general:

La UDB reorganiza estos versos en versos puente para mantener información sobre Israel unida.

Él ha dado ayuda a

"El Señor ha ayudado"

su siervo Israel

Si los lectores confunden esto con el hombre llamado Israel, puede ser traducido como: "su siervo, la nación de Israel" o " Israel, sus siervos".

para asi

"a fin de"

para recordar

Dios no puede olvidar. Cuando Dios "recuerda", es una expresión idiomática que significa los hechos de Dios sobre sus promesas anteriores. Ver:

como Él le dijo a nuestros padres

"justamente como Él prometió a nuestros ancestros que haría." Ésta frase provee información de fondo sobre la promesa de Dios a Abraham. Traducción Alterna: "porque el prometió a nuestros ancestros que él sería misericordioso".(Ver:

Sus descendientes

"Los descendientes de Abraham"

Luke 1:56

Oración de Enlace

Elisabet dió a luz (parió) su bebé y Zacarías pone nombre a su hijo.

regresó a su casa

"María volvió a su casa (la casa de María) o "María volvió a su propia casa".

ahora

Esta palabra marca el principio del próximo evento en la historia.

sus vecinos y parientes

"los vecinos y parientes de Elisabet"

mostró su gran misericordia para ella

"ha sido muy amable con ella" (UDB)

Luke 1:59

Ahora, ocurrió que en el octavo día que

"Ahora cuando el bebé tenía 8 días de nacido" o "Cuando, en el octavo día después que el bebé nació"

ellos

Esto probablemente se refiere a los amigos y parientes de Zacarías y Elisabet.

para circuncidar al niño

Esto era a menudo una ceremonia donde una persona circuncidaba al bebé y los amigos estaban ahí para celebrar con la familia. Traducción Alterna: "la ceremonia de la circuncisión del bebé".

ellos lo hubiesen llamado

"Ellos iban a nombrarlo" o "ellos querían darle el nombre". Esto era la costumbre normal.

como el nombre de su padre

"el nombre de su padre"

por su nombre

"por ese nombre" o "por el mismo nombre"

Luke 1:62

Ellos

Esto se refiere a las personas que estuvieron allí para la ceremonia de circuncisión.

hicieron gestos

"movido". O Zacarías estaba sin poder escuchar, al igual sin poder hablar, o las personas asumieron que él no podía escuchar.

a su padre

"al papá del bebé"

Cómo el quería que se llamara

"que nombre Zacarías quería darle al bebé"

Su padre pidió una tabla de escribir

Puede ser de ayuda para declarar como Zacarías "pidió", desde que él no pudo hablar. Traducción Alterna: "Su padre usó sus manos para mostrar a las personas que él quería que ellos le dieran una tabla de escribir.

tabla de escribir

"algo en el cual se usa para escribir"

sorprendidos

"muy sorprendido" o "maravillado"

Luke 1:64

su boca fue abierta ... su lengua fue liberada

Estas dos frases son palabras de imágenes que juntas enfatizan que Zacarías de repente pudo hablar.

su boca fue abierta y su lengua fue liberada

Estas frases también pueden ser expresadas en una forma activa. Traducción alterna: "Dios abrió su boca y liberó su lengua".

temor sobrevino a todos quienes vivían alrededor de ellos

"Todos los que vivían cerca de Zacarías y Elisabet tenían miedo". "Sería de ayuda el establecer claramente que ellos estaban atónitos. Traducción Alterna: "Todos los que vivían alrededor de ellos estaban asombrados de que Dios le había hecho esto a Zacarías".

todos quienes vivían

Esto no se refiere solo a sus vecinos inmediatos pero a todos que vivieron en esa área.

Todos los que les escucharon a ellos

La palabra "ellos" aquí se refiere a las cosas que habían pasado.

Todo el que escuchó

Esto se refiere a un gran grupo de personas que vivieron por Judea.

diciendo
"pidiendo"

En qué entonces se convertirá este niño?
"¿Qué tipo de gran persona será este bebé cuando crezca?" También es posible que esta pregunta estaba destinada a ser una declaración de su sorpresa sobre lo que ellos habían escuchado sobre el bebé. Traducción Alterna: "¡Que gran hombre será este niño!"

la mano del Señor estaba con él
La frase "la mano del Señor" se refiere al poder del Señor. "El poder del Señor estaba con él" o "El Señor estaba trabajando en él poderosamente".

Luke 1:67

Oración de Enlace:
Zacarías dice lo que pasará a su hijo Juan.

Su padre Zacarías fue lleno con el Espíritu Santo
esto puede expresarse en un forma activa.
Traducción Alterna: "El Espíritu Santo llenó a su padre Zacarías."

Su padre
El padre de Juan.

profetizó, diciendo:
Considera las maneras naturales de introducir citas directas en tu lenguaje. Traducción Alterna: "profetizó y dijo" o "profetizó, y esto es lo que él dijo"

el Dios de Israel
"Israel" aquí se refiere a la nación de Israel. La relación entre Dios e Israel puede establecerse más directa. Traducción Alterna: "el Dios que reina sobre Israel" o "el Dios al que Israel adora".

su pueblo
"el pueblo de Dios"

Luke 1:69

un cuerno de salvación para nosotros
El cuerno de un animal es un símbolo de su poder para defenderse por sí mismo. El Mesías es expresado como si fuera el cuerno con el poder de salvar a Israel. Traducción Alterna: "alguien con el poder de salvarnos".

en la casa de su siervo David
La "casa" de David aquí representa su familia, específicamente sus descendientes. Traducción Alterna: "en la familia de su siervo David" o "quien es un descendiente de su siervo David"

mientras el habla
"como Dios dijo"

habló por la boca de sus santos profetas
Dios permitió a los profetas hablar las palabras que él quiso que hablasen. El control de Dios puede ser declarado. Traducción alterna: "causó a sus santos profetas decir."

a través de la boca de
Esto habla de los profetas' mensajes como si ellos solo las bocas diciendo palabras. Traducción Alterna: en las palabras de"

fue en tiempos antiguos
"vivieron hace mucho tiempo"

traerá salvación
Esto se refiere al rescate físico, más que a una salvación espiritual.

nuestros enemigos ... todos los que nos odian
Estas dos frases significan básicamente la misma cosa y son repetidas para enfatizar cuan fuertemente sus enemigos estaban en contra de ellos.

de la mano de
puede resultar de ayuda reafirmar "salvación" aquí. Traducción Alterna: "Salvación de la mano de."

mano
"poder" o "control." La palabra "mano" es asociada con el poder o control que las personas malas usaban contra el pueblo de Dios.

Luke 1:72

para mostrar misericordia a
"ser misericordiosos" o "actuar de acuerdo a la misericordia"

Recordar
aquí la palabra "recordar" significa para mantener un compromiso o completar algo.

su santo pacto ... el juramento que Él habló
Estas dos frases se refieren a la misma cosa. Ellas son repetidas para mostrar la seriedad de las promesas de Dios y Abraham.

para concedernos a nosotros
"para hacerlo posible para nosotros"

Que nosotros, habiendo sido entregados ... le serviríamos sin temor
Puede ser de ayuda para cambiar el orden de estas frases. Traducción Alterna: "que le serviremos sin miedo después que somos rescatados del poder de nuestros enemigos."

fuera de la mano de nuestros enemigos
"mano" se refiere a el control o poder de una persona. Esto puede expresarse claramente. Traducción Alterna: "del control de nuestros enemigos." (Ver:

sin miedo

Esto se refiere al temor de sus enemigos.

Traducción alterna: "sin tener miedo de nuestros enemigos".

en santidad y justicia

Esto puede ser expresado como acciones.

Traducción Alterna: "para vivir en una manera pura y hacer lo que es correcto"

ante él

Esto es una expresión idiomática "en su presencia" (Ver:

Luke 1:76

Si, y tu

Zacarías usa esta frase para comenzar su mensaje directo a su hijo. Tu quizás tengas una manera similar de hablar directamente en tu lenguaje.

tu, niño, seras llamado un profeta

Las personas van a darse cuenta que él es un profeta. Esto puede ser expresado en una forma activa. Traducción Alterna: "las personas conocerán que tú eres un profeta."

del más alto

"quien sirve al Más Alto". Esto se refiere a Dios. Traducción Alterna: "quien habla por el Dios Más Alto".

irás delante del rostro del Señor

Esta expresión idiomática significa "ve delante del Señor" o "ven delante del Señor".

dar conocimiento de salvación a su pueblo

"para explicar salvación a su pueblo" o "así su pueblo podrá entender la salvación".

por el perdón de sus pecados

"a través del perdón de sus pecados". Esto puede expresarse en una forma activa. Traducción Alterna: "porque Dios los ha perdonado".

Luke 1:78

Información General:

A través de estos versos "nosotros" incluye a todas las personas.

por la tierna misericordia de Dios

Puede que sea de ayuda expresar que la misericordia de Dios nos ayudó. Traducción Alterna: "porque Dios es compasivo y misericordioso con nosotros."

La aurora de lo alto ... para brillar

La luz suele ser una metáfora de la verdad. Aquí, la verdad espiritual el Salvador proveerá es expresada como si fuera la aurora lo que ilumina la tierra

brillar en

"dar conocimiento" o "dar luz espiritual a"

aquéllos que se sientan en la oscuridad

Oscuridad es aquí una 'figura literaria (metáfora) para la ausencia de verdad espiritual. Aquí, personas sin verdad espiritual son expresadas como si ellos estuvieran sentados en la oscuridad. Traducción Alterna: "personas que no conocen la verdad" (Ver:

oscuridad ... sombra de muerte

Estas dos frases trabajan juntas para enfatizar la profunda oscuridad espiritual de las personas antes que Dios muestre misericordia.

en la sombra de la muerte

La sombra frecuentemente representa algo que puede suceder. Aquí, se refiere a al acercamiento de la muerte. Traducción Alterna: "quienes estan por morir."

guía nuestros pies

Guiar los pies de una persona es lo mismo que guiar a la persona. Traducción Alterna: "guíanos" o "enseñanos."

nuestros pies

"pies" es usado para representar la persona completa." Traducción alterna: "nosotros"

en los caminos de paz

"el camino de paz" es una figura literaria (metáfora) para el camino de vida que causa que una persona a tenga paz con Dios. Traducción Alterna: "para vivir un vida pacífica" o "para caminar por el camino que guía a la paz". :

Luke 1:80

información general:

esto habla brevemente sobre los años de crecimiento de Juan.

ahora

Esta palabra es usada aquí para marcar una ruptura en el argumento aprincipal. Lucas se mueve rápidamente del nacimiento de Juan al principio de su ministerio como adulto.

se volvió fuerte en espíritu

"se volvió maduro espiritualmente" o "fortaleció su relación con Dios"

estaba en el desierto

"vivió en el desierto". Lucas no dice a cual edad Juan comenzó a vivir en el desierto.

hasta

Esto no necesariamente marca un punto de pare. Juan continuó viviendo afuera en el desierto aún después de haber comenzado a predicar públicamente.

el día de su aparición pública

"cuando el comenzó a predicar en público "

el día

Esto aquí es usado en el sentido general de "el tiempo" o "la ocasión".

Capítulo 2

¹ En aquellos días, sucedió que César Augusto envió un decreto ordenando un censo de todas las personas viviendo en el mundo. ² Este fue el primer censo hecho mientras Cirino era gobernador de Siria. ³ Así que todos se fueron a su propio pueblo para ser registrados para el censo. ⁴ José también partió de Galilea, desde la ciudad de Nazaret, a Judea, a la ciudad de David la cual es llamada Belén, porque él era un descendiente de la familia de David. ⁵ Él fue para registrarse juntamente con María, quien estaba comprometida con él y estaba encinta. ⁶ Aconteció que mientras estaban allí, vino el tiempo para que ella pariera su bebé. ⁷ Ella dio a luz un hijo, su hijo primogénito y lo envolvió en paños largos de tela y lo acostó en un pesebre, porque allí no había lugar para ellos en el mesón. ⁸ Allí había pastores de esa región que estaban quedándose en los campos, vigilando sus rebaños en la noche. ⁹ Un ángel del Señor se les apareció y la gloria del Señor brilló alrededor de ellos por lo que estaban terriblemente asustados. ¹⁰ Entonces el ángel les dijo a ellos: "No tengan miedo porque yo les traigo buenas noticias que les traerán gran gozo para todos. ¹¹ ¡Hoy, un Salvador ha nacido para ustedes en la ciudad de David! ¡Él es Cristo el Señor! ¹² Esta es la señal que le será dada, a ustedes, encontrarán al bebé envuelto en tiras de tela y acostado en un pesebre." ¹³ De repente, con el ángel, hubo un gran número del ejército celestial alabando a Dios y diciendo: ¹⁴ "Gloria a Dios en las alturas y paz en la tierra entre los hombres con quienes Él esté complacido." ¹⁵ Y sucedió que cuando los ángeles se habían ido al cielo, los pastores se dijeron unos a otros: "Vayamos ahora a Belén y veamos esto que ha sucedido, lo cual el Señor nos ha revelado". ¹⁶ Ellos se apresuraron allí y encontraron a María y a José y vieron al bebé acostado en el pesebre. ¹⁷ Después de haberlo visto, ellos le hicieron conocer lo que se había dicho sobre este niño. ¹⁸ Todos los que escucharon esto estaban asombrados de lo que le habían hablado los pastores. ¹⁹ Pero María seguía pensando sobre todas las cosas que ella había escuchado, atesorándolas en su corazón. ²⁰ Los pastores regresaron, glorificando y alabando a Dios por todo lo que ellos habían escuchado y visto, tal y como se les había hablado a ellos. ²¹ Al octavo día, Él fue circuncidado, fue nombrado Jesús, el nombre que le había sido dado por el ángel antes de que Él fuese concebido en el vientre. ²² Cuando el número de días requeridos para la purificación de ellos había pasado, de acuerdo con la Ley de Moisés, José y María lo trajeron al templo en Jerusalén para presentarlo al Señor. ²³ Como está escrito en la ley del Señor: "Cada varón que abra el vientre será separado para el Señor." ²⁴ Así que ellos ofrecieron sacrificio de acuerdo con lo que decía la ley del Señor: "un par de tórtolas o dos pichonas". ²⁵ He aquí, había un hombre en Jerusalén cuyo nombre era Simeón y este hombre era justo y devoto. Él estaba esperando la consolación de Israel y el Espíritu Santo estaba sobre él. ²⁶ Había sido revelado, a él, por el Espíritu Santo, que él no vería muerte antes de ver al Cristo del Señor. ²⁷ Dirigido por el Espíritu, Simeón entró al templo. Cuando los padres trajeron al infante Jesús, para hacer con Él de acuerdo a la costumbre de la ley, ²⁸ él tomó al niño en sus brazos y alabó a Dios y dijo: ²⁹ "Ahora deja que tu siervo parta en paz, Señor, de acuerdo con tu palabra. ³⁰ Pues mis ojos han visto tu salvación, ³¹ la cual Tú has preparado en presencia de todos los pueblos. ³² Una luz para revelación a los gentiles, y gloria a tu pueblo Israel. ³³ El padre y la madre del niño estaban asombrados por las cosas que fueron dichas concernientes a Él. ³⁴ Simeón los bendijo y dijo a María su madre: "He aquí, este niño está escogido para la caída y levantamiento de muchos en Israel y una señal que es rechazada- ³⁵ y una espada traspasará tu propia alma para que los pensamientos de muchos corazones puedan ser revelados." ³⁶ Una profetisa llamada Ana estaba allí. Ella era la hija de Fanuel de la tribu de Aser. Ella era muy anciana. Había vivido con su esposo por siete años después de su virginidad ³⁷ y fue una viuda por ochenta y cuatro años. Ella nunca dejó el templo, sino que servía con ayunos y oraciones, noche y día. ³⁸ En esa misma hora, ella vino hacia ellos y comenzó a darle gracias a Dios y ella habló acerca del niño a todos los que habían estado esperando por la redención de Jerusalén. ³⁹ Cuando terminaron todo lo que se les requería hacer de acuerdo a la ley del Señor, ellos regresaron a Galilea, a su propio pueblo de Nazaret. ⁴⁰ El niño creció y se fortaleció, incrementando en sabiduría y la gracia de Dios estaba sobre Él. ⁴¹ Sus padres fueron cada año a Jerusalén para las fiestas de la Pascua. ⁴² Cuando Él tenía doce años, ellos otra vez subieron para el tiempo acostumbrado para la fiesta. ⁴³ Después que ellos se habían quedado el número de días completo para la fiesta, comenzaron a regresar a su hogar. Pero el niño Jesús se quedó atrás en Jerusalén y sus padres no lo sabían. ⁴⁴ Ellos se imaginaron que Él estaba con el grupo que estaba viajando con ellos, así que viajaron un día de jornada. Entonces comenzaron a buscarlo entre sus familiares y amigos. ⁴⁵ Cuando no lo encontraron, regresaron a Jerusalén y comenzaron a buscarlo allí. ⁴⁶ Sucedió que después de tres días, ellos lo encontraron en el templo, sentado en el medio de los maestros, escuchándolos y haciéndoles

preguntas. ⁴⁷ Todos los que le escucharon estaban maravillados de su entendimiento y sus respuestas. ⁴⁸ Cuando ellos lo vieron, estaban asombrados. Su madre le dijo: "Hijo, ¿por qué nos has tratado de esta manera? Escucha, tu padre y yo hemos estado buscándote ansiosamente". ⁴⁹ Él les dijo: "¿Por qué me están buscando? ¿Acaso no saben que Yo debo estar en la casa de mi Padre?" ⁵⁰ Pero ellos no entendieron lo que Él quiso decir con esas palabras. ⁵¹ Entonces Él regresó a su casa con ellos a Nazaret y fue obediente a ellos. Su madre atesoró todas estas cosas en su corazón. ⁵² Pero Jesús continuó creciendo en sabiduría y estatura e incrementando en favor para con Dios y los hombres.

Luke 2:1

Información general

Esto le da un transfondo para mostrar porque Maria y José se mudaron para el nacimiento de Jesús.

Ahora

Esta palabra marca el comienzo de una nueva parte de la historia.

en aquellos días

Esta frase es usada para mostrar que esto es el comienzo de una nueva cuenta. Si tu lenguaje tiene una manera de mostrar que esto es el comienzo de una cuenta y puedes usar eso. Algunas versiones no incluyen esta frase.

César Augusto

"Rey Augusto" o "Emperador Augusto." Augusto fue el primer emperador del imperio Romano.

envió un decreto ordenando

Este mandato fue probablemente llevado a cabo por mensajeros a través del imperio. Traducción Alterna: "envió mensajeros con una orden de decreto. Ver:

que el censo sea tomado por todas las personas viviendo en el mundo

Esto puede ser expresado de forma activa. Traducción Alterna: "que ellos pueden registrar todas las personas viviendo en el mundo" o "que ellos pueden contar todas las personas en el mundo y escribir sus nombres" Ver:

el mundo

"la parte del mundo controlada por el gobierno Romano" o "los países que estaban gobernados por el emperador Romano."

Quirinio

Quirinio fue nombrado para ser gobernador de Siria. Ver:

todos fueron

"todos comenzaron" o "todos fueron"

su propia ciudad

Esto se refiere a las ciudades donde los ancestros vivieron. La gente tal vez vivieron en diferentes

ciudades. Traducción Alterna: "La ciudad donde sus ancestros vivieron"

ser registrado para el censo

"tener sus nombres escritos en el registro" o "ser incluido en la cuenta oficial"

Luke 2:4

Información general:

El UDB arregla de nuevo estos dos versículos en un versículo puente para hacer mas fácil y acortar las oraciones. Ver:

José también

Esto introduce a José como un nuevo participante en la historia.

a la ciudad de David

Esto es un transfondo de la informacion sobre la importancia de Belén. A pesar de ser un pueblo pequeño, el Rey David nació allí y había una profecía de que el Mesías nacería allí. Traducción Alterna: "la cual era llamada la ciudad de David"

porque el era un descendiente de la casa de David y de la familia de David

"porque José era descendiente de David"

para registrar

Esto significa reportar a los oficiales asi que ellos puedan incluirlo en el conteo. Usar un término para un gobierno oficial un conteo si es posible.

juntamente con Maria

María viajó con José desde Nazaret. Era probable que una mujer tambien fuera registrada, asi que María necesitaba viajar y ser registrada.

quien estaba comprometida con el

"su prometida" o "quien estaba comprometida a él." Una pareja comprometida era considerado legalmente casados, pero ellos no tendrían intimidad física entre ellos.

Luke 2:6

Oración de Enlace

Esto dice del nacimiento de Jesús y el anuncio por los angeles a los pastores.

Información general

El UDB arregla estos versículos en un puente versículo en orden, para mantener juntos los detalles sobre el lugar donde ellos se quedaron. Ver:

Ahora aconteció que

Esta frase marca el principio del próximo evento en la historia.

mientras estuvieron allí

"mientras María y José estuvieron en Belén"

vino el tiempo para ella pariera su bebé

"llegó el momento del nacimiento de su bebé"

lo envolvió en paños largos de tela

Esto era la manera normal en que las madres protegían y cuidaban a sus bebés en esa cultura. Traducción Alternativa: "envolvían una manta tibia firmemente alrededor de él" o "lo envolvió cómodamente en una manta"

lo acostó en un pesebre

Esto es un tipo de caja o marco que la gente usaba para poner heno u otra comida para animales para comer. Era muy probable limpio y tal vez tenga algo suave y seco como heno que fuera cómodo para el bebé. Los animales regularmente se mantenían cerca de la casa para mantenerlos seguros y alimentarlos fácilmente. María y José se quedaron en un cuarto que era usado para animales.

no había lugar para ellos en el hospedaje

"no había espacio para ellos quedarse en una habitación." Esto es probable porque muchas personas estaban en Belén para registrarse. Lucas añade esto al transcurso de la información.

Luke 2:8

Un ángel del Señor

"un ángel del Señor" o "un ángel que servía al Señor"

les apareció

"vino a los pastores"

la gloria del Señor

La fuente de la luz brillante era la gloria del Señor, la cual apareció al mismo tiempo como el ángel.

Luke 2:10

No tengan miedo

"Parar de tener miedo"

que les traerán gran gozo a todas las personas

"esto hará a todas las personas muy felices"

todas las personas

Algunos entienden que esto se refiere al pueblo judío. Otros entienden que se refiere a todas las personas.

la ciudad de David

Esto se refiere a Belén

Esto es una señal que se les dará

Esto puede ser expresado de forma activa.

Traducción Alternativa: "Dios te dará una señal" o "Verás esta señal de Dios"

la señal

"la prueba." Esto puede ser una señal para probar que el ángel estaba diciendo la verdad, o que podía ser una señal que ayudó a los pastores a que reconocieran al bebé.

envuelto en tiras de tela

Esto era una manera normal que las madres protegían y cuidaban a sus bebés en esta cultura. Traducción Alternativa: "Envuelto firmemente en una manta tibia" o "envuelto cómodamente en una manta." Ver como se tradujo esto en 2:6.

acostado en un pesebre

Esto era un tipo de caja o marco que las personas usaban para poner comida para que los animales puedan comer. Ver como tradujeron esto en 2:6.

Luke 2:13

un gran, ejército celestial

La palabra "ejército celestial" aquí se puede referir literal a un ejército de ángeles, o también puede ser una figura literaria

alabando a Dios

"dar alabanza a Dios"

Gloria a Dios en las alturas

Posiblemente los significados son 1) "Dar honor a Dios en los lugares altos" o 2) "Dar el mas alto honor a Dios.

que haya paz en la tierra entre las personas en las que Él esta complacido

"que todas esas personas en quienes Dios tiene complacencia tengan paz"

Luke 2:15

sucedió que,

Esta frase es usada para marcar el cambio que ocurrió en la historia que dice de lo que hicieron los pastores después que los ángeles se fueron.

de ellos

"de los pastores"

unos a los otros

"a otro"

dejamos ... a nosotros

Desde que los pastores estaban hablando unos a otros, lenguajes que tienen formas inclusivas para "vayamos" y "nos"

Vayamos

"Debemos" (UDB)

esta cosa que ha sucedido

Esto se refiere al nacimiento del bebé, y no a la apariencia de los ángeles.

acostado en el pesebre

Esto es un tipo de caja o marco que las personas usan para el heno o para otra comida para que los animales puedan comer. Ver como tradujeron esto en 2.6.

Luke 2:17

que les había hablado a ellos

Esto puede ser expresado de forma activa.
Traducción Alterna: "lo que los ángeles le dijeron a los pastores"

este niño

"el bebé"

lo que les habían hablado los pastores

Esto puede ser expresado en forma activa.
Traducción Alterna: "que los pastores les dijeron"

atesorándolo en sus corazones

Un tesoro es algo que es muy valioso o precioso. María consideraba las cosas que se le había dicho sobre su hijo muy preciosas. Traducción Alterna: "cuidadosamente recordándolas" o "alegremente recordándolas"

regresado

"de vuelta a los campos de ovejas"

glorificando y alabando a Dios

Esto es bien similar a enfatizar cuan entusiasmado estaban por lo que Dios había hecho. Traducción Alterna: "hablando sobre alabar la grandeza de Dios" Ver:

Luke 2:21

Información general:

Las leyes que Dios le dió a los judíos creyentes les dice como circuncidar a un niño y que sacrificio los padres tenían que ofrecer.

cuando fue el final del octavo día

Esta frase muestra el tiempo pasado antes de este evento.

el fin del día octavo día

"era el día octavo de su nacimiento" o "el tenía ocho días de nacido"

fue nombrado

José y María le pusieron su nombre.

el nombre que le había dado por el ángel

Esto puede ser expresado de forma activa.
Traducción Alterna: "el nombre por el cual el ángel lo había llamado"

Luke 2:22

cuando el número de días requerido...había pasado

Esto muestra el tiempo pasado antes de este nuevo evento.

el número requerido de días

Esto puede ser expresado de forma activa.
Traducción Alterna: "el número de días que Dios requería."

para su purificación

"para ellos estar ceremonialmente limpios." Tu también puedes expresar la función de Dios

para presentarlo al Señor

"traerlo al Señor" o "traerlo a la presencia del Señor." Esto era una ceremonia de reconocimiento del Señor a reclamar el primogenito de los niños que eran varones.

como esta escrito

Esto puede ser expresado en forma activa.
Traducción Alterna: "Como Moisés escribió" o "Ellos hicieron esto porque Moisés escribió" Ver:

cada varón que abre la matriz

"abrir la matriz" es una expresión idiomática que se refiere al primer bebé que sale de la matriz. Esto se refiere a ambos tanto a animales como a personas.
Traducción Alterna: "Cada primogenio que es varón" o "Cada hijo primogenito"

como esta escrito en la ley del Señor

"que es lo que la ley del Señor también dice" Esto es un diferente lugar en la ley. También se refiere a todos los hombres, sean primogenitos o no.

Luke 2:25

Oración de Enlace:

Cuando María y José estaban en el templo, ellos conocieron dos personas: Simeón, que alababa a Dios y les da la profecía sobre el niño y la profetiza Ana.

Mira

La palabra "Mira" nos alerta de una nueva persona en la historia. Nuestro lenguaje tiene una manera de hacer esto.

era justo y devoto

Estos términos abstractos pueden ser expresados como acciones. Traducción Alterna: "hacer lo que le agrada a Dios y obedecer las leyes de Dios."

consolación de Israel

Esto señala las muchas maneras en que Israel tendrá consolación cuando venga el Mesías. Traducción Alterna: "el que puede consolar a Israel."

el Espíritu Santo estaba sobre el

"el Espíritu Santo estaba sobre el" Dios estaba con él de manera especial y le dio sabiduría y dirección a su vida.

había sido revelado a él por el Espíritu Santo

Esto puede ser expresado en forma activa. Traducción Alterna: "El Espíritu Santo le mostró" o "El Espíritu Santo le dijo"

el no veía la muerte antes de ver a Cristo el Señor

"el vería Mesías del Señor antes de morir"

Luke 2:27

entró

En algunos lenguajes tal vez diga "fue"

dirigido por el Espíritu

Esto puede ser expresado de forma activa. Traducción Alterna: "Como el Espíritu Santo lo dirigió"

en el templo

"en el patio del templo" Solo los sacerdotes podían entrar al edificio del templo.

los padres

"los padres de Jesús"

la costumbre de la ley

"La costumbre de la ley de Dios"

ahora deja que tu sirvo parta en paz

"Yo soy tu sirviente, dejame partir en paz." Simeón se refería a sí mismo.

partir

Esta es una figura literaria

de acuerdo a la palabra

"como has dicho" o "porque tu dijiste que yo haría"

Luke 2:30

mis ojos han visto

Esta expresión significa, "Yo personalmente he visto" o "Yo, mismo, he visto"

tu salvación

Esta expresión se refiere a la persona a quien le trae salvación - el infante Jesús - a quien Simeón estaba agarrando. Traducción Alterna: "el salvador a quien tu enviaste" o "el que envió a salvar."

la cual tu

Dependiendo en como tu traduces la frase anterior, esto tal vez necesite ser cambiado a "quien tu."

ha preparado

"ha planificado" o "causado que pasé"

una luz

Esta expresión literaria

para revelación

Será necesario establecer lo que será revelado. "que revela la verdad de Dios"

gloria a tu pueblo Israel

"el será la razón por la que la gloria vendrá al pueblo de Israel"

Luke 2:33

las cosas que fueron dichas concernientes a Él

Esto puede ser expresado en forma activa. Traducción Alterna: "las cosas que Simeón dijo sobre él" Ver:

dijo a María su madre

"dijo a la madre del niño, María." Asegúrate que no suene como que María es la madre de Simeón.

Mira

Simeón usó esta expresión para decirle a María que lo que estaba por decirle era extremadamente importante para ella.

este niño es nombrado para la caída y el levantamiento de muchas personas en Israel.

Las palabras "caída" y "levantamiento" expresa alejarse de Dios y acercarse a Dios. Traducción Alterna: "este niño causará a muchas personas en Israel alejarse de Dios o acercarse mas a Dios."

la señal que es rechazada

"por el mensaje de Dios que muchas personas resistirían"

una espada traspasará tu propia alma

Esta figura literaria

los pensamientos de muchos corazones puedan ser revelados

"corazones" se refiere a las personas. Traducción Alterna: "los pensamientos de muchas personas serán revelados" Ver:

Luke 2:36

una profetiza llamada Ana estaba allí

Esto introduce a un nuevo participante a la historia.

Fanuel

"Fanuel" es el nombre de un hombre. Ver:

siete años
"7 años"

despues de su virginidad
"despues que se casó con el"

una viuda por ochenta y cuatro años
cuatro años - Posibles significados son: 1) ella ha sido viuda por 84 años o 2) ella es una viuda y ahora tiene 84 años.

ella nunca dejó el templo
Esto probablemente es una exageración significa que ella pasó tanto tiempo en el templo que parecía que nunca lo dejó. Traducción Alterna: "estaba siempre en el templo" o "estaba a menudo en el templo"

con ayuno y oración
"por abstenerse de comida en muchas ocasiones y ofrecer muchas oraciones.

vino hacia ellos
"se acercó a ellos" o "fue donde María y José"

la redención de Jerusalén
Aquí la palabra "redención" es usada para referirse a la persona quien lo hará. Traducción Alterna: "el que redimirá a Jerusalén" o "la persona que traerá la bendición de Dios y el favor de vuelta a Jerusalén.

Luke 2:39

Oración de Enlace:
María, José y Jesús se fueron del pueblo de Belén y regresaron a la ciudad de Nazaret para su niñez.

se les requería hacer de acuerdo a la ley del Señor
Esto puede ser expresado de forma activa. Traducción Alterna: "que la ley del Señor le requería que ellos hicieran"

su propio pueblo de Nazaret
Esta frase significa que ellos vivían en Nazaret. Asegúrese que no suene que ellos eran dueños de la ciudad.

incrementando en sabiduría
"volviéndose mas sabio" o "aprendiendo lo que es sabio"

la gracia de Dios estaba sobre el
"Dios lo bendijo" o "Dios estaba con el de una manera especial"

Luke 2:41

Oración de Enlace:
Cuando Jesús tenía 12 años, él va a Jerusalén con su familia. Mientras estuvo allí, él preguntó y contestó preguntas de los maestros del templo.

Sus padres fueron ... Festival de la Pascua
Este es el transfondo de la información.

Sus padres
"los padres de Jesús"

ellos otra vez subieron
Jerusalén era el lugar más alto de Israel, así que era normal de los israelitas decir que subirían a Jerusalén.

el tiempo acostumbrado
"a la hora normal" o "como hacían cada año"

despues que se quedarón el número de días completo para la fiesta
"cuando el tiempo completo de la celebración terminó" o "después de celebrar el banquete por el número de días requerido.

la fiesta
Esta era otra manera de llamar el Festival de la Pascua, desde que involucraba comer una comida ceremonial.

ellos se imaginaron
"ellos pensaron"

ellos viajaron un día de jornada
"ellos viajaron un día" o "ellos fueron tan lejos como las personas caminan en un día"

Luke 2:45

sucedió que
Esta frase se usa para marcar un evento importante en la historia. Si tu lenguaje tiene una manera de hacer esto, deberías considerar usarlo aquí.

en el templo
Esto se refiere al patio alrededor del templo. Solo los sacerdotes eran permitidos en el templo. Traducción Alterna: "en el patio del templo" o "en el templo"

en el medio de
Esto no significa exactamente en el centro. Sino que significa "entre" o "junto con" o "rodeado de"

los maestros
"los maestros religiosos" o "los que enseñaban a las personas sobre Dios"

Todos los que lo escucharon estaban maravillados
Ellos no podían entender como un niño de doce años sin ninguna educación religiosa podía contestar tan bien.

de su entendimiento
"cuanto el entendía" o "que el entendía mucho sobre Dios"

sus respuestas

"en cuán bien él les contestaba" o "que él contestaba sus preguntas tan bien"

Luke 2:48

cuando ellos lo vieron

"cuando Maria y José encontraron a Jesús"

¿porque tu nos has tratado de esta manera?

Esto es una forma indirecta de reprender porque él no habia vuelto con ellos en su regreso a la casa.

Traducción Alterna: "¡tu no debiste hacer esto!"

escucha

Esta palabra es comunmente usada para expresar el comienzo de algo nuevo o un evento importante. También puede ser usado para mostrar dónde la acción comienza. Si tu lenguaje tiene una frase que se use de esta manera, considera si seria natural usarla aquí.

¿porque ustedes me están buscando?

Jesús usa dos preguntas para levemente reprender a sus padres, y comenzar a decirles que él tiene un propósito de Su Padre celestial que ellos no entienden. Traducción Alterna: "Tu no necesitas estar preocupado por mi"

¿Ustedes no saben ... casa?

Jesús usa esta segunda pregunta para tratar de decirles a sus padres que ellos debieron saber del propósito en el cual su Padre celestial lo envió.

Traducción Alterna: "tu debiste saber ... casa"

mi Padre

A la edad de 12, Jesús, el Hijo de Dios, entendió que Dios era su padre real

en la casa de mi Padre

Posiblemente los significados son: 1)"en la casa de mi Padre" o 2) "sobre el negocio de mi Padre." En ambos casos, cuando Jesús dice "Mi Padre". Él se estaba refiriendo a Dios Si quiso decir "casa" entonces Él se referia al templo. Si quiso decir "negocio" el se refería al trabajo que Dios le había otorgado hacer. Pero como el próximo versículo dice que los padres no entendían lo que Él les decía, seria mejor que el no explicara mas.

Luke 2:51

el regreso a casa con ellos

"Jesús volvió a casa con Maria y José"

fue obediente a ellos

"los obedecía" o "era siempre obediente a ellos"

atesoró todas estas cosas en su corazón

Estas cosas que Maria escuchó fueron expresadas como si fueran tesoros que ella cuidadosamente guardó y valoró. Traducción Alterna:

"cuidadosamente recordó todos estas cosas"

en su corazón

Esta expresión se refiere sus mas profundos, más personales pensamientos.

creciendo en sabiduría y en estatura

"se volvió sabio y fuerte." Esto se refería al crecimiento mental y físico.

incrementando en favor con Dios y las personas

Esto se refiere al crecimiento espiritual y social.

Esto puede expresarse por separado. Traducción

Alterna: "Dios lo bendijo mas y mas y a las personas le gustaba el mas y mas.

Capítulo 3

¹ En el año quince del reinado de Tiberio César- mientras Poncio Pilato era gobernador de Judea, Herodes era tetrarca de Galilea, su hermano Felipe era tetrarca de la región de Iturea y Traconítide, y Lisania era tetrarca de Abilene, ² durante el sumo sacerdocio de Anás y Caifás- la palabra de Dios vino a Juan hijo de Zacarías, en el desierto. ³ Él fue a toda la región alrededor del Jordán, predicando un bautismo de arrepentimiento para el perdón de pecados. ⁴ Como está escrito en el libro del profeta Isaías: "UNA VOZ DE UNO LLAMANDO EN EL DESIERTO: 'TENGAN LISTO EL CAMINO DEL SEÑOR, HAGAN SUS CAMINOS DERECHOS. ⁵ TODO VALLE SERA RELLENADO Y TODA MONTAÑA Y COLINA SERA REBAJADO Y LOS CAMINOS TORCIDOS SERÁN HECHOS RECTOS Y LOS LUGARES DESIGUALES SERÁN CONSTRUIDOS EN CAMINOS ⁶ Y TODA CARNE VERÁ LA SALVACIÓN DE DIOS.'" ⁷ Entonces Juan dijo a las grandes multitudes que salían para ser bautizados por él: "¡Ustedes, generación de víboras!, ¿Quién les advirtió a huir de la ira que está por venir? ⁸ Por lo tanto, produzcan frutos que sean dignos de arrepentimiento y no comiencen a decir entre ustedes mismos: 'Nosotros tenemos a Abraham por nuestro padre', porque yo les digo que Dios es capaz de levantar hijos para Abraham de estas piedras. ⁹ Ahora el hacha ya ha sido puesta contra la raíz de los árboles. Así que todo árbol que no produce buen fruto es cortado y lanzado en el fuego." ¹⁰ Entonces la multitud le preguntaba: "¿Entonces qué debemos hacer?" ¹¹ Él les contestó: "Si alguien tiene dos túnicas, debe compartir una con la persona que no tiene ninguna y el que tenga comida debe hacer lo mismo." ¹² Los recaudadores de impuestos también vinieron para ser bautizados y ellos le dijeron: "Maestro, ¿qué debemos hacer?" ¹³ Él les dijo a ellos: "No cobren más dinero de lo que ustedes han sido ordenados a cobrar". ¹⁴ Algunos soldados también le preguntaron: "¿Y qué sobre nosotros? ¿Qué debemos hacer?" Él dijo: "No tomen dinero de nadie por la fuerza y no acusen a nadie falsamente. Estén contentos con sus salarios." ¹⁵ Ahora como la gente estaba ansiosa esperando que el Cristo viniera, todos se preguntaban en sus corazones sobre sí Juan, sería el Cristo. ¹⁶ Juan contestó diciendo a todos ellos: "En cuanto a mí, yo los bautizo a ustedes con agua, pero alguien viene que es más poderoso que yo y yo no soy digno ni siquiera de desatar las correas de Sus sandalias. Él los bautizará a ustedes con el Espíritu Santo y con fuego. ¹⁷ Su aventador está en Su mano para limpiar completamente su era y para recoger el trigo en Su granero. Pero Él quemará la paja con fuego que nunca puede ser apagado." ¹⁸ Con muchas otras exhortaciones, además, Juan predicaba buenas noticias a las personas. ¹⁹ Cuando Herodes el tetrarca fue reprendido por casarse con la esposa de su hermano, Herodías, y por todas las cosas malas que Herodes había hecho, ²⁰ él añadió esto a sus crímenes: encerró a Juan en prisión. ²¹ Ahora vino a ser que, cuando todas las personas fueron bautizadas, Jesús también fue bautizado. Y mientras él estaba orando, los cielos se abrieron ²² y El Espíritu Santo bajó sobre Él en forma de paloma y una voz salió de los cielos: "Tú eres mi Hijo, a quien Yo amo. Yo estoy complacido contigo." ²³ Cuando Jesús comenzó su ministerio, él era como de treinta años de edad. Él era el hijo (como se suponía) de José, el hijo de Elí, ²⁴ el hijo de Matat, el hijo de Leví, el hijo de Melqui, el hijo de Jana, el hijo de José. ²⁵ José era el hijo de Matatías, el hijo de Amós, el hijo de Nahúm, el hijo de Esli, el hijo de Nagai, ²⁶ el hijo de Maat, el hijo de Matatías, el hijo de Semei, el hijo de José, el hijo de Judá. ²⁷ Judá era el hijo de Joana, el hijo de Resa, el hijo de Zorobabel, el hijo de Salatiel, el hijo de Neri, ²⁸ el hijo de Melqui, el hijo de Adi, el hijo de Cosam, el hijo de Elmodam, el hijo de Er, ²⁹ el hijo de Josué, el hijo de Eliezer, el hijo de Jorim, el hijo de Matat, el hijo de Leví. ³⁰ Leví era el hijo de Simeón, el hijo de Judá, el hijo de José, el hijo de Jonán, el hijo de Eliaquim, ³¹ el hijo de Melea, el hijo de Mainán, el hijo de Matata, el hijo de Natán, el hijo de David, ³² el hijo de Isaí, el hijo de Obed, el hijo de Booz, el hijo de Salmón, el hijo de Naasón. ³³ Naasón era el hijo de Aminadab, el hijo de Admín, el hijo de Aram, el hijo de Esrom, el hijo de Fares, el hijo de Judá, ³⁴ el hijo de Jacob, el hijo de Isaac, el hijo de Abraham, el hijo de Taré, el hijo de Nacor, ³⁵ el hijo de Serug, el hijo de Ragau, el hijo de Peleg, el hijo de Heber, el hijo de Sala. ³⁶ Sala era el hijo de Cainán, el hijo de Arfaxad, el hijo de Sem, el hijo de Noé, el hijo de Lamec, ³⁷ el hijo de Matusalén, el hijo de Enoc, el hijo de Jared, el hijo de Mahalaleel, el hijo de Cainán, ³⁸ el hijo de Enós, el hijo de Set, el hijo de Adán, el hijo de Dios.

Luke 3:1

Oración de Enlace:

Como dijo el profeta Isaías, Juan empieza a predicar las buenas noticias a las personas.

Información General:

Estos versículos dan información de trasfondo para decir lo que está pasando cuando el primo de Jesús, Juan, empieza su ministerio.

En el año quince del reinado de Tiberio César

"cuando Tiberio César había reinado quince años"

Felipe ... Lisanias

Estos son nombres de hombres.

Iturea y Traconite ... Abilinia

Estos son nombres de territorios.

durante el sumo sacerdocio de Anás y Caifás

"mientras Anás y Caifás estaban sirviendo juntos como los sumos sacerdotes." Anás era el sacerdote principal, y los judíos continuaron reconociéndolo como tal, aún cuando los romanos nombraron a su yerno, Caifás, para reemplazarlo como sacerdote principal (sumo sacerdote).

la palabra de Dios vino

"Dios habló Su palabra"

Luke 3:3

predicando un bautismo de arrepentimiento

Estos términos "bautismo" y "arrepentimiento" pueden ser mencionados como acciones. Traducción Alterna: "y él predicó que la gente debía ser bautizada para mostrar que se estaban arrepintiendo"

para el perdón de pecados

El término "perdón" puede ser expresado como una acción. Traducción Alterna: "para que sus pecados sean perdonados" o "para que Dios perdone sus pecados." Ellos se arrepentirían para que Dios perdonara sus pecados.

Luke 3:4

Información General:

El autor, Lucas, cita un pasaje de Isaías el profeta sobre Juan el Bautista.

Como está escrito ... profeta

Los versículos 4-6 son una cita de Isaías. Pueden ser expresados de manera activa. Traducción Alterna: "Esto ocurrió como el profeta Isaías había escrito en su libro" o "Juan cumplió las palabras que el profeta Isaías había escrito en su libro"

Una voz de uno que llama en el desierto

Esto puede ser expresado como una oración. Traducción Alterna: "La voz del que llama en el

desierto es escuchada" o "Ellos escuchan el sonido de alguien llamando en el desierto."

Tengan listo el camino del Señor ... hagan Sus caminos derechos

Estas dos frases significan básicamente la misma cosa.

Preparen el camino del Señor

"Preparen el camino para el Señor." Hacer esto representa estar preparado para escuchar el mensaje del Señor cuando Él llegue. Las personas hacen esto al arrepentirse de sus pecados. Traducción Alterna: "Prepárense para escuchar el mensaje del Señor cuando Él venga" o "Arrepiéntanse y prepárense para la llegada del Señor"

el camino

"el sendero" o "la ruta"

Luke 3:5

TODO VALLE SE LLENARÁ Y TODA MONTAÑA Y COLINA SE BAJARÁN

Cuando las personas preparaban el camino para una persona importante que iba a venir, ellos cortaban los lugares altos y llenaban los lugares bajos para que el camino estuviera nivelado. Ésta parte de la figura literaria

TODO VALLE SE LLENARÁ

Esto puede ser expresado de forma activa. Traducción Alterna: "Ellos llenarán cada lugar bajo en el camino"

TODA MONTAÑA Y COLINA SE BAJARÁN

Esto puede ser expresado de forma activa. Traducción Alterna: "cada montaña y colina será nivelada" o "ellos nivelarán cada montaña y colina" o "ellos removerán cada lugar alto en el camino"

VERÁ LA SALVACIÓN DE DIOS

Esto puede ser expresado de forma activa. Traducción Alterna: "aprendan cómo Dios salva a las personas del pecado"

Luke 3:7

para ser bautizados por él

Esto puede ser expresado de forma activa. Traducción Alterna: "para que Juan los bautice a ellos"

¡Ustedes, descendencia de víboras!

En esta figura literaria

¿Quién les advirtió...venir?

Él en realidad no estaba esperando que le respondieran. Juan estaba regañando a la gente porque ellos le estaban pidiendo que los bautizara para que Dios no los castigara, pero no querían dejar de pecar. Traducción Alterna: "Ustedes no pueden escapar de la ira de Dios así" o "Ustedes no

pueden escapar de la ira de Dios con solo ser bautizados"

de la ira que viene

Aquí, la palabra "ira" se usa para referirse al castigo de Dios porque Su ira viene primero. Traducción Alterna: "del castigo que Dios está enviando" o "la ira de Dios, la cual Él está a punto de causar"

Luke 3:8

produzcan frutos que sean dignos de arrepentimiento
En esta figura literaria

decir entre ustedes mismos (decir dentro de ustedes mismos)"

"decirse a ustedes mismos" o "pensar"

Nosotros tenemos a Abraham por nuestro padre

"Abraham es nuestro ancestro" o "Nosotros somos los descendientes de Abraham." Si no está claro por qué dirían esto, también puedes añadir la información que se implica: "para que Dios no nos castigue."

levantar hijos para Abraham

Este expresión idiomática significa "crear hijos para Abraham" o "hacer que las personas se vuelvan descendientes de Abraham."

de estas piedras

Juan probablemente se estaba refiriendo a las piedras a lo largo del río Jordán.

Luke 3:9

ahora el hacha ya ha sido puesta contra la raíz de los árboles

El hacha que está en posición para que pueda cortar las raíces de un árbol es una figura literaria

todo árbol que no produce buen fruto es cortado

Esto puede ser expresado en forma activa. Traducción Alterna: "él corta todo árbol que no produce buen fruto"

lanzado al fuego

"fuego" es también una figura literaria (metáfora) para castigo. Esto puede ser expresado de manera activa. Traducción Alterna: "lo lanza al fuego"

Luke 3:10

Oración de Enlace:

Juan empieza a responder la pregunta que las personas en la multitud le preguntaron.

preguntando, diciendo

"preguntándole a él y dijo" o "preguntándole a Juan"

contestó y les dijo

"les respondió, diciendo" o "les respondió" o "dijo"

hacer lo mismo

"compartir la comida adicional así como compartieron la túnica adicional" Esto se refiere a darle comida aquellos en necesidad. Traducción Alterna: "dale comida a alguien que no tiene ninguna"

Luke 3:12

para ser bautizados

Esto puede ser expresado de forma activa. Traducción Alterna: "para Juan bautizarlos"

No colecten más dinero

"Ya no pidan más dinero" o "Ya no exijan más dinero." Los recaudadores de impuestos estaban recogiendo más dinero del que debían. Ellos debían dejar de hacer eso.

de lo que ustedes han sido ordenados a coleccionar

Esto es pasivo para mostrar que la autoridad del recaudador de impuestos viene de Roma. Traducción Alterna: "de lo que los romanos les han autorizado a ustedes recoger"

Luke 3:14

soldados

"hombres sirviendo en el ejército"

¿Y qué sobre nosotros? ¿Qué debemos hacer?

"¿Y qué tal de nosotros los soldados? ¿Qué tenemos que hacer?" Juan no está incluido en la palabra "nosotros". Los soldados han implicado que Juan le había dicho a la multitud y al recaudador de impuestos lo que ellos tenían que hacer, así que ellos también querían saber lo que como soldados tenían que hacer.

no acusen a nadie falsamente

Parece que los soldados estaban haciendo acusaciones falsas contra la gente para conseguir dinero. Esto puede ser expresado claramente. Traducción Alterna: "de la misma manera, no acusen a nadie falsamente para conseguir dinero de ellos" o "no digan que una persona inocente ha hecho algo ilegal."

Estén contentos con sus salarios

"Estén satisfechos con su paga."

Luke 3:15

como la gente

"porque la gente." Esto se refiere a la misma gente que vino donde Juan.

preguntándose en sus corazones

Esta expresión aquí significa "pensando en ellos silenciosamente"

Juan contestó diciendo

La respuesta de Juan acerca de que una Persona más grande viene, implica claramente que Juan no es el Cristo. Podría ser de ayuda el expresar esto claramente a su audiencia, como lo hace la UDB: "No, no soy yo"

yo los bautizo a ustedes con agua

"yo bautizo usando agua" o "yo bautizo por medio de agua"

no soy digno ni siquiera de desatar las correas de Sus sandalias

"no soy lo suficientemente importante ni tan siquiera para soltar las tiras de Sus sandalias." Desatar las tiras o correas de las sandalias era deber de un esclavo. Juan estaba diciendo que el que vendría es tan grande que Juan ni siquiera era merecedor de ser Su esclavo.

sandalias

"zapatos hechos de cuero" o "chancletas de tiras de cuero"

Él los bautizará a ustedes con el Espíritu Santo y con fuego

Esta figura literaria

fuego

Aquí, la palabra "fuego" puede referirse a 1) juicio o 2) purificación. Es preferible que se quede como "fuego"

Luke 3:17

Su aventador está en Su mano

Juan habla de Cristo viniendo a juzgar como si Él fuese un agricultor que está listo para separar el grano de la paja. Traducción Alterna: "Él está sosteniendo un aventador porque está listo" o "Él está listo para juzgar así como un agricultor está listo para aventar el grano"

aventador

Esta es una herramienta para lanzar el trigo en el aire para separar el grano de trigo de la paja. El grano más pesado cae y la paja no deseada es soplada por el viento. Es similar a una horquilla (rastrillo).

para limpiar completamente Su era

El suelo de trillar es el lugar donde el trigo era almacenado en preparación para la trilla. El "limpiar" el piso significa terminar de trillar el grano. Traducción Alterna: "para terminar de trillar Su grano"

para reunir el trigo

El trigo es la cosecha aceptable que se guarda y se almacena.

quemará la paja

La paja no es útil para nada, así que la gente la quema.

Luke 3:18

Información General:

La historia dice lo que le pasará a Juan pero aún no ha pasado en este tiempo.

Con muchas otras exhortaciones

"Con muchas fuertes insistencias"

Herodes el tetrarca

Herodes era un tetrarca, no un rey. Él solo estaba limitado a gobernar sobre la región de Galilea.

por casarse con la esposa de su hermano, Herodías

"porque Herodes se casó con Herodías, la esposa de su propio hermano." Esto era malo porque su hermano aún estaba vivo. Esto puede ser expresado claramente. Traducción Alterna: "porque él se casó con la esposa de su hermano, Herodías, mientras su hermano aún vivía"

él encerró a Juan en prisión

"él le dijo a sus soldados que pusieran a Juan en la cárcel"

Luke 3:21

Oración de Enlace

Jesús comienza Su ministerio con Su bautismo

Ahora vino a ser que

Esta frase marca el principio de un nuevo evento en la historia. Si su idioma tiene una manera de decir esto, poder usarla aquí.

cuando todas las personas fueron bautizadas

"mientras Juan había bautizado a toda la gente." La frase "toda la gente" se refiere a las personas que estaban presentes con Juan.

bautizadas

"Jesús fue bautizado por Juan." Algunas audiencias pueden confundir que Juan estaba bautizando cuando Herodes lo puso en prisión en el versículo anterior. Si es así, sería útil el decirles que esto ocurrió antes que Juan fuera arrestado. La UDB hace esto al decir: "pero antes que Juan fuera puesto en prisión" al principio de este versículo.

Jesús también fue bautizado

Esto puede ser expresado de forma activa. Traducción Alterna: "Juan también bautizó a Jesús"

los cielos se abrieron

"el cielo se abrió" o "el cielo se hizo abierto." Esto es más que una simple apertura en las nubes, pero no está claro lo que significa. Posiblemente significa que un hueco se abrió en el cielo.

el Espíritu Santo en forma corporal vino sobre Él
"el Espíritu Santo bajó sobre Jesús"

como paloma

"en forma física el Espíritu Santo apareció como una paloma"

Tú eres mi Hijo, a quien Yo amo

Dios, el Padre, le habla a Su Hijo ("a quien Yo amo"), Jesús es Dios el Hijo, mientras Dios el Espíritu desciende sobre Jesús. Las personas (trinidad) de Dios se aman los unos a otros y trabajan juntos como Padre, Hijo y Espíritu.

mi Hijo, a quien Yo amo

Este es un título importante para Jesús, el Hijo de Dios.

Luke 3:23

Información General:

Lucas nombra los ancestros de Jesús a través de la línea de Su supuesto padre, José.

Cuando

Esta palabra es usada aquí para marcar un cambio de la historia a la información de trasfondo sobre la edad de Jesús y Sus ancestros.

treinta años de edad

"de 30 años"

Él era el hijo (como se suponía) de José

"Se pensaba que Él era el hijo de José" o "la gente asumía que Él era el hijo de José"

el hijo de Elí, el hijo de Matat, el hijo de Leví

Considere cómo la gente normalmente enumera los ancestros en su idioma. Debería usar el mismo estilo a través de toda la lista. Posibles formatos son: 1) "quien era el hijo de Elí, quien era el hijo de Matat, quien era el hijo de Leví" o 2) "José era el hijo de Elí, Elí era el hijo de Matat, Matat era el hijo de Leví" o 3) "el padre de Elí era Matat, el padre de Matat era Leví"

Luke 3:25

el hijo de Mataías, el hijo de Amós...Judá

Esto es una continuación de la lista de los ancestros de Jesús. Use el mismo formato que se usó en los versículos anteriores.

Luke 3:27

el hijo de Joana, el hijo de Resa...Leví

Esto es una continuación de la lista de los ancestros de Jesús. Use el mismo formato que se usó en los versos anteriores.

el hijo de Salatiel

El nombre Salatiel puede ser una ortografía diferente al nombre Sealtiel (como algunas versiones lo tienen), pero la identificación es difícil.

Luke 3:30

el hijo de Simeón, el hijo de Judá...Naasón

Esto es una continuación de la lista de los ancestros de Jesús. Use el mismo formato que se usó en los versículos anteriores.

Luke 3:33

el hijo de Aminadab, el hijo de Admín...Sala

Esto es una continuación de la lista de los ancestros de Jesús. Use el mismo formato que se usó en los versículos anteriores.

Luke 3:36

el hijo de Cainán, el hijo de Arfaxad...Adán

Esto es una continuación de la lista de los ancestros de Jesús. Use el mismo formato que se usó en los versículos anteriores.

Adán, el hijo de Dios

"Adán, creado por Dios" o "Adán, quien era de Dios" o "Adán, el hijo, podemos decir, de Dios"

Capítulo 4

¹ Entonces Jesús, lleno del Espíritu Santo, regresó del Río Jordán y fue dirigido por el Espíritu al desierto ² donde por cuarenta días Él fue tentado por el diablo. Él no comió nada durante esos días y al final de ese tiempo Él tenía hambre. ³ El diablo le dijo: "Si Tú eres el Hijo de Dios, manda que estas rocas se conviertan en pan." ⁴ Jesús le contestó "Escrito está: 'NO SÓLO DE PAN VIVIRÁ EL HOMBRE.'" ⁵ Entonces el diablo dirigió a Jesús a un lugar alto y mostró todos los reinos del mundo en un instante. ⁶ El diablo le dijo: "Te daré toda esta potestad y todo su esplendor, pues ellos me han sido dados a mí y yo puedo darlos a quien yo quiera." ⁷ Por lo tanto, si Tú te postras y me adoras, será tuyo." ⁸ Pero Jesús le contestó: "Escrito está: 'ADORARÁS AL SEÑOR TU DIOS Y LE SERVIRÁS SÓLO A ÉL.'" ⁹ Luego, el diablo dirigió a Jesús a Jerusalén y lo puso en el punto más alto del edificio del templo y le dijo: "Si Tú eres el Hijo de Dios, tírate de aquí." ¹⁰ Pues, escrito está: 'ÉL MANDARÁ A SUS ÁNGELES PARA CUIDAR DE TI, PARA PROTEGERTE', ¹¹ y 'ELLOS TE LEVANTARÁN EN SUS MANOS, PARA QUE NO TROPIECE TU PIE CON PIEDRA.'" ¹² Y contestándole, Jesús le dijo: "Está dicho: 'NO PONGAS AL SEÑOR TU DIOS A PRUEBA.'" ¹³ Cuando el diablo terminó de tentar a Jesús, se fue y lo dejó por un tiempo. ¹⁴ Luego Jesús regresó a Galilea en el poder del Espíritu y noticias sobre Él se esparcieron por todas las regiones de alrededor. ¹⁵ Él comenzó a enseñar en las sinagogas y era alabado por todos. ¹⁶ Él vino a Nazaret, la ciudad donde lo habían criado, y como era su costumbre, entró a la sinagoga en el día de reposo, como su costumbre, y se levantó a leer en voz alta. ¹⁷ El rollo del profeta Isaías le fue entregado. Abrió el rollo y encontró el lugar donde estaba escrito: ¹⁸ "EL ESPÍRITU DEL SEÑOR ESTÁ SOBRE MÍ, PORQUE ÉL ME HA UNGIDO PARA DECIR LAS BUENAS NUEVAS A LOS POBRES. ÉL ME HA ENVIADO A PROCLAMAR LIBERTAD A LOS CAUTIVOS Y A RECIBIR LA VISTA A LOS CIEGOS, A LIBERTAR A AQUELLOS QUIENES ESTÁN OPRIMIDOS, ¹⁹ A PROCLAMAR EL AÑO FAVORABLE DEL SEÑOR." ²⁰ Luego, enrolló el manuscrito, lo dio de vuelta al asistente y se sentó. Los ojos de todos en la sinagoga estaban fijos en Él. ²¹ Él comenzó a hablarles: "Hoy esta Escritura se ha cumplido en su presencia." ²² Todos fueron testigos de lo que Él dijo y todos estaban asombrados de las palabras con gracia que habían salido de su boca. Decían: "No es este el hijo de José," ²³ Él les dijo: "Ciertamente ustedes citaran este refrán: "Médico, cúrate a ti mismo. Lo que sea que hayamos oído que tú hiciste en Capernaúm, haz lo mismo en tu ciudad." ²⁴ Pero Él dijo: "Ciertamente les digo que, ningún profeta es bienvenido en su propia ciudad. ²⁵ Pero Yo les digo en verdad, que había muchas viudas en Israel durante el tiempo de Elías, cuando el cielo se cerró por tres años y medio, cuando una hambruna vino sobre toda la tierra. ²⁶ Pero Elías no fue enviado a ninguna de ellas, sino sólo a Sarepta en Sidón, a una viuda viviendo allí. ²⁷ Y había muchos leprosos en Israel durante el tiempo del profeta Elías, pero ninguno de ellos fue sanado, excepto Naamán el Sirio." ²⁸ Todas las personas en la sinagoga se llenaron de ira cuando escucharon estas cosas. ²⁹ Se levantaron y lo forzaron a salir de la ciudad y lo dirigieron a la cumbre del monte en el cual su ciudad fue construida, para ellos poder tirarlo por el precipicio. ³⁰ Pero Él pasó por en medio de ellos y fue a otro lugar. ³¹ Entonces Él bajó a Capernaúm, una ciudad en Galilea, y comenzó a enseñarles en el día de reposo. ³² Ellos estaban asombrados en su enseñanza, porque habló con autoridad. ³³ Ahora, en la sinagoga, había un hombre que tenía el espíritu de un demonio inmundo y gritaba en alta voz: ³⁴ "¡Ah! ¿Qué tenemos nosotros que ver contigo, Jesús de Nazaret? ¿Has venido a destruirnos? ¡Yo sé quién eres Tú eres el Santo de Dios!" ³⁵ Jesús reprendió al demonio, diciendo: "¡No hables y sal de él!" Cuando el demonio arrojó al hombre al suelo en medio de ellos, salió de él, y no lo dañó en ninguna manera. ³⁶ Toda la gente estaba muy asombrada y continuaban hablando sobre eso los unos con los otros. Ellos dijeron: "¿Qué clase de palabras son éstas? Pues con autoridad y poder Él manda a los espíritus impuros y ellos salen." ³⁷ Así que las noticias sobre Él comenzaron a esparcirse a todas partes de la región de alrededor. ³⁸ Entonces Jesús salió de la sinagoga y entró a la casa de Simón. Ahora, la suegra de Simón estaba sufriendo con una fiebre alta y ellos suplicaron a Él en nombre de ella. ³⁹ Así que, Él se inclinó sobre ella y reprendió la fiebre y la fiebre la dejó. Inmediatamente, ella se levantó y comenzó a servirles. ⁴⁰ Cuando el sol se ponía, gente le trajeron a Jesús todos los que estaban enfermos con varias clases de enfermedades. Él ponía sus manos sobre ellos, sobre cada uno de ellos y los sanaba. ⁴¹ Demonios también salieron de muchos de ellos, gritando y diciendo: "¡Tú eres el Hijo de Dios!" Jesús reprendía los demonios y no los dejaba hablar porque ellos sabían que Él era el Cristo. ⁴² Cuando el alba vino, Él fue a un lugar solitario. Multitudes de gente lo estaban buscando y vinieron al lugar donde Él estaba. Ellos intentaron evitar que se alejara de ellos. ⁴³ Pero Él les dijo: "Yo también debo predicar las buenas nuevas del reino de Dios a muchas otras ciudades, porque esta es la razón por la cual Yo he sido enviado aquí." ⁴⁴ Entonces continuó predicando en la sinagogas por Judea.

Luke 4:1

Oración de Enlace:

El diablo se encuentra con Jesús para tratar de tentarlo a pecar, luego que Jesús ayuna por 40 días.

Entonces Jesús

Esto se refiere a después que Juan bautizó a Jesús. Traducción Alterna: "Luego que Jesús fue bautizado"

fue dirigido por el Espíritu

Esto puede ser expresado de forma activa. Traducción Alterna: "el Espíritu Lo guió"

por cuarenta días Él fue tentado

La mayoría de las versiones dicen que la tentación fue durante los cuarenta días. Para hacer esto claro, la UDB señala: "Mientras Él estuvo ahí, el diablo se mantuvo tentándolo" .

cuarenta días

"40 días"

fue tentado por el diablo

Esto puede ser expresado de forma activa. Traducción Alterna: "el diablo lo tentó a Él allí para que desobedeciera a Dios"

Él no comió nada

La palabra "Él" se refiere a Jesús.

Luke 4:3

Si Tú eres el Hijo de Dios

El diablo reta a Jesús a que haga este milagro para probar que Él es "el Hijo de Dios"

esta roca

El diablo sostiene una piedra en su mano o apunta a una piedra cercana.

Jesús le contestó a él

El rechazo de Jesús hacia el reto del diablo está claramente implicado en Su respuesta. Puede ser útil el decir esto a su audiencia, como lo dice la UDB: 'Jesús respondió: 'No, Yo no haré eso''

Está escrito

La cita es de los escritos de Moisés en el Antiguo Testamento. Esto puede ser expresado de forma activa. Traducción Alterna: "Moisés ha escrito en las escrituras"

EL HOMBRE NO VIVIRÁ DE PAN SOLAMENTE

La palabra "pan" se refiere a comida en general. La comida, en comparación con Dios, por sí misma no puede sustentar a una persona. Jesús cita las escrituras para decir por qué Él no convertirá la piedra en pan. Traducción Alterna: "La gente no vive solo de pan" o "No es solo la comida lo que

hace vivir a una persona" o "Dios dice que hay cosas más importantes que la comida"

Luke 4:5

un lugar alto

"una montaña alta "

un instante de tiempo

"en un instante" o "instantáneamente"

ellos han sido dados a mí

Esto puede ser expresado en forma activa. Los posibles significados son que "ellos" se refiere a: 1) la autoridad y el esplendor de los reinos o 2) los reinos. Traducción Alterna: "Dios me los ha dado a ellos"

si Tú te postras y me adoras a mí

Estas dos frases son muy similares. Ellas pueden ser combinadas. Traducción Alterna: "si Tú te arrodillas en adoración a mí"

será tuyo

"Yo te daré todos estos reinos, con su esplendor"

Luke 4:8

Pero Jesús le contestó...Está escrito

Este contraste implica que Jesús se negó a hacer lo que el diablo pidió. Puede ser de ayuda el decirle esto a su audiencia claramente. Traducción Alterna: "Pero Jesús respondió: 'No, Yo no te adoraré, porque está escrito'"

Le contestó y le dijo a él

"Le contestó a él" o " Le respondió a él"

Está escrito

Esto puede ser expresado en forma activa. Traducción Alterna: "Moisés ha escrito en las escrituras"

TÚ ADORARÁS AL SEÑOR TU DIOS

Jesús estaba citando un mandamiento de las escrituras para decir por qué Él no adoraría al diablo.

TÚ

Esto se refiere a la gente en el Antiguo Testamento que recibía la Ley de Dios. Puede usar la forma singular de 'TÚ' porque cada persona debía obedecerla, o puedes usar la forma plural de 'USTEDES' porque toda la gente debía obedecerla.

ÉL

La palabra "Él" se refiere al Señor Dios.

Luke 4:9

el punto más alto

Esta era una esquina del techo del templo. Si alguien se caía de ahí, ellos estarían seriamente heridos o morirían.

Si Tú eres el Hijo de Dios

El diablo está retando a Jesús a que pruebe que Él es el Hijo de Dios.

Hijo de Dios

Este es un título importante de Jesús.

tírate de aquí

"salta hacia el suelo" o "lánzate desde aquí"

Pues, escrito está

El diablo implica que su cita de los Salmos significa que Jesús no será lastimado si Él es el Hijo de Dios. Esto puede ser expresado claramente, como hace la UDB. Traducción Alternativa: "Tú no serás lastimado, porque está escrito"

escrito está

Esto puede ser expresado en forma activa. Traducción Alternativa: "el escritor ha escrito"

EL MANDARÁ

"ÉL LE ORDENARÁ" "Él" se refiere a Dios. El diablo citó parcialmente de los Salmos en un intento de persuadir a Jesús a saltar del edificio.

Luke 4:12

Está dicho

Jesús le dice al diablo por qué Él no va a hacer lo que el diablo Le dijo que hiciera. Su negación a hacerlo puede ser expresada claramente. Traducción Alternativa: "No, Yo no haré eso, porque está dicho"

Está dicho

Citas de Jesús de los escritos de Moisés en Deuteronomio. Esto puede ser expresado en forma activa. Traducción Alternativa: "Moisés ha dicho" o "Moisés ha dicho en las escrituras"

NO PONGAS AL SEÑOR TU DIOS A PRUEBA

Posibles significados son: 1) Jesús no debería probar a Dios saltando del templo, o 2) el diablo no debería tentar a Jesús a ver si Él es el Hijo de Dios. Es mejor traducir los versículos como están dichos, en vez de tratar de explicar el significado.

hasta otro tiempo

"hasta otra ocasión" o "hasta otro momento"

había terminado de tentar a Jesús

Esto no implica que el diablo tuvo éxito en su tentación--Jesús resistió cada intento. Esto puede ser expresado claramente. Traducción Alternativa:

"había terminado de intentar de tentar a Jesús" (UDB) o "dejó de intentar tentar a Jesús"

Luke 4:14

Oración de Enlace

Jesús regresa a Galilea, enseña en la sinagoga, y le dice a la gente ahí que Él está cumpliendo las escrituras del profeta Isaías.

Luego, Jesús regresó

Esto comienza un nuevo evento en la historia.

en el poder del Espíritu

"y el Espíritu estaba dándole poder." Dios estaba con Jesús de manera especial, permitiéndole hacer cosas que los humanos usualmente no hacían.

noticias sobre Él se esparcieron

Esos que escucharon a Jesús le dijeron a otras personas acerca de Él, y entonces esas otras personas le dijeron a más gente sobre Jesús. Esto puede ser expresado en forma activa. Traducción Alternativa: "la gente extendió las noticias sobre Jesús" o "la peronas le dijeron a otras personas acerca de Jesús" o "el conocimiento sobre Él pasó de persona en persona"

por todas las regiones de alrededor

Esto se refiere a las áreas o lugares alrededor de Galilea.

era alabado por todos

"todo el mundo decía grandes cosas acerca de Él" o "toda la gente hablaba bien acerca de Él"

Luke 4:16

donde a Él lo habían criado

"donde Sus padres lo habían criado" o "donde vivió cuando era un niño" o "donde Él creció" (UDB)

como era Su costumbre

"como Él hacía cada día de reposo." Era Su práctica usual el ir a la sinagoga el día de reposo.

El rollo del profeta Isaías le fue entregado a Él

Esto puede ser expresado en forma activa. Traducción Alternativa: "Alguien le dio a Él el rollo del profeta Isaías"

el rollo del profeta Isaías

Esto se refiere al libro de Isaías, escrito en un rollo. Isaías había escrito las palabras muchos años antes, y alguien más los había copiado en un rollo.

el lugar donde estaba escrito

"la parte del rollo con estas palabras". Esta oración continúa en el próximo versículo.

Luke 4:18

EL ESPÍRITU DEL SEÑOR ESTÁ SOBRE MÍ

"El Espíritu Santo está Conmigo de manera especial." Cuando alguien dice esto, él está diciendo que habla las palabras de Dios.

ÉL ME HA UNGIDO

En el Antiguo Testamento, el aceite ceremonial era derramado en una persona cuando se les daba poder y autoridad a hacer una tarea especial. Jesús usa esta figura literaria

LOS POBRES

"la personas pobres"

PROCLAMAR LIBERTAD A LOS CAUTIVOS

"decirle a las personas que están cautivos que pueden ser libres" o "liberar a los prisioneros de guerra"

RECOBRAR LA VISTA A LOS CIEGOS

"devolverle la vista a los ciegos" o "darle vista a los ciegos" o "hacer que los ciegos sean capaces de ver otra vez"

LIBERTAR A AQUELLOS QUIENES ESTÁN OPRIMIDOS

"liberar a aquellos que son tratados duramente"

PROCLAMAR EL AÑO FAVORABLE DEL SEÑOR

"díganle a todos que el Señor está listo para bendecir a Su pueblo" o "anuncien que este es el año en que el Señor mostrará Su generosidad"

Luke 4:20

enrolló el manuscrito

Un rollo era cerrado al enrollarlo como un tubo para proteger la escritura adentro de él.

asistente

Esto se refiere a un empleado de la sinagoga que trajo y guardó con mucho cuidado y reverencia los rollos que contenían las escrituras.

estaban fijados en Él

Esta expresión idiomática significa "estaban enfocados en Él" o "estaban mirándolo atentamente"

esta Escritura se ha cumplido en su audiencia

"esta escritura ha sido cumplida en la presencia de ustedes" Jesús estaba diciendo que Él estaba cumpliendo esa profecía con Sus acciones y palabras en ese mismo momento. Esto puede ser expresado en forma activa. Traducción Alterna: "Yo estoy cumpliendo lo que esta escritura dice ahora mismo mientras ustedes Me escuchan"

en su audiencia

Esta expresión idiomática significa "mientras ustedes Me escuchan"

asombrados de las palabras con gracia que salían de Su boca

"sorprendidos por las palabras con gracia que Él estaba diciendo." Aquí "gracia" se puede referir a 1) qué tan bien o persuasivamente hablaba Jesús, o 2) que Jesús hablaba palabras sobre la gracia de Dios.

¿No es éste el hijo de José?

La gente pensaba que el padre de Jesús era José. José no era un líder religioso, así que se sorprendían que su Hijo pudiera predicar lo que decía. Traducción Alterna: ¡Éste es solo el hijo de José!" o "¡Su padre es solo José!" .

Luke 4:23

Información General:

Nazaret es el pueblo en el que Jesús creció.

Ciertamente

"Seguramente" o "Sin duda." Esta es una afirmación fuerte.

Médico, cúrate a ti mismo

Si un médico no parece ser saludable, no hay razón para creer que él es verdaderamente un médico. Cuando las personas le dicen este proverbio a Jesús, ellos se refieren a que no creen que Él sea un profeta porque no parece uno.

Lo que sea que hayamos oído ... haz lo mismo en tu ciudad

Las gente de Nazaret no creía que Jesús podía ser un profeta por su baja reputación como Hijo de José. Ellos no creerían a menos que Lo vieran a Él haciendo milagros personalmente.

Ciertamente Yo les digo a ustedes

"Es verdaderamente cierto". Esta es una declaración enfática de lo que sigue.

ningún profeta es recibido en su propio pueblo

Jesús hace esta declaración general para regañar a las personas. Él quiere decir que ellos están negándose a creer las noticias de Sus milagros en Capernaúm. Ellos pensaron que ellos ya sabían todo sobre Él.

propia ciudad

"tierra natal" o "ciudad nativa" o "país en donde creció"

Luke 4:25

Información General:

Jesús le recuerda a la gente, quienes Lo están escuchando a Él en la sinagoga, acerca de Elías y Eliseo, quienes eran profetas y a quienes ellos conocían.

Pero Yo les digo en verdad

"Les digo verdaderamente". Esta frase fue usada para enfatizar la importancia, verdad y exactitud de la declaración que sigue.

viudas

Una viuda es una mujer cuyo esposo ha muerto.

durante el tiempo de Elías

Las personas a quienes Jesús le estaba hablando hubieran sabido que Elías era uno de los profetas de Dios. Si sus lectores no saben eso, puede hacer explícita esta información implícita, como en la UDB. Traducción Alterna: "cuando Elías estaba profetizando en Israel"

cuando el cielo se cerró

Esto es una figura literaria

una gran hambruna

"una falta seria de comida." Una hambruna es un largo período de tiempo cuando las cosechas no producen suficiente comida para la gente.

a Sarepta...a una viuda viviendo allí

"a una viuda que vivía allí" La gente viviendo en el pueblo de Sarepta eran gentiles, no judíos. La gente que estaba escuchando Jesús entendieron que la gente de Sarepta eran gentiles. Traducción Alterna: "una viuda gentil viviendo en Sarepta"

Naamán el sirio

Un sirio es una persona del país de Siria. Las personas de Siria eran gentiles, no judíos. Traducción Alterna: "el gentil Naamán de siria"

Luke 4:28

Toda las personas en la sinagoga se llenaron de ira cuando escucharon estas cosas

Las personas de Nazaret estaban profundamente ofendidas de que Jesús haya citado las escrituras en donde Dios había ayudado a los gentiles en vez de a los judíos.

lo forzaron a salir de la ciudad

"Lo obligaron a salir del pueblo" o "Lo echaron fuera de la ciudad" (UDB)

precipicio de la colina

"borde del precipicio"

Él pasó por entre medio de ellos

"por entre medio de la multitud" o "entre la gente que querían matarlo." Aquí, la palabra "justo" es similar a la palabra "simplemente." Indica que nada se interpuso entre Él para caminar por entre la multitud molesta.

fue a otro lugar

"se fue" o "se fue por Su camino." Jesús fue a donde Él había planeado ir en vez de a donde la gente quería obligarlo a ir.

Luke 4:31

Oración de Enlace

Jesús va a Capernaúm, le enseña a la gente en la sinagoga allí, y le ordena a un demonio a que deje a un hombre.

Entonces Él

"Luego Jesús." Esto indica un nuevo evento.

bajó a Capernaúm

La frase "bajó" es usada aquí porque Capernaúm es más bajo en elevación que Nazaret.

Capernaúm, una ciudad en Galilea

"Capernaúm, otra ciudad en Galilea"

asombrados

"grandemente sorprendido" o "impresionado" o "maravillado"

Él habló con autoridad

"Él hablaba como alguien con autoridad" o "Sus palabras tenían gran poder"

Luke 4:33

Ahora,... había un hombre

Esta frase es usada para marcar la introducción de un nuevo personaje en la historia; en este caso, un hombre poseído por un demonio.

que tenía el espíritu de un demonio inmundo

"quien fue poseído por un demonio impuro" o "quien era controlado por un espíritu maligno" (UDB)

gritaba en alta voz

"gritaba en voz alta" o "él grito fuertemente"

¿Qué tenemos nosotros que hacer Contigo?

Esta respuesta agresiva es una expresión idiomática que significa: "¿Qué tenemos en común?" o "¿Qué derecho tienes Tú de molestarnos?"

¿Qué tenemos que ver Contigo, Jesús de Nazaret?

Esta pregunta se puede escribir como una declaración. Traducción Alterna: "¡Nosotros no tenemos nada que ver Contigo, Jesús de Nazaret!" o "¡No tienes derecho a molestarnos, Jesús de Nazaret!"

Luke 4:35

Jesús reprendió al demonio, diciendo

"Jesús regañó al demonio, diciendo" o "Jesús le dijo severamente al demonio"

sal de él

Jesús le ordenó al demonio que dejara de controlar al hombre. Traducción Alterna: "déjalo en paz" o "ya no vivas más en este hombre"

¿Qué clase de palabras son estas?

La gente estaba expresando cuán impresionados ellos estaban de que Jesús tenía la autoridad de ordenarle a demonios dejar a una persona. Esto puede ser escrito como una declaración. Traducción Alterna: "¡Estas son palabras maravillosas!" o "¡Sus palabras son maravillosas!"

Él manda a los espíritus impuros con poder y autoridad
"Él tiene poder y autoridad para mandarle a los espíritus impuros"

Así las noticias sobre Él comenzaron a esparcirse...la región de alrededor

Este es un comentario sobre lo que ocurrió después de la historia que fue causada por los eventos dentro de la historia misma.

las noticias sobre Él comenzaron a esparcirse
"reportes sobre Jesús empezaron a extenderse" o "la gente empezó a extender las noticias sobre Jesús"

Luke 4:38

Oración de Enlace

Jesús aún está en Capernaúm, pero ahora está en la casa de Simón, en donde sana a la suegra de Simón y a muchas personas.

Entonces Jesús salió
Esto introduce un nuevo evento.

la suegra de Simón
suegra - "la madre de la esposa de Simón"

sufriendo con
Esto es una expresión idiomática que significa "estaba muy enferma con"

una fiebre alta
"su piel estaba muy caliente"

suplicaron con Él en nombre de ella
"le suplicaron a Jesús en favor de ella" Esto significa que ellos le pidieron a Jesús que la sanara de su fiebre. Esto puede ser expresado claramente. Traducción Alterna: "le pidió a Jesús que la sanara de su fiebre" o "le pidió a Jesús que la curara de su fiebre"

Entonces Él se levantó
La palabra "entonces" deja claro que Él hizo esto porque la gente le rogaba en favor de la suegra de Simón.

se levantó sobre ella
"fue donde ella y se inclinó sobre ella"

reprendió la fiebre
"Le habló severamente a la fiebre" o "Le ordenó a la fiebre que la dejara" (UDB). Puede ser útil el

establecer claramente lo que Él le dijo que hiciera la fiebre. Traducción Alterna: "ordenó que la piel de ella se enfriara" o "Ordenó que la enfermedad la dejara a ella"

comenzó a servirles

Aquí, esto significa que ella empezó a preparar comida para Jesús y las otras personas en la casa.

Luke 4:40

Él ponía sus manos sobre
"puso Sus manos en" o "tocó"

Los demonios también salieron

Esto implica que Jesús hizo que los demonios salieran de las personas poseídas por demonios. Esto puede ser expresado claramente. Traducción Alterna: "Jesús también obligó a demonios a salir"

gritando y diciendo
Esto significa la misma cosa, y probablemente se refieren a gritos de miedo o enojo. Algunas traducciones solo usan un término. Traducción Alterna: "gritando"

Hijo de Dios
Esto es un título importante para Jesús.

reprendía los demonios
"Le habló a los demonios severamente"

no los dejaba
"no les permitió"

Luke 4:42

Oración de Enlace

Aunque la gente quería que Jesús se quedara en Capernaúm, Él va a predicar en otras sinagogas judías.

Cuando el alba vino
"Cuando salió el sol" o "Al amanecer"

un lugar solitario
"un lugar desierto" o "un lugar en el que no había gente"

a muchas otras ciudades
"a la gente en muchas otras ciudades"

esta es la razón por la que Yo fui enviado aquí
Esto puede ser expresado en forma activa. Traducción Alterna: "esta es la razón por la cual Dios me envió aquí"

Judea
Ya que Jesús había estado en Galilea, aquí el término "Judea" probablemente se refiere a la región entera donde los judíos vivían en aquel tiempo. Traducción Alterna: "donde los judíos vivían"

Capítulo 5

¹ Ahora sucedió que, mientras las personas estaban amontonadas alrededor de Jesús escuchando la palabra de Dios, ² Él estaba parado junto al lago de Genesaret. Él vio dos barcas a la orilla del lago. Los pescadores habían salido de ellas y estaban lavando sus redes. ³ Jesús se metió en una de las barcas, que era de Simón y le pidió que la alejara a una corta distancia de la orilla. Entonces Él se sentó y enseñó a las personas fuera de la barca. ⁴ Cuando terminó de hablar, le dijo a Simón: "Lleva la barca a aguas profundas y echa tus redes para pescar." ⁵ Simón le dijo: "Maestro, nosotros trabajamos toda la noche y nada hemos pescado, pero en tu palabra, yo echaré las redes." ⁶ Cuando lo hicieron, reunieron una cantidad muy grande de peces y sus redes se estaban rompiendo. ⁷ Entonces hicieron gestos a sus compañeros en las otras barcas para que vinieran y los ayudaran. Ellos vinieron y llenaron ambos barcos, así que comenzaron a hundirse. ⁸ Pero Simón Pedro, cuando vio esto, cayó de rodillas ante Jesús, diciendo: "Apártate de mí, porque soy un hombre pecador, Señor." ⁹ Pues él, y todos los que estaban con él, estaban asombrados por la pesca que ellos habían hecho. ¹⁰ Esto incluía a Jacobo (Santiago) y Juan, hijos de Zebedeo, quienes eran compañeros de Simón. Y Jesús dijo a Simón: "No tengas miedo, porque desde ahora serás pescador de hombres." ¹¹ Cuando ellos trajeron sus barcas a tierra, dejaron todo y lo siguieron. ¹² Sucedió, que mientras Él estaba en una de las ciudades, un hombre lleno de lepra estaba allí. Cuando él vio a Jesús, él cayó sobre su rostro y le imploró, diciendo: "Señor, si quieres, Tú puedes limpiarme" ¹³ Entonces Jesús extendió su mano y lo tocó, diciendo: "Yo quiero. Sé limpio." E inmediatamente la lepra lo dejó. ¹⁴ Él le dio instrucciones de no decirle a nadie, pero le dijo: "Ve por tu camino y muéstrate al sacerdote y ofrece un sacrificio por tu limpieza, de acuerdo con lo que Moisés mandó, para testimonio de ellos." ¹⁵ Pero la noticia sobre Él se difundió aún más lejos y grandes multitudes vinieron para escucharlo enseñar y para ser sanados de sus enfermedades. ¹⁶ Pero Él a menudo se retiraba a los lugares desiertos y oraba. ¹⁷ Y sucedió que uno de esos días en que Él estaba enseñando, y había allí Fariseos y maestros de la ley sentados quienes habían venido de diferentes pueblos de las regiones de Galilea y Judea y también de la ciudad de Jerusalén. El poder del Señor estaba con Él para sanar. ¹⁸ Ahora, vinieron algunos hombres, cargando en una camilla a un hombre que era paralítico y ellos buscaban traerlo al interior con el fin de acostarlo frente a Jesús. ¹⁹ Ellos no pudieron, por causa de la multitud, así que subieron a la azotea y bajaron al hombre a través de un hueco en el tejado, en su camilla, en medio de las personas, justo frente a Jesús. ²⁰ Viendo su fe, Jesús dijo: "Hombre, tus pecados son perdonados". ²¹ Los escribas y los fariseos comenzaron a preguntar esto, diciendo: "¿Quién es éste que habla blasfemias? ¿Quién puede perdonar pecados, sino solamente Dios?" ²² Pero Jesús, percibiendo lo que ellos estaban pensando, contestó y dijo: "¿Por qué cuestionan esto en sus corazones? ²³ ¿Qué es más fácil decir: 'Tus pecados son perdonados,' o decir: 'Levántate y camina?' ²⁴ Pero para que ustedes sepan que el Hijo del Hombre tiene autoridad en la tierra para perdonar pecados, Yo te digo a ti: 'Levántate, toma tu camilla, y vete a tu casa.'" ²⁵ Inmediatamente él se levantó frente a todos ellos, recogió la camilla donde él se acostaba; regresó a su casa, glorificando a Dios. ²⁶ Todos estaban asombrados y glorificaban a Dios. Estaban llenos de miedo, diciendo: "Nosotros hemos visto cosas extraordinarias hoy." ²⁷ Después que estas cosas pasaron, Jesús salió de allí y vio un colector de impuestos llamado Leví sentado en la tienda de los colectores de impuestos. Él le dijo: "Sígueme." ²⁸ Así que Leví se levantó y lo siguió, dejando todo atrás. ²⁹ Entonces Leví preparó un gran banquete para Jesús. Allí había muchos recaudadores de impuestos y otras personas quienes estaban reclinadas a la mesa y comiendo con ellos. ³⁰ Pero los fariseos y los escribas se quejaban a sus discípulos, diciendo: "¿Por qué ustedes comen y beben con los recaudadores de impuestos y otras personas pecadoras?" ³¹ Jesús les contestó: "Las personas que están en buena salud no necesitan un médico, sólo las personas que están enfermas necesitan uno. ³² Yo no vine a llamar a personas justas para arrepentirse, sino a llamar pecadores para arrepentirse." ³³ Ellos le dijeron: "Los discípulos de Juan a menudo ayunan y oran y los discípulos de los fariseos hacen lo mismo. Pero tus discípulos comen y beben." ³⁴ Jesús dijo a ellos: "¿Puede alguno hacer que los asistentes de la boda ayunen, mientras el novio está todavía con ellos? ³⁵ Pero los días vendrán cuando el novio les será quitado, entonces en estos días ellos ayunarán." ³⁶ Entonces Jesús también dijo una parábola a ellos: "Ningún hombre corta un pedazo de tela de una prenda nueva y la utiliza para arreglar una prenda vieja. Si hace esto, él desgarraría la prenda vieja pues el pedazo de ropa de la nueva se encojerá. ³⁷ Además, ningún hombre pone un vino nuevo dentro de un odre viejo. Si él hace esto, el vino nuevo romperá los odres y el vino se derramaría y el odre se perdería. ³⁸ Pero el vino nuevo debe ser puesto en odres nuevos. ³⁹ Ningún hombre, después de beber vino viejo, desea el vino nuevo, porque dice: 'El viejo es mejor.'"

Luke 5:1

Oracion de enlace Jesús predica desde la barca de Simón Pedro en el lago de Genesaret.

Jesús predica desde la embarcación de Simon Pedro en el lago de Genesaret.

Ahora, sucedió

Esta frase aquí es usada para marcar el inicio de una nueva parte de la historia. Si tu lenguaje tiene una manera de hacer esto, puedes considerar usarla aquí. Traducción Alternativa: "Ahora bien, sucedió"

el lago de Genesaret

Este es otro nombre para el Mar de Galilea. Galilea estaba al lado oeste del lago, y la tierra de Genesaret estaba en el lado este, así que era llamado por ambos nombres.

lavando sus redes

ellos lavaron sus redes para poder usarlos nuevamente para la pesca.

uno de los barcos, que eran de Simón.

"el barco le pertenecía a Simón"

le pidió que lo lanzara al agua cerca de la tierra

"le pidió a Simón a que moviera la barca lejos de la orilla"

Él se sentó y enseñó a las personas

sentarse a enseñar era una posición normal para un maestro.

enseñó a las personas fuera del barco

"le enseñó a la gente mientras se sentaba en el bote." Jesús estaba en el bote a una corta distancia de la orilla y Él le hablaba a la gente que estaba en la orilla.

Luke 5:4

Cuando Él hubo terminado de hablar

"Cuando Jesús terminó de enseñar a la gente"

en Tu palabra

"por Tu palabra" o "porque Tú me has dicho que haga esto"

hicieron gestos

Ellos estaban muy lejos de la orilla para llamarlos, así que hicieron gestos, probablemente alzando sus brazos.

comenzaron a hundirse

"los botes empezaron a hundirse." La razón puede ser expresada claramente. Traducción Alternativa: "los botes comenzaron a hundirse porque los peces eran muy pesados"

Luke 5:8

cayó de rodillas ante Jesús

Posibles significados son: 1) "se arrodilló ante Jesús" o 2) "se inclinó a los pies de Jesús" o 3) "se acostó en el suelo a los pies de Jesús." Pedro no se cayó por accidente. Hizo esto en señal de humildad y respeto por Jesús.

hombre pecador

Aquí, la palabra para "hombre" significa "varón adulto" y no a "ser humano" que es lo más general.

pesca de peces

"el gran número de peces"

compañeros de Simón

"compañeros de Simón en su negocio de pesca"

serás pescador de hombres

La imagen de atrapar peces es usada como figura literaria

Luke 5:12

Oración de Enlace:

Jesús sana a un leproso en una ciudad diferente que no es nombrada.

Sucedió

Esta frase marca un nuevo evento en la historia.

un hombre lleno de lepra

"un hombre que estaba cubierto de lepra." Esto introduce un nuevo personaje en la historia.

él cayó sobre su rostro

"él se arrodilló y tocó el suelo con su cara" o "él se inclinó hacia el suelo" (UDB)

si Tú estás dispuesto

"si Tú quieres"

Tú puedes hacerme limpio

"Tú me puedes limpiar" Se entiende que él le estaba pidiendo a Jesús que lo sanara. Esto puede ser expresado claramente. Traducción Alternativa: "por favor, límpiame, porque Tú puedes hacerlo"

puedes hacerme limpio ... Sé limpio

Esto se refiere a la limpieza ritual, pero se entiende que él está impuro por la lepra. Él verdaderamente le está pidiendo a Jesús que lo sane de su enfermedad. Esto puede ser expresado claramente. Traducción Alternativa: "sáname de la lepra para poder estar limpio ... Sé sano"

a lepra lo dejó

"él ya no tenía lepra" (UDB)

Luke 5:14

no decirle a nadie

Esto puede ser traducido como una cita directa: "No le digas a nadie." Hay información implicada que también puede ser expresada explícitamente. Traducción Alterna: "no le digas a nadie que has sido sanado."

un sacrificio por tu limpieza

La ley requería que una persona hiciera un sacrificio específico después que eran sanados. Esto le permitía a la persona estar ceremonialmente limpia, y poder participar otra vez de los rituales religiosos.

para testimonio

"como prueba de tu sanación"

de ellos

Posibles significados son: 1) "a los sacerdotes" o 2) "a toda la gente."

Luke 5:15

el reporte sobre Él

"las noticias sobre Jesús." Esto puede significar o "el reporte sobre Jesús sanando al hombre con lepra" o "el reporte sobre Jesús' sanando personas."

el reporte sobre Él se difundió aún más lejos

"el reporte sobre Él fue aun mas lejos." Esto puede expresarse en forma activa. Traducción Alterna: "la gente seguía diciendo las noticias sobre Él en otros lugares"

lugares desiertos

"lugares solitarios" o "lugares donde no había personas"

Luke 5:17

Oración de Enlace:

Un día mientras Jesús enseñaba en un edificio, ciertos hombres trajeron a un hombre paralítico a Jesús para que lo sanara.

Y sucedió que

Esta frase marca el principio de una nueva parte de la historia.

Luke 5:18

Ahora, vinieron algunos hombres

Estas son nuevas personas en la historia. Su idioma puede que tenga una manera de mostrar que estas son personas nuevas.

camilla

"colchón para dormir" o "cama" o "lecho"

estaba paralizado

"él mismo no podía moverse"

Ellos no pudieron encontrar un camino para traerlo, por causa de la multitud, así que

En algunos idiomas puede ser más natural reordenar esto. Traducción Alterna: "Pero a causa de la multitud de personas, ellos no pudieron encontrar una manera de traer el hombre adentro. Así que ..."

por causa de la multitud

Esta claro que la razón de ellos no poder entrar era que la multitud era tanta que no había espacio para ellos.

subieron a la azotea

Las casas tenían techos planos, y algunas casas tenían escaleras afuera para que fuera más fácil subir allí. Esto se puede expresar. Traducción Alterna: "ellos subieron al techo plano de la casa"

justo frente a Jesús

"directamente frente a Jesús" o "inmediatamente al frente de Jesús"

Luke 5:20

Viendo su fe, Jesús dijo:

Se entiende que ellos creían que Jesús podía sanar al hombre paralítico. Esto se puede expresar. Traducción Alterna: "Cuando Jesús percibió que ellos creían que Él podía sanar al hombre, Jesús le dijo a él"

Hombre

Esta es una palabra general que la gente usa cuando le habla a un hombre cuyo nombre no conocen. No fue grosero, pero tampoco mostró un respeto especial. Algunos idiomas pueden usar una palabra como "amigo" o "señor."

tus pecados son perdonados

Esto puede ser expresado en forma activa. Traducción Alterna: "eres perdonado" o "Yo perdono tus pecados"

preguntar esto

"discutir esto" o "razonar sobre esto." Lo que preguntaron puede ser expresado. Traducción Alterna: "discutir si Jesús tenía o no autoridad para perdonar pecados"

¿Quién es éste que habla blasfemias?

Esta pregunta muestra cuán asombrados y molestos ellos estaban por lo que Jesús dijo. Esto puede ser escrito como una declaración. Traducción Alterna: "Éste Hombre está blasfemando a Dios" o "Él blasfema a Dios al decir esto"

¿Quién puede perdonar pecados, sino Dios solamente?

La información que se implica es que si una persona reclama que puede perdonar pecados, él dice que él es Dios. Esto puede ser escrito como una declaración clara. Traducción Alterna: "Nadie puede perdonar pecados, sino Dios solamente" o "Dios es el Único que puede perdonar pecados"

Luke 5:22

percibiendo lo que ellos estaban pensando

Esta frase indica que ellos estaban razonando silenciosamente, así que Jesús "percibió" o "entendió" en lugar de "escuchar" lo que ellos estaban pensando.

¿Por qué están ustedes cuestionando esto en sus corazones?

Esto puede ser expresado en forma activa. Traducción Alterna: "Ustedes no deberían discutir acerca de esto en sus corazones" o "Ustedes no deberían dudar que Yo tengo autoridad para perdonar pecados"

en sus corazones

Aquí, esta expresión quiere decir que ellos estaban pensando esto silenciosamente.

¿Qué es más fácil decir ... camina?

Jesús usa esta pregunta para conectar Su poder de perdonar con el milagro de sanación que Él está a punto de hacer. Puede ser expresado de manera activa. Traducción Alterna: "Es fácil decir: 'Tus pecados son perdonados,' pero solo Dios puede hacer que este hombre inválido 'Se levante y camine'"

más fácil decir

La implicación que no se habla es esa cosa que es "más fácil decir porque nadie la sabrá," pero la otra cosa es "más difícil de decir porque todos la sabrán." La gente no podía ver si los pecados del hombre eran perdonados, pero todos ellos sabrían si él podría levantarse y caminar.

ustedes sepan

Jesús le estaba hablando a los escribas y fariseos.

el Hijo del Hombre

Jesús se estaba refiriendo a Sí mismo.

Yo te digo a ti

Jesús le estaba diciendo esto al hombre paralítico.

Luke 5:25

inmediatamente

"En seguida" o "Ahora mismo"

él se levantó

Puede ser de ayuda decir claramente que él estaba sano. Traducción Alterna: "¡El hombre fue sanado! Él se levantó."

llenos de miedo

"bien asustados" o "llenos de temor"

cosas extraordinarias

"cosas maravillosas" o "cosas extrañas"

Luke 5:27

Oración de Enlace:

Cuando Jesús deja la casa, Él llama a Leví, el recaudador de impuestos judío, a que Lo siga. Leví prepara una gran comida para Jesús, lo cual molesta a los fariseos y escribas.

Después que estas cosas pasaron

La frase "estas cosas" se refiere a lo que sucede en los versículos anteriores. Esto señala un nuevo evento. (Ver:|Introduction of a New Event)

vio un colector de impuestos

"miró al recaudador de impuestos con atención" o "miró cuidadosamente a un recaudador de impuestos"

Sígueme

El "seguir" a alguien era un término que significaba el volverse su discípulo. Traducción Alterna: "Sé Mi discípulo" o "Ven, sígueme como tu maestro"

dejó todo

"dejó su trabajo como recaudador de impuestos"

Luke 5:29

Oración de enlace

Durante la comida, Jesús habla con los fariseos y los escribas.

en sus casas

"en la casa de Leví"

reclinadas a la mesa

El estilo griego de comer en un banquete era el acostarse en un asiento y apoyarse con el brazo izquierdo sobre algunas almohadas. Traducción Alterna: "comer juntos" o "comer a la mesa"

a Sus discípulos

"a los discípulos de Jesús"

¿Por qué ustedes comen y beben con los colectores de impuestos y otras personas pecadoras?

Los fariseos y los escribas hicieron esta pregunta para expresar su desaprobación de que los discípulos de Jesús estaban comiendo con pecadores. Traducción Alterna: "¡Ustedes no deberían comer con pecadores!"

ustedes comen y beben con los colectores de impuestos y otras personas pecadoras

Los fariseos y los escribas pensaban que la gente religiosa debía separarse a sí misma de la gente que ellos consideraban pecadores.

personas que estan en salud ... enfermos
Jesús expresó esto como un proverbio.

médico
"doctor en medicina" o "doctor"

sólo personas que están enfermas
Las palabras "necesitan un médico" se entienden de la frase anterior a ésta. Traducción Alterna: "solo aquellos que están enfermos necesitan uno"

personas justas
Algunas personas pensaban que ellos eran justos. Jesús se refiere a ellos por la manera en que ellos pensaban de sí mismos, aunque Él sabía que ellos no eran justos. Traducción Alterna: "personas que piensan que son justos"

Luke 5:33

Ellos dijeron a Él
"Los líderes religiosos le dijeron a Jesús"

¿Puede alguno hacer que los asistentes de la boda ayunen, mientras el novio está todavía con ellos?
Jesús usó esta pregunta para hacer que las personas pensarán acerca de una situación que ya conocían. Esto puede ser escrito como una declaración. Traducción Alterna: "Nadie le dice a los invitados del novio que ayunen mientras él todavía está con ellos."

asistentes de la boda
"invitados" o "amigos." Estos son los amigos quienes celebran con un hombre que se va a a casar.

los asistentes de la boda ayunen
Ayunar es una señal de tristeza. Los líderes religiosos entendían que los invitados de la boda no ayunarían mientras el novio está con ellos.

los días vendrán cuando
"pronto" o "algún día" (UDB)

cundo el novio les será quitado lejos de ellos
Jesús se compara a Sí mismo con el novio y a los discípulos con los que asisten a la boda. Él no explicó la figura literaria

Luke 5:36

Información general:
Jesús le cuenta una historia a los escribas y fariseos que estaban en la casa de Leví.

ninguno desgarr
"nadie rompe" o "La gente nunca rompe" (UDB)

arreglar
"reparar"

Si él hace esto
Esta declaración hipotética explica la razón por la cual una persona en realidad no arreglaría una vestidura de esa manera.

no encajaría con
"no se podría parear con" o "no sería lo mismo que"

Luke 5:37

ningun hombre pone
"la gente nunca pone" o "nadie pone" (UDB)

vino nuevo
"jugo de uva" " Esto se refiere al vino que no se ha fermentado"

odre
Estas eran bolsas o sacos hechos de pieles de animales. Podían ser llamadas también "bolsas de vino" o "bolsas hechas de piel" o "sacos hechos de piel"

el vino nuevo rompería las pieles
Cuando el vino nuevo se fermenta y se expande, rompe las pieles viejas porque ellas ya no se estiran. La audiencia de Jesús entendería la información sobre los vinos fermentándose y expandiéndose.

el vino se derramaría
Esto puede ser expresado de forma activa. Traducción Alterna: "el vino se saldría fuera de las bolsas"

odres frescos
"odres nuevos" o "bolsas nuevas de vino" o "nuevos recipientes de vino" Esto se refiere a bolsas nuevas de vino, sin usar.

beber vino viejo, desea el vino nuevo
Esta figura literaria

vino viejo
"vino que se ha fermentado"

porque él dice: "El viejo es mejor."
Podría ser útil añadir: "y, por lo tanto, él no está dispuesto a probar el vino nuevo"

Capítulo 6

¹ Ahora, sucedió en un día de reposo, que Jesús iba por unos campos sembrados y sus discípulos recogían las espigas, frotándolas entre sus manos y comiendo el grano. ² Pero algunos de los fariseos decían: "¿Por qué hacen algo que no les es lícito hacer en el día del día de reposo?" ³ Jesús, contestándoles, dijo: "¿Ustedes aún no han leído lo que David hizo cuando tuvo hambre, él y los hombres quienes estaban con él?" ⁴ Él entró a la casa de Dios y tomó el pan de la presencia y comió algunos de ellos y también dio algunos a los hombres que estaban con él para que comieran, aunque solo le era lícito a los sacerdotes comerlo." ⁵ Luego Él les dijo: "El Hijo del Hombre es Señor del día de reposo." ⁶ Sucedió en otro sábado, que Él entró a la sinagoga y enseñó a la gente de allí. Había allí un hombre cuya mano derecha estaba seca. ⁷ Los escribas y fariseos velaban de cerca para ver si Él sanaba alguien en el sábado, para que así ellos pudieran encontrar una razón para acusarlo. ⁸ Pero Él sabía lo que ellos estaban pensando y le dijo al hombre cuya mano estaba seca: "Levántate, y párate aquí en medio de todos." Así el hombre se levantó y estuvo allí de pie. ⁹ Jesús les dijo a ellos: "Yo les pregunto, ¿es lícito en el sábado hacer bien o hacer daño, para salvar una vida o para destruirla?" ¹⁰ Luego, miró alrededor a todos ellos y le dijo al hombre: "Extiende tu mano." Él lo hizo, y su mano fue restaurada. ¹¹ Pero ellos estaban llenos de ira, y hablaban entre ellos sobre qué podrían hacerle a Jesús. ¹² Pasó en esos días que Él salió al monte para orar. Él continuó orando a Dios toda la noche. ¹³ Cuando se hizo de día, Él llamó a sus discípulos y seleccionó doce de ellos, a quienes Él también llamó apóstoles. ¹⁴ Los nombres de los apóstoles eran Simón (a quien Él también llamó Pedro) y su hermano, Andrés, Jacobo (Santiago), Juan, Felipe, Bartolomé, ¹⁵ Mateo, Tomás, Jacobo (Santiago) el hijo de Alfeo, Simón, quien era llamado el Zelote, ¹⁶ Judas, el hijo de Jacobo (Santiago) y Judas Iscariote, quien se convirtió en un traidor. ¹⁷ Luego Jesús bajó del monte con ellos y se paró en un lugar llano, con una gran multitud de Sus discípulos y un gran número de gente de Judea, Jerusalén y de la costa del mar de Tiro y Sidón. ¹⁸ Ellos habían venido a escucharlo y ser sanados de sus enfermedades. Gente que estaba perturbada con espíritus impuros también fue sanada. ¹⁹ Todos en la multitud siguieron intentando tocarlo porque poder para sanar salía de Él y los sanaba a todos ellos. ²⁰ Entonces Él miró a Sus discípulos, y dijo: "Bienaventurados son ustedes que son pobres, pues de ustedes es el reino de Dios. ²¹ Bienaventurados los que tienen hambre ahora, pues ustedes serán saciados. Bienaventurados son ustedes que ahora lloran, pues ustedes reirán. ²² Bienaventurados son ustedes cuando la gente los odie y cuando ellos los excluyan y los insulten, a causa del Hijo del Hombre. ²³ Regocíjense en ese día y salten de gozo, porque ustedes seguramente tendrán una gran recompensa en el cielo, pues sus antepasados trataron los profetas en la misma manera. ²⁴ Pero ¡ay de ustedes quienes son ricos!, pues ya han tenido su consuelo. ²⁵ ¡Ay de ustedes quienes ahora están llenos!, pues tendrán hambre luego. ¡Ay de ustedes quienes ríen ahora!, pues se lamentarán y llorarán luego. ²⁶ ¡Ay de ustedes!, cuando todos los hombres hablen bien de ustedes, pues así trataron sus antepasados a los falsos profetas. ²⁷ Pero yo les digo a ustedes quienes están escuchando, amen a sus enemigos y hagan bien a quienes los odian. ²⁸ Bendigan a quienes los maldicen y oren por quienes los maltratan. ²⁹ Al que les golpee en una mejilla, ofrézcanle también la otra. Si alguien les quita su capa, no le retengas tampoco tu túnica. ³⁰ Denle a todos los que le pidan. Si alguien les quita algo que es de ustedes, no le pidas que te lo devuelva. ³¹ Como ustedes quieren que la gente les hagan a ustedes, háganle igual a ellos. ³² Si ustedes solo aman a la gente que los aman, ¿qué mérito tiene esto para ustedes? Pues aún los pecadores aman a quienes los aman. ³³ Si ustedes solamente hacen bien a las personas que les hacen bien, ¿qué mérito tiene esto para ustedes? Pues aún los pecadores hacen lo mismo. ³⁴ Si ustedes solamente le prestan cosas a gente que ustedes esperan que se las devuelvan, ¿qué mérito tiene esto para ustedes? Aún los pecadores prestan a pecadores y esperan que le devuelvan la misma cantidad. ³⁵ Pero amen a sus enemigos y háganles bien. Presten, no esperando nada devuelto y su recompensa será grande, y ustedes serán hijos del Altísimo, pues Él mismo es amable con los ingratos y la gente malvada. ³⁶ Sean misericordiosos, tal como su Padre es misericordioso. ³⁷ No juzguen y ustedes no serán juzgados. No condenen y no serán condenados. Perdonen a otros y serán perdonados. ³⁸ Den, y se les dará a ustedes. Una cantidad generosa, compactada, remecida y derramada, será vertida en su regazo. Pues con la medida que ustedes midan, serán medidos ustedes." ³⁹ Entonces Él también les dijo una parábola. "¿Puede un ciego guiar a otro ciego? Si lo hiciera, ambos caerían a un hoyo, ¿no es así? ⁴⁰ Un discípulo no es mayor que su maestro, pero todos, cuando son completamente instruidos, serán como su maestro. ⁴¹ ¿Y por qué ustedes miran la paja que está en el ojo de tu hermano, pero no notan el tronco que está en sus propios ojos? ⁴² ¿Cómo puedes decirle a tu hermano: "Hermano, ¿déjame sacar la paja que está en tu ojo," cuando tú mismo no ves el tronco que está en tu propio ojo? ¡Ustedes hipócritas! Primero saquen el

tronco de sus propios ojos, y luego ustedes verán claramente para sacar la paja, que está en el ojo de su hermano. ⁴³ Pues, no hay árbol bueno que produzca fruto malo, ni tampoco hay un árbol malo que produzca buen fruto. ⁴⁴ Pues, cada árbol es conocido por el tipo de fruto que produce. Pues, la gente no recoge higos de un espino, ni recoge uvas de una zarza. ⁴⁵ El hombre bueno, del buen tesoro de su corazón produce lo que es bueno, y el hombre malo, del tesoro malo de su corazón produce lo que es malo. Pues, de la abundancia de su corazón habla su boca. ⁴⁶ ¿Por qué ustedes me llaman, "Señor, Señor", y, sin embargo, ¿no obedecen las cosas que yo les digo? ⁴⁷ Toda persona que viene a mí y escucha mis palabras y las obedece, yo les diré como es. ⁴⁸ Él es como un hombre que construye una casa, que cavó profundo en la tierra y construyó el fundamento de la casa sobre roca sólida. Cuando vino una inundación, la corriente de las aguas fluyó contra esa casa, pero no pudo sacudirla, porque había sido bien construida. ⁴⁹ Pero la persona que oye mis palabras y no las obedece, es como un hombre que construyó una casa sobre la tierra sin un fundamento. Cuando el torrente de agua dió contra esa casa, ésta inmediatamente colapsó, y la ruina de esa casa fue completa."

Luke 6:1

Oración de enlace

Jesús y sus discípulos caminaban a través de los campos de granos, mientras que unos fariseos cuestionaban las razones por las que los discípulos trabajaban en el día de reposo el cuál en las leyes de Dios, ha sido separado para Dios.

Información General:

La palabra "ustedes" es plural y se refiere a los discípulos.

Ahora sucedió

Esta frase es usada para marcar el inicio de una nueva parte de la historia. Si tu lenguaje tiene un modo de hacerlo, considera utilizarlo aquí..

Campos de granos

En este caso, estas son largas secciones de tierra donde las personas han esparcido trigo para que crezca en más áreas.

espigas de grano

Esta es la parte superior de la planta de grano, que es una especie de hierba grande. Sostiene el maduro, semillas comestibles de la planta.

Frotándolos entre sus manos

Ellos hacían esto para separar las semillas de grano. Esto se puede decir claramente. Traducción Alterna: "Ellos las frotaban en sus manos para separar los granos de las cáscaras".

¿Porqué están haciendo algo que no es lícito hacer en el día de Reposo?

Ellos le hicieron esta pregunta para acusar a los discípulos de romper la ley. Se puede escribir en base a una declaración. Traducción Alterna: "Recoger granos en el día de Reposo es en contra de la ley de Dios!". .

Haciendo algo

Los fariseos consideraban que incluso la más mínima acción de frotar un puñado de granos era

un trabajo ilegal. Esta señalado claramente. Traducción Alterna: "haciendo algo" .

Luke 6:3

¿Ni siquiera has leído ... él ?

Jesús reprende a los fariseos por no aprender de las escrituras. Esto puede ser escrito como una declaración. Traducción Alterna: "Deberías aprender de lo que has leído ... él" ó " Ciertamente has leído ... él. .

El pan de la presencia

" el pan santo " ó " el pan que se le ofreció a Dios".

Hijo de Hombre

Jesús se refería a él mismo. Esto se puede expresar: Traducción Alterna: " Yo, hijo de hombre".

Es el Señor del día de Reposo

El título "Señor" enfatiza Su autoridad sobre el día de Reposo. Traducción Alterna: " tiene la autoridad para determinar que es lo mejor para el pueblo en el día de Reposo!" (UDB)

Luke 6:6

Oración de enlace

Los escribas y los fariseos ven como Jesús sana a un hombre en el Día de Reposo.

Información general:

Es ahora otro día de Reposo y Jesús esta en la sinagoga.

Sucedió

Esta frase es utilizada para marcar un nuevo evento en la historia.

Un hombre estaba allí

Esto introduce un nuevo personaje en la historia.

La mano estaba arrugada

La mano del hombre estaba dañada en un modo que no podía estirla. Probablemente fue doblada en casi un puño, haciendola parecer más pequeña y arrugada.

velándolo de cerca
"estamos observando a Jesús cuidadosamente"

Para que ellos pudieran encontrar
"porque querían encontrar"

En medio de todos
"en frente de todos"(UDB). Jesús quería que el hombre se parara en donde todas las personas presentes lo pudieran ver.

Luke 6:9

Para ellos
"para los Fariseos"

¿Es legal...salvar una vida...destruirla?
Jesús quería corregir a los fariseos, entendiendo que estaba mal sanar en el Sábado. Él les preguntó esto como contraste entre haciendo el bien y el mal en orden a hacerlo obvio uno era legal y otro estaba mal. Traducción Alterna: "¿qué acción permite la ley de Dios- hacer el bien y sanar, ó hacer daño y destruir una vida?"

Hacer el bien ó Hacer el mal
"para ayudar a alguien ó para hacer daño a alguien".

Extiende tu mano
"Estira tu mano" ó "alarga tu mano"

Restaurado
"Sanado"

Luke 6:12

Información General
Jesús elige doce apóstoles después que ora por toda la noche.

Pasó en estos días
Esta frase es utilizada para marcar el inicio de una nueva parte de la historia.

En estos días
"durante ese tiempo" ó "no mucho después" ó "un día cercano"

El salió
"Jesús salió"

Cuando era de día
" cuando era por la mañana" ó " El siguiente día"

Seleccionó doce
"Él escogió doce discípulos"

A quien tambien nombró apóstoles
" a quien también hizo apóstoles" ó " Y él apuntó a los apóstoles"

Luke 6:14

Los nombre de lo apóstoles eran
Esto implica información añadida al ULB escrito.

su hermano Andrés
" el hermano de Simón, Andrés"

Zelote
Posibles significados son 1) "el zelote" ó 2) "el celoso." El primer significado indica que él era parte del grupo de personas que querían liberar a los Judíos del Imperio Romano.Traducción Alterna: "patriota" ó "nacionalista". El segundo significado indica que era celoso de que Dios no fuera honrado.Traducción Alterna: "apasionado".

se convirtió en traidor
Puede ser necesario tener explicar lo que significa "traidor" en este contexto. Traducción Alterna: "traicionar a su amigo" ó " convirtió a su amigo en enemigo" (usualmente a cambio de dinero) ó exponer a un amigo al peligro contándole a los enemigos sobre él".

Luke 6:17

Oración de enlace
Aunque Jesús se dirigía especialmente a sus discípulos, había mucha gente alrededor que escuchaban lo que decía.

con ellos
"con los doce que había escogido" ó "con sus doce apóstoles".

Para ser sanado
Esto puede estar lícito en una forma activa.Traducción Alterna: "Para que Jesús los sane"

Gente que estaba perturbada con espíritus impuros también fue sanada
Esto puede ser expresado en forma activa.Traducción Alterna: "Jesús también sanó personas que tenían espíritus inmundos"

perturbadas con espíritus inmundos
"molestadas por espíritus inmundos" ó "controlado por espíritus malignos"

Poder para sanar lo que salía de Él
Esto puede ser expresado en forma activa.Traducción Alterna: " Él tenía el poder para sanar a las personas" ó "él usó su poder para sanar a las personas"

Luke 6:20

"Bienaventurados son ustedes
Esta frase es repetida tres veces.Cada vez, indica que Dios da favores a ciertas personas ó que sus situaciones son positivas ó buenas.

Bienaventurados son ustedes que son pobres

"Tú que eres pobre recibes el favor de Dios" ó
"Ustedes que son pobres el beneficio"

pues de ustedes es el reino de Dios

Lenguajes que no tengan palabra para reino dirán,"
Dios es tu rey" ó "por que Dios es tu gobernante."

De ustedes es el reino de Dios

"El reino de Dios les pertenece". Esto puede
significar 1)" tu perteneces al reino de Dios" ó 2)
"tu tendrás autoridad en el reino de Dios".

ustedes reirán

"ustedes reirán con gozo" ó "ustedes serán
alegres".

Luke 6:22

Bienaventurados son ustedes

"Tu recibirás el favor de Dios" ó "Tu beneficio" ó
"Cuan bueno es para ti"

Excluyen

"les rechacen"

a causa del Hijo de Hombre

"porque eres asociado con el Hijo de Hombre" ó
"porque rechazaron al Hijo de Hombre"

En ese día

"cuando hagan estas cosas" ó " cuando eso pase".

Regocíjense

Esta expresión idiomática significa "ser
extremadamente alegre"

Una gran recompensa

"una gran pago" ó "buenos regalos".

Luke 6:24

ay de ustedes

"cuan terrible es para ustedes". Esta frase es
repetida tres veces. Es lo opuesto a "bendito
eres".Cada vez , indica que la ira de Dios es dirigida
a las personas, ó que algo negativo o malo les
espera.

ay de ustedes quienes son ricos

"cuan terrible es para ti que eres rico" ó problemas
vendrán a los ricos".

su consuelo

"que te conforta" ó "que te satisface" ó "que te
hace feliz".

Quienes ahora estan llenos

"cuyos estómagos estan llenos ahora" ó "quién
comió mucho ahora"

quienes ríen ahora

"quién esta feliz ahora"

Luke 6:26

Ay de ustedes

"Cuan terrible es esto para ustedes" o "cuan triste
debes estar"

cuando todos los hombres

"cuando todos los hombres" o "cuando todos" (Ver:

pues así trataron sus antepasados a los falsos profetas"

"ellos también hablaron bien de los falsos profetas"

Luke 6:27

Oración de enlace:

Jesús continúa hablando con sus discípulos y la
multitud que lo escucha también.

a ustedes quienes están escuchando

Jesús ahora le comieza a hablar a toda la multitud,
en lugar de solo a sus discípulos.

amar ... hacer bien ... Bendigan ... oren

cada uno de estas órdenes o mandatos deben
hacerse continuamente, no solo una vez.

amen a sus enemigos

Esto no significa que ellos debían amar solo a sus
enemigos y no a sus amigos. Esto se puede decir.
Traducción Alterna: "¡Ama a tus enemigos, no
solamente a tus amigos!" (UDB)

amar ... hacer bien a

Estas dos frases significan lo mismo, y juntas
enfatan el punto.

Bendigan a quienes

Dios es el que bendice. Esto puede ser expresado
en forma explícita o sea, se puede explicar por sí
solo. Traducción Alterna: "Pide a Dios que bendiga
a aquellos" (UDB)

los que te maldicen

"los que habitualmente te maldicen"

Luke 6:29

Al que les golpee

"Si alguien te golpea o te hace daño"

en una mejilla

"en un lado de tu cara"

ofrézcanle también la otra

Puede ser de ayuda el expresar que le hará el
atacante a la persona. Traducción Alterna: "voltea
tu cara para que pueda golpear la otra mejilla
también"

no le retengas

"no le impidas tomar"

Dénle a todos los que le pidan
"Si alguien te pide algo, dáselo"

no le pidas
"no le exijas o no lo pidas"

Luke 6:31

Como ustedes quieren que la gente les hagan a ustedes, háganle igual a ellos
En algunos idiomas puede ser más natural revertir el orden. Traducción Alterna: "Debes hacer con las personas lo mismo que quieres que te hagan a ti" o "Trata a las personas de la forma en que quieres que te traten a ti"

¿Qué mérito es este para ustedes?
"¿Qué recompensa recibirás?" o "¿Que elogio recibirás por hacer eso?" Esto puede ser escrito como una declaración. Traducción Alterna: "No recibirás ninguna recompensa por eso" o "Dios no te recompensará por eso"

para recuperar la misma cantidad
La ley de Moisés ordenaba a los Judíos a no recibir intereses sobre el dinero que se prestaron unos a otros.

Luke 6:35

su recompensa sera grande
"recibirás una gran recompensa" o "recibirás un buen pago" u "obtendrás buenos regalos por eso"

ustedes serán hijos del Altísimo
Asegúrese traducir "hijos" con la misma palabra que su idioma usaría naturalmente para referirse a un hijo o niño.

hijos del Altísimo,
Asegúrense que la palabra " hijos" esté en plural así que no se confunda con el título de Jesús " El Hijo del Altísimo."

con los ingratos y la gente malvada.
"personas que no le agradecen y que son malvadas"

su Padre
Esto se refiere a Dios. Es mejor traducir "Padre" con la misma palabra que tu lenguaje naturalmente utilizaría para referirse a el padre humano.

Luke 6:37

No juzguen
"No juzguen a las personas" ó " No critiques a las personas" (UDB)

y ustedes
" y como resultado ustedes"

no serán juzgados
Jesús no dijo quién no juzgaría. Posibles significados son 1) " Dios no te juzgará" ó 2) "nadie te juzgará"

No condenen
" No condenes a las personas"

no serán condenados
Jesús no dijo quién no les condenará. Posibles significados son 1) "Dios no les condenará" ó 2) " nadie les condenará"

serán perdonados
Jesús no dijo quién perdonará. Posibles significados son 1) "Dios te perdonará" ó 2) "las personas te perdonarán"

Luke 6:38

se les dará a ustedes
Jesús no dijo quien exactamente les iba a dar. Posibles significados son 1) "alguien les dará a ustedes" o 2) "Dios se los dará a ustedes"

una cantidad generosa ... en su falda
El orden de esta oración puede ser invertido. Traducción alterna" Ellos pondrán en tu falda una cantidad generosa que ellos compactarán y mecerán juntos hasta que sea derramada. Jesús usa la figura literaria

una cantidad generosa
"Una gran cantidad"

serán medidos ustedes
Jesús no dijo exactamente quien los mediría. Posibles significados son: 1) ellos medirán las cosas de vuelta a ustedes o 2) Dios medirá las cosas de vuelta para ustedes.

Luke 6:39

Oración de Enlace:
Jesús incluye algunos ejemplos para hacer Su punto.

¿Puede una persona ciega guiar a otra persona ciega?
Jesús usó esta pregunta para hacer que la gente piense sobre algo que ellos ya saben. Esto puede escribirse como una declaración .Traducción Alterna: "Todos nosotros sabemos que una persona ciega no puede guiar a otra persona ciega"

persona ciega
La persona que es "ciega" es una figura literaria

Si lo hiciera
Algunos lenguajes podrían preferir: "si uno lo hiciera". Esta es una situación absurda que no es probable que ocurra en realidad.

ambos caerían a un hoyo

Esto puede escribirse como una declaración.
Traducción Alterna: "los dos caerían en un hoyo"

Un discípulo no es mayor que su maestro

"Un discípulo no va a superar a su maestro."
Posibles significados son: 1) "Un discípulo no tiene más conocimiento que su maestro" o 2) "Un discípulo no tiene más autoridad que su maestro".

todos cuando son completamente instruidos

"cada discípulo que ha sido bien enseñado" o "cada discípulo cuyo maestro le ha enseñado completamente"

Luke 6:41

por qué ustedes miran... pero no notan el tronco que está en sus propios ojos?

Jesús usa esta pregunta para retar a la gente a prestar atención a sus propios pecados antes que prestar atención a los pecados de otra persona.
Traducción Alterna: "no miren... pero ignoren el tronco que hay en tu propio ojo"

la pequeña paja que está en el ojo de tu hermano

Esta es una figura literaria

pequeña paja

"pequeña mancha" (UDB) o "astilla" o "poco de polvo". Use una palabra para la cosa más pequeña que comúnmente cae en los ojos de una persona.

hermano

Aquí "hermano" se refiere a un compañero judío o a un compañero creyente en Jesús.

el tronco que está en sus propios ojos

Esta es una figura literaria

tronco

"viga" o "tabla"

¿Cómo puedes decirle... ojo?

Jesús hace esta pregunta para retar a la gente a prestar atención a sus propios pecados antes de ellos prestar atención a los pecados de otra persona. Traducción Alterna: "Tú no deberías decir ... ojo"

Luke 6:43

Información General:

La gente puede decir si un árbol es bueno o malo, y qué tipo de árbol es, por el fruto que este produce. Jesús usa esto como una figura literaria

Pues, hay

"Porque hay". Esto indica que lo que sigue es la razón por la cual no debemos juzgar a nuestro hermano.

árbol bueno

"árbol saludable"

podrido

"decayente" o "malo" o "sin valor"

cada árbol es conocido

La gente reconoce la clase de árbol por el fruto que da. Esto puede expresarse en forma activa.
Traducción Alterna: "la gente sabe el tipo de árbol" o "la gente reconoce un árbol"

espino

una planta o arbusto que tiene espinas

zarza

una viña o arbusto que tiene espinas

Luke 6:45

Información General:

Jesús compara los pensamientos de una persona con su tesoro bueno o malo. Los buenos pensamientos de la gente buena causan buenas acciones. Los pensamientos malvados de la gente malvada causa acciones malvadas.

El hombre bueno

La palabra "bueno" aquí se refiere a justicia y bondad moral.

hombre bueno

La palabra "hombre" aquí se refiere a una persona, hombre o mujer. Traducción Alterna: "una persona buena"

del buen tesoro de su corazón

"las cosas buenas que guarda en su corazón" o "las cosas buenas que valora"

produce lo que es bueno

Producir lo que es bueno es una figura literaria (metáfora) para hacer lo que es bueno. Traducción Alterna: "hace lo que es bueno"

del tesoro malvado de su corazón

"las cosas malvadas que guarda en su corazón" o "las cosas malas que valora"

de la abundancia de su corazón habla su boca

La frase "su boca" representa a la persona usando su boca. Traducción Alterna: "lo que piensa en su corazón afecta lo que dice con su boca" o "lo que valora en su corazón determina lo que dice con su boca"

Luke 6:46

Información General:

Jesús compara a la persona que obedece Sus enseñanzas a un hombre que construye una casa sobre roca, donde estará a salvo de inundaciones.

Señor, Señor

La repetición de estas palabras indica que ellos regularmente llamaban a Jesús "Señor".

Toda persona que viene a mí... yo les diré como es

Puede ser más claro cambiar el orden de esta oración. Traducción Alterna: "Yo les diré a qué se parece cada persona que viene a Mí y escucha mis palabras y las obedece"

construyó el fundamento de la casa sobre roca sólida.

"cavó el fundamento de la casa suficientemente profundo para alcanzar la base de una roca sólida". Algunas culturas pueden no estar familiarizadas con construir en superficie de roca sólida, y pueden requerir usar otra imagen para un fundamento estable.

fundamento

"base" o "soporte"

roca sólida

"superficie de roca sólida" Esta es la roca dura muy grande que está profundo, debajo de la tierra.

corriente de las aguas

"agua que se mueve rápido" o "río"

fluyó contra

"chocó contra"

sacudirla

Posibles significados son: 1) "causar que se mueva" o 2) "destruirla"

porque había sido bien construida

"porque el hombre la había construido bien"

Luke 6:49

Información General:

Jesús compara a la persona que escucha pero no obedece Su enseñanza a un hombre que construye una casa sin un fundamento, así que esta caerá en una inundación.

Pero la persona

"Pero" muestra un fuerte contraste con la persona anterior, que construyó con fundamento.

sobre la tierra sin un fundamento

Algunas culturas pueden no conocer que una casa con un fundamento es más fuerte. Información adicional puede ser útil. Traducción Alterna: "pero él no cavó y construyó primero un fundamento"

fundamento

"base" o "soporte firme"

torrente de agua

"agua que se mueve rápido" o "río"

fluyó contra

"chocó contra"

colapsó

"se cayó" o "se derrumbó"

la ruina de esa casa fue completa

"esa casa fue destruida completamente"

Capítulo 7

¹ Después que Jesús terminó todo lo que estaba diciéndole a la gente, entró a Capernaúm. ² Ahora un centurión tenía un siervo, que era altamentepreciado para él, estaba enfermo y a punto de morir. ³ Cuando el centurión escuchó acerca de Jesús, envió ancianos de los judíos, pidiéndole que viniera y sanara a su siervo. ⁴ Cuando ellos vinieron a Jesús, le pidieron encarecidamente, diciendo: "Él es digno de que hagas esto por él, ⁵ porque él ama a nuestra nación y es el que construyó la sinagoga para nosotros." ⁶ Así que Jesús continuó su camino con ellos. Pero cuando Él no estaba lejos de la casa, el centurión envió amistades para decirle: "Señor, no te molestes, porque no soy digno de que entres bajo mi techo. ⁷ Por esta razón ni siquiera me consideré digno de venir a ti, pero sólo di una palabra y mi siervo será sanado. ⁸ Pues yo también soy un hombre que está bajo autoridad, con soldados bajo mi mando. Le digo a éste: "Ve", y él va, y a otro, "Ven", y él viene, y a mi siervo, "Haz esto," y él lo hace." ⁹ Cuando Jesús escuchó esto, estaba asombrado de él y tornándose a la multitud que le seguía dijo: "Les digo, ni siquiera en Israel he hallado tal fe." ¹⁰ Y cuando aquellos que fueron enviados retornaron a la casa, ellos encontraron al siervo sano. ¹¹ Algún tiempo después de eso Jesús fue a un pueblo llamado Naín, y sus discípulos y una gran multitud fue con Él. ¹² Según Él se acercaba a puerta del pueblo, he aquí, un hombre que había muerto era cargado, el único hijo de su madre (quien era una viuda), y una gran multitud del pueblo estaba con ella. ¹³ Cuando el Señor la vio, fue profundamente movido a compasión por ella y le dijo: "No llores." ¹⁴ Entonces Él se acercó y tocó el marco de madera en el cual cargaban el cuerpo, y aquellos que lo cargaban se detuvieron. Él dijo: "Joven, a ti te digo, levántate." ¹⁵ El hombre muerto se sentó y comenzó a hablar y Jesús lo entregó a su madre. ¹⁶ Entonces el temor sobrevino a todos, y continuaron alabando a Dios, diciendo: "Un gran profeta se ha levantado entre nosotros", y "Dios ha cuidado a Su gente." ¹⁷ Esta noticia acerca de Jesús se esparció a través de toda Judea y las regiones vecinas. ¹⁸ Los discípulos de Juan le dijeron sobre todas estas cosas. ¹⁹ Entonces Juan llamó dos de sus discípulos y los envió al Señor para decir: "¿Eres tú el que habrá de venir, o hay algún otro que deberíamos esperar?" ²⁰ Cuando ellos se acercaron a Jesús, le dijeron: "Juan el Bautista nos ha enviado para preguntarte: "¿Eres tú el que habría de venir o debemos esperar a otro?" ²¹ En esa hora Él sanó a mucha gente de enfermedades y aflicciones y de espíritus malignos, y a muchas personas ciegas le dio la vista. ²² Jesús contestó y les dijo: "Después de haber seguido su camino, informen a Juan lo que han visto y oído. Gente ciega está recibiendo la vista, gente coja está caminando, leprosos están siendo limpiados, gente sorda está escuchando, gente muerta está siendo regresada a la vida, y gente necesitada se les está diciendo las buenas nuevas. ²³ La persona que no deja de creer en mí debido a mis acciones, es bendecida." ²⁴ Después que los mensajeros de Juan se habían ido, Jesús comenzó a decir a las multitudes acerca de Juan: "¿Qué ustedes salieron a ver al desierto? ¿Una caña sacudida por el viento? ²⁵ Pero ¿qué salieron a ver? ¿Un hombre vestido de vestiduras suaves? Miren, esos que visten con ropas espléndidas y viven en lujos, están en los palacios de reyes. ²⁶ Pero ¿qué ustedes salieron a ver? ¿Un profeta? Sí, Yo les digo, y mucho más que un profeta. ²⁷ Este es de quien se ha escrito: HE AQUÍ, ESTOY ENVIANDO A MI MENSAJERO DELANTE DE TU FAZ, QUIEN HA DE PREPARAR TU CAMINO DELANTE DE TI." ²⁸ Te digo, entre aquellos nacidos de mujer, ninguno es más grande que Juan. Sin embargo, la persona menos importante en el reino de Dios es mayor que él." ²⁹ Cuando toda la gente escuchó esto, incluyendo a los recaudadores de impuestos, declararon que Dios es justo, habiendo sido bautizados con el bautismo de Juan. ³⁰ Pero los fariseos y los expertos en la ley judía rechazaron el propósito de Dios para sí mismos, porque ellos no habían sido bautizados por Juan. ³¹ "¿A qué entonces, puedo yo comparar a la gente de esta generación? ¿Cómo son ellos? ³² Ellos son como niños jugando en el mercado, que se sientan y se llaman el uno al otro y dicen: "Nosotros tocamos la flauta para ustedes, y ustedes no bailaron. Nosotros cantamos una canción fúnebre, y ustedes no lloraron." ³³ Pues Juan el Bautista no llegó comiendo pan ni bebiendo vino, y ustedes dicen: "Él tiene un demonio." ³⁴ Vino El Hijo del Hombre que come y bebe y ustedes dicen: "¡Mira, Él es un hombre glotón y un borracho, un amigo de los recaudadores de impuestos y pecadores! ³⁵ Pero la sabiduría es justificada por todos sus hijos." ³⁶ Ahora, uno de los fariseos invitó a Jesús a comer con él. Así que después que Jesús entró a la casa del fariseo, se reclinó en la mesa a comer. ³⁷ He aquí, había una mujer de la ciudad que era una pecadora. Cuando ella supo que Él estaba reclinado en la mesa de la casa del fariseo, trajo un jarro de alabastro con aceite perfumado. ³⁸ Mientras, ella se paró detrás de Él, cerca de sus pies, llorando, comenzó a mojar sus pies con sus lágrimas, y los secó con los cabellos de su cabeza y besó sus pies, y los ungió con aceite perfumado. ³⁹ Cuando el fariseo que había invitado a Jesús vio esto, él pensó para sí mismo, diciendo: "Si este hombre fuese un profeta, entonces sabría quién y qué tipo de mujer lo está lo está tocando sabría que ella es una pecadora." ⁴⁰

Jesús respondió y le dijo: "Simón, tengo algo que decirte." Él dijo: "¡Dime, Maestro!" ⁴¹ Jesús dijo: "Ciertamente tenía dos deudores. Uno debía quinientos denarios y el otro cincuenta. ⁴² Cuando ellos no pudieron pagarle, él los perdonó a ambos. Así que, ¿cuál de ellos lo amará más?" ⁴³ Simón le respondió y dijo: "Yo supongo que al que él le perdonó más." Jesús dijo: "Tú has juzgado correctamente." ⁴⁴ Jesús se volvió a la mujer y le dijo a Simón: "Ves a esta mujer. Yo he entrado a tu casa. Tú no me distes agua para mis pies, pero ella con sus lágrimas ha mojado mis pies y los secó con sus cabellos. ⁴⁵ Tú no me diste un beso, pero desde que llegué, ella no ha cesado de besar mis pies." ⁴⁶ "Tú no ungiste mi cabeza con aceite, pero ella ha ungido mis pies con aceite perfumado. ⁴⁷ Por tanto te digo, sus pecados, que eran muchos, han sido perdonados, pues ella amó mucho. Pero a quien poco se le perdona, ama poco." ⁴⁸ Luego él le dijo a ella: "Tus pecados son perdonados." ⁴⁹ Aquellos, reclinándose entre sí comenzaron a decirse: "¿Quién es Este que aun perdona pecados?" ⁵⁰ Entonces Jesús dijo a la mujer: "Tu fe te ha salvado. Ve en paz."

Luke 7:1

Información General:

Jesús entra a Capernaúm donde Jesús sana al siervo del centurión.

lo que estaba diciéndole a la gente

Esta expresión idiomática "diciéndole" enfatiza que él quería que escucharan lo que él decía.
Traducción Alterna: " a las personas que le escuchaban a él" o " a las personas que escuchan"

él entró a Capernaúm

Esto comienza un nuevo evento en la historia.

Luke 7:2

quien era altamentepreciado para él

"a quien el centurión valorizaba" o " a quien él respetaba"

le pidieron encarecidamente

" le suplicó" o " le rogó"

Él es digno

"El centurión es digno"

nuestra nación

"nuestra gente". Esto se refiere a las personas Judías.

Luke 7:6

continuó su camino

con ellos

no estaba lejos de la casa

El negativo doble puede ser reemplazado.
Traducción Alterna: "cerca de la casa"

no te molestes

El centurión le hablaba a Jesús educadamente.
Traducción Alterna: "no te molestes en venir a mi casa" o "No quiero molestarte"

entres bajo mi techo

Esta expresión idiomática significa "ven a mi casa". Si tu idioma tiene una expresión idiomática que signifique "ven a mi casa," considera si sería bueno usarlo aquí.

sólo dí una palabra

El sirviente

mi sirviente será sanado

La palabra que se traduce aquí como "sirviente" es normalmente traducida como "niño" . Esto indica que el sirviente era bien joven o muestra el afecto del centurión por él.

Yo también soy un hombre quien está bajo autoridad

" Yo también tengo alguien sobre mí que debo obedecer"

bajo mi mando

"bajo mi autoridad"

a mi sirviente

La palabra que es traducida aquí como "sirviente" es la palabra típica para un servidor.

Luke 7:9

estaba asombrado de él

" él estaba asombrado del centurión"

le digo a ustedes

Jesús dijo esto para enfatizar el hecho sorprendente que les diría.

ni siquiera en Israel he hallado tal fe

La implicación es que Jesús esperaba que las personas Judías tuvieran este tipo de fe, pero ellos no lo hicieron. El no esperaba que los Gentiles tuvieran esta fe, sin embargo este hombre la tuvo. Necesitas añadir esta información implícita.Traducción Alterna: "¡No he encontrado ningún Israelita que confie en mí como este Gentil lo ha hecho!".

aquellos que fueron enviados

Se entiende que esas fueron las personas que el centurión envió. Esto puede ser expresado.

Traducción Alterna: " las personas que el oficial Romano envió a Jesús"

Luke 7:11

Oración de enlace:

Jesús fue a la ciudad de Naín, donde él sanó un hombre que había muerto.

Naín

el nombre de una ciudad

he aquí, un hombre que había muerto

La palabra "he aquí" llama nuestra atención a la presentación del hombre muerto en la historia. Nuestro idioma puede tener una manera de hacer esto. Traducción Alterna: " había un hombre muerto que"

un hombre que había muerto era cargado

Esto se puede decir en forma activa. Traducción Alterna: " personas que llevaban fuera de la ciudad a un hombre que había muerto"

el único hijo de su madre (quien era una viuda)

"El era el único hijo de su madre, y ella era una viuda". Esto es información de referencia sobre el hombre muerto y su madre.

viuda

una mujer cuyo esposo había muerto

fue profundamente movido a compasión por ella

" se sintió triste por ella"

El subió

"él se adelantó" o " el se acercó al hombre muerto"

el marco de madera en el cual cargaban el cuerpo

Esto era una camilla o cama usada para mover el cuerpo al lugar de sepultura. Esto no tiene que ser algo en el cual el cuerpo es sepultado. Otras traducciones podrían tener palabras menos comunes como " ataúd" o " féretro".

a ti te digo

Jesús dijo esto para enfatizar su autoridad. Traducción Alterna: "¡Escúchame!"

El hombre muerto

El hombre ya no estaba muerto; el ahora estaba vivo. Puede ser necesario establecer esto de forma clara. Traducción Alterna: " El hombre que había estado muerto"

Luke 7:16

Oración de Enlace:

Nos dice que pasó como resultado de que Jesús sanara al hombre que había estado muerto.

el temor sobrevino a todos ellos

"el temor los llenó a todos." Esto puede ser expresado en forma activa. Traducción Alterna: "todos se asustaron mucho "

Un gran profeta

Ellos se refirieron a Jesús, no a un profeta desconocido.

se ha levantado entre nosotros

"ha venido a estar con nosotros" o "nos ha aparecido." Esto puede ser expresado en forma activa. Traducción Alterna: "Dios ha levantado un gran profeta entre nosotros"

ha cuidado

Esta expresión idiomática significa "se preocupa por"

Esta noticia acerca de Jesús se esparció

"Esta noticia" se refiere a las cosas que las personas decían en el versículo 16. Esto puede ser expresado en forma activa. Traducción Alterna: "Las personas espacieron esta noticia sobre Jesús" o "Las personas le hablaron a otros esta noticia sobre Jesús"

Esta noticia

" Este reporte" o "Este mensaje"

Luke 7:18

Oración de Enlace

Juan envió a dos de sus discípulos a preguntar a Jesús.

Los discípulos de Juan le dijeron a él sobre todas estas cosas

Esto introduce un nuevo evento en la historia.

le dijeron

"le dijeron a Juan"

todas estas cosas

"todas las cosas que Jesús estaba haciendo"

los hombres dijeron: "Juan el Bautista nos ha enviado para decirte: "¿Eres tú el que habrá de venir o debemos esperar a otro?"

Esta oración se puede reescribir para que solo tenga una cita directa. Traducción Alterna: " los hombres dijeron que Juan el Bautista los envió para preguntarle, " ¿Eres tú el que vienes, o debemos esperar por otro?" o "los hombres dijeron, "Juan el Bautista nos envió para preguntarte si tú eres el que vendría, o si debemos esperar por otro" .

¿debemos esperar a otro?

"debemos buscar a otro" o "debemos esperar a alguien más"

Luke 7:21

En esa hora

"En ese tiempo"

de espíritus malignos

Puede ser útil reafirmar la sanación. Traducción Alterna: "él los sanó de los espíritus malignos" o "Él liberaba a las personas de los espíritus malignos"

les dijo

"les dijo a los mensajeros de Juan" o "les dijo a los mensajeros que Juan envió"

infórmenle a Juan

"díganle a Juan"

gente necesitada

"gente pobre"

no deja

Esta negativa doble significa "que continúe"

creer en mí

"confiando completamente en mí"

La persona que no deja de creer en mí debido a mis acciones, es bendecida."

Esto puede ser expresado en forma activa. Traducción Alterna: Dios bendecirá a la persona que no deje de creer en Mí por mis acciones"

Luke 7:24

Oración de Enlace:

Jesús comenzó a hablarle a la multitud sobre Juan el Bautista. El le hacía preguntas retóricas para dirigirlos a ellos a pensar sobre cómo era Juan el Bautista realmente.

Que ... ¿Una caña sacudida por el viento?

Esto espera una respuesta negativa. "Salieron ustedes a ver una caña sacudida por el viento? ¡Por supuesto que no! También puede ser expresado como una respuesta. Traducción Alterna: "¡Seguramente ustedes no han salido a ver una caña sacudida por el viento!"

Una caña sacudida por el viento

Posibles significados a esta figura literaria son 1) una persona quien fácilmente cambia su mente, como las cañas son fácilmente movidas por el viento, o 2) una persona quien habla mucho pero no dice nada importante, como las cañas suenan cuando el viento sopla.

Pero qué... ¿Un hombre vestido de vestiduras suaves?

Esto también espera una respuesta negativa, ya que Juan vestía vestiduras ásperas. "¿Han salido a ver a un hombre vestido con vestiduras suaves? "¡Por supuesto que no!" Esto también puede ser expresado como una oración. Traducción Alterna: "¡

Ustedes ciertamente no han salido a ver a un hombre vestido con vestiduras suaves!"

vestido en vestiduras suaves

Esto se refiere a vestiduras costosas. Las vestiduras normales eran ásperas. Traducción Alterna: "vestido de vestiduras costosas"

palacios de reyes

Un palacio es una casa grande y costosa en la que vive un rey.

Pero qué... ¿Un profeta?

Esto nos dirige a una respuesta positiva. "¿Han salido ustedes a ver un profeta? "¡Por supuesto que sí!". Esto también se puede escribir como una oración. Traducción Alterna: "¡Pero ustedes actualmente han venido a ver a un profeta!"

Sí, Yo les digo

Jesús dijo esto para enfatizar la importancia de lo próximo que él les hablaría.

más que un profeta

Esta frase significa que en verdad Juan era un profeta, pero que él era más grande que un típico profeta. Traducción Alterna: "no era un profeta común" o "mucho más importante que un profeta normal"

Luke 7:27

Este es de quién se ha escrito

"Ese profeta es el profeta de quienes los profetas han escrito" o "Juan es del que los profetas escribieron hace mucho tiempo"

VES ESTOY ENVIANDO

En este verso, Jesús está citando el profeta Malaquías y diciendo que Juan es el mensajero del cual Malaquías habló.

ANTE TU ROSTRO

Esta expresión idiomática significa "delante de ti" o "ir por delante de ti"

TU

La palabra "tu" es singular porque Dios estaba hablando con el Mesías en la cita.

Te digo

Jesús le estaba hablando a la multitud así que "'tu" es plural. Jesús usó esta frase para enfatizar la verdad de lo sorprendente que iba a decir después.

entre aquellos nacidos de mujer

"entre aquellos a quienes una mujer ha dado a luz." Esto es una figura literaria

ninguno es más grande que Juan

"Juan es el más grande"

la persona menos importante en el reino de Dios

Esto se refiere a cualquiera que es parte de el reino que Dios establecerá.

es mayor que él

El estado espiritual de las personas en el reino de Dios será más alto que el del pueblo antes de que se estableciera el reino. Traducción Alterna: "estado espiritual más alto que Juan"

Luke 7:29

Información General:

Lucas, el autor de este libro, comenta sobre como las personas respondieron a Juan y Jesús.

Cuando toda la gente escuchó esto...bautismo de Juan

Este verso puede ser reordenado para ser más claro.Traducción Alterna: "Cuando toda la gente que habían sido bautizados por Juan, incluyendo a los recaudadores de impuestos, escucharon esto, declararon que Dios es justo"

declararon que Dios es justo

"ellos dijeron que Dios se ha mostrado justo" o "habían declarado que Dios había actuado como justamente"

habiendo sido bautizados con el bautismo de Juan

Esto puede ser expresado en forma activa.Traducción Alterna:"porque habían dejado que Juan los bautizará" o "porque Juan los había bautizado"

rechazaron el propósito de Dios para sí mismos

"rechazaron lo que Dios quería que hicieran" o "escogieron desobedecer lo que Dios les dijo"

porque ellos no habían sido bautizados por Juan

Esto esto puede ser expresado en forma activa. Traducción Alterna: "ellos no dejaron que Juan los bautizara" o "ellos rechazaron el bautismo de Juan"

Luke 7:31

Oración de Enlace

Jesús continúa hablándole a la gente sobre Juan el Bautista.

¿A qué entonces, puedo yo comparar ... cómo son ellos?

Jesús usó estas preguntas para introducir una comparación. Pueden ser escritas como una declaración. Traducción Alterna: "A esto es que comparo esta generación, y como son ellos"

Yo comparo ... Cómo son ellos

Estas son dos formas de decir que esto es una comparación.

la gente de esta generación

Las personas que viven cuando Jesús habló.

Ellos son como

Estas palabras son el principio de la comparación de Jesús. Jesús esta diciendo que las personas eran como niños que nunca estaban satisfechos con la manera que otros niños actuaban.

mercado

una área grande, al aire libre donde las personas venían a vender sus bienes

y ustedes no bailaron

"pero ustedes no bailaron a la música

y ustedes no lloraron

"pero ustedes no lloraron con nosotros"

Luke 7:33

no llegó comiendo pan

Posibles significados son 1) "ayunando frecuentemente " o 2) "no comer comida normal."

y ustedes dicen, 'Él tiene un demonio.'

Jesús estaba citando lo que las personas decían sobre Juan. Esto se puede establecer sin una cita directa. Traducción Alterna: "tú dices que él tiene un demonio" o "tú lo acusas de tener un demonio"

El Hijo del Hombre

Jesús esperaba que la gente entendiera que se estaba refiriendo a sí mismo. Traducción Alterna: "Yo, el Hijo del Hombre"

y ustedes dicen, '¡Mira ... pecadores!'

Jesús estaba citando lo que las personas decían de él como el Hijo del Hombre. Esto puede ser expresado en forma indirecta.Traducción Alterna: "¡ustedes dicen que yo soy un hombre glotón y un borracho, un amigo de los recolectores de impuestos y pecadores!"

un hombre glotón

una persona que come mucha comida

la sabiduría es justificada por todos sus hijos

Esto parece ser un proverbio que Jesús aplicó en esta situación. Probablemente significa que las personas sabias entendían que no se debía rechazar a Jesús ni a Juan. (Ver: [[rc://*/tw/bible/other/proverb]])

Luke 7:36

Oración de Enlace

Un fariseo invita a Jesús a comer en su casa.

Información General

Era una costumbre en ese tiempo que los espectadores asistieran a cenas sin comer.

Ahora uno de los fariseos

Esto marca el comienzo de una parte nueva en la historia e introduce al fariseo.

reclinado en la mesa para comer

"se sentó en la mesa para la comida." Era la costumbre en una comida relajada como esta cena que los hombres comieran cómodamente alrededor de la mesa.

He aquí, había una mujer

La palabra "he aquí" nos alerta sobre un personaje nuevo en la historia. Tu lenguaje podría tener una manera de hacer esto.

era pecadora

"que tenía una manera de vivir pecadora" o "que tenía una reputación por vivir una vida pecadora." Pudo haber sido una prostituta.

un jarro de alabastro

"un jarro hecho de piedra suave." Alabastro es una piedra suave y blanca. Las personas guardaban cosas preciosas en jarros de alabastros.

de aceite perfumado

"con aceite perfumado." El aceite tenía algo en el que hacía que tuviera un buen olor. Las personas se lo ponían o perfumaban sus ropas para que tuvieran buen olor.

con los cabellos de su cabeza

"con su cabello"

y los ungió con aceite perfumado

"derramó aceite en ellos"

Luke 7:39

él pensó para sí mismo, diciendo

se dijo a sí mismo

Si este hombre fuese un profeta, entonces Él sabría ... una pecadora

El fariseo pensó que Jesús no era un profeta porque dejó que la mujer pecadora lo tocara. Traducción Alterna: "Aparentemente Jesús no es un profeta, porque un profeta sabría que esta mujer que lo está tocando es una pecadora"

es una pecadora

Simón asumió erróneamente que un profeta nunca permitiría a un pecador que lo tocara. Este hecho puede ser añadido. Traducción Alterna: "es una pecadora y no permitiría que lo tocara"

Simón

Este era el nombre del fariseo que invitó a Jesús a su casa. Este no era Simón Pedro.

Luke 7:41

Información General

Para enfatizar lo que Él le va a decir a Simón el fariseo, Jesús le dice una historia.

Cierto prestamista tenía dos deudores

"Dos hombres le debían dinero a cierto prestamista"

quinientos denarios

"500 días de salario." "Denarri" es el plural de "denarius." Un "denarri" es una moneda de plata.

cincuenta

"50 días de salario"

él los perdonó a ambos

"él perdonó sus deudas" o "él canceló sus deudas"

Yo supongo

Simón era cuidadoso de su respuesta. Traducción Alterna: "Probablemente"

Tú has juzgado correctamente

"Tú tienes razón"

Luke 7:44

Jesús se volvió a la mujer

"Jesús frente a la mujer." Jesús dirigió la atención de Simón hacia la mujer volviéndose hacia ella.

Tú no me distes agua para mis pies

Era una responsabilidad básica de un anfitrión de proveer agua y una toalla para los invitados para que se lavaran y secaran sus pies luego de andar en caminos polvorientos.

Tú...pero ella

Jesús usa dos veces las frases para contrastar la falta de cortesía de Simón con las acciones extremas de gratitud de la mujer.

ella con sus lágrimas ha mojado mis pies

Esta mujer usó sus lágrimas en lugar de la falta de agua.

los limpió con sus cabellos

La mujer usó su cabello en lugar de la falta de una toalla.

Tú no me diste un beso

Un buen anfitrión en aquella cultura recibiría a su invitado con un beso en la mejilla. Simón no hizo esto.

no ha cesado de besar mis pies

"ha continuado a besando mis pies"

besar mis pies

La mujer besó los pies de Jesús en vez de su mejilla como símbolo de extremo arrepentimiento y humildad.

Luke 7:46

Tú no ... pero ella

Jesús continúa contrastando la pobre hospitalidad de Simón con las acciones de la mujer.

ungiste mi cabeza con aceite

"pusiste aceite en mi cabeza." Esta era la costumbre para darle la bienvenida a un invitado honrado. Traducción Alterna: "dame la bienvenida ungiéndome la cabeza con aceite"

ungido mis pies

Esta mujer honró grandiosamente a Jesús haciendo esto. Ella demostró humildad ungiendo sus pies en vez de su cabeza.

Te digo

Esto enfatiza la importancia de la declaración que sigue.

sus pecados, que eran muchos, han sido perdonados

Esto puede ser establecido en forma activa. Traducción Alterna: "Dios le ha perdonado sus muchos pecados"

pues ella amó mucho

Su amor era la evidencia de que sus pecados fueron perdonados. Algunos lenguajes requieren que el objeto de "amor" sea declarado. Traducción Alterna: "porque ella ama mucho a quien la perdonó" o "ella ama mucho a Dios"

pero a quien poco se le perdona

""a cualquiera que se le ha perdonado solo unas pocas cosas." En esta oración Jesús establece un

principio general. Sin embargo, Él esperaba que Simón entendiera que le enseñaba muy poco amor.

Luke 7:48

Luego Él le dijo a ella

"Luego le dijo a la mujer" (UDB)

Tus pecados son perdonados

"Tú eres perdonada." Esto puede ser expresado en forma activa. Traducción Alterna: "Yo perdono tus pecados"

reclinándose juntos

"reclinándose juntos alrededor de la mesa" o "comiendo juntos"

¿Quién es Este que aun perdona pecados?

Los líderes religiosos sabían que solo Dios podía perdonar pecados, y no creyeron que Jesús era Dios. Esta pregunta probablemente era un intento de acusación. Traducción Alterna: "Quién piensa este hombre que es? ¡Sólo Dios puede perdonar pecados!" o "Por qué este hombre esta pretendiendo ser Dios quien puede perdonar pecado?"

Tu fe te ha salvado

"Por tu fe, has sido salvada." "fe" puede ser expresado como una acción. Traducción Alterna: "Porque crees, eres salvada"

Ve en paz

Esto es una manera de decir adiós y bendecir a la misma vez. Traducción Alterna: "A medida que vayas, no te preocupes más nada" o "Que Dios te de paz a medida que avances" (UDB)

Capítulo 8

¹ Sucedió poco después que Jesús comenzó a viajar alrededor de diferentes ciudades y aldeas, predicando y proclamando las buenas nuevas del reino de Dios. Los doce fueron con Él, ² como también ciertas mujeres que habían sido sanadas de malos espíritus y enfermedades: María que era llamada Magdalena, de la cual siete demonios habían sido expulsados, ³ Juana, esposa de Chuza, administrador de Herodes, Susana y muchas otras mujeres, quienes de sus posesiones proveían para sus necesidades. ⁴ Mientras una gran multitud se reunía, y la gente venían, a Él de pueblo en pueblo, Él contó una parábola: ⁵ "Un sembrador salió a sembrar su semillas. Mientras sembraba, algunas cayeron al lado del camino y fueron pisoteadas y las aves del cielo las devoraron. ⁶ Algunas cayeron sobre piedra y tan pronto crecieron se marchitaron, porque no tenían humedad. ⁷ Y algunas cayeron entre espinos, y los espinos crecieron juntos con las semillas y las ahogaron. ⁸ Pero algunas cayeron en buena tierra y produjo una cosecha que fue cien veces mayor." Después que Jesús había dicho estas cosas, Él exclamó: "El que tenga oídos para oír, que oiga." ⁹ Sus discípulos le preguntaron qué significaba esta parábola. ¹⁰ Él dijo: "El conocimiento de los secretos del reino de Dios les ha sido dado a ustedes, pero a otros yo les hablo en parábolas, para que 'VIENDO, NO VEAN, Y OYENDO, NO ENTIENDAN.' ¹¹ Ahora esto es lo que la parábola significa: la semilla es la palabra de Dios. ¹² Las que cayeron por el camino, son aquellos que han escuchado, pero entonces el diablo viene y les quita la palabra de su corazón, para que ellos no crean y sean salvos. ¹³ Las que están sobre la piedra, cuando escuchan la palabra, la reciben con gozo, pero ellos no tienen raíces; ellos creen por un momento y en el tiempo de la prueba se apartan. ¹⁴ Las semillas que cayeron entre los espinos, es gente que escuchan la palabra, pero según ellos siguen su camino, se ahogan con las preocupaciones, riquezas y placeres de esta vida, y su fruto no madura. ¹⁵ Pero las semillas que cayeron en terreno bueno, estas son aquellas que, escuchando con un corazón honesto y bueno, se agarran a ella con seguridad y producen fruto con su perseverancia. ¹⁶ Ahora, nadie cuando ha encendido una lámpara, la cubre con una vasija o la coloca debajo de una cama. Más bien, la coloca sobre un candelero, para que todo el que entre pueda ver la luz. ¹⁷ Pues nada está oculto, que no será dado a conocer, ni hay nada secreto, que no sea revelado y salga a la luz. ¹⁸ Así que escuchen atentamente, porque al que tiene, se le dará más, y al que no tenga, incluso lo que él piensa que tiene, le será quitado." ¹⁹ Entonces su madre y sus hermanos vinieron a Él, pero no pudieron acercarse a Él debido a la multitud. ²⁰ Y le dijeron: "Tu madre y tus hermanos están parados afuera deseando verte." ²¹ Pero Jesús respondió y les dijo: "Mi madre y mis hermanos son aquellos que escuchan la palabra de Dios, y la cumplen." ²² Ahora, un día Él entró a una barca con sus discípulos y les dijo: "Vayamos al otro lado del lago." Entonces ellos zarparon. ²³ Pero mientras navegaban, Él se durmió. Una terrible tormenta de viento vino sobre el lago, y su barco se estaba llenando de agua, y ellos estaban en peligro. ²⁴ Entonces los discípulos de Jesús vinieron a Él y lo despertaron, diciendo: "¡Maestro, Maestro! ¡Estamos a punto de morir!" Él despertó y reprendió los vientos y las aguas embravecidas y ellas cesaron, y hubo una calma. ²⁵ Entonces Él les dijo: "¿Dónde está su fe?" Y ellos tuvieron miedo y mientras estaban también asombrados, y se preguntaron unos a otros: "¿Quién es Éste, que manda aun a los vientos y las aguas, y ellos le obedecen?" ²⁶ Ellos navegaron a la región de los Gadarenos, que está al cruzar el lago de Galilea. ²⁷ Cuando Jesús desembarcó en tierra, él se encontró con cierto hombre de la ciudad que tenía demonios. Por un largo tiempo él no había vestido ropa, ni vivía en una casa, sino en las tumbas. ²⁸ Cuando vio a Jesús, clamó y cayó delante de Él y dijo con una voz potente: "¿Qué tienes Tú conmigo Jesús, Hijo del Dios Altísimo? Yo te ruego, no me atormentes." ²⁹ Pues Jesús había ordenado al espíritu impuro que saliera fuera del hombre. Pues muchas veces lo había poseído y aunque estaba atado con cadenas y grillos y mantenido en vigilancia, él rompía las cadenas y era dirigido por el demonio al desierto. ³⁰ Entonces Jesús le preguntó: "¿Cuál es tu nombre?" Y él dijo: "Legión," porque muchos demonios habían entrado en él. ³¹ Ellos le seguían implorando que no los mandara al abismo. ³² Entonces, un hato de muchos cerdos estaba allí comiendo en la colina. Los demonios le imploraron que les permitiera entrar en ellos, y Él les dio permiso. ³³ Así que los demonios salieron del hombre y entraron en los cerdos, y el hato avanzó bajando la colina empinada hacia el lago y se ahogaron. ³⁴ Cuando los que estaban atendiendo los cerdos vieron lo que había pasado, huyeron y lo contaron en la ciudad y en los campos. ³⁵ Entonces la gente salió a ver lo que había sucedido. Y cuando vinieron a Jesús y encontraron al hombre de quien los demonios habían salido, sentado a los pies de Jesús, vestido, y en su sano juicio, ellos tuvieron miedo. ³⁶ Entonces aquellos que lo habían visto, les dijeron como el hombre que había sido controlado por demonios había sido sanado. ³⁷ Entonces toda la gente de la región de los Gadarenos le pidieron a Jesús que se fuera de entre ellos, pues a ellos les sobrecogió gran temor. Así que Él entró en la barca para poder regresar. ³⁸ El hombre de quien los

demonios habían salido le rogó a Jesús que le permitiera ir con Él, pero Jesús lo despidió, diciendo: ³⁹ "Regresa a tu casa y cuenta todas las cosas que Dios ha hecho contigo." El hombre siguió su camino, proclamando por toda la ciudad lo que Jesús había hecho por él. ⁴⁰ Ahora, cuando Jesús regresó, la multitud le dio la bienvenida, porque todos lo estaban esperando. ⁴¹ He aquí, un hombre llamado Jairo, que era uno de los líderes de la sinagoga, vino y se arrodilló a los pies de Jesús y le imploró que fuera a su casa, ⁴² porque su única hija, una niña como de doce años de edad, se estaba muriendo. Mientras Jesús iba de camino las multitudes lo oprimían. ⁴³ Entonces, allí se encontraba una mujer que había estado sangrando por doce años y había gastado todo su dinero en médicos, pero que no pudo ser sanada por ninguno de ellos. ⁴⁴ Ella vino por detrás de Jesús y tocó el borde de su vestido, e inmediatamente su sangrado paró. ⁴⁵ Jesús dijo: "¿Quién fue quien me tocó?" Cuando todos lo negaron, Pedro dijo: "Maestro, las multitudes te rodean y te oprimen." ⁴⁶ Pero Jesús dijo: "Alguien sí me tocó, pues sé qué poder ha salido de mí." ⁴⁷ Cuando la mujer vio que no podía escapar sin ser notada, vino temblando y cayó delante de Él. Ella declaró, en la presencia de toda la gente, porqué lo había tocado y cómo fue sanada inmediatamente. ⁴⁸ Entonces Él le dijo: "Hija, tu fe te ha sanado. Ve en paz." ⁴⁹ Mientras Él aún estaba hablando, alguien vino de la casa del líder de la sinagoga, diciendo: "Tu hija está muerta. No molestes más al Maestro." ⁵⁰ Pero cuando Jesús escuchó esto, le dijo a Jairo: "No tengas miedo; sólo cree, y ella será sanada." ⁵¹ Cuando Él llegó sino a la casa, no permitió que nadie entrara, excepto Pedro, Juan y Jacobo (Santiago), y el padre de la niña y su madre. ⁵² Ahora, todos estaban lamentándose y gimiendo por ella, pero Él dijo: "No giman. Ella no está muerta, sino dormida." ⁵³ Pero ellos se rieron de Él, sabiendo que ella estaba muerta. ⁵⁴ Pero Él, tomando la niña de la mano, dio voces, diciendo: "Niña, levántate." ⁵⁵ El espíritu de ella regresó, y ella se levantó inmediatamente. Él mandó que le dieran algo de comer. ⁵⁶ Sus padres estaban asombrados, pero Él les mandó que no le dijeran a nadie lo que había sucedido.

Luke 8:1

Información General

Estos versículos dan información de trasfondo de Jesús predicando mientras viajaba.

sucedió

Esta frase es usada para marcar una nueva parte de la historia

aquel que fue sanado de espíritus malignos y enfermedades

Esto puede ser expresado en forma activa.

Traducción Alterna: "quién Jesús había libertado de espíritus malignos y sanado de enfermedades"

María ... Susana

Tres de la mujeres mencionadas: María, Juana, y Susana

siete demonios habían sido expulsados

Esto puede ser expresado en forma activa.

Traducción Alterna: "Jesús había expulsado siete demonios"

Juana, esposa de Chuza, administrador de Herodes

Juana era esposa de Chuza, y Chuza era el administrador de Herodes. "Juana, esposa del administrador de Herodes, Chuza"

proveían para sus necesidades.

"apoyaron financieramente a Jesús y sus doce discípulos"

Luke 8:4

Información General:

Jesús cuenta la parábola de los terrenos a la multitud. El le explica su significado a sus discípulos.

viniendo a él

"viniendo a Jesús"

Un sembrador salió a sembrar su semilla.

"Un sembrador salió a esparcir semillas en un campo"

algunas cayeron

"algo de la semilla cayó" ó "cayeron algunas semillas"

fueron pisoteadas

Esto puede ser expresado en forma activa.

Traducción Alterna: "la gente caminaba en él"

aves del cielo

Esta expresión idiomática puede ser traducida tan simple como "aves" ó como "aves volaron hacia abajo y" para mantener el sentido del "cielo".

las devoraron

"comieron todo"

se marchitaron

"las plantas se secaron y se consumieron"

no tenía humedad

"estaban muy secas". La causa puede ser expresada. Traducción Alterna: "el terreno estaba muy seco"

Luke 8:7

Oración de enlace:

Jesús terminó de contar la parábola a la multitud.

las ahogaron

Las plantas de espinas tomaron todos los nutrientes, agua, y luz solar, para que las plantas del sembrador no pudieran crecer bien.

produjo una cosecha

"creció un cultivo" ó "crecieron mas semillas"

cien veces mayor

Esto significa cien veces mas que las semillas que fueron sembradas.

El que tenga oídos para oír, oiga

Es mas natural en algunos lenguajes utilizar la segunda persona: "Tú que tienes oídos para oír, oiga"

que oiga

"él debe oír bien" o él debe poner atención a lo que Yo digo"

Luke 8:9

Oración de Enlace:

Jesús comienza a hablarles a sus discípulos.

El conocimiento de ... Dios les ha sido dado a ustedes

Esto puede ser expresado en forma activa. Traducción Alterna: "Dios te ha dado el conocimiento de ... Dios" ó "Dios te ha hecho capaz de entender ... Dios"

los secretos del reino de Dios

Estas son verdades que estaban ocultas, pero ahora Jesús se las estaba revelando.

para otros

"para otras personas." Esto se refiere a personas que rechazaron la enseñanza de Jesús y no lo siguieron.

'VIENDO, ELLOS NO PUEDAN VER

"aunque vean, no percibirán." Esta es una cita del profeta Isaías. Algunos lenguajes necesitarían establecer el objeto de los verbos. Traducción Alterna: "aunque ven cosas, ellos no las entenderán" ó "aunque que ven cosas suceder, ellos no entenderan que significan"

ESCUCHANDO, ELLOS NO PUEDAN ENTENDER

"aunque ellos oyen, ellos no entenderán". Esta es una cita del profeta Isaías. Algunos lenguajes necesitarían establecer el objeto de los verbos.

Traducción Alterna: "aunque ellos oyen instrucción, ellos no entenderán la verdad"

Luke 8:11

Oración de Enlace:

Jesús comienza a explicar el significado de la parábola de los terrenos a sus discípulos.

la semilla es la palabra de Dios

"la semilla representa la palabra de Dios"

Las que cayeron por el camino

"las semillas que cayeron a largo del camino." Jesús habla de lo que acontece a las semillas como si estuviera hablando de las propias semillas.

Traducción Alterna: "Que le pasa a las semillas a lo largo del camino" ó "La parte de la parábola de las semillas que cayeron a lo largo del camino"

son aquellos que

Jesús habla de las semillas enseñando sobre las personas tal como si las semillas fueran las personas. Traducción Alterna: "enseña que pasa con las persona quien"

el diablo viene y se lleva la palabra de sus corazones

Esto significa que él causa que ellos se olviden de la palabra de Dios que habían escuchado.

les quita

En esta parábola esta es una figura literaria (metáfora) de un ave robando las semillas. trata de usar palabras en tu lenguaje que mantengan esta imagen. (Ver:

así que no crean y sean salvos

Como este es el propósito del diablo, puede ser traducido como: Traducción Alterna: "porque el diablo piensa, 'Ellos no deben creer y ellos no deben ser salvos'" ó "así que ellos no creerán con el resultado de que Dios los salvara"

los de la roca

"las semillas que cayeron en el camino lleno de rocas." Jesús habla sobre que pasa con las semillas como si se estuviera hablando mismas. Traducción Alterna: "Lo que les pasa a las semillas en tierra llena de rocas" ó "La parte de la parábola sobre las semillas que cayeron en tierra llena de rocas"

en un tiempo de prueba

"cuando experimenten dificultades"

se caen

Esta expresión idiomática significa "ellos paran de creer" ó "ellos paran de seguir a Jesús"

Luke 8:14

Las semillas que cayeron entre las espinas

Jesús habla sobre que pasa con las semillas como si se estuviera hablando a sí mismo. TA: "Que pasa con la semilla que cae entre las espinas" ó "La parte

de la parábola de las semillas que cayeron entre las espinas"

son personas que

Jesús habla sobre las semillas enseñando como si las personas fueran las semillas. Traducción Alternativa: "enseñales que le pasa a las persona que"

están ahogados ...placeres de esta vida.

Esto puede estar establecido de forma activa. Traducción Alternativa: "las preocupaciones, las riquezas y los placeres de esta vida los ahogan"

se preocupa

"las cosas que preocupan a la gente "

placeres de esta vida

"las cosas en esta vida que las personas disfrutan"

están ahogados ...placeres de esta vida

Esta metáfora refiere a la forma en la cual las malas hierbas cortan la luz y los nutrientes de las plantas y previenen que crezcan. Traducción Alternativa: "tal como las malas hierbas previenen las plantas buenas a seguir creciendo, las preocupaciones, las riquezas, y los placeres de esta vida evitan que las personas se vuelvan maduras "

su fruto no madura

"ellos no dan frutos maduros." Frutos maduros es una metáfora para buenas obras. Traducción Alternativa: "tal como una planta que no produce frutos maduros, ellos no producen buenas obras"

la semilla que cayó en buena tierra

Jesús habla sobre que pasa con las semillas como si se estuviera hablando a sí mismo. Traducción Alternativa: "Que pasa con las semillas que cayeron en buena tierra" ó "La parte de la parábola de las semillas que cayeron en buena tierra."

estas son aquellas que

Jesús habla sobre las semillas como si las semillas fueran las personas. Traducción Alternativa: "muestra que pasa con las personas que "

producen fruto con perseverancia.

"producen fruto al soportar pacientemente" ó "producen fruto por esfuerzo continuo." Fruto es una metáfora para obras buenas. Traducción Alternativa: "como plantas saludables que producen buen fruto, ellos producen buenas obras al perseverar"

Luke 8:16

Oración de enlace:

Jesús continúa con otra parábola luego termina hablandole a sus discípulos él enfatiza el rol de su familia en su trabajo.

Ahora, nadie

Esto marca el comienzo de otra parábola.

nada está oculto, que no será dado a conocer

Esta doble negativo puede escribirse como una declaración positiva. TA: "todo lo que esta oculto sera revelado"

no hay nada secreto, que no será revelado y vendrá a la luz.

Esta doble negativo puede escribirse como una declaración positiva. TA: "y todo lo que es secreto sera hecho conocido y se llevado a la luz"

porque quienquiera que tenga, le será dado más

Esta claro desde el contexto que Jesús esta hablando sobre entendimiento y creyendo. Esto puede ser establecido claramente y cambiada a forma activa. TA: "quienquiera que tenga entendimiento se le dara más entendimiento" ó "Dios capacitará a los que creen en la verdad a entender aun más"

el que no tenga ... le será quitado

Esta claro desde el contexto que Jesús esta hablando sobre el entendimiento y creyendo. Esto puede ser establecido claramente y cambia de manera activa. TA: "Pero cualquiera que no tenga entendimiento aún perdera el entendimiento que piensa que tiene " ó "Pero Dios causará a esos que no creen en la verdad a no entender aun ni un poco de lo que piensa que entienden"

Luke 8:19

hermanos

Estos fueron los hermanos menores de Jesús -los otros hijos de María y Jose que nacieron antes de Jesús. Ya que el Padre de Jesús era Dios, y su padre era Jose, ellos eran tecnicamente medios -hermanos. Este detalle no es normalmente traducido.

Y se le dijo

Esto puede ser establecido en forma activa. TA: "Las personas le dijeron" ó "Alguien le dijo"

deseando verte

"y ellos te desean ver"

Mi madre y mis hermanos son aquellos que escuchan la palabra de Dios, y la cumplen

Esta metáfora expresa que las personas que venian a escuchar a Jesús eran tan importante para el como su familia. TA: "Aquellos que escuchan la palabra de Dios y la obedecen son como una madre y hermanos para mi" ó "Aquellos que escuchan la palabra de Dios y la obedecen son tan importantes para mi como mi madre y hermanos"

Luke 8:22

Oración de enlace:

Jesús y sus discípulos luego usan un bote para cruzar el Lago Genesaret. Los discípulos aprenden

más sobre el poder de Jesús a través de la tormenta se levantó.

el lago

Este es el lago de Genesaret que también conocido como el mar de Galilea.

Entonces ellos zarparon

Esta expresión significa que ellos empezaron a navegar a través del lago en su bote.

mientras ellos navegaban,
"como iban "

se durmió
"dormía"

Una terrible tormenta de viento vino sobre
"una tormenta de vientos fuerte comenzó" ó
"vientos muy fuertes de repente comenzaron a soplar"

su barco se estaba llenando con agua
Los vientos fuertes fueron causaron olas que empujaban el agua por los lados dentro del barco. Esto puede ser establecido claramente. TA: "los vientos causaron olas altas que empezaron a llenar el barco de agua "

Luke 8:24

Reprendido
"habló bruscamente a "

las aguas embravecidas
"las olas violentas" (UDB)

ellas cesaron
"el viento y las olas pararon" ó "ellas se quedaron quietas"

¿Dónde está su fe?"
Jesús estaba reprendiéndolos levemente porque no confiaban en él para cuidar de ellos. Esto puede ser escrito como una declaración. TA: "Deberías haber tenido fe" ó "Deberías haber confiado en mí"

¿Quién entonces es Éste ...ellos le obedecen
"¿Que tipo de hombre es Éste ...ellos le obedecen?"
Esta pregunta expresa el choque y la confusión sobre como Jesús fue capaz de controlar la tormenta.

que manda aún
Esto puede ser el comienzo de una nueva oración:
"El comanda"

Luke 8:26

Oración de Enlace:
Jesús y sus discípulos llegaron a tierra en Gadara donde Jesús remueve muchos demonios de un hombre.

región de Gadarenos
Ganaderos son las personas que pertenecían a la ciudad de Gadara.

a través del lago de Galilea
"en el otro lado del lago de Galilea"

cierto hombre de la ciudad
"un hombre de la ciudad de Gadara"

cierto hombre de la ciudad que tenía demonios
El hombre tenía demonios; no era la ciudad que tenía demonios. TA: "un cierto hombre de la ciudad, y este hombre tenía muchos demonios"

que tenía demonios
"que era controlado por demonios" ó "a quien los demonios controlan"

Por un largo tiempo él no había vestido ropa ...sino en las tumbas
Esta es la información de fondo del hombre que tenía demonios

no había vestido ropa
"el no tenía ropa puesta"

Luke 8:28

Cuando él vio a Jesús
"Cuando el hombre que tenía el demonio vio a Jesús"

clamó
"él gritó" ó "él chilló "

cayó delante de Él
"cayó al suelo delante de Jesús". El no cayó accidentalmente.

Él dijo con una voz potente
"Él dijo altamente" ó "Él gritó"

¿Qué tienes Tú conmigo
Esta expresión idiomática significa "¿Porque me estas molestando? "

Hijo del Altísimo Dios
Este es un importante título para Jesús.

muchas veces lo había poseído
"muchas veces había tomado el control del hombre" ó "muchas veces se le había entrado." Esto cuenta lo que había hecho el demonio antes de que Jesús conociera al hombre.

aunque él estaba atado ...y mantenido en vigilancia
Esto puede ser establecido en forma activa. TA: "aunque las personas lo habían atado con las cadenas y los grillos y lo guardaban"

era dirigido por el demonio hacia el desierto.

Esto puede ser establecido en forma activa. TA: "el demonio lo hacía salir" (UDB)

Luke 8:30

Legión

Traducir esto con una palabra que se refiere a un gran numero de soldados o personas. Algunas traducciones mencionan "Ejercito". TA: "Batallón" o "Brigada"

seguían implorándole

"seguían suplicándole a Jesús"

Luke 8:32

Entonces un hato de muchos cerdos estaba allí comiendo en la colina

Esto es suplido como información de fondo para introducir a los cerdos.)

estaba allí comiendo en la colina

"esta cerca comiendo pasto en un colina"

Así que los demonios salieron del hombre

La palabra "así que" es utilizada aquí para explicar la razón por la cual los demonios salieron del hombre fue porque Jesús les había dicho que podían ir dentro de los cerdos.

Luke 8:34

encontraron al hombre de quien los demonios habían salido

"vió al hombre del cual los demonios habían salidos"

y en su buen juicio

"y sano" ó "comportandose normal"

sentado a los pies de Jesús

"sentado a los pies" es una expresión idiomática que significa "sentado humildemente cerca" ó "sentado al frente de " TA: "sentado en el suelo al frente de Jesús"

ellos tuvieron miedo.

"ellos tuvieron miedo de Jesús"

Luke 8:36

aquellos que lo habían visto

"aquellos que habían visto lo que había acontecido"

el hombre que había sido controlado por demonios había sido sanado

Esto puede ser establecido en forma activa. TA: "Jesús había sanado al hombre que los demonios lo habían controlado"

la región de los Gadarenos

"Esa area de los Gadarenos" ó "el area donde las personas Gadarenos vivían"

ellos les sobrecogió gran temor

Esto puede ser establecido de forma activa. TA: "ellos estaban muy asustados"

pudieran regresar

La destinación puede ser establecida. TA: "volver al otro lado del lago"

Luke 8:38

El hombre

Los eventos en estos versículos ocurrieron antes que Jesús dejara el bote. Puede ser útil establecerlo claramente desde el principio. TA: "Antes que Jesús y sus discípulos se fueran, el hombre" ó "Antes Jesús y sus discípulos zarparan, el hombre"

tú casa

"tú hogar" ó "tú familia"

cuenta todas las cosas que Dios ha hecho contigo

"y diles todo lo que Dios ha hecho para ti"

Luke 8:40

Oración de Enlace

Cuando Jesús y sus discípulos regresaron a Galilea en el otro lado del lago, Él sana la hija de 12 años del maestro de la sinagoga, también a la mujer que llevaba sangrando por 12 años.

Información General

Estos versos nos dan información de fondo sobre Jairo.

la multitud le dió la bienvenida

"la multitud lo saludó alegremente"

uno de los líderes de la sinagoga

"uno de los líderes en la sinagoga local" o "un líder de las personas que se reunían en la sinagoga en aquella ciudad"

arodilló a los pies de Jesús

Posibles significados son 1) "doblegado a los pies de Jesús" o 2)"acostados en el piso a los pies de Jesús." Jairo no se cayó accidentalmente. Él hizo esto como símbolo de humildad y respeto hacia Jesús.

se estaba muriendo

"estaba a punto de morir"

Mientras Jesús iba de camino

Algunos traductores quizás necesiten decir primero que Jesús estaba de acuerdo en ir con Jairo. TA: "Entonces Jesús estuvo de acuerdo en ir con él. Mientras iba de camino"

la multitud de gente hacían presión sobre Él
"la gente se amontonaba fuertemente alrededor de Jesús"

Luke 8:43

allí se encontraba una mujer
Esto introduce un personaje nuevo en la historia.

había estado sangrando
"tenía un flujo de sangre." Ella probablemente sangrando desde su matriz incluso cuando no era la hora normal para ello. Algunas culturas podrían tener una manera cortés para referirse a esta condición.

pero que no pudo ser sanada por ninguno de ellos
Esto puede ser establecido de forma activa. TA: "pero ninguno de ellos la pudo curar" o "pero ninguno de ellos la pudo sanar"

tocó el borde de su vestido
"tocó la franja de su abrigo." Los hombres judíos llevaban borlas en los bordes de sus ropas como parte de su vestimenta ceremonial como lo ordenó la ley de Dios. Esto es probablemente lo que ella tocó.

Luke 8:45

las multitudes de gente...están haciendo presión sobre ti
Diciendo esto, Pedro estaba implicando que cualquiera pudo haber tocado a Jesús. Esta información implícita se puede hacer explícita si es necesario. TA: "¡hay mucha gente amontonada y haciendo presión sobre ti, así que cualquiera te pudo haber tocado!"

Alguien sí me tocó
Puede ser de ayuda distinguir este "tocó" intencional de los tocados intencionales de la multitud. TA: "Yo sé que alguien deliberadamente me tocó"

Yo sé que poder ha salido de mí
Jesús no perdió poder ni se debilitó, sino que su poder sanó la mujer. TA: "Yo sé que poder sanador salió de mí" o "Yo sentí que mi poder sanó a alguien"

Luke 8:47

que ella no podía escapar sin ser notada
"que ella no pudo mantener secreto lo que había hecho." Puede servir de ayuda establecer lo que ella hizo. TA: "que ella no pudo mantener en secreto que ella había sido la que tocó a Jesús"

ella vino temblando
"ella vino temblando con miedo"

cayendo delante de Él
Posibles significados son 1) "Ella se dobló al frente de Jesús" o 2) "Ella se acostó en el piso a los pies de Jesús." Ella no se cayó accidentalmente. Esto era símbolo de humildad y respeto.

en la presencia de
"en la vista de" o "entre"

Hija
Esto era una forma generosa de hablarle a una mujer. Tu lenguaje puede tener otra manera de demostrar esta generosidad.

tu fe te ha hecho sana
"por tu fe, te has vuelto bien." "fe" se puede establecer como una acción. TA: "porque crees, eres sanada"

Ve en paz
Esta expresión idiomática es una manera de decir "Adiós" y dar una bendición a la misma vez. TA: "Mientras vas, no te preocupes más" o "Que Dios te de paz mientras avanzas"

Luke 8:49

Mientras Él aún estaba hablando
"Mientras Jesús seguía hablando con la mujer"

líder de la sinagoga
Esto se refiere a Jairo. (Ver: 8:40)

No molestes más al Maestro
Esta declaración implica que Jesús no era capaz de hacer algo para ayudar ya que la niña estaba muerta.

al Maestro
Esto se refiere a Jesús.

ella será sanada
"ella estará bien" o "ella vivirá de nuevo" (UDB)

Luke 8:51

Cuando Él vino a la casa
"Cuando ellos vinieron a la casa." Jesús entró a la casa de Jairo y algunos de los discípulos entraron con Él.

no permitió que nadie entrará con Él, excepto Pedro, Juan y Jacobo (Santiago), y el padre de la niña y su madre
Esto puede ser expresado positivamente. Traducción Alterna: "Jesús solamente le permitió a Pedro, Juan, Jacobo (Santiago) y al padre y la madre de la niña que entraran a la casa con Él"

el padre de la niña
Esto se refiere a Jairo.

todos estaban lamentándose y gimiendo por ella

Esta era la manera normal de mostrar duelo en esta cultura. Traducción Alternativa: "todas las personas allí estaban llorando y demostrando con gritos y lamentos cuán tristes estaban porque la niña había muerto"

sabiendo que ella estaba muerta.

"porque ellos sabían que la niña estaba muerta"
(UDB)

Luke 8:54

Él, tomando la niña de la mano

"Jesús agarró la mano de la niña"

Niña, levántate

"Niña pequeña, levántate"

El espíritu de ella regresó

"El espíritu de ella regresó su cuerpo." Los judíos entendían que la vida era el resultado del espíritu llegando a una persona. Traducción Alternativa: "Ella regresó a la vida" o "Ella resucitó"

espíritu

"aliento" o "vida"

que le fuese dado algo de comer

Esto puede ser expresado en forma activa.

Traducción Alternativa: "que ellos le dieran algo de comer a ella"

no le dijeran a nadie

Esto puede ser expresado diferente. Traducción Alternativa: "que no dijeran"

Capítulo 9

¹ Él llamó a los doce, y les dio poder y autoridad sobre los demonios y para curar enfermedades. ² Él los envió a predicar el reino de Dios y curar a los enfermos. ³ Él les dijo: "No tomen nada para el viaje, ni bastón, ni bolso, ni pan, ni dinero, ni túnica extra. ⁴ En cualquier casa que entren, permanezcan allí hasta que salgan. ⁵ Dondequiera que no los reciban, cuando ustedes salgan de ese pueblo, sacudan el polvo de sus pies como testimonio contra ellos." ⁶ Entonces ellos salían e iban por las aldeas, proclamando la buena noticia y sanando por todas partes. ⁷ Ahora Herodes, el tetrarca, escuchó todo lo que estaba pasando y estaba perplejo, porque algunos decían que Juan el Bautista había resucitado de los muertos, ⁸ y era dicho que Elías había aparecido, y aún otros que un profeta de los antiguos había resucitado. ⁹ Herodes dijo: "Yo decapité a Juan, pero ¿quién es éste de quien oigo tales cosas?" Y él trató de verlo. ¹⁰ Cuando los apóstoles regresaron, ellos le dijeron a Jesús todo lo que habían hecho. Entonces Él los tomó aparte, y se fueron, a un pueblo llamado Betsaida. ¹¹ Pero cuando la multitud escuchó sobre esto, lo siguieron. Él los recibió, y les habló sobre el reino de Dios, y Él sanó a aquellos que necesitaban sanidad. ¹² Ahora, el día estaba por llegar a su fin, y los doce vinieron Él y dijeron: "Despide a la multitud para que ellos vayan a las aldeas y campos cercanos para que encuentren alojamiento y comida, porque estamos en un lugar aislado". ¹³ Pero Él les dijo: "Ustedes denles algo para comer." Ellos dijeron: "Nosotros no tenemos más que cinco panes y dos pescados, a menos que vayamos y compremos comida para todas estas personas". ¹⁴ (Había alrededor de cinco mil hombres.) Él les dijo a sus discípulos: "Hagan que se sienten en grupos como de cincuenta cada uno." ¹⁵ Así que lo hicieron, e hicieron a la gente sentarse. ¹⁶ Él tomando los cinco panes y los dos pescados; Él miró al cielo, los bendijo y los partió en pedazos, los dio a los discípulos para ponerlos frente a la multitud. ¹⁷ Todos ellos comieron y fueron satisfechos, y lo que sobró fue recogido, doce canastas. ¹⁸ Surgió, que mientras Jesús estaba orando a solas, los discípulos estaban con Él. Él les cuestionó, diciendo: "¿Quién dice las multitudes que soy Yo?" ¹⁹ Ellos contestaron: "Juan el Bautista. Pero otros dicen Elías, y otros dicen que eres uno de los profetas de los tiempos antiguos que ha resucitado." ²⁰ Entonces Él les dijo: "Pero ¿quién dicen ustedes que soy Yo?" Pedro contestó: "El Cristo de Dios." ²¹ Pero Él les advirtió fuertemente, que no dijeran esto a nadie, ²² diciendo: "El Hijo del Hombre debe padecer muchas cosas y ser rechazado por los ancianos y principales sacerdotes y escribas, y será muerto y al tercer día resucitará". ²³ Él les dijo a todos ellos: "Si alguno quiere seguirme, debe negarse a sí mismo, tomar su cruz cada día y seguirme. ²⁴ Aquel que quiera salvar su vida la perderá, pero el que quiera perderla por Mi causa la salvará. ²⁵ ¿De qué le sirve al hombre si gana todo el mundo, si se pierde o se destruye a sí mismo? ²⁶ Aquel que quiera que se avergüence de mí y de mis palabras, el Hijo del Hombre se avergonzará de él cuando venga en su propia gloria, y la gloria del Padre y la de los santos ángeles. ²⁷ Pero en verdad les digo, que hay algunos de ustedes de los que están aquí, que no probarán la muerte sin que vean el reino de Dios." ²⁸ Ahora, cerca de ocho días después, Jesús habló estas palabras, tomó con Él a Pedro, Juan y Santiago, y subió a la montaña a orar. ²⁹ Mientras Él oraba, la apariencia de su rostro cambió, y sus ropas se volvieron blancas resplandecientes. ³⁰ He aquí, dos hombres estaban hablando con Él, Moisés y Elías, ³¹ quienes aparecieron en esplendor glorioso. Ellos hablaban de su partida, la cual Él estaba próximo a cumplir en Jerusalén. ³² Ahora Pedro y aquellos que estaban con Él, tenían mucho sueño pesado, pero cuando ellos estuvieron completamente despiertos, vieron Su gloria y a los dos hombres que estaban con Él. ³³ Mientras ellos se alejaban de Jesús, Pedro le dijo: "Maestro, es bueno para nosotros estar aquí. Vamos a construir tres enramadas, una para ti, una para Moisés, y otra para Elías" (él no sabía lo que estaba diciendo.) ³⁴ Mientras Él decía esto, una nube vino y los cubrió, y ellos se asustaron mientras entraron en la nube. ³⁵ Una voz salió de la nube, diciendo: "Éste es mi Hijo, mi escogido; escúchenlo." ³⁶ Cuando la voz hubo hablado, Jesús se encontró solo. Ellos guardaron silencio, y no dijeron a nadie en esos días nada de lo que ellos habían visto. ³⁷ Ahora en el siguiente día, cuando ellos bajaron de la montaña, una gran multitud se reunió con Él. ³⁸ He aquí, un hombre de la multitud gritó diciendo: "Maestro, te suplico que mires a mi hijo, porque es el único que tengo. ³⁹ Mira, un espíritu toma control sobre él y de repente grita; le causa convulsiones y le sale espuma de su boca. A duras penas lo deja y lo maltrata gravemente. ⁴⁰ Yo le supliqué a tus discípulos que se lo sacaran, pero ellos no pudieron." ⁴¹ Jesús contestó y dijo: "Ustedes generación incrédula y depravada, ¿por cuánto tiempo voy a tener que estar con ustedes y soportarlos? Trae a tu hijo aquí". ⁴² Mientras el muchacho se acercaba, el demonio lo tiró al piso y lo sacudió con convulsiones. Pero Jesús reprendió al espíritu inmundo y sanó al muchacho, y se lo devolvió a su padre. ⁴³ Entonces ellos estaban todos asombrados por la grandeza de Dios. Mientras todos estaban todavía maravillándose de todo lo que Él estaba haciendo, dijo a sus discípulos: ⁴⁴ "Permitan que estas palabras penetren profundamente en sus

oídos: el Hijo del Hombre será entregado en manos de hombres." ⁴⁵ Pero ellos no entendieron esta declaración. Estaba oculta a ellos, para que ellos no conocieran su significado. Todavía ellos tenían miedo de preguntar sobre esta declaración. ⁴⁶ Entonces empezó una disputa entre ellos sobre cuál de ellos sería el más grande. ⁴⁷ Pero Jesús, conociendo el razonamiento en sus corazones, tomó a un niño pequeño y lo puso a su lado, ⁴⁸ y les dijo: "Quienquiera que recibe a este niño en mi nombre, me recibe a Mí; y quienquiera que me recibe a Mí, recibe a Quien me envió. Pues quien sea el más pequeño entre todos ustedes, es quien es el grande". ⁴⁹ Juan contestó: "Maestro, vimos a uno sacando demonios en Tu nombre y se lo impedimos, porque él no nos sigue." ⁵⁰ "No lo detengan" dijo Jesús: "porque aquel que quiera que no está contra ustedes, está por ustedes." ⁵¹ Cuando se acercaron los días en que Él había de subir al cielo, Él decidió firmemente ir a Jerusalén. ⁵² Él envió mensajeros delante de Él, y fueron y entraron a una aldea en Samaria para preparar todo para Él. ⁵³ Pero la gente de allí, no le recibió porque Él iba a Jerusalén. ⁵⁴ Cuando los discípulos Santiago y Juan vieron esto, ellos dijeron: "Señor, ¿quieres que ordenemos que baje fuego del cielo y los destruya?" ⁵⁵ Pero Él se volvió y los reprendió, y ⁵⁶ ellos siguieron a otra aldea. ⁵⁷ Mientras ellos se dirigían a su destino, alguien le dijo: "Yo te seguiré donde quiera que Tú vayas" ⁵⁸ Jesús le dijo: "LAS ZORRAS TIENEN GUARIDAS, Y LOS PÁJAROS DEL CIELO TIENEN SUS NIDOS, PERO EL HIJO DEL HOMBRE NO TIENE LUGAR DONDE DESCANSAR SU CABEZA." ⁵⁹ Entonces Él le dijo a otro: "Sígueme." Pero él dijo: "Señor, permíteme primero ir a enterrar a mi padre." ⁶⁰ Pero Él le dijo: "Deja que los muertos entierren a sus muertos. Pero en cuanto a ti, ve y proclama en todas partes el reino de Dios." ⁶¹ Entonces otra persona también dijo: "Yo te seguiré, Señor, pero primero permíteme decir adiós a aquellos que viven en mi casa." ⁶² Jesús le respondió: "Ninguno, que ha puesto su mano en el arado y mira para atrás, es apto para el reino de Dios."

Luke 9:1

Oracion de conexión:

Jesus les recuerda a sus discipulos a no depender de sus bienes materiales o dinero,les dio poder y los envío a varios lugares.

poder y autoridad

Estos dos terminos son usados juntos, para mostrar que los doce tienen la autoridad para sanar a la gente.

todos los demonios

Posibles definiciones son 1 ("cada demonio" o 2) ""cada clase de demonio."

enfermedades

"enfermedades"

Luke 9:3

El les dijo a ellos

"Jesus les dijo a los doce." es de gran beneficio que esto suceda antes ir. AT; "Antes de ellos partir, Jesus les dijo"

para tu viaje

"para tu viaje o cuando salgas de viaje." Ellos no podran llevar consigo nada para todo el viaje, mientras esten de sitio en sitio y vuelvan a estar con Jesus.

Equipo de trabajo

"barra" o "baston" El personal del equipo es un baston grande que se usa para dar un balance en

las subidas o en los terrenos desnivelados. se puede usar para la defensa cuando son atacados.

bolso

el bolso que utiliza el viajero para llevar lo que ha de necesitar en su viaje.

pan

Es aqui que se utiliza como referncia general para "comida".

Cualquier casa que entres

"Alguna casa que entres"

Permanece alli

"quedate alli" o "temporalmente vive en esa casa como huesped"

hasta que salgas

"hasta que salgas de ese pueblo" o "hasta que salgas de ese lugar"

Luke 9:5

Dondequiera que no te reciban

"Esto es lo que debes hacer en lugares donde no eres recibido"

sacude el polvo de tus pies como testimonio contra ellos

"sacudir el polvo de tus pies"es una expresion fuerte de rechazo enn esa cultura. Eso muestra que no desean ni tan siquiera el polvo de ese pueblo este en ellos.

ellos salian

"ellos salieron del lugar que Jesus estaba"

todos lados
"donde quieran que fueron"

Luke 9:7

Informacion General:
Estos versos interrumpen para dar informacion sobre Herodes.

Ahora Herodes
Esta frase marca un descanso en la historia principal. Aquí Lucas habla de la informacion pasada de Herodes.

Herodes el tetrarca
Esto se refiere a Herodes Antipas el cual fue uno de los cuatro que gobierno a Israel.

perplejo
"confuso"

algunos decian... y era dicho... y aun otros
Esta frase puede ser expresada en una forma activa. Traduccion Alterna: "algunas personas dicen...y otros dicen... y otros dicen"

Yo decapite a Juan, Pero quien es este?
Para Herodes es imposible que Juan vuelva de los muertos. Esto puede ser expresado claramente. Traduccion Alterna: "No puede ser Juan porque yo corte su cabeza. Quien es este hombre?"

Yo decapite a Juan
Los soldados de Herodes tubieron a cargo de la ejecucion. Traduccion Alterna: " Yo encomende a mis soldados a cortar lacabeza de Juan"

Luke 9:10

Oracion de Enlace:
Aunque los discipulos regresan a Jesus y van a Betsaida para pasar un tiempo juntos, la multitud sigue a Jesus para ser sanados y escuchar sus ensenanzas. El multiplico los panes y los peces para ayudarlos a ellos aque regresaran a casa.

regresaron
"regresa a donde Jesus estaba"

todo lo que habian hecho
Esto es referido a lo acontecido en sanidades y ensenanzas que ellos hicieron al ir a otras ciudades.

Betsaida
Este es el nombre de la ciudad.

Luke 9:12

El dia estaba por terminar
"el dia estaba por llegar a su fin " o estaba cerca de finalizar el dia"

cinco barras de panes
Una barra de pan es una masa que tiene forma y se cocina al horno.

a menos que vayamos y compremos comida
Si "a menos que" es dificil de entender en tu lenguaje, puedes podrias hacer esta nueva oracion. Traduccion Alterna : "en orden para alimentarlos a todos, nosotros necesitamos ir y comprar comida"

alrededor de cinco mil hombres
"alrededor de 5,000 hombres.En este numero no estan incluidos los ninos y las mujeres que estaban presentes.

Hagan que se sienten
"Diganles que se sienten"

cada cincuenta
"50 en cada grupo"

Luke 9:32

Ahora
Pausa en la historia principal. Aquí Lucas nos ofrece información sobre Pedro, Santiago y Juan.

un sueño pesado
esta expresión significa mucho sueño

vieron Su gloria
esto se refiere a la luz brillante que brillo alrededor de ellos. Traducción Alterna: "ellos vieron una luz brillante que salía de Jesús" o "ellos vieron luces brillantes que salían de dentro de Jesús"

dos hombres que estaban con Él.
Esto se refiere a Moisés y Elías

Mientras ellos se alejaban
"Mientras Moisés y Elías se alejaban"

refugios
"tiendas de campaña" o "cabaña"

Luke 9:34

Mientras Él decía esto
"Mientras Pedro decía estas cosas,"

ellos se asustaron
Estos discípulos adultos no estaban asustados de las nubes. Esta frase indica que algún tipo inusual de temor vino sobre ellos con la nube. Traducción Alterna: "ellos estaban aterrorizados"

ellos... entraron en la nube
Esto puede ser expresado en términos de qué hizo la nube. Traducción Alterna: "la nube los cubrió"

Una voz salió de la nube

Esto es entendido que esa voz sólo pertenece a Dios. Traducción Alterna: "Dios les hablo a ellos desde la nube"

Hijo

Este es un importante título para Jesús, el Hijo de Dios. Ver: Guidelines_sonofgodprinciples

el que es escogido

Esto puede estar con una forma presente del verbo. Traducción Alterna: "El que yo he escogido" o "Yo lo he escogido a El"

Ellos guardaron silencio... lo que ellos habían visto.

Ésta es la información que nos dice que pasó después de la historia como un resultado de los eventos de la historia en sí.

guardaron silencio... no lo dijeron a nadie

la primera frase se refiere a su respuesta inmediata, y la segunda se refiere a que ellos hicieron en los días siguientes.

Luke 9:37

Oración de Enlace:

El día siguiente después que Jesús transfiguró en una luz brillante, Jesús libertó a un niño poseído de demonios que los discípulos no pudieron libentar.

He aquí, un hombre de la multitud

La palabra he aquí nos alerta de una nueva persona en esta historia. Tu idioma puede hacer esto en diferente manera. El idioma inglés usa ""Había un hombre en la multitud que dijo"

Mira, un espíritu

La frase "Mira" nos presenta al espíritu de demonio en la historia del hombre. Tu idioma puede tener otra forma de hacer esto. Inglés usa "Aquí estaba un espíritu de demonio"

el... espuma por su boca

"espuma sale por su boca." Cuando una persona tiene un ataque epiléptico, ellos pueden tener problemas para respirar o tragar. Esto causa espuma blanca alrededor de su boca.

Luke 9:41

Jesús contestó y dijo

"En respuesta Jesús dijo"

Ustedes generación incrédula y depravada

Jesús dijo esto a la multitud que estaba reunida, y no a sus discípulos.

generación depravada

"generación corrupta"

por cuánto tiempo voy a tener que estar con ustedes y soportarlos

Aquí "tu" es plural. Jesús usa estas preguntas para expresar su tristeza por la incredulidad de la gente. Esto puede ser escrito como oración. Traducción Alterna: "Yo he estado con ustedes mucho tiempo, todavía ustedes no creen. Me pregunto cuánto tiempo mas debo soportarlos."

Trae a tu hijo aquí

Aquí "tu" es singular. Jesús está hablando directamente al padre que se dirigió a él.

Luke 9:43

Entonces ellos estaban todos asombrados por la grandeza de Dios.

Jesús realizó el milagro, pero la multitud reconoció que Dios era el poder de la sanidad.

Él estaba haciendo

"todo lo que Jesús estaba haciendo"

Permitan que estas palabras penetren profundamente en sus oídos

Esta es una expresión que significa que ellos deben prestar atención. Traducción Alterna: "Escucha cuidadosamente y recuerda" o "No olvides esto"

el Hijo del Hombre será entregado a las manos de hombres

Esto puede ser presentado con una clausura activa. Aquí "manos" refiere al poder o control. Traducción Alterna: "ellos entrarán el hijo del hombre y lo pondrán bajo el control de los hombres"

el Hijo del Hombre

Jesús está hablando sobre sí mismo en tercera persona. Traducción Alterna: "Yo, el Hijo del Hombre"

a las manos de hombres

Jesús no identifica estos hombres aquí, pero convendría mantener esta información. Traducción Alterna: "a mis enemigos"

Estaba oculta a ellos

Esto se puede mantener en forma presente. Traducción Alterna: "Dios escondió el significado de ellos"

Luke 9:46

Información General:

Una disputa que gira sobre el poder comienza entre los discípulos.

Capítulo 10

¹ Ahora, después de estas cosas, el Señor señaló a otros setenta, y los envió de dos en dos, delante de Él, en cada pueblo y lugar donde Él mismo tenía destinado a ir. ² Él dijo: "La cosecha es abundante, pero los obreros son pocos. Por lo tanto, pídanle al Señor de la cosecha que envíe obreros a su cosecha." ³ Vayan ustedes. Miren, Yo los envío como ovejas en medio de lobos. ⁴ No lleven bolsas de dinero, ni bolsas de viajero, ni sandalias, y no saluden a nadie en el camino. ⁵ En cualquier casa a que ustedes entren, primero digan: '¡Sea la paz en esta casa!' ⁶ Si una persona de paz está allí, tu paz reposará sobre él, pero si no, retornará a ustedes. ⁷ Manténganse en esa casa, comiendo y bebiendo lo que ellos provean, pues el obrero es digno de su salario. No se muevan de casa en casa. ⁸ En cualquier pueblo que ustedes entren, y ellos les reciban, coman lo que se ponga frente a ustedes, ⁹ y sanen a los enfermos que están en allí. Y díganle: "El reino de Dios se ha acercado a ustedes." ¹⁰ Cuando ustedes entren a un pueblo, y ellos no los reciban, vayan afuera por sus calles y digan: ¹¹ '¡Hasta el polvo de su pueblo, que se pega a nuestros pies, nosotros nos lo sacudimos frente a ustedes! Pero sepan esto: que el reino de Dios se ha acercado.' ¹² Yo les digo que el día del juicio será más tolerable para Sodoma que para ese pueblo. ¹³ ¡Ay de ti, Corazín! ¡Ay de ti, Betsaida! Si los milagros que fueron hechos en ustedes hubieran sido hechos en Tiro y Sidón, ellas se hubieran arrepentido hace mucho tiempo, sentándose en sacos y cenizas. ¹⁴ Pero será más tolerable para Tiro y Sidón en el juicio que para ustedes. ¹⁵ Y tú, Capernaúm, ¿piensas que serás exaltada hasta el cielo? No, tú descenderás hasta el Hades. ¹⁶ Aquel que los escuche a ustedes me escucha a Mí, y aquel que los rechace a ustedes me rechaza a mí, y aquel que me rechace a Mí, rechaza a Aquel que me envió." ¹⁷ Los setenta regresaron con regocijo, diciendo: "Señor, aun los demonios se sometieron a nosotros en Tu nombre." ¹⁸ Jesús les dijo: "Yo veía a Satanás descender del cielo como un relámpago. ¹⁹ Veán, Yo les he dado autoridad para pisar serpientes y escorpiones, y sobre todo el poder del enemigo, y nada, en ninguna manera les lastimará. ²⁰ No obstante no se regocijen solo en esto, que los espíritus se someten a ustedes, sino regocíjense aún más, en que sus nombres estén escritos en el cielo." ²¹ Al mismo tiempo Él se regocijó grandemente en el Espíritu Santo, y dijo: "Te alabo, oh, Padre, Señor de los cielos y de la tierra, porque Tú ocultaste estas cosas de los sabios y entendidos, y las revelaste a aquellos quienes no saben, como a niños pequeños. Sí, Padre, porque así te a agradó." ²² "Todas las cosas han sido confiadas a Mí por mi Padre, y nadie sabe quién es el Hijo excepto el Padre, y nadie sabe quién es el Padre excepto el Hijo, y cualquiera a quien el Hijo escoja revelarlo." ²³ Entonces volviéndose a los discípulos, Él dijo privadamente: "Benditos son aquellos que ven las cosas que ustedes ven. ²⁴ Yo les digo, muchos profetas y reyes desearon ver las cosas que ustedes ven, y no las vieron, y escuchar las cosas que ustedes escuchan, y ellos no las escucharon." ²⁵ He aquí, cierto maestro de la ley judía se levantó para probarlo, diciendo: "Maestro, ¿qué debo hacer para heredar la vida eterna?" ²⁶ Jesús le dijo: "¿Qué está escrito en la ley? ¿Cómo lees?" ²⁷ Respondiendo él dijo: "Tú debes amar al Señor tu Dios con todo tu corazón, con toda tu alma, con toda tu fuerza, y con toda tu mente, y a tu prójimo como a ti mismo." ²⁸ Jesús le dijo: "Tú has contestado correctamente. Haz esto, y vivirás." ²⁹ Pero el maestro, deseando justificarse a sí mismo, dijo a Jesús: "¿Y quién es mi prójimo?" ³⁰ Respondiendo Jesús dijo: "Cierta hombre estaba descendiendo desde Jerusalén a Jericó. El cayó entre ladrones, quienes le despojaron de sus pertenencias, y lo golpearon, y lo dejaron medio muerto. ³¹ Por casualidad, cierto sacerdote estaba descendiendo por ese camino, y cuando lo vio, pasó por el otro lado. ³² Así mismo un levita, cuando él llegó al lugar y lo vio, pasó por el otro lado. ³³ Pero cierto samaritano, mientras viajaba, vino a donde él estaba. Cuando lo vio, fue movido a compasión. ³⁴ Él se acercó a él y vendó sus heridas, vertiendo aceite y vino sobre ellas. Él lo acomodó en su cabalgadura, y lo llevó a una posada, y cuidó de él. ³⁵ El siguiente día sacó dos denarios, y se los dio al encargado del hospedaje, y dijo: 'Cuida de él y cualquier cosa extra que tú gastes, cuando yo regrese, te lo pagaré.' ³⁶ ¿Cuál de estos tres, tú piensas, era un prójimo para el que cayó entre los ladrones?" ³⁷ El maestro dijo: "Aquel quien mostró misericordia a él." Jesús le dijo: "Ve y haz lo mismo." ³⁸ Ahora mientras ellos estaban viajando, Él entró en cierto pueblo, y una cierta mujer llamada Marta le dio la bienvenida en su casa. ³⁹ Ella tenía una hermana llamada María, quien se sentó a los pies del Señor y escuchó Su palabra. ⁴⁰ Pero Marta estaba demasiado ocupada preparándose para servir una comida. Ella se le acercó a Jesús y dijo: "Señor, ¿no te preocupa que mi hermana me dejó servir sola? ⁴¹ Por tanto, dile a ella que me ayude." Pero el Señor respondió y le dijo a ella: "Marta, Marta, tú estás ansiosa sobre muchas cosas, ⁴² pero solo una cosa es necesaria. María ha seleccionado lo que es mejor, la cual no será quitada de ella."

Luke 10:1

Información General:

Jesús manda afuera 70 más gente al frente de Él . Esos 70 regresaron con gozo, y Jesús responde con alabanzas a su Padre Celestial .

Ahora

Esta palabra es usada aquí para marcar un nuevo evento en la historia.

setenta

" 70". Algunas Versiones dicen " "setentaidós" o "72". Tú a lo mejor quieras incluir una nota que diga que.

Mandándolos dos por dos

"mándalos en grupos de dos" o "mándalos con dos personas en cada grupo".

Él les dijo a ellos

Esto fue antes de que el hombre actualmente fuera afuera. TA: " Esto fue lo que Él les dijo a ellos" o " Antes que ellos salieran afuera Él les dijo a ellos"

La cosecha es mucha , pero los obreros son poco

Hay una cosecha grande, pero no hay suficientes obreros para traer". Jesús quiere decir que hay mucha gente preparada para entrar en el Reino del Señor, pero no hay suficiente discípulos para ir a enseñar y ayudar las personas.

Luke 10:3

Vete en tu camino

" Vete a las ciudades" o "vete a la gente"

Yo te mando afuera como ovejas en medio de lobos

Lobos atacan y matan ovejas. Esta metáfora significa gente que trata de hacer daño a los discípulos que Jesús esta mandando. Los nombres de otro animales puede ser subtitulado. TA : "Cuando yo te mando afuera gente van a querer atacarte como lobos atacan a ovejas"

Cargar no bolsas de dinero

"No te llesves la bolsa de dinero contigo.

saludar a nadie en la calle

Jesús enfatizo que ellos rapidamente van para la ciudad y hacer este trabajo. Él no le estaba diciendo que fueran rudos.

Luke 10:5

que esta casa pueda estar en paz

Esto era un saludo y una bendición. Aquí "casa" se refiere a aquellos que viven en las casas. TA: "Que las personas en esta casa reciban paz"

una persona de paz

"una persona pacífica". Esto es una persona que quiere paz con Dios y la gente.

tu paz va a descansar sobre el

"paz" es descrito como una cosa viva que puede escoger a donde se queda. TA: "Él va a tener la paz con que tú lo bendices

si no

puede ser útil refirmar la frase entera. TA: "'si no hay persona de paz allá afuera" o "si el dueño de la casa no es una persona pacífica.

va a regresar a ti

"paz" es descrita como una cosa viva que puede escoger irse.TA: " tu vas a tener esa paz" o " él no recibira la paz con que tú lo bendices."

Quédate en la misma casa

Jesús no estaba diciendo que ellos se quedaran todo el día en la casa, pero que ellos tenían dormir en la misma casa toda las noches que ellos estuvieran ahí. TA : " Continúa durmiendo en la casa.

para labores es valioso por sus salario.

Esto es un principio general que Jesús estaba aplicando a los hombres que Él estaba mandando afuera.Como ellos iban a enseñar y sanando personas, la gente deben proveerle a ellos un lugar para quedarse y con comida.

no te muevas alrededor de casa a casa

moviéndote alrededor de casa en casa significa moviéntote a diferente casas. Puede ser claro que Él esta hablando de quedarse de noche en diferente casa. "No vayas a dormir en diferente casas cada noche"

Luke 10:8

y ellos te reciben

si ellos son bienvenidos por ti

come lo que esta servido al frente tuyo

Esto puede estar fijado en una forma activa. TA: "come cualquier como que te den.

los enfermos

" las personas enfermas" m

El reino de los cielos se acerca a ti

el resumen sustantivo "reino" o "regla". Posiblemente significa: 1) el reino de Dios va a comenzar pronto.TA: "Dios va a reinar a todos pronto como un rey"

Luke 10:10

y ellos no te reciben

"si la gente de la ciudad te rechazan"

¡Incluso el polvo de tu ciudad que se aferra a nuestros pies nos limpia contra ti!

Es una acción para enseñar que ellos rechazaron las personas de la ciudad. TA: " Solo como nos has rechazado, te rechazamos a fondo. Nosotros hasta rechazamos el polvo de tu ciudad que se aferra a nuestros pies"

nos limpiamos

Desde que Jesús estaba enviando estas personas en grupo de dos, serían dos personas diciendo esto. Así que los idiomas que tienen un doble de "nostros" se usaría.

Pero saber esto: El reino de Dios ha llegado cerca

La frase "Pero saber esto" presenta una advertencia. Significa "¡Aunque nos hayas rechazado, no cambia el hecho que el reino de Dios está cerca!"

Yo digo a ti

Jesús estaba diciendo esto a 70 personas que estaba enviando. Él dijo esto para demostrar que iba a decir algo muy importante.

el día del juicio

Los discípulos hubieran entendido que esto se refería al tiempo del juicio final de los pecadores.

será mas tolerable para Sodoma que para aquella ciudad

"Dios no juzgará Sodoma tan ligero como él juzgará aquella ciudad." TA: "Dios juzgará la gente de aquella ciudad más leve que como juzgará a la gente de Sodoma"

Luke 10:13

¡Ay de ti, Corazín! ¡Ay de ti, Betsaida!

Jesús habló como si la gente de las ciudades de Corazín y Betsaida lo escucharan, pero no lo estaban haciendo.

Si las obras poderosas cuales fueron hechas en ti han sido hechas en Tiro y Sidón

Jesús está describiendo una situación que pudo haber sucedido antes pero no pasó. TA: "Si alguien ha realizado los milagros para la gente de Tiro y Sidón que yo he realizado para ti"

se habrían arrepentido hace mucho tiempo

"la gente malvada que vivió allí hubieran enseñado que estaban arrepentidos por sus pecados" (UDB)

sentado en sacos y cenizas

"vestidos de sacos y sentandos en cenizas"

Pero será mas tolerable para Tiro y Sidón en el juicio que para ti

Puede ser de ayuda claramente establecer la razón para su juicio. TA: "Pero porque no te arrepentiste y confiaste en mí aunque me viste hacer milagros, Dios te juzgará mas ligeramente que lo hará con la gente de Tiro y Sidón"

en el juicio

"en ese último día cuando Dios juzga a todo el mundo" (UDB)

Tu, Capernaúm

Jesús ahora habla a la gente en la ciudad de Capernaúm como si le hubiesen estado escuchando, pero no lo estaban haciendo.

¿Crees que serás exaltado al cielo?

Jesús utiliza una persona para reprender a la gente de Capernaúm por su orgullo. TA: "¡tu ciertamente no irás al cielo!" ó "¡Dios no te honrará!"

exaltado al cielo

Esta expresión significa "grandemente exaltado."

tu serás llevado al hades

Esto puede ser establecido en forma activa. TA: "'tu bajarás hacia hades" ó "Dios te enviará hacia hades"

Luke 10:16

El que te escucha a ti me escucha a Mí

La comparación puede ser claramente establecida como un símil. TA: "Cuando alguien te escucha, es como si me escucharan a Mí"

el que te rechaza me rechaza a Mí

La comparación puede ser claramente establecida como un símil. TA: "cuando alguien te rechaza, es como si me están rechazando a Mí"

el que me rechaza rechaza al que me envió

La comparación puede ser claramente establecida como un símil. TA: "cuando alguien me rechaza, es como si estuvieran rechazando al que me envió"

el que me envió

Esto refiere a Dios el Padre quien nombró a Jesús para su tarea especial. TA: "Dios, quien me envió"

Luke 10:17

Los setenta regresaron

Algunos lenguajes necesitarán decir que los setenta de hecho salieron primero como el UDB hace. Esto es información implícita que puede ser covertida explícitamente.

setenta

Tu quizás querrás añadir una nota: "Algunas versiones tienen '72' en vez de '70.'"

en tu nombre

Aquí "nombre" refiere al poder y la autoridad de Jesús.

Estaba viendo como Satanás cayó del cielo como un rayo

Jesús utilizó un símil para comparar como Dios estaba derrotando Satanás cuando sus 70

discípulos estaban predicando en las ciudades en el camino de los relámpagos.

caída del cielo como un rayo

Posibles significados son 1) cayó tan rápido como relámpagos, ó 2) cayó del cielo cuando un rayo cae hacia abajo. Desde que ambos significados son posibles, sería mejor mantener la imagen.

autoridad para tratar con serpientes, y escorpiones.

"autoridad para pisar serpientes y aplastar escorpiones." Posibles significados son 1) se refiere a serpientes y escorpiones reales ó 2) serpientes y escorpiones son una metáfora para espíritus malignos. El UDB traduce esto refiriéndose a espíritus malignos: "Te he dado el derecho de atacar espíritus malignos."

tratar con serpientes, y escorpiones

Esto implica que ellos harían esto y no serían heridos. TA: "camina en serpientes y escorpiones y ellos no te harán daño"

escorpiones

Escorpiones son animales pequeños con dos garras y un aguijón venenoso en su cola.

sobre todo el poder del enemigo

"Te he dado autoridad para aplastar el poder del enemigo" ó "Te he dado autoridad para vencer el enemigo." El enemigo es Satanás.

no te alegres solo en esto, el espíritu se te someta

"no te regocijes solo porque los espíritus te sometán." ¡Esto puede ser establecido de manera positiva. TA: "Alégrate que sus nombres estén escritos en el cielo mucho más que te alegras por los espíritus sometidos a ti!"

sus nombres están grabados en el cielo

Esto puede ser establecido en forma activa. TA: "Dios ha escrito sus nombres en el cielo" ó "tus nombres están en la lista de personas que son ciudadanos del cielo"

Luke 10:21

Padre

Esto es un título importante para Dios.

Señor del cielo y la tierra

"cielo" y "tierra" representan todo lo que existe. TA: "Señor sobre todo en el cielo y en la tierra"

estas cosas

Esto refiere a las previas enseñanzas sobre la autoridad de los discípulos de Jesús. Será lo mejor simplemente decir "estas cosas" y dejarle al lector determinar el significado.

el sabio y comprensivo

"de personas quienes son sabias y tienen comprensión." Porque Dios ha cubierto la verdad de ellos, estas personas no eran actualmente sabias

y comprensivas, incluso ellos pensaban que eran. TA: "de la gente que piensa que son sabios y educados"

esos que no son enseñados

Esto refiere a esos quienes no tienen mucha educación, pero quienes voluntariamente aceptan las enseñanzas de Jesús. TA: "personas que tienen poca educación, pero escuchan a Dios"

como niños pequeños

"como niños pequeños." Personas quienes saben que no son sabias y expertas están dispuestas ser enseñadas, como los niños están dispuestos.

porque así fue agradable a tu vista

"porque te agrada hacer esto"

Luke 10:22

Todas las cosas han sido confiadas a Mí por mi Padre

Esto puede decirlo en forma activa. TA: "Mi Padre me ha entregado todo sobre Mí"

Padre...Hijo

Estos son títulos importantes que describe la relación entre Dios y Jesús.

sabe quién es el Hijo

La palabra que está traducida como "sabe" significa saber por experiencia personal. Dios el padre conoce a Jesús de esta manera.

el Hijo

Jesús se refiere a sí mismo en tercera persona.

excepto el Padre

Esto significa que solo el Padre sabe quien es el Hijo.

aquellos a quienes el Hijo elige a revelarlo

"quienquiera que el Hijo quiera mostrarle al Padre"

Luke 10:23

Luego Él se volteó a los discípulos y dijo privadamente

La palabra "privadamente" indica que él estaba solo con sus discípulos. TA: "Luego, cuando él estaba solo con sus discípulos, él se volteó a ellos y dijo"

Benditos son aquellos que ven las cosas que ustedes ven

Esto probablemente se refiere a buenos trabajos y milagros que estaba haciendo Jesús. TA: "Que bueno es para aquellos quien ven las cosas que Tú me ves haciendo.

y ellos no los vieron

Esto implica que Jesús todavía no estaba haciendo estas cosas. TA: "pero no pude verlos porque no los estaba haciendo a ellos todavía"

las cosas que tú escuchas

Esto probablemente se refería a las enseñanza de Jesús. TA: "las cosas que Tú me escuchaste decir"

y ellos no los escucharon

Esto implica que Jesús no todavía estaba enseñando. TA: "pero no pude escucharlos porque you todavía no he empezado a enseñar"

Luke 10:25

Oración de Enlace:

Jesús responde con una historia a un maestro judío que quiere probar a Jesús.

He aquí, cierto maestro

Esto nos alerta a una nueva y una nueva persona en la historia.

probarlo, diciendo

"reto a Jesús"

¿Qué está escrito en la ley? ¿Cómo la lees?"

Jesús no está buscando información. Él usa estas preguntas para probar el conocimiento del maestro judío. TA: "Dime que Moisés escribió en la ley"

¿Qué está escrito en la ley?

Esto se puede preguntar en forma activa. TA: "¿Qué Moisés escribió en la ley?"

¿Cómo la lees?

"¿Qué tú has leído en él?" o "¿Que tú entendistes decir?"

Amarás...vecino como tu mismo

El hombre está citando que Moisés escribió en la ley.

tu corazón... tu alma... tu fuerza... tu mente

Todo esto significa que una persona debe completamente amar a Dios con todo su ser.

tu vecino como a ti mismo

Este símil puede ser establecido más claramente. TA: "ama tu vecino tanto como tú amas a ti mismo"

tu vecino

Esto se refiere a un miembro de la comunidad de una persona. TA: "tu conciudadano" o "la gente de tu comunidad"

Luke 10:29

Pero el maestro, deseando justificarse a sí mismo, dijo

"Pero el maestro quería encontrar una manera para justificarse a sí mismo, así que Él dijo" o "Pero queriendo aparecer justo, el Maestro dijo"

Y dar una respuesta Jesús dijo

Jesús responde al hombre diciendo una parábola. TA: "En respuesta, Jesús le dijo esta historia"

¿Y quien es mi vecino?

Puede ser útil añadir la información adicional. TA: "¿Y quién debería considerar ser mi vecino y ame

como yo a mi mismo?" de "¿Cuáles personas son mis vecinos que debería amar?"

Cierto hombre

Esto introduce a nuevas personajes en la parábola.

Él se cayó entre ladrones

"Él estaba rodeado de ladrones" o "Algunos ladrones lo atacaron"

lo despojo de sus pertenencias

"tomó todo lo que tenía" o "robó todas sus cosas"

moribundo

Esta expresión idiomática significa "casi muerto."

Luke 10:31

por casualidad

Esto no es algo que cualquiera persona tenía planeado.

cierto sacerdote

Esta expresión introduce una nueva persona en la historia, pero no lo identifica por nombre.

cuando lo vi

"cuando el sacerdote vio el hombre herido." Un sacerdote es una persona muy religiosa, así que la audiencia asumiría que él ayudaría al hombre herido. Ya que no lo hizo, esta frase podría ser declarada como "pero cuando él lo vio" para llamar atención a este resultado inesperado.

él paso por el otro lado

Esta implicado que él no ayudo al hombre.TA: "él no ayudo al hombre herido pero en cambio él paso por el otro lado del camino"

paso por el otro lado

Los levitas sirvieron en el templo. Se esperaba que ayudara a su compañero. Ya que no lo hizo, puede ser útil indicar eso.TA: "él tampoco lo ayudo, pero en lugar pasó por el otro lado"

Luke 10:33

Pero cierto Samaritano

Esto introduce una nueva persona en la historia sin darle su nombre. Nosotros solo sabemos que él era de Samaria.

Un cierto Samaritano

Los judíos despreciaron a los Samaritanos y habrían asumido que él no hubiese ayudado al hombre judío herido.

Cuando él lo vió

"Cuando el Samaritano vió al hombre herido"

él fue movido con compasión

"Él sintió pena por él"

Vendió sus heridas, vertiendo aceite y vino sobre ellas.
El hubiese puesto el aceite y el vino sobre las heridas. TA: "él puso vino y aceite sobre las heridas y las vendó con paño"

vertiendo aceite y vino sobre ellas
Vino fue utilizado para limpiar la herida, y aceite probablemente fue utilizado para prevenir infección. Esto puede ser fijado. TA: "vertiendo aceite y vino sobre ellas para ayudarlas sanar"

Su propio animal
"su propio animal de carga." Esto fue un animal que él utilizaba para llevar cargas pesadas. Probablemente era un burro.

dos denarios
"dos días de salario." "Denarios" es el plural de "denario."

El encargado
"el posadero" o "la persona quien tomó cuidado de la posada"

Cualquier cosa extra que tu gastes, cuando yo regrese, te lo pagaré
Esto puede ser reordenado. TA: "cuando yo regrese, te pagaré cualquier cantidad extra que tú gastes"

Luke 10:36

¿Cuál de estos tres, tú piensas... ladrones?
Esto puede ser escrito como dos preguntas. TA: "¿Qué tú crees? ¿Cuál de estos tres hombres fue un prójimo... ladrones?"

fue un prójimo
"demostró ser un verdadero prójimo" (UBD)

Para el que cayó entre los ladrones
"para el hombre quien los ladrones atacaron"

Ve y haz lo mismo
Puede ser de ayuda para dar más información. TA: "De la misma forma, tú también debes ir y ayudar a todos los que puedas"

Luke 10:38

Información General:
Jesús viene a la casa de Marta donde su hermana María escucha a Jesús con gran atención.

Ahora
Esta palabra es usada aquí para marcar un nuevo evento.

mientras ellos estaban viajando
"mientras Jesús y sus discípulos estaban viajando a lo largo"

Cierto pueblo
Esto introduce el pueblo como una nueva ubicación, pero no la nombra.

una cierta mujer llamada Martha
Esto introduce a Marta como un nuevo personaje. Tu lenguaje puede tener una forma de introducir a nuevas personas.

se sentó a los pies del Señor
Esta era la posición normal y respetuosa para un aprendiz en ese tiempo. TA: "se sentó en el suelo cerca de Jesús"

escuchó su palabra
Esto se refiere a todo lo que Jesús enseñó mientras en la casa de Marta. TA: "escuchó a las enseñanzas del Señor"

Luke 10:40

demasiado ocupada
"Bien ocupada" o "muy ocupada"

¿No te preocupa... sola?
Marta se estaba quejando de que el Señor estaba permitiéndole a María sentarse a escucharlo cuando había mucho trabajo que hacer. Ella respetaba al Señor, así que ella usó una pregunta retórica para hacer su queja más cortés. TA: "parece que no te importa... sola"

Marta, Marta
Jesús repite el nombre de Marta para énfasis. TA: "Querida Marta" o "Tú, Marta"

solo una cosa es necesaria
Jesús está contrastando lo que María está haciendo con lo que Marta está haciendo. Puede ser útil para hacer esto explícito. TA: "la única cosa que de verdad es necesaria es escuchar a mis enseñanzas" o "escuchando a mis enseñanzas es más necesario que preparar una comida"

la cual no será quitada de ella
Posibles definiciones son 1) "Yo no le quitaré esta oportunidad de ella" o 2) "ella no perderá lo que ella ha ganado mientras estaba escuchándome"

Capítulo 11

¹ Sucedió que cuando Jesús estaba orando en cierto lugar, uno de sus discípulos dijo: "Señor, enséñanos a orar tal como Juan les enseñó a sus discípulos." ² Jesús les dijo: "Cuando ustedes oren digan: 'Padre, santificado sea tu nombre. Venga tu reino.' ³ Danos cada día nuestro pan. ⁴ Perdona nuestros pecados, así como nosotros perdonamos a quien está en deuda con nosotros. No nos dejes caer en tentación." ⁵ Jesús les dijo: "¿Quién de ustedes tendrá un amigo que va a medianoche, y le dice: 'Amigo, préstame tres panes, ⁶ ya que un amigo que acaba de llegar del camino, y no tengo nada que ofrecerle?' ⁷ Entonces el que está adentro puede que le conteste: 'No me molestes. La puerta ya está cerrada, y mis hijos, junto a mí, están en cama. No estoy disponible para levantarme y darte pan.'" ⁸ Yo les digo, que aun si él no se levanta y le da pan, porque es su amigo, debido a su persistencia se levantará, y le dará cuantos panes necesites. ⁹ Yo también les digo, pidan, y les será dado; busquen, y encontrarán; toquen, y se les abrirá. ¹⁰ Pues toda persona que pide recibe; y la persona que busca encuentra; y a la persona que toca, se le abre. ¹¹ ¿Cuál padre entre ustedes, si su hijo le pide un pescado, le dará una serpiente en lugar de pescado? ¹² ¿O si le pide un huevo, le dará un escorpión? ¹³ Por lo tanto, si ustedes quienes son malvados saben cómo darles buenas cosas a sus hijos, cuánto más, su Padre en los cielos, ¿les dará el Espíritu Santo a aquellos quienes se lo pidan?" ¹⁴ Más tarde, Jesús estaba sacando un demonio, y era mudo. Sucedió que cuando el demonio salió, el hombre mudo habló. ¡Las multitudes estaban asombradas! ¹⁵ Pero algunas de las personas dijeron: "Él echa fuera demonios por Belcebú, el gobernador de los demonios". ¹⁶ Otros lo probaron y buscaron de Él una señal del cielo. ¹⁷ Pero Jesús conocía sus pensamientos y les dijo: "Todo reino dividido contra sí mismo es desolado, y una casa dividida contra sí misma se cae. ¹⁸ Si Satanás está dividido contra sí mismo, ¿cómo su reino permanecerá? Pues ustedes dicen que yo saco demonios por Belcebú. ¹⁹ Si yo echo fuera demonios por Beelzebú, ¿por quién sus seguidores los echan fuera? Por esto, ellos serán sus jueces. ²⁰ Pero si yo saco demonios por el dedo de Dios, entonces el reino de Dios ha llegado a ustedes. ²¹ Cuando un hombre fuerte, que está completamente armado vigila su casa, sus bienes están a salvo, ²² pero cuando un hombre más fuerte derrota, el hombre más fuerte le quita la armadura, y le roba las posesiones. ²³ El que no está conmigo, está en contra de mí, y el que no recoge conmigo, desparrama. ²⁴ Cuando un espíritu inmundo sale de un hombre, éste pasa a través de lugares secos y busca donde descansar. No encontrando ninguno dice: ²⁵ 'Voy a volver a la casa de donde vine.' Habiendo regresado, éste encuentra la casa barrida y puesta en orden. ²⁶ Entonces va y trae con él siete espíritus más malvados que él mismo y todos ellos van a vivir allí. Luego, la condición final de ese hombre se vuelve peor que la primera." ²⁷ Sucedió que, según Él decía estas cosas, cierta mujer alzó su voz por encima de la multitud y le dijo: "Bendito el vientre que te concibió y los pechos que te criaron". ²⁸ Pero Él dijo: "Más bien, benditos son aquellos que escuchan la palabra de Dios y la guardan". ²⁹ Mientras las multitudes reunían aún más personas, Él comenzó a decir: "Esta generación es una generación malvada. Busca una señal, aunque ninguna señal le será dada, excepto la señal de Jonás. ³⁰ Pues, así como Jonás vino a ser una señal para los ninivitas, así también el Hijo del Hombre será una señal para esta generación. ³¹ La Reina del Sur se levantará en juicio contra los hombres de esta generación y los condenará, porque ella vino de los confines de la tierra para escuchar la sabiduría de Salomón, y vean, alguien mayor que Salomón está aquí. ³² Los hombres de Nínive se levantarán en el juicio contra esta generación y los condenarán, porque ellos se arrepintieron con la predicación de Jonás, y miren, Alguien mayor que Jonás está aquí. ³³ Nadie, luego de encender una lámpara, la coloca en un lugar escondido o debajo de una canasta, sino sobre un candelabro para que todo el que entre pueda tener luz. ³⁴ Su ojo es la lámpara del cuerpo. Cuando su ojo está bien, todo el cuerpo está lleno de luz. Pero cuando su ojo está mal, todo el cuerpo está lleno de oscuridad. ³⁵ Por lo tanto, ten cuidado de que la luz que hay en ti, no sea oscuridad. ³⁶ Si todo tu cuerpo está lleno de luz, sin ninguna parte en oscuridad, entonces estará iluminado como cuando una lámpara alumbró sobre ti". ³⁷ Cuando Él terminó de hablar, un fariseo le pidió a Él que comiera en su casa, así que Jesús entró y se reclinó. ³⁸ Y el fariseo se sorprendió de que Él primero no se lavó sus manos antes de cenar. ³⁹ El Señor le dijo: "Ahora bien, ustedes los fariseos, limpian el exterior de los vasos y platos, pero el interior de ustedes está lleno de maldad. ⁴⁰ ¡Ustedes hombres insensatos! ¿Acaso aquel que hizo el exterior no hizo también el interior? ⁴¹ Den al pobre de lo que está adentro, y luego todas las cosas serán limpias para ustedes. ⁴² Pero ¡ay de ustedes fariseos!, porque diezman la menta y la ruda y cualquier otra hierba de jardín, pero descuidan la justicia y el amor de Dios. Es necesario actuar justamente y amar a Dios, sin dejar de hacer las otras cosas también. ⁴³ ¡Ay de ustedes fariseos!, porque ustedes aman los asientos principales de las sinagogas y los saludos

respetuosos en las plazas. ⁴⁴ ¡Ay de ustedes!, porque son como sepulcros que no se ven, que las personas caminan sobre ellos sin saberlo." ⁴⁵ Y un cierto maestro de la ley le contestó y dijo: "Maestro, lo que dices también nos insulta." ⁴⁶ Jesús dijo: "¡Y ay de ustedes, maestros de la ley! Porque cargan a los hombres con cargas difíciles de llevar, pero ustedes ni siquiera tocan esas cargas con uno de sus propios dedos. ⁴⁷ ¡Ay de ustedes!, porque construyen tumbas conmemorando a los profetas, y sin embargo fueron sus antepasados quienes los mataron. ⁴⁸ Así que son testigos y consienten las obras de sus antepasados, porque de hecho ellos mataron a los profetas, cuyas tumbas ustedes construyeron para conmemorarlos. ⁴⁹ Por esta razón también, la sabiduría de Dios dijo: 'Les enviaré a ellos profetas y apóstoles, y los perseguirán y matarán algunos de ellos.' ⁵⁰ Esta generación, entonces será hecha responsable por toda la sangre derramada por los profetas desde el inicio del mundo; ⁵¹ desde la sangre de Abel hasta la sangre de Zacarías, quien fue asesinado entre el altar y el santuario. Sí, les digo a ustedes, esta generación será hecha responsable. ⁵² ¡Ay de ustedes maestros de la ley!, porque ustedes han quitado la llave del conocimiento; ustedes mismos no entran, y entorpecen a aquellos que están entrando." ⁵³ Después que Jesús se fue de ahí, los escribas y los fariseos se le opusieron y le discutían acerca de muchas cosas, ⁵⁴ tratando de atraparlo en Sus propias palabras.

Luke 11:1

Información General

Este es el principio de la próxima parte de la historia. Jesús le enseña a los discípulos a orar.

Paso

Esta frase se usa aquí para marcar el comienzo de una nueva parte de la historia. Si tu lenguaje tiene una forma de hacer esto entonces puedes considerar usarlo aquí.

Cuando Jesus estaba orando... uno de

Sería más natural establecer que Jesús terminó de orar antes de que el discípulo hiciera la pregunta. AT: "Que Jesús estaba orando en un lugar en específico. Cuando Él terminó de orar, uno de" (UDB)

Luke 11:2

Jesus le dijo a ellos

"Jesús le dijo a sus discípulos"

Cuando ores di, 'Padre'

Jesús le está encomendando a los discípulos a que honren el nombre de Dios el Padre al dirigirse a Él como "Padre" cuando le oramos a Él.

Padre

Este es un título importante para Dios.

Que tu nombre sea santificado

"causa que todos honren tu nombre." "Nombre" muchas veces se refiere a la persona completa. TA: "que todas las personas te honren"

Que venga tu reino

La acción de Dios gobernando sobre todo el mundo se habla como si fuera Dios mismo. TA: "Que Tú vengas y reines sobre todos"

Luke 11:3

Oración de enlace

Jesús continúa enseñándole a sus discípulos a orar

Dános... Perdánanos ... No nos dirigas

Estos son imperativos, pero deben ser traducidos como solicitud, en lugar de un comando. Puede ayudar si añades algo como "por favor" a ellos para hacerlo claro. TA: "Por favor danos... Por favor perdánanos ... por favor no nos dirijas"

Nuestro pan de cada día

El pan era una comida barata que las personas comían todos los días. En la manera que lo usan aquí se refiere a comida en general. TA: "la comida que necesitamos cada día"

Perdona nuestros pecados

"Perdónanos por pecar en contra de ti" o "Perdona nuestros pecados"

como perdonamos

"ya que también perdonamos"

quien es la deuda con nosotros

"quien a pecado encontra de nosotros" o "quien nos a echó el mal"

No nos dejes caer en tentación

Esto puede estar establecido de forma positiva. TA: "Aléjanos de la tentación"

Luke 11:5

oración de enlace

Jesús continúa enseñándole a los discípulos a orar

Cual de ustedes tendrá

Jesús usó una pregunta para enseñarle a los discípulos. TA: "Supongamos que uno de ustedes tiene" o "Supongamos que tienes"

Préstame tres panes

"préstame tres pedazos de panes" o "dame tres pedazos de panes y te pagaré después." El anfitrión no tenía comida para sus invitados.

acabo de llegar de la calle

Está implicado que ellos están lejos de su casa. TA: "estaba viajando y ya llegué a mi casa"

cualquier cosa para poner delante de él

"cualquier comida lista para darle"

No puedo levantarme

"No es conveniente que me levante"

Yo te digo a ti

Jesús estaba hablando con los discípulos. La palabra "tu" es plural.

dale pan porque es tu amigo

Jesús se dirigió a sus discípulos como si ellos fueran los que estaban pidiendo pan. TA: "dale pan a él porque él es tu amigo"

desvergonzado persistencia

Esto se refiere al hecho de que la persona que pregunta por pan ignora el hecho que es inconveniente para su amigo tener que levantarse en medio de la noche para darle pan

Luke 11:9

pide ... busca... toca

Jesús dio estas órdenes para animar a sus discípulos a orar continuamente. Otros lenguajes pueden también pueden requerir mas información con estos verbos. Usa la forma de "tu" que más sentido tenga en el texto. TA: "sigue pidiendo lo que necesitas... sigue buscando lo que necesitas de Dios... sigue tocando la puerta"

se te dará

Esto se puede iniciar de forma activa. TA: "Dios te lo dará" o "tú lo recibirás"

toca

Al tocar la puerta se le da varias veces para que la persona que está adentro sepa que hay alguien afuera. También puede ser traducido a como las personas en tu cultura enseñan que han llegado, como "llamar" o "toser" o aplaudir." Aquí quiere decir que la persona debe seguir orándole a Dios hasta que Él te conteste.

se te abra

Esto se puede iniciar en forma de acción. TA: "Dios abrirá la puerta para ti" o "Dios te dará la bienvenida"

Luke 11:11

Oración de enlace

Jesús termina de enseñar a sus discípulos acerca de la oración.

¿Qué padre entre vosotros...un pez?

Jesús usa preguntas para enseñar a sus discípulos. También puede estar escrito como una declaración. TA: "Ninguno de ustedes padres...un pez."

O si él pregunta...¿Escorpión a él?

Jesús usa preguntas para enseñar a su discípulos. También puede estar escrito como una declaración. TA: "y tú nunca le darás una escorpión si él pregunta por un huevo"

Si tú que eres malvado sabes

"si tú que eres malvado sabes" o "aunque tú seas pecaminoso, tú sabes"

¿Cuánto más le dará tu padre del cielo al Espíritu Santo... a él?

"¿Cuánto más seguro es que tu padre en el cielo le dará al Espíritu Santo...a él?" Jesús otra vez usa una pregunta para enseñarle a su discípulos. Esto puede ser traducido como una declaración. TA: "Tú puedes estar seguro que tu padre del cielo le dará al Espíritu Santo... a él"

Escorpión

La escorpión es similar a una araña, pero tiene una cola con una picadora venenosa. Si las escorpiónes no son conocidas en donde tú estas, lo puedes traducir como "venenosa araña" o "araña que pica"

Luke 11:14

Información General

Esto es la próxima parte de la historia. Jesús es cuestionado después de que expulsa a un demonio de un hombre mudo.

Jesús estaba expulsando fuera a un demonio.

puede ser útil añadir información extra .TA: "Jesús estaba expulsando a un demonio fuera de una persona" o "O Jesús estaba sacando al demonio de la persona"

Era mudo

Es poco probable que el demonio no pueda hablar. Este demonio aparentemente tenía el poder para prevenir a las personas de poder hablar"

sucedio que

Esta frase es usada aquí para marcar donde la acción empieza. Si tu lenguaje tiene una forma de hacer esto, puedes considerar usándolo aquí. Cuando el demonio sale del hombre, algunas de las personas critican a Jesús, y eso lleva a Jesús enseñar sobre demonios malignos.

Cuando el demonio salió

Puede ser útil añadir información extra .
TA: "cuando el demonio salió del hombre" o "cuando el demonio dejó al hombre"

El hombre mudo habla

"El hombre que no podía hablar ahora habló"

Por Beelzebul, el gobernante de los demonios, él expulsa a los demonios.

"El expulsa los demonios por el poder de Beelzebul, el gobernante de demonios"

Luke 11:16

Información General

Jesús comienza a responderle a la multitud.

Otros lo probaron

"otras personas lo probaron." Querían que Él probara que su autoridad es de Dios.

y busco de él una señal del cielo.

"y le preguntó a él una señal del cielo" o "demandando una señal del cielo." Esto es como ellos querían que Él probara que su autoridad era de Dios.

Cada reino dividido contra sí mismo se hace desolado.

"reino" aquí se refiere a las personas en Él. Esto también se puede declarar en forma activa. TA: "Si personas del reino pelean entre ellos mismos, destruirán su reino"

Una casa contra sí misma cae

Aquí "casa" se refiere a una familia. TA: "Si familiares pelean con uno al otro, destruirán a su familia"

Cae

"se estrella y se destruye" Esta imagen de una casa colapsando se refiere a la destrucción de la familia cuando pelean entre sí

Luke 11:18

Si Satanás es dividido contra sí mismo.

"Satanás" aquí se está refiriendo a los demonios que siguen a Satanás como satanás a sí mismo. TA: "Si Satanás y los miembros de su reino están peleando entre ellos mismos"

Si Satanás...¿como su reino se levanta?

Jesús usa una pregunta para enseñarle a la gente. Esto puede ser traducido como declaración. TA: "Si Satanás...su reino no durará" o "Si Satanás... su reino se derrumbará"

Porque dices que he echado fuera demonios por Beelzebul

"Porque dices que he echado fuera demonios por Beelzebul que yo hago demonios dejar personas." La próxima parte de su argumento es declarado

explícitamente: "Eso significa que Satanás se divide contra sí mismo"

Si yo...¿por quién los expulsan tus seguidores?

"Si yo...¿por qué poderes tus seguidores obligan demonios dejar personas?" Jesús usa una pregunta para enseñarle a las personas. El significado de la pregunta de Jesús puede ser explícita. TA: " Si yo... entonces debemos estar de acuerdo en que sus seguidores también expulsan a los demonios por el poder de Beelzebul. Pero tú no crees que eso es real"

Ellos serán tus jueces

"Tus seguidores que expulsan demonios por el poder de Dios te juzgará por decir que expulsas demonios por el poder de Beelzebul."

Por el dedo de Dios

El "dedo de Dios" se refiere al poder de Dios.

Entonces el reino de Dios ha venido a ti

"Esto enseña que el reino de Dios a ido hacia ti"

Luke 11:21

le roba las posesiones

"le roba las posesiones" o "le quita todo lo que él quiere"

el que no está conmigo

"personas que no me apoyan" o "personas que no trabajan conmigo"

está en contra mío

"trabaja en contra mío." Esto se refiere a esos que dijeron que Jesús estaba trabajando con satanás.

el que no se reúne conmigo se dispersa

Jesús se está refiriendo a la reunión con los discípulos que lo siguen. Esto se puede afirmar explícitamente. TA: "Cualquiera que no haga que la gente venga y me siga hace que se alejen de mí"

Luke 11:24

lugares sin agua

esto se refiere a "lugares desolados" (UBD) donde los espíritus malignos vagan.

encontrando ninguno

" si el espíritu no encuentra descansar ahí"

mi casa de donde vine

esto se refiere a la persona en la que solía vivir. TA: "¡la persona en quien solía vivir!"

encuentra esa casa barrida y puesta en orden.

Esta metáfora habla sobre la persona como si fueran una casa que se limpia y las cosas se ponen en su lugar. Esta implicado que la casa todavía vacía. Esto se puede declarar en forma activa con esa información explícita. TA "descubre que la persona es como una casa que alguien ha limpiado"

y puesto todo lo que pertenece en su lugar, pero la dejó vacía" o "descubre que la persona es como la casa limpia y organizada, pero vacía.

peor que la primera

La información que falta se puede agregar. TA: "peor que su condición era antes de que el espíritu se fuera"

Luke 11:27

Información General

Esta es una ruptura en las enseñanzas de Jesús. Una mujer dice una bendición y Jesús responde.

Sucedío que

La frase que se usó aquí es para marcar un evento importante en la historia. Si tu idioma tiene una forma de hacer esto, podrías considerar usar esto.

Alzó su voz por encima de la multitud.

Esta expresión idiomática significa "habló por encima del ruido de la multitud."

Bendito el vientre que te concibió y los pechos que te criaron

La parteS del cuerpo de una mujer están acostumbradas a referirse a toda la mujer. TA: "lo bueno que es para la mujer que te tuvo y te cuida en sus pechos" o "¡que feliz debe ser la mujer que te tuvo y te cuida en su pecho!"

Mas bien, benditos son

" es aun mejor para aquellos"

Luke 11:29

Oración de enlace

Jesús continúa enseñándole al público.

Mientras las multitudes reunían aún más personas

"a medida que más personas se unían a la multitud" o " a medida que la multitud crecía"

Esta generación es una generación malvada

Aquí "generación" se refiere a las personas que viven en ella. TA: "las personas viviendo en este tiempo son malvadas" (UDB)

Busca una señal

"quieren que les dé una señal" o "muchos de ustedes quieren que les de una señal". La información sobre qué tipo de señal puede hacerse explícita. TA: "Muchos de ustedes quieren hacer un milagro como prueba de que he venido de Dios"

ninguna señal le será dada

Esto se puede afirmar en forma activa. TA: "Dios no le dará una señal"

la señal de Jonás

"que le sucedió a Jonás" o "el milagro que Dios hizo por Jonás"

Jonás vino a ser una señal...así también... esta generación.

esto se refiere que Jesús servirá como una señal de Dios para los judíos de ese día en exactamente la misma manera en la cual Jonás sirvió como una señal de Dios para las personas de Nínive.

Hijo del Hombre

Jesús se refiere a el mismo

esta generación.

"las personas de hoy en día"

Luke 11:31

La Reina del Sur

Esto se refiere a la reina de Saba. Saba era un reino en el sur de Israel.

se levantará en juicio con los hombres de esta generación

"también se levantará y juzgará a la gente de este tiempo"

ella vino de los confines de la tierra

este expresión idiomática significa que ella vino desde muy lejos. TA: "ella vino de una gran distancia" o "ella vino de un lugar muy lejano"

alguien mayor que Salomón está aquí.

puede ser útil declarar explícitamente que ellos no escucharon a Jesús. TA: "soy mayor que Salomón, pero ustedes no me han escuchado"

alguien mayor que Salomón

Jesús está hablando sobre el mismo. TA: "yo soy mayor que Salomón"

Luke 11:32

Los hombres de Nínive

Puede ser útil afirmar explícitamente que esto se refiere a la ciudad antigua de Nínive. TA: "los hombres que vivían en la antigua ciudad de Nínive"

Los hombres

incluye hombres y mujeres. TA: "

esta generación de personas

" las personas de este tiempo"

ellos se arrepintieron

"porque ellos se arrepintieron"

Alguien mayor que Jonás está aquí.

puede ser útil declarar explícitamente que ellos no escucharon a Jesús. TA: "yo soy mayor que Jonás pero ustedes no se han arrepentido"

Alguien mayor que Jonás

Jesús está hablando sobre sí mismo. TA: "yo soy mayor que Jonás"

Luke 11:33

Oración de Enlace

Jesús termina enseñándole a la multitud.

Información General

Versos 33-36 son una metáfora donde Jesús habla sobre sus enseñanzas como "luz" cual debería ser compartida con todos y actuar en consecuencia. Él habla sobre gente que no acepta sus enseñanzas como estar en "oscuridad".

la coloca en un lugar oculto o debajo de una cesta
"escóndelo o ponlo debajo de una cesta"

pero en un candelero

Puede ser servicial añadir la información. TA: "pero ellos lo ponen en un candelero" o "pero ellos lo ponen en una mesa"

Tus ojos son la lámpara del cuerpo

En esta parte de la metáfora, las cosas que ellos vieron Jesús hacer, proveyó comprensión sólo como un ojo proporciona luz para el cuerpo.

Tu ojo

El ojo es una metonimia para la visión.

el cuerpo

El cuerpo es un sinédoque para la vida de una persona.

Cuando tu ojo es bueno

"eye" aquí es una metonimia para la visión. TA: "Cuando tu visión es buena" o "cuando ves bien"

el cuerpo entero esta lleno de luz

Esto puede empezar en forma activa. TA: "la luz va a llenar tu cuerpo entero" o "tú vas a poder ver todo claro"

cuando tu ojo es malo

Aquí "ojo" es una metonimia para la visión" o "cuando tú ves mal"

tu cuerpo está lleno de oscuridad

"tú no podras ver nada"

ten cuidado que la luz en ti no sea oscuridad

"asegúrate que lo que tú piensas que es luz no sea oscuridad" o "asegúrate que tú sepas qué es luz, y que sepas qué es oscuridad"

entonces tu cuerpo entero será una lámpara brilla su brillo en ti

Jesús dice la misma verdad que una símil. Él habla sobre gente que están llenas de verdad como si ellos fueran lámparas que brillan.

Luke 11:37

Información General

Este es el comienzo de la próxima parte de la historia. Jesús es invitado a comer en la casa de un fariseo.

en su casa

Esto se refiere a la casa del fariseo.

reclinado

"se sentó a la mesa." Era costumbre para una comida relajada como esta cena, que los hombres coman mientras estan recostados cómodamente alrededor la mesa.

lavar

Los fariseos tenían una regla que la gente debe lavarse las manos para poder ser ceremonialmente limpios ante Dios. TA: "lava sus manos" o "lava sus manos para ser ritualmente limpio"

Luke 11:39

Información General

Jesús empieza a hablar al fariseo usando una metáfora. Él compara la forma que ellos limpian tazas y cuencos a como ellos se limpian ellos mismos

el exterior de tazas y cuencos

Lavando el exterior de contenedores era parte de las prácticas rituales de los fariseos.

pero el interior tuyo está lleno con codicia y mal

Esta parte de la metáfora contrasta la forma cuidadosa que ellos limpian el exterior de los platos con la forma que ellos ignoran sus propia condición interna.

Ustedes hombres insensatos

Esta expresión puede referirse a los hombres y mujeres, aunque a todos los fariseos que Jesús les estaba hablando eran hombres.

¿Acaso aquel que hizo el exterior no hizo el interior?

Jesús usa preguntas para reprender a los fariseos por no entender que lo que está dentro del corazón le importa a Dios. Esto puede ser traducido como una declaración. TA: "¡El que hizo el exterior también hizo el interior!"

Den al pobre lo que está adentro

Esto se refiere a lo que ellos deberían estar haciendo con sus tazas y cuencos" o "Sé generoso con el pobre"

todas las cosas seran limpias para ustedes

"tú seras completamente limpio" o "tú seras limpio dentro y afuera"

Luke 11:42

diezman la menta y la ruda y cualquier otra hierba de jardín

"tú le das a Dios una décima de tu menta y ruda, y otras hierbas de tu jardín." Jesús estaba dando un ejemplo de que tan extremo los fariseos eran en dar una décima de su ingreso.

menta y ruda

Estos son hierbas. La gente se pone solo un poco de estas hojas en su comida para darle sabor. Si la gente no sabe que son mentas o rudas, puedes usar los nombres de hierbas que conozcan o una expresión general como "hierbas."

cada otra hierba del jardín

Significado posible son 1) "cualquier otro vegetal" 2) "cualquier otra hierba de jardín" 3) "cualquier otra planta de jardín."

el amor de Dios

"para amar a Dios" o "amor para Dios." Dios es el amado.

sin dejar de hacer las otras cosas también.

"sin dejar" enfatiza que esto siempre debería ser hecho. Estopuede ser declarado en forma positiva. TA: "y siempre hace lo bueno también"

Luke 11:43

Oración de Enlace

Jesús termina de hablarle a los fariseos.

asientos principales

"las mejores sillas" o "las sillas de al frente"

saludos respetuosos

"a ti te gusta que la gente te salude con honor especial." (UDB)

son como sepulcros no marcados, que las personas caminan sobre ellos sin saberlo.

Los fariseos eran como marcas sin nombre porque ellas parecen ceremonialmente limpias, pero causaron que la gente alrededor de ellos se ensuciara. Traducción Alterna: "ustedes son como tumbas sin nombre que la gente camina sobre ellas sin saberlo"

sepulcros no marcados

Estos "sepulcros" o "tumbas" eran hoyos cavados en la tierra donde un cuerpo muerto era enterrado. Estas no tenían las piedras blancas que la gente normalmente ponía sobre las tumbas para que otros la pudieran ver. Traducción Alterna: "tumbas sin marcar"

sin saberlo

Cuando los judíos caminaban sobre una tumba, ellos se convertían ceremonialmente limpios. Estas tumbas sin marcar causaron que ellos

accidentalmente hicieran eso. Esto puede ser citado claramente. TA: "sin realizarlo y convertirme ceremonialmente sucio."

Luke 11:45

Información General:

Jesús empieza a responderle a un maestro judío.

un cierto maestro de las leyes Judías

Esto introduce un nuevo personaje en la historia.

Lo que dices también nos insulta

Los comentarios de Jesús sobre los fariseos también pareció aplicarle a los maestros de las leyes judías.

¡Y ay de ustedes, maestros de la ley!

Jesús deja claro que Él intentó condenar las acciones de los maestros de la ley junto con los fariseos.

porque cargan a los hombres con cargas difíciles de llevar

Tú pones cargas pesadas en personas para que ellos las cargan. Jesús habla sobre alguien dándole a la gente muchas reglas como si la persona le estuviese dando cosas pesadas para cargar. TA: "ustedes cargan a la gente dándole a ellos muchas reglas para seguir."

tocan esas cargas con uno de sus propios dedos

Posibles significados son 1) "haz cualquier cosa para ayudar a personas cargar esas cargas" o 2) "no hagas ningún fuerte para cargar esas cargas tu mismo."

Luke 11:47

Así que son testigos y consienten

"Así que son testigos y lo aprueban" Jesús está reprendiendo a los fariseos y a los maestros de la ley. Ellos sabían sobre el asesinato de los profetas, pero no condenaron a sus ancestros por matarlos a ellos. TA: "Así que, en lugar de denunciarlos a ellos, ustedes lo confirman y están de acuerdo"

Luke 11:49

Por esta razón

Esto se refiere al segmento previo que los maestros de la ley sobre cargaron a las personas con reglas.

la sabiduría de Dios dijo

"sabiduría" es tratada como si pudiese hablar por Dios. TA: "Dios en su misericordia dijo" o "Dios sabiamente dijo"

Les enviaré a ellos profetas y apóstoles

"Yo mandaré profetas y apóstoles a mi pueblo." Dios había declarado de antemano que Él mandaría a profetas y aóstoles a los ancestros de la audiencia judía a quien Jesús le estaba hablando.

Ellos perseguirán y mataran a algunos de ellos

"mi gente va a perseguir y a matar a algunos de los profetas y apóstoles." Dios declaró de antemano que los ancestros de la audiencia Judía a quien Jesús le estaba hablando perseguiría y mataría a los profetas y apóstoles.

Esta generación, entonces, será hecha responsable por toda la sangre que los profetas derramaron.

La gente a quien Jesús le estaba hablando será hecha responsable por el asesinato de los profetas por sus ancestros. TA: "Entonces, Dios hará esta generación responsable por todas las muertes de los profetas que la gente ha matado.

la sangre que los profetas derramaron

La "sangre... derramada" se refiere a la sangre derramada cuando ellos fueron matados. TA: "el asesinato de los profetas"

Zacarías

Este probablemente era el sacerdote en el Antiguo Testamento el cual reprendió la gente de Israel por idolatría. Este no era el Padre de Juan el Bautista.

quien fue matado

Esto podría estar citado en forma activa. TA: "que la gente mató.

Luke 11:52

Oracion de Enlace

Jesús termina respondiéndole a los maestros Judíos.

Tú has quitado la llave de la sabiduría... entorpeciendo a aquellos que están entrando

Jesús habla sobre la verdad de Dios como si estuviese en una casa en cual los maestros se

negaron a entrar y tampoco dejan a otros tener la llave para entrar. Esto significa que los maestros no conocen verdaderamente a Dios y previenen a otros de conocerlo a Él también.

la llave

Esto representa los medios de acceso, como a una casa o cuarto de almacenaje.

tú no entras en ti mismo

"tú, ustedes mismos no van adentro para adquirir sabiduría.

Luke 11:53

Información General

Este es el final de la parte de la historia donde Jesús comió en la casa de los fariseos. Estos versos le dicen al lector qué pasa luego que la parte central de la historia concluye.

Después que Jesús se fue de ahí

"Después que Jesús se fue de la casa de los fariseos"

discutieron con él... tratando de atraparlo

Los escribas y fariseos no discutieron para defender sus vistas, sino para tratar de atrapar a Jesús para poder acusarlo de haber roto la ley de Dios.

Tratando de atraparlo a Él en sus propias palabras.

Esto significa que ellos querían a Jesús que dijera algo mal para que lo pudieran acusar.

Capítulo 12

¹ Mientras tanto, cuando miles de personas estaban reunidas, tantos que se atropellaban unos a otros, Él empezó a decirles a sus discípulos primero que a todos: "Cuidado con la levadura de los fariseos, la cual es hipocresía." ² Pero no hay nada oculto, que no sea revelado, y nada escondido, que no se sepa. ³ Así que cualquier cosa dicha en las tinieblas será escuchada en la luz, y lo que has hablado al oído en los cuartos de adentro, será proclamado desde las azoteas. ⁴ Yo les digo a ustedes mis amigos, no tengan miedo de aquellos quienes matan el cuerpo, y después de eso ellos no tienen nada más que hacer. ⁵ Pero les advertiré a ustedes acerca de a quién temer. Teman a aquel que, después de matar, tiene autoridad para tirarlos en el infierno. Sí, Yo les digo, témanle. ⁶ ¿No son vendidos cinco gorrones por dos pequeñas monedas? Todavía ninguno de ellos es olvidado a la vista de Dios. ⁷ Pero aún todos los cabellos de su cabeza son contados. No tengan miedo. Ustedes son más valiosos que muchos gorrones. ⁸ Yo les digo, quien me confiesa delante de los hombres, el Hijo del Hombre también le confesará ante los ángeles de Dios, ⁹ pero el que me niegue ante los hombres será negado ante los ángeles de Dios. ¹⁰ Cualquiera que hable una palabra en contra del Hijo del Hombre, le será perdonado, pero para aquel que blasfeme contra el Espíritu Santo, eso no le será perdonado. ¹¹ Cuando los lleven ante las sinagogas, los gobernantes y las autoridades, no se preocupen acerca de cómo hablar en su defensa, o que dirán, ¹² porque el Espíritu Santo les enseñará en esa hora qué deberán decir." ¹³ Entonces alguien de la multitud le dijo: "Maestro, dile a mi hermano que divida su herencia conmigo." ¹⁴ Jesús le dijo: "Hombre, ¿quién me hizo juez o mediador sobre ti?" ¹⁵ Y Él les dijo: "Velen que ustedes se guarden de todo deseo de avaricia, porque la vida de una persona no consiste en la abundancia de sus posesiones." ¹⁶ Luego Jesús les contó una parábola, diciendo: "La tierra de un hombre rico había producido abundantemente, ¹⁷ y él pensó dentro de sí, diciendo: '¿Qué haré, porque no tengo un lugar para guardar mis cosechas?' ¹⁸ Él dijo: 'Esto es lo que haré. Destruiré mis graneros y construiré unos más grandes, y allí guardaré todos mis granos y otros bienes. ¹⁹ Yo le diré a mi alma: 'Alma, tienes muchos bienes guardados para muchos años. Descansa tranquila, come, bebe, alégrate.' ²⁰ Pero Dios le dijo: 'Hombre necio, esta noche pedirán tu alma, y las cosas que has preparado, ¿de quién serán?' ²¹ Así es alguien que guarda tesoros para sí mismo y no es rico delante de Dios." ²² Jesús les dijo a sus discípulos: "Por tanto les digo a ustedes, no se preocupen por su vida, qué comerán, o acerca de sus cuerpos, qué vestirán. ²³ Porque la vida es más que comida, y el cuerpo es más que la ropa. ²⁴ Consideren los cuervos, ellos no siembran ni cosechan. Ellos no tienen cuarto para almacenar o granero, pero Dios los alimenta. ¡Cuánto más valiosos son ustedes que las aves! ²⁵ ¿Y cuáles de ustedes por estar ansiosos pueden añadir una hora a sus años de vida? ²⁶ Si después ustedes no son capaces de hacer ni las cosas más pequeñas, ¿por qué han de preocuparse por lo demás? ²⁷ Consideren los lirios, cómo crecen. Ellos no laboran, ni siquiera hilan. Todavía les digo, que ni Salomón en toda su gloria no se vistió como uno de estos. ²⁸ Si Dios viste así la hierba de los campos, la cual existe hoy, y mañana es tirada al horno, cuánto más los vestirá a ustedes, ¡oh ustedes hombres de poca fe! ²⁹ No se preocupen por lo que han de comer, o lo que han de beber, y no estén ansiosos. ³⁰ Porque toda la gente del mundo mira estas cosas, y su Padre sabe que ustedes necesitan estas cosas. ³¹ Pero busquen su reino, y todas estas cosas serán añadidas. ³² No tengan miedo, manada pequeña, porque a su Padre le ha complacido en darles el reino. ³³ Vendan sus posesiones y repartan a los pobres. Háganse carteras las cuales no se gasten, tesoros en los cielos que no se agotan, donde ningún ladrón se acerque, y ninguna polilla destruya. ³⁴ Porque donde sus tesoros estén, allí estarán también sus corazones. ³⁵ Estén siempre preparados, y dejen que sus lámparas se mantengan encendidas, ³⁶ y sean como las personas que están esperando que su maestro regrese de la boda, para que cuando él venga y toque, ellos inmediatamente abran la puerta para él. ³⁷ Benditos son esos siervos, a quienes el señor les encontrará vigilando cuando él venga. Verdaderamente les digo que ceñirá su túnica en su correa, les hará sentar a la mesa, y vendrá y les servirá. ³⁸ Si el señor viene en la segunda vigilia de la noche, o si aún en la tercera vigilia, y los encuentra listos, benditos serán esos siervos. ³⁹ Más aún sepan esto, que si el señor de la casa supiera la hora en que el ladrón vendría, él no hubiera permitido que la casa fuera robada. ⁴⁰ Estén preparados también, porque ustedes no saben la hora cuando el Hijo del Hombre venga." ⁴¹ Pedro dijo: "Señor, ¿estás diciendo esta parábola sólo a nosotros, o también a todos?" ⁴² El Señor dijo: "Pues, ¿quién es el fiel y sabio mayordomo a quien su señor pondrá por encima de sus otros siervos para darle su porción de comida en el tiempo correcto? ⁴³ Bendito es ese siervo, a quien su señor encuentre haciendo eso cuando él venga. ⁴⁴ Verdaderamente les digo que él lo pondrá a cargo de toda su propiedad. ⁴⁵ Pero si ese siervo dice en su corazón: 'Mi señor retrasa su regreso,' y comienza a golpear a los siervos y siervas, y a comer y

a beber, y a emborracharse, ⁴⁶ el señor de ese siervo vendrá en un día cuando él no lo espera, y en una hora que él que no sabe, y lo castigará y señalará para él un lugar con los incrédulos. ⁴⁷ Ese siervo, habiendo conocido la voluntad de su señor, y no habiendo preparado o hecho de acuerdo con su voluntad, será golpeado con muchos azotes. ⁴⁸ Pero él que no sabía, e hizo cosas merecedoras de golpes, será golpeado con pocos azotes. Todo aquel a quien se le da mucho, mucho se le requiere, y a quien se le confía mucho, le pedirán aún más de él. ⁴⁹ Yo vine para echar fuego sobre la tierra, y cómo deseo que ya estuviese encendido. ⁵⁰ Pero tengo un bautismo para ser bautizado, y ¡como yo estoy afligido hasta que sea completado! ⁵¹ ¿Piensas que yo vine a traer paz a la tierra? No, yo les digo, pero en cambio división. ⁵² Pues de ahora en adelante serán cinco en una casa, tres personas contra dos, y dos personas contra tres. ⁵³ Ellos estarán divididos: padre contra hijo, hijo contra padre, madre contra hija e hija contra madre; suegra contra nuera y nuera contra suegra." ⁵⁴ Jesús también les decía a las multitudes: "Cuando ustedes ven una nube levantándose en el oeste, ustedes dicen inmediatamente: 'Viene lluvia' y así sucede. ⁵⁵ Y cuando el viento del sur está soplando, ustedes dicen: 'Hará un calor abrasador' y así sucede. ⁵⁶ Hipócritas, sí ustedes saben cómo interpretar las apariencias de la tierra y de los cielos, ¿cómo es que ustedes no saben cómo interpretar el tiempo presente? ⁵⁷ ¿Por qué no juzgan lo que es correcto para ustedes mismos? ⁵⁸ Porque cuando ustedes van con su adversario ante el magistrado, en el camino hacen un esfuerzo por resolver el asunto con él, para que él no los arrastre hasta el juez, y para que así el juez no les entregue al oficial, y el oficial no los tire en la cárcel. ⁵⁹ Yo les digo, ustedes nunca saldrán de ahí hasta que hayan pagado lo más mínimo del dinero."

Luke 12:1

Información General

Esta es la proxima parte de la historia. Jesús comienza a enseñar, delante de miles de personas, a sus discípulos.

Mientras tanto

Mientras hacian eso.

Mientras tanto, cuando miles de personas ... se atropellaban unos a otros

Esto es información de fondo que explica el escenario de la historia.

miles de personas

"Una gran multitud".

se atropellaban unos a otros

Esto es una exageración para poder demostrar cuantas personas habian. TA: "Ellos se estaban pisando el uno al otro".

Él empezó a decirles a sus discípulos primero que a todos

"Jesús comenzo hablando primero con sus discipulos y les dijo".

"Cuidado con la levadura de los fariseos, la cual es hipocresía

Igual que la levadura se propaga a través de un trozo entero de masa de pan, su hipocresia se propagaba a través de toda la comunidad. TA: "Protege se contra la hipocresia de los fariseos el cual es como levadura" o "Ten cuidado de no convertirse hipocritas como los fariseos. Su mal comportamiento influye a todos igual que la levadura afecta la masa de pan"

Luke 12:2

Pero no hay

La palabra "Pero" connecta los versos a los versos previos que hablan sobre la hipocresia de los fariseos.

no hay nada oculto, que no sea revelado, y nada escondido, que no se sepa.

"Todo lo que esta escondido sera revelado." Esto se puede afirmar en forma activa. TA: "la gente aprenderá sobre todo lo que otros hacen en lo secreto".

nada escondido, que no se sepa

Esto significa lo mismo que la primera parte de la oración, para enfatizar su verdad. Tambien se puede declarar como forma activa. TA: "la gente aprenderá sobre todo lo que otros tratan de ocultar".

será escuchado en la luz

. TA: "la gente oirá en la luz"

hablado en el oído

Esto se puede afirmar en forma activa. TA: "susurrado a otra persona"

en los cuartos de adentro

"en un cuarto encerrado". Esto se refiere a discurso privado. TA: "en privado o secreto"

será proclamado

"sera gritado en voz alta". Esto se puede afirmar en forma activa. TA: "la gente proclamara"

desde las azoteas

Las casas en Israel tenian techos planos, para que la gente pudiera subir y pararse encima de ellos. Si

los lectores se distraen tratando de imaginar cómo las personas se levantan en las cimas de las casas, esto también puede ser traducido con una expresión más general, como "desde lugares altos donde todos podrán escuchar."

Luke 12:4

Yo les digo a ustedes mis amigos

Jesús se dirige a sus discípulos para marcar un cambio en su discurso a un nuevo tema, en este caso, para hablar sobre no tener miedo.

ellos no tienen nada más que hacer

"ellos no pueden causar más daño o "ellos no pueden hacerte más daño".

Teman a aquel quien

La frase "aquel" se refiere a Dios. Esto se puede afirmar. TA: "Teman a Dios quien" o "Teman a Dios, porque"

después de matar

"después que el te mate" o "después que el mate a alguien".

tiene autoridad para tirarlos en el infierno

Esta es una declaración general de la autoridad de Dios para juzgar la gente. Esto no significa que le ocurra a los discípulos. TA: "tiene la autoridad para tirar gente al infierno"

Luke 12:6

¿No son vendidos cinco gorrones por dos pequeñas monedas?

Jesús usa la pregunta para enseñarle a sus discípulos. TA: "ustedes saben que cinco gorrones son vendidos por solamente dos monedas pequeñas"

ninguno de ellos es olvidado a la vista de Dios

Esto se puede afirmar en forma activa. TA: "Dios nunca se olvida de ninguno de ellos"

Pero aún todos los cabellos de su cabeza son contados

Esto se puede afirmar en forma activa. TA: "Dios hasta sabe cuantos cabellos están en tu cabeza"

No tengan miedo

La razón por el miedo no está fijado, significados posibles son 1) "No tengas miedo de lo que te puede pasar" o 2) Así que no tengas miedo de personas que te pueden hacer daño.

Ustedes son más valiosos que muchos gorrones

"Tu vales mucho más para Dios que muchos gorrones"

Luke 12:8

Yo les digo

Jesús se dirige a sus discípulos para marcar un cambio en su discurso a un nuevo tema, en este caso, para hablar sobre la confesión.

quien me confiesa delante de los hombres

Lo que es confesado es afirmado claramente. TA: "quien diga a otros que son mis discípulos" o cualquiera que reconozca delante de otros que él es leal a mí."

Hijo del Hombre

Jesús se refería a sí mismo. TA: "yo, el Hijo del Hombre"

el que me niegue ante los hombres

"El que me niegue ante las personas. "Lo que se niega se puede expresar claramente. TA: "quien se niega a reconocer a los demás que es mi discípulo" o "si alguien se niega a decir que es leal a mí"

Luke 12:11

Cuando los lleven

No se ha establecido quien los trajo a juicio.

ante las sinagogas

"dentro de la sinagoga a cuestionarte ante los líderes religiosos." (UDB)

gobernantes ... autoridades

Puede ser necesario combinar esto en una declaración. TA: "otras personas quienes tienen poder en el país." (UDB)

En esa hora

"en ese tiempo" o "entonces"

Luke 12:13

Información General:

Este es un receso en las enseñanzas de Jesús. Un hombre le preguntó a Jesús para hacer algo y Jesús le respondió.

divida su herencia conmigo

Herencia viene de la cultura del padre. Esto se puede declarar. TA: "comparte los bienes de mi padre conmigo"

Hombre

Posibles significados son 1) esto es simplemente un hombre para dirigirse a un extraño o 2) Jesús está reprendiendo al hombre. Tu idioma puede tener su manera para dirigirse a las personas con cualquiera de estas formas. Algunas personas no traducen esta palabra de ninguna manera.

quién me hizo juez o mediador sobre ti?

Jesús usa una pregunta para reprender al hombre. TA: "Yo no soy tu juez o mediador." Algunos idiomas

utilizan la manera plural para "tu" o "tus" (Ver:| Rhetorical Question and|Forms of You)

Y Él les dijo

La palabra "les" probablemente se refiere a la multitud completa de personas. TA: "Y Jesús dijo a la multitud"

Velen que ustedes se guarden de todo deseo de avaricia
"protegete a ti mismo de todo tipo de avaricia." TA: "no te permitas a ti mismo amar teniendo cosas" o "no permitas el deseo de tener más cosas que te controlen"

la vida de una persona

Esto es una declaración general de hechos. No se refiere a cualquier persona específica. Algunos idiomas tienen una manera de expresar aquello.

la abundancia de sus posesiones

"cuantas cosas tu posees" (UDB) o "cuantas riquezas él tiene"

Luke 12:16

Oración de enlace

Jesús continúa sus enseñanzas diciendo una parábola.

Luego Jesús les dijo

Jesús estaba probablemente quieto hablando hacia una multitud entera.

había producido abundantemente

"creció una muy buena cosecha"

¿Qué yo haré, porque no tengo un lugar para guardar mis cosechas?

Esta pregunta refleja que el hombre estaba pensando para sí mismo. TA: "¡Yo no sé que hacer, porque yo no tengo un lugar suficientemente grande para guardar todas mis granos!"

graneros

edificios donde los agricultores guardan sus granos y comidas que ellos cultivan despues que se coseche.

Bienes

"posesiones"

Yo le diré a mi alma

"Yo le diré a mi mismo"

Alme tienes

El hombre esta hablando con él mismo. TA: "Yo tengo"

Luke 12:20

Oración de enlace

Jesús cita como Dios responde al hombre rico, al terminar de decir su parábola.

esta noche se requiere tu alma

El "alma" se refiere a la vida de la persona. TA: "tú morirás esta noche" o "yo tomaré tu vida de ti esta noche"

las cosas que has preparado, ¿de quién serán?

"¿Quién se adueñará de lo que has guardado? o "¿Quién tendrá lo que has preparado? Dios utiliza una pregunta para hacer al hombre darse cuenta que ya no poseerá esas cosas. TA: "¡las cosas que has preparado le pertenecerá a otra persona!"

guarda tesoros

"almacena cosas valiosas"

no es rico

"pobre"

delante de Dios

El significado es que esta persona no ha estado preocupado con las cosas que son importantes para Dios, o que Dios recompensará. TA: "en el punto de vista de Dios" o "en relación a Dios"

Luke 12:31

Busca su reino

"enfócate en el reino de Dios" o "desea grandemente al reino de Dios"

Estas cosas seran añadidas a tí

"Estas cosas también serán dadas a ti." "Estas cosas" se refiere a comida o ropa. Esto puede ser declarado como forma activa. TA: "Dios te dará estas cosas"

Pequeño Rebaño

Jesús estaba llamando a sus discípulos un rebaño. Un rebaño es un grupo de ovejas o cabras que un pastor cuida. Como un pastor cuida ovejas, Dios cuidará a los discípulos de Jesús. TA: "grupo pequeño" o "querido grupo"

Tu Padre

Esto es un título importante para Dios.

Luke 12:33

Dar a los pobres

Puede ser útil indicar lo que reciben. TA: "dales a los pobres el dinero que ganas con las ventas."

hazos para vosotros mismos bolsos...tesoro en los cielos

Los bolsos y los tesoros en los cielos son lo mismo. Los dos representan las bendiciones de Dios en los cielos.

Hacer por ustedes mismos

Esto es el resultado de darle al pobre. TA: "De esta manera se harán ustedes mismos el favor."

Bolsos que no se desgastará

"bolsas de dinero que no tendrán agujeros en ella"

No se agota

"no disminuye" o "no se vuelve menos"

Ningun ladrón se acerca

"Ladrones no se van cerca"

Ninguna polilla destruye

"Las polillas no destruyen"

Polilla

Una "polilla" es un pequeño insecto que hace agujeros en la tela. Tendrás que usar un diferente insecto, como hormigas o termitas.

Donde tu tesoro esta, estara tu corazón también

"tu corazón estará enfocado en donde tú almacenas tus tesoros."

Tu corazón

Aquí "corazón" se refiere a los pensamientos de una persona.

Luke 12:35

Información General

Jesús empieza a decir una parábola.

Deja tu ropa larga metida en tu cinturón

La gente se vestía con túnicas largas. Ellos la metían dentro de su cinturón para que no estuviera en el medio cuando trabajan. TA: "mete tu ropa dentro de tu cinturón para que estés listo para servir" o "Este vestido y listo para servir"

Deja tu lampara segir quemando

Esto puede ser declarado de forma activa. TA: "deja tu lámpara quemando"

Se como gente buscando su maestro

Esto compara los discípulos estando listos para el regreso de Jesús a sus siervos quienes estan listos para regresar a su maestro.

Vuelve a la fiesta de bodas

"regresa a casa de la fiesta de bodas"

Abre la puerta para él

Esto se refiere a la puerta de la casa del maestro. Era la responsabilidad de sus sirvientes abrirle la puerta.

Luke 12:37

Bendecidos son

"que tan bueno es para"

Quién el maestro vera viendo cuando venga

"Cuyo maestro los encuentra esperando por su regreso" o "quiénes estan listos para la venida de el maestro"

El se vestira para el trabajo, y tenerlos sentados

Porque los sirvientes han sido fieles y listos para servir al maestro, el maestro los rencompensará con él sirviéndonos"

En la segunda vigilancia de la noche

En la segunda vigilancia fue entremedio de 9:00 p.m. y medianoche. TA: "tarde por la noche" o "justo antes de la media noche"

o si incluso en la tercera vigilancia

La tercera vigilancia era desde la medianoche hasta las 3:00 a.m. TA: "o si fuera bien tarde por la noche"

Luke 12:39

había sabido la hora

"había sabido cuando"

Él no habría dejado que su casa se rompiera en

Esto se puede afirmar en forma activa. TA: "Él no habría dejado el ladrón entrar en su casa"

Porque tú no sabes la hora en que el hijo del hombre venga

La única similaridad entre ladrón y hijo de hombre es que las personas no saben cuando cualquiera de las dos vendrá, así que tienen que estar listos.

no se sabe la hora en que

"no se sabe a que hora"

Cuando el hijo del hombre venga

Jesús estaba hablando de Él mismo. TA: "cuando yo, el hijo del hombre, vendrá"

además sé esto

En adición, también sabe" o "pero también debes acordarte"

Luke 12:41

Oración de enlace:

En el verso 42, Jesús comienza a decir otra parábola.

Información General:

En el verso 41, hay un receso en la trama al Pedro preguntarle a Jesús una pregunta sobre la parábola anterior.

¿Quién es...tiempo correcto?

Jesús usa una pregunta para contestar la pregunta de Pedro indirectamente. Él esperaba aquellos que querían ser mayordomos fieles para entender que la parábola era sobre ellos. TA: "Yo lo dije para todos que son...tiempo correcto"

el fiel y sabio mayordomo

Jesús les dice otra parábola sobre como los siervos deben de ser fieles mientras ellos esperan por el regreso de su amo.

quien su señor pondrá por encima de sus otros siervos
"quien su señor pondrá a cargo de sus otros siervos"

Bendito es ese siervo
"Cuan bueno es para ese siervo"

quien su señor encuentre haciendo eso cuando él venga
"si su señor lo encuentra haciendo su trabajo cuando él regrese"

Verdaderamente les digo
Esta expresión significa que ellos deben de prestar atención a lo que él esta por decir.

lo pondrá a cargo de toda su propiedad
"lo pondrá en mando de toda su propiedad"

Luke 12:45

ese siervo
Esto se refiere al siervo que su señor lo ha puesto a cargo de los otros siervos.

dice en su corazón
"corazón" aquí se refiere a la persona. TA: "piensa para sí mismo"

Mi señor retrasa su regreso
"Mi señor no regresará pronto"

siervos y siervas
La palabra que se traduce aquí es como "siervos y siervas" son normalmente traducidos como "hombre o mujer". Ellos pueden indicar que los siervos eran jóvenes o que ellos eran cercanos a su señor.

en un día cuando él no lo espera
"cuando el siervo no lo está esperando"

en una hora que él que no sabe
"en una hora en cuando él no lo esta esperando"

cortará en pedazos y señalará para él un lugar con los incrédulos
Posibles significados son 1) esto es una hipérbole por el señor repartiendo castigos crueles hacia los siervos, o 2) esto describe la manera en que los siervos serán ejecutados y enterrados como castigo.

Luke 12:47

Oración de enlace:
Jesús termina diciendo la parábola.

voluntad de su señor
"lo que su señor quería que hiciera"

será golpeado con muchos azotes
"será golpeado muchas veces" o "será azotado muchas veces." Esto se puede declarar de manera

activa. TA: "su señor le golpeará muchas veces" o "su señor lo castigará severamente"

muchos azotes... pocos azotes
Ambos siervos son castigados, pero estas frases muestran los siervos que intencionalmente desobedecen a su señor eran castigados más severos que los otros siervos.

Todo aquel a quien se le da mucho, mucho se le requiere
Esto se puede declarar de manera activa. TA: "Ellos le requerirá más de aquellos que han recibido mucho" o "El señor requerirá más de todo aquel que le entregó mucho"

quien se le confía mucho, ellos le pedirán aún más de él
Estos puedes ser declarados de manera activa. TA: "él que el señor le ha dado mucha propiedad para cuidar" o " él que el señor le ha dado mucha responsabilidad"

Luke 12:49

Oración de enlace:
Jesús continua enseñarle a sus discípulos.

Yo vine para echar fuego sobre la tierra
"Yo vine a lanzar fuego on the earth" o "Yo vine a prender la tierra en fuego." Posibles significados son 1) Jesús ha venido para juzgar las personas o 2) Jesús ha venido para purificar creyentes o 3) Jesús ha venido para causar división entre las personas.

cómo deseo que ya estuviese encendido
Este exclamación enfatiza cuanto el quiere que esto suceda. TA: "Yo deseo demasiado que ya esté encendido" o "cuanto yo deseo que hubiera ya comenzado" (Ver: gs_exclamations)

Pero tengo un bautismo para ser bautizado
Aquí el "bautismo" se refiere a lo que Jesús debe sufrir. Así como las aguas cubren a las personas durante el bautismo, sufrimiento abrumará a Jesús. TA: "Yo debo ir por el bautismo del sufrimiento terrible"

Pero
La palabra "pero" se utiliza para enseñar que el no puede echar el fuego en la tierra hasta después que él atravesase el bautismo.

como yo estoy afligido hasta que sea completado
Esta exclamación enfatiza cuan afligido él estaba. TA: "Yo soy terriblemente angustiado y seré hasta que complete este bautismo de sufrimiento"

Luke 12:51

Tu piensas que yo vine a traer paz sobre este mundo?
Personas esperando al Mesias para que le traiga la paz de sus enemigos. Jesús no va ir hacer eso ahora hacer eso. TA: "Tu no debería pensar que yo vine a traer paz sobre la tierra"

pero prefiero dividir

"pero yo vine a traer division" o "gente va a dividir ellos mismos otros por que yo he venido.

division

"hostilidad" o " discordia"

va haber cinco en una casa dividida

Este ejemplo es el tipo de divisiones que hay esta en la familias.

habrán cinco en una casa

Sería bueno establecer que esto se refiere a personas. Traducción alterna: habrán cinco personas en una casa.

encontra

" va oponer"

Luke 12:54

información general

Jesus empieza a escapar a la multitud.

Cuando tu vez las nubes subiendo...empieza

Esta condición normalente significa la lluvia viene para Israel.

una ducha viene

" La lluvia viene o "Va a llover"(oración de enlace)

Capítulo 13

¹ En ese tiempo, algunas personas allí le hablaron acerca de los galileos cuya sangre Pilato mezcló con sus propios sacrificios. ² Jesús respondió y le dijo: "¿Ustedes piensan que estos galileos eran más pecadores que todos los demás galileos porque sufrieron de esta manera?" ³ Yo les digo, que no. Pero si ustedes no se arrepienten, todos ustedes van a perecer de la misma manera. ⁴ O aquellas dieciocho personas en Siloé sobre las cuales cayó una torre y los mató, ¿ustedes piensan que ellos eran más pecadores que los otros hombres en Jerusalén?" ⁵ No. Pero si ustedes no se arrepienten, todos ustedes también perecerán". ⁶ Jesús contó esta parábola: "Alguien tenía un árbol de higos plantado en su viñedo y vino y buscó frutos en él, pero no encontró ninguno. ⁷ El hombre le dijo al jardinero: 'Mira, por estos tres años yo he venido y he tratado de encontrar frutos en este árbol de higuera y no he encontrado ninguno. Córdalo. ¿Por qué dejarlo malgastar la tierra?' ⁸ El jardinero contestó y dijo: 'Déjalo solo por este año mientras yo cave alrededor de él y le pongo estiércol. ⁹ Y si produce fruto el próximo año, bien; pero si no, ¡córdalo!' ¹⁰ Ahora, Jesús estaba enseñando en una de las sinagogas durante el sábado. ¹¹ He aquí, una mujer que por dieciocho años había tenido un espíritu maligno de debilidad, y estaba jorobada y no era capaz de enderezarse. ¹² Cuando Jesús la vio, la llamó y le dijo: "Mujer, eres libre de tu debilidad". ¹³ Él puso sus manos sobre ella, e inmediatamente se enderezó y glorificó a Dios. ¹⁴ Pero el jefe de la sinagoga estaba indignado porque Jesús había sanado en sábado. Así que él dijo a la multitud: "Hay seis días en que es necesario trabajar. Vengan y sean sanados entonces, no en el sábado." ¹⁵ El Señor le respondió y dijo: "¡Hipócritas! ¿Acaso alguno de ustedes no desata su burro o vaca del establo y lo lleva a beber en el sábado?" ¹⁶ ¿Pues también esta hija de Abraham, a quien Satanás amarró por dieciocho largos años, no deberían sus ligaduras ser sueltas en sábado?" ¹⁷ Y mientras decía estas cosas, todos esos que se oponían a Él estaban avergonzados, pero la muchedumbre entera estaba regocijándose por las cosas gloriosas que Él hacía. ¹⁸ Entonces Jesús dijo: "¿Cómo es el reino de Dios, y a que se le puede comparar?" ¹⁹ Es como un grano de mostaza que un hombre tomó y arrojó en su jardín, y creció en un gran árbol, y las aves del cielo construyeron en él sus nidos". ²⁰ Otra vez les dijo: "¿A qué puedo Yo comparar el reino de Dios?" ²¹ Es como levadura que una mujer tomó y mezcló con tres medidas de harina hasta que creció." ²² Jesús visitó cada pueblo y villa de camino a Jerusalén y les enseñaba. ²³ Alguien le dijo: "Señor, ¿son pocas las personas que serán salvadas?" Entonces Él les dijo: ²⁴ "Luchen por entrar por la puerta estrecha, porque muchos van a tratar, y no lograrán entrar". ²⁵ Una vez que el dueño de la casa se levanta y cierra la puerta, ustedes se pararán afuera y golpearán la puerta y dirán: 'Señor, Señor, déjanos entrar'. Y Él les responderá y les dirá: 'Yo no sé quiénes son ni de dónde vienen'. ²⁶ Entonces ustedes dirán: 'Nosotros comimos y bebimos contigo y Tú enseñaste en nuestras calles.' ²⁷ Pero Él les responderá: 'Yo les digo, yo no sé de dónde son. ¡Aléjense de Mí, malhechores!' ²⁸ Habrá llanto y crujir de dientes cuando vean a Abraham, Isaac, Jacob y a todos los profetas del reino de Dios, pero ustedes, serán arrojados afuera. ²⁹ Vendrán del este, oeste, norte y sur, y se sentarán a la mesa en el reino de Dios. ³⁰ Y sepan esto, los últimos son los primeros y los primeros serán los últimos". ³¹ Poco después, algunos fariseos vinieron y le dijeron a Él: "Vete de aquí porque Herodes quiere matarte". ³² Jesús dijo: "Vayan y díganle a ese zorro: 'Miren, yo echo fuera demonios y haré sanidades hoy y mañana, y en el tercer día voy a alcanzar mi meta'. ³³ Sin embargo, es necesario para Mí que continúe hoy, mañana y en el día siguiente, porque no es aceptable que maten a un profeta lejos de Jerusalén. ³⁴ Jerusalén, Jerusalén, quien mata a los profetas y apedreas a los enviados a ti. Cuán a menudo he deseado reunir tus hijos, en la manera que una gallina reúne sus polluelos bajo sus alas, pero ustedes no desearon esto. ³⁵ Miren, su casa está abandonada. Yo les digo, ustedes no me verán hasta que digan: 'Bendecido es Él que viene en el nombre del Señor'".

Luke 13:1

Oración de enlace

Jesús todavía esta hablando frente la multitud. Algunas personas en la multitud le hacen preguntas y el empieza a responder. Esta es la misma parte de la historia que empieza en 12:1.

En ese tiempo

Esta frase conecta este evento con el final de el capítulo 12 cuando Jesús estaba enseñándole a una multitud de personas.

cuya sangre Pilato mezcló con sus propios sacrificios

Aquí "sangre" se refiere a la muerte de los Galileos. Ellos probablemente fueron matados mientras

ofrecían sus sacrificios. Esto puede ser fijado explícitamente como en el UDB.

"¿Ustedes piensan que estos galileos eran más pecadores... manera?"
 "¿Fueron estos Galileos más pecadores... manera?" o "Esto prueba que estos Galileos eran más pecaminosos... manera? Jesús usa esta pregunta para retar el entendimiento de las personas. TA: "Tu crees que estos Galileos eran más pecaminosos... manera" o "No piensen que estos Galileos eran más pecaminosos... manera"

cuya sangre Pilato mezcló
 Pilato probablemente ordenó a sus soldados matar personas en lugar de hacerlo él mismo. Traducción alterna: a quienes los soldados de Pilato matarán

No, yo te digo
 Aquí "Yo te digo" enfatiza "no." TA: "Ellos ciertamente no eran más pecaminosos" o "Tu te equivocaste al pensar que su sufrimiento prueba que ellos son más pecaminosos"

todos ustedes van a perecer de la misma manera
 "todos ustedes también morirán." La frase "de la misma manera" significa que ellos experimentarán el mismo resultado, no morirán por el mismo método.

Perecer
 "pierde tu vida" o "muere"

Luke 13:4

O aquellas
 Este es el segundo ejemplo de Jesús sobre las personas que sufrieron. TA: "O considera aquellos" o "Piensa en aquellos"

dieciocho personas
 "18 personas"

Silóe
 Este es el nombre de un área en Jerusalén.

¿ustedes piensan que ellos eran peores pecadores... Jerusalén?
 "¿Esto prueba que ellos eran más pecaminosos... Jerusalén?" Jesús usa esta pregunta para retar el entendimiento de las personas. TA: "no piensen que ellos fueron más pecaminosos... Jerusalén"

ellos eran peores pecadores
 La multitud asumía que ellos murieron de esta terrible manera porque ellos eran especialmente pecaminosos. Esto puede ser explícitamente fijado. TA: "ellos murieron porque ellos eran peores pecadores"

otros hombres
 "otros hombres." La palabra aquí es el término general para una persona.

No, Yo digo
 Aquí "Yo digo" enfatiza "No." Puede servir de ayuda para fijar claramente el punto de Jesús. TA: "Ellos ciertamente no murieron porque eran más pecaminosos" o "Tu te equivocaste al pensar que ellos eran más pecaminosos"

Perece
 "pierde tu vida" o "muere"

Luke 13:6

Información General
 Jesús empieza a decirle a la multitud una parábola para explicar su última declaración, "Pero si tu no te arrepientes, todos ustedes también perecerán."

Alguien tenía un árbol de higos plantado en su viñedo
 "Una persona tenía un viñedo y un árbol de higos fue plantado en él."

¿Por qué dejarlo malgastar la tierra?
 El hombre usa una pregunta para enfatizar que el árbol es inútil y el jardinero debe cortarlo. TA: "No lo dejes malgastar en la tierra"

Luke 13:8

Oración de enlace
 Jesús termina diciendo su parábola. Este es el fin de la parte de la historia que empieza en 12:1.

Déjalo solo
 "No le hagas nada al árbol" o "No lo cortes"

Ponle estiércol
 "Ponle estiércol en la tierra." Estiércol es estiércol animal. Las personas lo ponen en el suelo para hacer buena la tierra para las plantas y los árboles. TA: "Ponle fertilizador"

Y si produce fruto el próximo año, bien
 Puede servir de ayuda para fijar lo que ocurrirá. TA: "Si tiene higos el año que viene, podemos permitirle seguir creciendo"

córtalo
 El siervo estaba dando una sugerencia; él no lo estaba dando una orden al dueño. Traducción alterna: Yo lo cortaré o dime que lo corte.

Luke 13:12

Mujer, eres libre de tu debilidades
 "Mujer, tú eres santa de tu enfermedad." Esto puede expresarse con un verbo activo: AT: "Mujer, yo te eh librado de tus debilidades"

Mujer, eres libre de tus debilidades
 Diciendo esto, Jesús la sanó. Así que puede ser expresado con una oración que enseña que él está causando que suceda: "Mujer, se libre de tu debilidad"

Él puso sus manos en ella
"Él la tocó"

ella fue enderezada
Esto puede ser declarado en forma activa. TA: "ella se paro derecha"

estaba indignado
"estaba muy molesto"

contesto y dijo
"dijo" o "respondio"

Luke 13:22

Información General
Esta es la proxima parte de la hisroria. Jesus responde a las preguntas usando una metafora de entrar al reino de Dios

Jesús visitó cada pueblo y cada aldea...y les enseñó
Esta es la información de transfondo que nos dice que Jesús había estado haciendo cuando este evento ocurrió

¿Son solo unas perosnas las que han de ser salvas?
Esto puede ser citado de form activa. TA: "¿Salvará Dios solo a unas pocas personas"?

Lucha para entrar por la puerta estrecha
"Trabaja fuerte para ir por la puerta estrecha."
Jesús está hablando sobre la entrada al Reino de Dios como si fuese unna puerta chiquita de una casa. Como Jesús está hablándole a un grupo, el "tu" implicado en este comando es plural.

la puerta estrecha
El hecho que la puerta es estrecha implica que eso es muy difícil pasar por eso. Tradúcelo en una manera para mantener este significafo restringido.

muchas querrán entrar, pero no podrán entrar.
Es implicado que ellos no van a poder entrar debido a la dificultad que es entrar. El próximo verso explica la dificultad.

Luke 13:25

Oración de Enlace:
Jesús continúa hablando sobre el entrar al reino de Dios.

"Una vez el dueño"
"Cuando el dueño"

El dueeño de la casa
Esto se refiere al dueño de la casa con la puerta estrecha en los versos previos. Esto es una metáfora para Dios como el dueño del reino.

tú te pararás afuera
Jesús estaba caminando hacia una multitud. La forma "tu" es plural. Él está dirigiéndose a ellos

como si ellos no fuesen a entrar por la puerta estrecha del reino.

dale a la puerta
"da en la puerta". Esto es un intento para ganar la atención del dueño.

Vete de mí
"Aléjate de mí"

malhechores
"gente que hacer mal"

Luke 13:34

Oración de Enlace:
Jesús termina respondiendo a los fariseos. Este es el final de esta parte de la historia.

Jerusalén, Jerusalén
Jesús habla como si la gente de Jerusalén le escucharan. Jesús dijo esto dos veces para demostrar cuan triste estaba por ellos.

quien mata los profetas y apredrean enviados hacia ti
Sería extraño dirigirse a la ciudad, puedes aclarar que Jesús estaba dirigiendose a la gente de la ciudad: "ustedes, los que matan a los profetas y apredrean a los que los enviaron"

esos enviados a ti
Esto puede ser establecido en forma activa. TA: ""esos que Dios te ha enviado"

Cuan frecuente deseé
"Yo frecuentemente deseé." Es una exclamación y no una pregunta.

para reunir a tus hijos
La gente de Jerusalén son descritos como sus "niños." TA: "para reunir a tu gente" ó "para reunir la gente de Jerusalén"

la forma en que una gallina junta a su prole bajo sus alas
Esto describe como una gallina protege su menor de daño por cubriéndolo con sus alas.

tu casa es abandonada
Posibles significados son 1) "Dios te ha abandonado" ó 2) "tu ciudad está vacía." Significa que Dios ha parado de proteger la gente de Jerusalén, para que los enemigos los ataquen y ahuyentarlos. Esto es una profecía sobre algo que puede pasar pronto. TA: "tu casa será abandonada" ó "Dios te abandonará"

tu no me verás hasta que digas
"no me verás hasta que el tiempo llegue cuando digas" ó "la próxima vez que me veas, dirás"

el nombre del Señor
Aquí "nombre" se refiere al poder y autoridad del Señor.

Capítulo 14

¹ Ocurrió un sábado, cuando Él fue a la casa de uno de los líderes de los fariseos para comer pan, que ellos le miraban de cerca. ² He aquí, frente a Él había un hombre que estaba sufriendo de hidropesía. ³ Jesús les preguntó a los expertos en la ley judía y a los fariseos: "¿Es legal sanar en el sábado, o no?" ⁴ Pero se mantuvieron en silencio. Así que Jesús lo sostuvo, lo sanó y lo despachó. ⁵ Él les dijo a ellos: "¿Quién de ustedes tiene un hijo o un buey que cae en un pozo en el día del reposo, e inmediatamente no lo sacan?" ⁶ Ellos no fueron capaces de dar una respuesta a estas cosas. ⁷ Cuando Jesús notó cómo aquellos que fueron invitados escogieron los asientos de honor, Él conto una parábola, diciéndoles: ⁸ "Cuando ustedes estén invitados por alguien a un banquete de bodas, no se sienten en el lugar de honor, porque alguien que es más honorable que ustedes, pudo haber sido invitado. ⁹ Cuando la persona que los invitó a ambos llega, él les dirá a ustedes: 'Dale a esta otra persona tu lugar,' y entonces en vergüenza, ustedes procederán a tomar el lugar más bajo. ¹⁰ Pero cuando ustedes estén invitados, vayan y siéntense en el lugar más bajo, para que así cuando el que los invitó a ustedes venga, él les pueda decir: 'Amigo, vaya más arriba.' Entonces ustedes serán honrados en la presencia de todos los que se sentaron en la mesa con ustedes. ¹¹ Porque todo aquel que se exalte a sí mismo será humillado, y el que se humilla a sí mismo será exaltado." ¹² Jesús también le dijo al hombre que lo invitó: "Cuando tú des una comida o una cena, no invites a tus amigos o a tus hermanos o a tus parientes o a tus vecinos ricos, porque ellos pueden devolverte la invitación, y tú recibirás el pago de vuelta. ¹³ Pero cuando tú des un banquete, invita a los pobres, los cojos, los lisiados, y los ciegos, ¹⁴ y tú serás bendecido, porque ellos no pueden pagarte de vuelta. Pero tú serás recompensado en la resurrección de los justos." ¹⁵ Cuando uno de los que se sentó a la mesa con Jesús escuchó estas cosas, le dijo: "¡Bendito sea aquel quien coma pan en el reino de Dios!" ¹⁶ Pero Jesús le dijo: "Ciertamente un hombre preparó una gran cena e invitó a muchos. ¹⁷ Cuando la cena fue preparada, Él envió a su sirviente a decir a aquellos quienes estaban invitados, 'Vengan, porque todo está listo ahora.' ¹⁸ Todos ellos a la vez comenzaron a dar excusas. El primero le dijo a él: 'He comprado un campo, voy afuera a verlo. Por favor excúseme.' ¹⁹ Y otro dijo: 'He comprado cinco yuntas de bueyes, y voy a probarlos. Por favor excúseme.' ²⁰ Y otro hombre dijo: 'Me he casado, y por lo tanto no puedo ir.' ²¹ El sirviente vino y le dijo a su amo estas cosas. Entonces el amo de la casa se puso furioso y le dijo a su sirviente: 'Ve rápidamente por las calles y caminos del pueblo y trae aquí a los pobres, los lisiados, los ciegos y los cojos.' ²² El sirviente dijo: 'Amo, lo que tú ordenaste ha sido hecho, y aun así queda espacio.' ²³ El amo dijo al sirviente: 'Ve a las carreteras y cercados y oblígales a venir, que se llene mi casa. ²⁴ Pues yo te digo, ninguno de aquellos hombres quienes fueron invitados probará mi cena.'" ²⁵ Ahora grandes multitudes iban con Él, y Él se volvió y les dijo: ²⁶ "Cualquiera que viene a Mí y no aborrece a su propio padre, madre, esposa, hijos, hermanos y hermanas, y hasta su propia vida, él no puede ser Mi discípulo. ²⁷ Quien no cargue su propia cruz y me siga, no puede ser Mi discípulo. ²⁸ Pues, ¿quién de ustedes, que desea construir una torre, no se sienta primero y cuenta el costo y calcula lo que tiene y necesita para completarlo? ²⁹ De otra manera, cuando él haya puesto un fundamento y no sea capaz de terminar, todos quienes lo vean empezarán a burlarse de él, ³⁰ diciendo: 'Este hombre empezó a construir y no ha sido capaz de terminar.' ³¹ O, ¿qué rey mientras va a encontrarse con otro rey en la guerra, no se sentará primero y tomará consejo para saber si es capaz de pelear con diez mil hombres con el otro rey que viene contra él con veinte mil hombres? ³² Y sino, mientras el otro ejército está aún lejos, envía a un embajador y pregunta por condiciones de paz. ³³ Así entonces, cualquiera de ustedes que no deje todo lo que tenga no puede ser Mi discípulo. ³⁴ La sal es buena, pero si la sal pierde su sabor, ¿cómo puede ser salada otra vez? ³⁵ No sirve ni para el terreno o siquiera para la pila de estiércol. Se desecha. El que tenga oídos para oír, que escuche."

Luke 14:1

Información General:

Esta es la siguiente parte de la historia. Es sábado y Jesús está en la casa del fariseo. El verso 1 da información de fondo sobre el escenario de la historia.

Pasó un sábado

Esto indica un nuevo evento.

para comer pan

"comer" ó "para una cena." Pan era una parte importante de la comida y se usa en esta oración refiriéndose a una comida.

observándolo de cerca

Ellos querían ver si podían acusarlo por hacer nada malo.

Mirad, delante de él hay había un hombre

La palabra "mirad" nos alerta a una nueva persona en la historia. Tu lenguaje quizás tendrá una manera de hacer esto. Anglosajón usa "Delante de él había un hombre"

estaba sufriendo de edema

Edema es una hinchazón causada por la acumulación de agua en partes del cuerpo. Algunos lenguajes tienen un nombre para esta condición.

TA: "estaba sufriendo porque algunas partes de su cuerpo estaban hinchadas con agua"

¿Es legal sanar en el sábado, ó no?

"¿La ley nos permite sanar en el sábado, o es prohibido?"

Luke 14:4

Pero se quedaron en silencio

El líder religioso se negó a contestar la pregunta de Jesús.

Así que Jesús lo agarró

así que Jesús se apoderó del hombre que sufría de edema.

Luke 14:10

oracion de enlace:

Jesús continua hablandole a las personas en las casas de los Fariseos.

Cuando estas invitado

Esto se puede establecer en forma activa. TA: "Cuando alguien te invite a una cena"

El lugar mas bajo

"El asiento destinado para los menos importantes

Subir mas alto

"Moverse a un asiento para una persona más importante

Entonces serás honrado

Esto se puede establecer en una forma activa. TA: "Entonces el que te invito te honrará" o "Entonces los que se sienten a la mesa te honrarán"

Quien se exalta a si mismo

"quien trata de parecer importante" o "quien toma una posición importante"

Luke 14:15

uno de los que se sentó a la mesa

Bendito sea aquel

Luke 14:21

se puso furioso

"se puso furioso con las personas que él había invitado

"trae aquí"

"invita aquí para comer la cena"

El sirviente dijo

Puede ser necesario para hacer una declaración clara que implica información que el siervo hizo lo que el señor lo mando hacer. TA: "Después que el siervo salió e hizo eso, él regresó y dijo"

lo que tú ordenaste ha sido hecho

Esto puede declarar de manera activa. TA: "Yo hice lo que me ordenaste"

Luke 14:23

Oración de enlace:

Jesús termina su parábola.

las carreteras y cercados

Esto se refiere a los caminos y cercados fuera de la ciudad. TA: "camino principal y cercados fuera de la ciudad"

obligados a venir

"demandar que ellos entren"

que mi casa pueda ser llena

"así que las personas puedan llenar su casa"

Pues yo te digo a ti

La palabra "ti" es plural, así que no está claro a quien se dirigió.

aquellos hombres

La palabra aquí para "hombres" significa "adultos masculino" y no personas en general.

quienes fueron invitados

Esto se puede declarar de manera activa. TA: "quien yo invité"

probará mi cena

"disfrutará la cena que yo prepararé"

Capítulo 15

¹ Entonces todos los recaudadores de impuestos y otros pecadores estaban viniendo a Jesús para escucharlo a Él. ² Ambos, los fariseos y los escribas murmuraban uno al otro, diciendo: "Este hombre les da la bienvenida a pecadores, y hasta come con ellos". ³ Jesús les habló esta parábola a ellos, diciendo: ⁴ "¿Cuál de ustedes, si tiene cien ovejas y entonces pierde una de ellas, no dejará las noventa y nueve en el desierto, y va detrás de la pérdida hasta que la encuentra?" ⁵ Luego, cuando la encuentra, él la coloca entre sus hombros y se regocija. ⁶ Cuando va a su casa, junta a sus amigos y vecinos, diciéndoles: 'Regocíjense conmigo, pues he encontrado mi oveja perdida.' ⁷ Yo les digo aún más, habrá más alegría en el cielo cuando un pecador se arrepiente, que por noventa y nueve personas justas que no necesitan arrepentirse. ⁸ O, ¿qué mujer que tiene diez monedas de plata, si perdiera una moneda, no prendería una lámpara, barrería la casa, y buscaría diligentemente hasta que la encuentre?" ⁹ Y cuando la encuentra, ella llama a todos sus amigos y vecinos, diciéndoles: 'Regocíjense conmigo, pues he encontrado la moneda que yo había perdido'. ¹⁰ Así les, hay gozo en la presencia de los ángeles de Dios por un pecador que se arrepiente". ¹¹ Luego Jesús dijo: "Ciertamente tenía dos hijos, ¹² y el más joven le dijo a su padre: 'Padre, dame ahora toda la porción de bienes que me toca.' Así que él dividió sus propiedades entre ellos. ¹³ No muchos días más tarde, el más joven empacó todo lo que poseía y se fue para un país lejano, y él malgastó su dinero, comprando cosas que no necesitaba, y malgastando su dinero en una vida desenfrenada. ¹⁴ Entonces cuando hubo gastado todo, una gran hambruna ocurrió en ese país, y él empezó a pasar necesidad. ¹⁵ Él fue y solicitó trabajo a uno de los ciudadanos de ese país, quien lo envió a sus campos para cuidar cerdos. ¹⁶ Y él con gusto se hubiera comido las semillas de las algarrobas que los cerdos comían, pero nadie le daba nada de comer. ¹⁷ Pero cuando el joven volvió en sí, se dijo: '¡Cuántos sirvientes que mi padre contrata tienen suficiente comida, y yo estoy aquí, muriendo de hambre!' ¹⁸ Me voy de aquí e iré a mi padre, y le diré a él: 'Padre, he pecado contra el cielo, y contra ti. ¹⁹ Ya no soy digno de ser llamado tu hijo; hazme como uno de tus jornaleros'. ²⁰ Así que el hijo joven se marchó y vino hacia su padre. Mientras aún él estaba lejos, su padre lo vio, y sintió compasión, y corrió, y lo abrazó y lo besó. ²¹ El hijo le dijo: 'Padre, he pecado contra el cielo y contra ti. No soy digno de ser llamado tu hijo.' ²² El padre les dijo a sus sirvientes: 'Traigan rápido la mejor túnica, y póngala sobre él, y pongan un anillo en su mano, y sandalias en sus pies. ²³ Luego traigan el becerro más gordo y mátenlo. ¡Celebremos con una fiesta! ²⁴ Pues mi hijo había muerto, y ahora está vivo. Él estaba perdido, y ahora fue encontrado'. Y ellos comenzaron a celebrar. ²⁵ Ahora su hijo mayor, estaba afuera en los campos, mientras venía y se acercaba a la casa, escuchó música y baile. ²⁶ Él llamó a uno de los sirvientes y le preguntó, qué cosas son estas. ²⁷ El sirviente le dijo: 'Tu hermano ha vuelto a casa y tu padre ha matado el becerro gordo, debido a que él ha regresado seguro'. ²⁸ El hijo mayor estaba enojado, y no entró, su padre salió, y le suplicó. ²⁹ Pero el hijo mayor le contestó y le dijo a su padre: 'Mira, por muchos años yo me esclavice para ti, y nunca rompí una de tus reglas, sin embargo, tú nunca me diste ni un cabrito para que yo pudiera celebrar con mis amigos, ³⁰ pero cuando tu hijo, que lo ha gastado viviendo con prostitutas, tú mataste para él, el becerro gordo'. ³¹ El padre le dijo al hijo: 'Hijo, tú siempre estás conmigo, y todo lo mío es tuyo. ³² Pero era lo propio para nosotros festejar y estar contentos, pues tu hermano había muerto, y ahora está vivo; él estaba perdido y ahora fue encontrado'".

Capítulo 16

¹ Jesús también les dijo a sus discípulos: "Había un cierto hombre rico quien tenía un administrador, y le fue informado que este administrador estaba derrochando sus posesiones. ² Así que el hombre rico lo llamó y le dijo a él: '¿Qué es esto que he escuchado de ti? Dame un informe de lo que manejas, porque tú ya no puedes ser administrador.' ³ El administrador se dijo a sí mismo: "¿Qué debo hacer, ya que mi amo me está quitando mi trabajo de administrador? Yo no tengo fuerza para cavar, y me avergüenza mendigar. ⁴ Ya sé lo que voy a hacer, para cuando me quiten de mi trabajo de administrador, las personas me reciban en sus casas.' ⁵ Entonces el administrador llamó a cada uno de los deudores de su amo, y le preguntó al primero: "¿Cuánto le debes a mi amo?" ⁶ Él le dijo: 'Cien medidas de aceite de oliva'. Y él le dijo a él: 'Toma tu cuenta, siéntate rápido, y escribe cincuenta.' ⁷ Entonces el administrador le dijo al otro: '¿Y cuánto tú debes?' Él le dijo: 'Cien medidas de harina.' Él le dijo: 'Toma tu cuenta, y escribe ochenta.' ⁸ El amo elogió al administrador injusto porque había actuado con perspicacia. Es que los hijos de este mundo son más perspicaces con su propia gente que los hijos de la luz. ⁹ Les digo, háganse amigos por medio de la riquezas mundanas, para que cuando se terminen, les puedan dar la bienvenida en la morada eterna. ¹⁰ Ese quien es fiel en lo poco, también es fiel en lo mucho, y ese que es injusto en lo poco, también es injusto en lo mucho. ¹¹ Si ustedes no han sido fieles usando las riquezas mundanas, ¿quién les confiará la verdadera riqueza? ¹² Y si ustedes no han sido fieles usando el dinero de otras personas, ¿quién les dará dinero propio? ¹³ Ningún siervo puede servir a dos amos, pues odiará a uno y amará al otro, o igual le será devoto a uno y despreciará al otro. Ustedes no pueden servir a Dios y a la riqueza." ¹⁴ Ahora los fariseos, quienes amaban el dinero, escucharon todas estas cosas, y lo ridiculizaron. ¹⁵ Y Él les dijo: "Ustedes se justifican a los ojos de los hombres, pero Dios conoce sus corazones. Eso que es exaltado entre los hombres es detestable a los ojos de Dios. ¹⁶ La ley y los profetas estaban en efecto hasta que Juan llegó. De ese tiempo en adelante, el evangelio del reino de Dios es predicado, y todos tratan de forzar su entrada en él. ¹⁷ Pero es más fácil que pasen el cielo y la tierra, que una tilde de una letra de la ley se vuelva inválida. ¹⁸ Todo aquel que se divorcia de su esposa y se casa con otra, comete adulterio, y el que se casa con una divorciada, comete adulterio. ¹⁹ Ahora había un cierto hombre rico quien estaba vestido de púrpura y lino fino y disfrutaba de su gran riqueza cada día. ²⁰ Un cierto mendigo llamado Lázaro estaba echado en su puerta, cubierto de llagas, ²¹ y él anhelaba ser alimentado con lo que se caía de la mesa del hombre, y además de eso, los perros venían y lamían sus llagas. ²² Sucedió que el mendigo murió y fue cargado por los ángeles hasta al lado de Abraham. El hombre rico también murió y fue sepultado, ²³ y en el hades, estando en tormento, alzó sus ojos y vio a Abraham muy lejos y a Lázaro sobre su pecho. ²⁴ Así que él gritó y dijo: 'Padre Abraham, ten misericordia de mí y envía a Lázaro, que él pueda mojar la punta de su dedo en agua y refrescar mi lengua, porque estoy en angustia en esta llama'. ²⁵ Pero Abraham le dijo: 'Hijo, recuerda que en tu vida recibiste tus bienes, y Lázaro, cosas malas. Pero ahora él está confortado aquí y tú estás en agonía. ²⁶ Además de todo esto, un gran abismo fue puesto, para que esos que quieren cruzar de aquí hacia ti no lo puedan lograr, y nadie sea capaz de cruzar de ahí hasta nosotros.' ²⁷ El hombre rico dijo: 'Te ruego, Padre Abraham, que lo envíes a casa de mi padre, ²⁸ porque tengo cinco hermanos, para que él pueda advertirles, de modo que no vengan a este lugar de tormento.' ²⁹ Pero Abraham le dijo: 'Ellos tienen a Moisés y los profetas; déjalos que los escuchen a ellos.' ³⁰ El hombre rico respondió: 'No, Padre Abraham, pero si alguien fuera a ellos desde los muertos, ellos se arrepentirán.' ³¹ Pero Abraham le dijo: 'Si ellos no escuchan a Moisés y a los profetas, tampoco se persuadir aunque alguno se levante de los muertos.'"

Luke 16:1

Oracion de Enlace

Jesús comenzo a decir otra parabola. Es sobre un amo y su administrador de sus deudores. Esta es aun la misma parte de la historia y el mismo día que comenzo en 15:3.

Jesus tambien dijo a los discipulos

La ultima seccion fue dirigida a los Fariseos y Escribas, aunque los discipulos de Jesús quizas eran parte de la multitud que oia.

Habia un cierto hombre rico

Esto presenta a un nuevo personaje en la parabola.

fue reportado a el

Esto puedo haber sido declarado en una forma activa. At: "la gente reporto al hombre rico".

desperdiciando sus posesiones

"gastando tontamente los bienes del hombre rico"

Que es esto que oigo sobre ti?

El hombre rico uso una pregunta para reganar al administrador. AT: "he oido lo que estas haciendo"

Rinde cuenta de tu administracion

"Pon en orden tus archivos para pasarlos a otro" o "prepara lso archivos que has escrito de mi dinero"

Luke 16:3

" Que debo hacer...trabajo?

El adminstrador pregunto esto sobre si mismo, como una manera de revisar sus opciones. Traduccion Alverno: "Necesito pensar sobre que debo hacer...trabajo"

mi amo

Esto se refiere al hombre rico. El administrador no era un esclavo. Traduccion Alterna: "my empleador"

No tengo fuerza para cavar

"No soy lo suficientemente fuerte para cavar el suelo" o "No puedo cavar"

cuando sea removido de mi empleo de administracion

Esto puede ser expresado en forma activa. Traduccion Alterna: "cuando pierda mi trabajo administrativo" o "cuando mi amo me quite mi trabajo administrativo"

la gente me recibira en sus casas

Esto implica que esas personas proveeran un empleo u otras cosas que el necesita para vivir.

Luke 16:5

Los deudores de su amo

"la gente en deuda con su amo". En esta historia, los deudores debian aceite de oliva y trigo.

El dijo... Y el le dijo

"El deudor dijo... Y el administrador dijo al deudor"

'Cien medidas de aceite de oliva'

Esto era como 3,000 litros de aceite de oliva.

Cien... cincuenta...ochenta

"100...50...80"

el administrador dijo a otro...El dijo...El dijo a el

"el administrador dijo a otro deudor...El deudor dijo ... El administrador dijo al deudor"

Cien batos de trigo

Tu puedes convertir esto en una medida moderna. Traduccion Alterna: "veinte mil litros de trigo" o mil canastas de trigo"

Luke 16:8

Oracion de Coneccion

Jesus termino de contar la parabola del amo y del administrador de sus deudores. En el verso 9, Jesus continuo ensenando a sus discipulos.

Entonces el amo ordeno

El texto no dice como el amo no supo de las acciones del administrador.

Elogió

"alabo" o "hablo bien de " o "aprovo"

el actuo astutamente

"el actuo inteligentemente" o "el hizo algo inteligente"

los hijos de este mundo

Esto se refiere a quienes como los administradores injustos que no saben o les importa sobre Dios. Traduccion Alterna: "la gente de este mundo" o "gente del mundo"

los hijos de luz

Esto se refiere a los justos que no tienen nada que ocultar. Traduccion Alterna: " la gente de la luz" o " la gente que vive en la luz"

Yo te digo a ti

"Yo" se refiere a Jesus. La frase "Yo te digo a ti" , marca el fin de la historia y ahora Jesus dice a la gente como aplicar la historia a sus vidas.

hagan amigos por medio de el dinero injusto

El enfoque aqui es en usar el dinero para ayudar a otras personas, no en la manera de como se obtuvo la riqueza de forma enganosa.

Luke 16:10

Ese quien es fiel

"Personas que son fieles." Esto incluiría mujeres.

fiel en lo muy poco

"fiel aun en cosas pequeñas." Asegúrate que esto no suena como como que son muy fieles.

injusto en lo muy poco

"injusto aun en cosas pequeñas." Asegúrate que esto no suene como que ellos no son usualmente injustos.

dinero injusto

Posibles significados son 1) "dinero ganado de forma deshonesto" o 2) dinero ganado en actividades seculares. Vea cómo tradujo esto en el 16:8.

¿quién les confiará la verdadera riqueza?

Jesús utiliza una pregunta para enseñar a las personas. Traducción alterna: "nadie confiará en ti con riqueza verdadera" o "nadie te dará riqueza verdadera para manejar"

verdadera riqueza

Esto se refiere a riqueza que es más genuina, real o duradera que el dinero injusto.

¿quién les dará dinero propio?

Jesús utiliza esta pregunta para enseñar a las personas. Traducción alterna: "nadie te dará riqueza para tí mismo"

Luke 16:13

Ningún siervo puede

"un siervo no puede"

servir a dos amos

Está implícito que él no puede "servir a dos diferentes amos al mismo tiempo" (UDB)

pues ya sea que... o igual le será

Estas dos cláusulas son esencialmente las mismas. La única diferencia significativa es que el primer amo es odiado en la primera cláusula, pero el segundo amo es odiado en la segunda cláusula.

odiará

"el siervo odiará"

devoto

"dedicado." Esto significa esencialmente lo mismo que "amor" en la cláusula previa.

despreciará al otro.

"mantener al otro en desprecio" o "odiar al otro"

despreciará

Esto significa esencialmente lo mismo que "odiar" en la cláusula anterior.

Ustedes no pueden servir

Jesús estaba hablando a un grupo de personas, así que lenguajes que tiene una forma plural de "tú" deben utilizar dicha forma.

Luke 16:14

Información general:

Esta es una pausa en las enseñanzas de Jesús, el versículo 14 nos muestra información de trasfondo sobre cómo los fariseos ridiculizaban a Jesús. En el versículo 15, Jesús continúa enseñando y responde a los fariseos.

Ahora

Esta palabra marca un cambio a la información de fondo.

quienes amaban el dinero

"quienes amaban el dinero" o "los que eran muy codiciosos por el dinero"

ellos lo ridiculizaron a Él.

"los fariseos ridiculizaron a Jesús"

Y Él les dijo a ellos:

"Y Jesús dijo a los fariseos"

Ustedes se justifican a los ojos de los hombres,

"Ustedes tratan de hacer que las personas los vean bien"

Dios conoce sus corazones

Aquí "corazones" se refiere a los deseos de las personas. Traducción alterna: "Dios entiende tus deseos reales" o "Dios conoce tus motivos"

Eso que es exaltado entre los hombres

Esto puede ser declarado de forma activa: "Aquellas cosas que los hombres piensan que son muy importante"

es detestable a los ojos de Dios

"Dios odia" o "son cosas que Dios odia"

Capítulo 17

¹ Jesús dijo a sus discípulos: "Es seguro que habrá cosas que nos llevan a pecar, pero ¡ay de aquel por medio de quien vienen!" ² Sería mejor para él si una piedra de molino fuera puesta alrededor de su cuello y fuera echado al mar, a que él causara a uno de estos pequeños tropezar. ³ Velen ustedes. Si tu hermano peca, repréndelo, y si se arrepiente, perdónalo. ⁴ Si peca contra ti siete veces al día, y siete veces vuelve a ti, diciendo: 'Me arrepiento', ¡debes perdonarlo!" ⁵ Los apóstoles dijeron al Señor: "aumenta nuestra fe." ⁶ El Señor les dijo: "Si tuvieras fe como una semilla de mostaza, tú dirías a este árbol de sicomoro: 'Sé desarraigado, y sé plantado en el mar', y te obedecería. ⁷ Pero ¿quién de ustedes, tiene un siervo arando o velando ovejas, le dice cuando haya vuelto del campo: 'Ven inmediatamente y siéntate a comer.'? ⁸ No le dirá él a éste: '¿Prepárame algo para yo comer, y pon un cinturón alrededor de tu ropa y sírveme hasta que yo haya terminado de comer y beber, entonces luego tú comerás y beberás'? ⁹ ¿Agradece al siervo porque éste hizo las cosas que se le mandaron? ¹⁰ Así también, cuando hayas hecho todo lo que te fue ordenado, debes decir: 'Somos siervos inútiles. Solamente hemos hecho lo que debíamos hacer.'" ¹¹ Sucedió que mientras Él viajaba a Jerusalén, estaba viajando a través de las fronteras de Samaria y Galilea. ¹² Mientras entraba a cierta aldea, allí se encontró con diez hombres que eran leprosos. Se pararon lejos de Él ¹³ y alzaron sus voces, diciendo: "Jesús, Maestro, ten misericordia de nosotros." ¹⁴ Cuando Él los vio, Él les dijo: "Vayan y muéstrense a los sacerdotes." Y sucedió que mientras iban, fueron limpiados. ¹⁵ Cuando uno de ellos vio que fue sanado, se tornó de vuelta, con voz fuerte glorificando a Dios. ¹⁶ Se postró a los pies de Jesús, dándole gracias. Él era samaritano. ¹⁷ Jesús contestándole, dijo: "¿No fueron limpios los diez? ¹⁸ ¿Dónde están los nueve? ¿No había otros que regresaran a dar gloria a Dios, excepto este extranjero?" ¹⁹ Él le dijo: "Levántate, y ve. Tu fe te ha sanado." ²⁰ Siendo cuestionado por los fariseos sobre cuando el reino de Dios vendría, Jesús le contestó y dijo: "El reino de Dios no llegará con señales que puedan ser observadas. ²¹ Ni tampoco dirán: '¡Mira aquí!' o, '¡Mira allá!'", porque el reino de Dios ya está entre ustedes." ²² Él dijo a los discípulos: "Los días vendrán cuando ustedes desearán ver uno de los días del Hijo del Hombre, pero no lo verán. ²³ Entonces les dirán a ustedes: '¡Mira, allí! ¡Mira, aquí!' Pero no salgan o corran tras ellos, ²⁴ pues como el relámpago aparece cuando resplandece de una parte del cielo a otra parte del cielo, así el Hijo del Hombre será en su día. ²⁵ Pero primero, Él debe sufrir muchas cosas y ser rechazado por esta generación. ²⁶ Como sucedió en los días de Noé, así también sucederá en los días del Hijo del Hombre. ²⁷ Ellos comieron, tomaron, se casaron, y fueron dados en matrimonio, hasta el día que Noé entró al arca, y el diluvio llegó y los destruyó a todos. ²⁸ Asimismo, como sucedió en los días de Lot, ellos comieron, bebieron, compraron, vendieron, sembraron, y edificaron. ²⁹ Pero en el día que Lot salió de Sodoma, llovió fuego y azufre desde el cielo y los destruyó a todos. ³⁰ De la misma manera será el día que el Hijo del Hombre sea revelado. ³¹ En ese día, el que esté en la azotea, no baje a sacar sus bienes de la casa. Y que el que esté en el campo aquí no regrese. ³² Recuerda a la esposa de Lot. ³³ Quien busque ganar su vida la perderá, pero quien pierda su vida la salvará. ³⁴ Te digo, en esa noche habrá dos personas en una cama. Uno será tomado, y el otro será dejado. ³⁵ Habrán dos mujeres moliendo juntas. Una será tomada, y la otra será dejada." ³⁶ Habrá dos en el campo; uno será tomado y el otro dejado. ³⁷ Ellos le preguntaron: "¿Dónde, Señor?" Y Él les dijo: "Donde esté el cadáver, allí también se reunirán los buitres."

Luke 17:1

Oración de enlace

Jesús continua enseñando, pero dirige su atención hacia sus discípulos. Esto sigue siendo la misma parte de la historia y el mismo día que comienza 15:3

Es seguro que habrán cosas que nos causen pecar
 "Cosas que tientan a las personas a pecar definitivamente sucederán" (UDB)

Pero ¡ay de aquel por medio de quién vienen!

"para cualquiera que cause las tentaciones" o a cualquier persona que cause que las personas sean tentadas"

Sería mejor para él si

Esto introduce una situación hipotética. Esto significa que el castigo a esta persona por causar que las personas pequen será peor que si se ahogaran en el mar.

Para él ... su cuello ... él fuera ... el debería

Estos términos se refieren a mujer así como a hombre.

Piedra de molino

Esto es una muy grande, pesada piedra circular usada para moler trigo en harina. Traducción alterna: "una piedra pesada"

Uno de estos pequeños

Aquí se refiere a personas cuya fe es débil. Traducción alterna: "estas personas cuya fe es pequeña"

a tropezar

Esta es una forma de referirse a pecar involuntariamente. Traducción alterna: "pecar"

Luke 17:3

Si tu hermano peca

Esto es una sentencia condicional que habla de un evento que probablemente ocurra en el futuro.

Tu hermano

"hermano" aquí es usado en el sentido de alguien con la misma creencia. Traducción alterna: "un compañero creyente"

repréndelo

"dile con firmeza que lo que hizo estuvo incorrecto" o "corrígelo"

Si peca contra ti siete veces

Esto es una hipotética situación futura. Nunca debe ocurrir, pero si sucede, Jesús dice que lo perdones.

siete veces al día

El número siete en la Biblia es un símbolo de completo. Traducción alterna: "muchas veces en el día"

Luke 17:5

Información general

Jesús hace un pequeño receso en sus enseñanzas cuando sus discípulos le hablan. Entonces Jesús continúa enseñando.

aumenta nuestra fe

"Por favor danos más fe" o "por favor añade más fe a nuestra fe"

si tuviere fe como una semilla de mostaza

Una "semilla de mostaza" es una semilla muy pequeña. Jesús implica que ellos ni tan siquiera tienen una pequeña cantidad de fe. Traducción alterna: "Si tuvieras fe que fueran aún más pequeña que una semilla de mostaza" o "si sólo tu fe fuera tan grande como una semilla de mostaza, pero no lo es"

Este árbol de sicómoro

Si este tipo de árbol no es familiar, será de ayuda sustituir por otro tipo de árbol. Traducción alterna: "un árbol de trigo" o un árbol" (Ver: translateunknown)

'Sé desarraigado, y sé plantado en el mar

Esto se puede formular en forma activa. Traducción alterna: "desarraigate y plantate en el mar" o "saca tus raíces de la tierra, y lleva tus raíces al fondo del océano"

te obedecería

"el árbol te obedecería a ti" Este resultado es condicional. Sucederá únicamente si tienen fe.

Luke 17:7

Pero quien de ustedes ... le dirá a él ... siéntate a comer?

Jesús le hizo una pregunta a sus discípulos para ayudarlos a pensar en el papel de un sirviente. Esto podría ser una declaración. Traducción alterna: "pero ninguno de ustedes... no le diría a él... siéntate a comer"

un sirviente arando o velando ovejas

"un siervo que ara tu campo o cuida tus ovejas"

¿no le dirá él a éste ... come y bebe?

Jesús usa una segunda pregunta para explicar como los discípulos actualmente tratan un sirviente. Esto puede ser una declaración. Traducción alterna: "El seguramente le dirá a él ... come y bebe"

Pon un cinturón alrededor tus ropa y sírveme

"ata tus ropa a tu cintura y sírveme" o vistete apropiadamente y ten cuidado de mí." Las personas atarán sus ropa alrededor de su cintura para que así sus ropa no se les enrede mientras trabajan.

Entonces luego

"Entonces luego tu me servirás"

Luke 17:9

Orción de enlace

Jesús terminó sus enseñanzas. Este es el final de esta parte de la historia.

¿No agradece al siervo ... mandaron, él?

Se usa esta pregunta para mostrar a las personas como tratar a los sirvientes. Esto puede ser una declaración. Traducción alterna: "El no le agradecerá al sirviente...ordenado"

las cosas que te fueron ordenadas

Esto puede ser declarado en forma activa. Traducción alterna: "las cosas que tu le ordenaste a él que haga"

Él?

"correcto?" o "no es esto cierto?"

tu también

Jesús le estaba hablando a sus discípulos, por lo que los lenguajes que tienen una forma plural de "tu" deben ser utilizados

que te fue ordenado

Esto puede declararse en forma activa. Traducción alterna: "ese Dios te ha ordenado"

Somos siervos indignos

Es una exageración expresar que ellos no hicieron nada digno de elogio. Traducción alterna: "Somos ordinariamente esclavos" o "sirvientes que no merecemos su elogio"

Luke 17:11

Información general

Esta es la próxima parte de la historia. Jesús sana 10 hombres con lepra. Versos 11 y 12 dan una información de trasfondo y el escenario de la historia.

Sucedio que mientras

Esta frase es usada aquí para marcar el principio de una nueva parte de la historia. Si en tu lenguaje tienes una forma para hacer esto, considera usarlo aquí.

Mientras viajaba a Jerusalén

"mientras Jesús y sus discípulos estaban viajando a Jerusalén"

Cierta aldea

Esta frase no identifica la aldea.

allí se encontró con diez hombres que eran leprosos.

Esto puede ser declarado en forma activa. Traducción alterna "diez hombres leprosos lo conocieron" o "diez hombres que tenían lepra lo conocieron"

Se pararon lejos de él

Esto fue un gesto de respeto, porque los leprosos no estaban autorizados acercarse a las personas.

Alzaron sus voces

En este idioma significa hablar ruidosamente. Traducción alterna: "ellos llamaron con voz alta" o "ellos llamaron en voz alta"

ten misericordia de nosotros

Ellos fueron específicos al pedir ser sanados. Traducción alterna: "por favor ten misericordia de nosotros y sanáanos"

Luke 17:20

Información general:

Esta es la próxima parte de la historia. No sabes donde esto sucedió; simplemente es un día en el cual Jesús hablaba con los fariseos.

Siendo preguntado por los fariseos cuando el reino de Dios vendría

Este es el comienzo de una nueva parte de la historia. Algunas traducciones la comienzan con "Un día" o "Una vez". Puede ser fijado en forma activa. Traducción Alterna: "Un día los fariseos le preguntaron a Jesús '¿Cuándo vendrá el reino de Dios?'"

El reino de Dios no llega con señales que puedan ser observadas.

Las personas pensaban que ellos llegarían a ver señales del reino venir. La idea de señales puede ser fijada claramente. Traducción Alterna: El reino de Dios no viene con señales que las personas pueden observar.

el reino de Dios está entre ustedes

La idea del sustantivo "reino" puede ser expresado con el verbo "reina." Traducción Alterna: "Dios reina entre ustedes"

el reino de Dios está entre ustedes

Jesús le estaba hablando a los líderes religiosos que eran hostiles hacia él. Posibles significados son 1) la palabra "ustedes" se refiere a personas en general. Traducción Alterna: "el reino de Dios está entre las personas" o 2) la palabra traducida "entre" significa "en medio". Traducción Alterna: "el reino de Dios está en medio de ustedes"

Luke 17:22

Declaración de conexión:

Jesús comienza a enseñarles a sus discípulos.

Los días vendrán cuando

La idea de "días vendrán" representa algo que vendrá pronto o llegará pronto. Traducción Alterna: "El tiempo vendrá cuando" o "pronto"

ustedes desearán ver

"ustedes querrán ver grandemente" o "ustedes querrán experimentar"

uno de los días del Hijo del Hombre

Esto se refiere al reino de Dios. Traducción Alterna: "uno de los días cuando el Hijo del Hombre gobernará como rey"

el Hijo del Hombre

Jesús está hablando acerca de él mismo.

pero no lo verán

"ustedes no lo experimentarán"

¡Mira, allí! ¡Mira, aquí!

Esto se refiere a buscar al Mesías. Traducción Alterna: ¡Mira, el Mesías está por allá! ¡Él está por allá!

no salgan o corran tras ellos

El proposito de salir puede ser fijado claramente.
Traducción Alterna: "No salgas con ellos a verlo"

pues como el relámpago brilla intensamente

La venida del Hijo de Hombre será clara y repentina, como la apariencia del relámpago.
Traducción Alterna: "pues como el relámpago es visible a todos cuando aparece y" o "pues como el relámpago aparece de repente"

así el Hijo del Hombre será en su día.

Esto se refiere al futuro reino de Dios. Traducción Alterna: "será así en el día que el Hijo de Hombre venga a reinar"

Luke 17:25

Pero primero Él debe sufrir

"Pero primero el Hijo de Hombre debe sufrir." Jesús está hablando de él mismo en tercera persona.

ser rechazado por esta generación

Esto puede ser fijado en una forma activa.
Traducción Alterna: "las personas de esta generación deben rechazarme"

Como sucedió en los días de Noé

Los "días de Noé" se refiere al tiempo durante la vida de Noé justo antes de que Dios castigara a las personas del mundo. Traducción Alterna: "Como las personas estaban haciendo en los días de Noé" o "Como las personas estaban haciendo cuando Noé vivía"

así también sucederá en los días del Hijo del Hombre

Los "días del Hijo de Hombre" se refiere al periodo justo antes de que el Hijo de Hombre venga.
Traducción Alterna: "las personas estarán haciendo las mismas cosas en los días del Hijo de Hombre" o "las personas estarán haciendo las mismas cosas cuando el Hijo de Hombre este por venir."

Capítulo 18

¹ Entonces él les contó una parábola sobre cómo siempre deben orar, y no desanimarse, ² diciendo: "Había en una cierta ciudad, un cierto juez que no le temía a Dios y no respetaba a las personas. ³ Ahora en esa ciudad había una viuda y ella con frecuencia iba al juez diciéndole: 'Ayúdame a obtener justicia contra mi oponente.' ⁴ Por mucho tiempo él no estuvo dispuesto a ayudarla, pero después de un tiempo él se dijo a sí mismo: 'A pesar de que no temo a Dios ni respeto a los hombres, ⁵ porque esta viuda me está dando problemas le ayudaré y le haré justicia, para que no me harte con sus constantes visitas.' " ⁶ Entonces el Señor dijo: "Escuchen lo que el juez injusto dijo. ⁷ ¿Dios no traerá también justicia a sus escogidos que le claman día y noche? ¿Se tardará Él? ⁸ Yo les digo que les hará justicia rápidamente. Así también cuando el Hijo del Hombre vuelva, ¿ciertamente, encontrará fe en la tierra?" ⁹ Entonces él también les habló esta parábola a algunos que estaban persuadidos de que eran justos y despreciaban a otras personas: ¹⁰ "Dos hombres subieron al templo a orar, uno era un fariseo y el otro era un cobrador de impuestos. ¹¹ El fariseo se paró a orar y oraba estas cosas de sí mismo: 'Dios, te doy gracias porque no soy como otras personas que son ladrones, personas injustas, adúlteros o hasta como este cobrador de impuestos. ¹² Yo ayuno dos veces en la semana. Yo doy diezmo de todo lo que gano.' ¹³ Pero el cobrador de impuesto, parado a la distancia, ni siquiera levantó sus ojos al cielo, pero golpeaba su pecho diciendo: 'Dios, sé misericordioso conmigo, un pecador.' ¹⁴ Yo les digo a ustedes, este hombre fue a su casa justificado antes que el otro, porque cualquiera que se exalte a sí mismo será humillado, pero cualquiera que se humille a sí mismo será exaltado." ¹⁵ Las personas también les llevaban a sus infantes, para que Él los tocara, pero cuando sus discípulos vieron esto, los reprendieron. ¹⁶ Entonces Jesús los llamó, diciendo: "Permítanles a los niños que vengan a mí, no se lo prohíban. Pues el reino de Dios pertenece a ellos. ¹⁷ Verdaderamente les digo, quien quiera que no reciba el reino de Dios como un niño, definitivamente no entrará." ¹⁸ Un hombre prominente le preguntó, diciendo, "Maestro bueno, ¿qué puedo hacer para heredar la vida eterna?" ¹⁹ Jesús le dijo, "¿Por qué me llamas bueno? Nadie es bueno, excepto sólo Dios. ²⁰ Tú conoces los mandamientos - no cometas adulterio, no mates, no robes, no testifiques falsamente, honra a tu padre y a tu madre." ²¹ El hombre dijo: " He obedecido todas estas cosas desde que era joven." ²² Cuando Jesús escuchó esto le dijo a él: "Una cosa aún te falta. Debes vender todo lo que tienes y distribuirlo a los pobres y tendrás tesoros en el cielo y ven y sígueme." ²³ Pero cuando el hombre rico escuchó esas cosas, se puso muy triste, porque era muy rico. ²⁴ Entonces Jesús, viéndolo, también se puso muy triste y dijo: "¡Cuán difícil es para aquellos que son ricos entrar al reino de Dios! ²⁵ Es más fácil para un camello entrar por el ojo de una aguja, que un rico entrar en el reino de Dios." ²⁶ Aquellos escuchando dijeron: "¿Entonces quién puede ser salvo?" ²⁷ Jesús contestó: "Las cosas que son imposibles con los hombres son posibles con Dios." ²⁸ Pedro dijo: "Bueno, nosotros hemos dejado todo lo que es nuestro y te hemos seguido." ²⁹ Jesús entonces les dijo: "Verdaderamente, les digo que no hay nadie que no haya dejado casa, esposa, hermanos, padres, o niños, por el bien del reino de Dios, ³⁰ que no reciba mucho más en este mundo, y en el reino venidero, vida eterna." ³¹ Luego Él reunió a los doce, les dijo: "Miren, vamos a subir a Jerusalén, y todas las cosas que han escrito los profetas sobre el Hijo del Hombre serán cumplidas. ³² Pues Él será entregado a los gentiles, y será burlado, y será tratado humillantemente, y escupido. ³³ Después de darle latigazos, ellos lo matarán, pero al tercer día, Él resucitará." ³⁴ Ellos no entendieron nada de estas cosas, pues esta palabra fue escondida de ellos, y no entendían las cosas que fueron dichas. ³⁵ Aconteció, que mientras Jesús se acercaba a Jericó, un cierto hombre ciego estaba sentado al lado del camino rogando, ³⁶ y escuchando la multitud que pasaba, él preguntó qué estaba pasando. ³⁷ Ellos le dijeron que Jesús de Nazaret estaba pasando. ³⁸ El hombre ciego clamó, diciendo: "Jesús, Hijo de David, ten misericordia de mí." ³⁹ Los que estaban caminando delante de él lo reprendían, diciéndole que permaneciera callado. Pero él clamó aún más: "Hijo de David ten misericordia de mí." ⁴⁰ Jesús se detuvo y ordenó que el hombre fuera traído a Él. Entonces cuando el hombre ciego estuvo cerca, Jesús le preguntó: ⁴¹ "¿Qué deseas que haga por ti?" Él dijo: " Señor, quiero recibir mi vista." ⁴² Jesús le dijo: "Recibe tu vista. Tu fe te ha sanado." ⁴³ Inmediatamente él recibió su vista, y lo siguió, glorificando a Dios. Viendo esto, todas las personas alabaron a Dios.

Luke 18:22

cuando jesus escucho esto

esto le dijo a el

una cosa te aun te falta

vende todo lo que tienes

distribuyelo a los pobres

y tendras tesoros en el cielo

ven y sigueme

Luke 18:24

cuanto difícil es ...reino de Dios
esto es una exclamación, y no una pregunta.
Traducción alterna: "es muy difícil... reino de Dios!"

Es más fácil para un camello entrar por el ojo de una aguja

ojo de aguja

Luke 18:26

Aquellos escuchando dijeron

¿Quién puede ser salvo

""Las cosas que son imposibles para con las personas

son posibles para Dios

Luke 18:28

Oración de Enlace
Esto es el fin de la conversación a cerca del reino de Dios.

""**Bueno nosotros**
Este parrafo solo se refiere a los dicipulos, y contrasta con las reglas de los ricos.

Hemos dejado todo
"hemos regalado todo" o "hemos dejado atras todo.

Todo lo que es nuestro
Todas nuestras riquezas o todas nuestras posesiones.

verdaderamente les digo
Jesús usa esta expresión para enfatizar la importancia de lo que él dice.

No hay ninguno que haya dejado
En esta expresión incluye a los dicipulos, pero también a cada uno que haya hecho el mismo sacrificio.

Quien no recibe
Esto se mira en una forma positiva :Traducción Alterna "todo el que haya dejado atras...recibe

En el reino venidero, vida eterna
tambien vida eterna en el reino venidero

Luke 18:31

Oración Enlace
En esta parte de la historia la que comienza 17:20 Jesús no le habla a sus dicipulos

Luego que el reunio a los doce
Esto significa que Jesús tomó a los doce dicipulos y los llevó aparte donde no habia gente presente

Y todas las cosas que han escrito los profetas
Esto puede ser fijado en una forma activa
Traducción Alternativa. Esas profecias que fueron escritas por los profetas

Los profetas
se refiere a los profetas del Antiguo Testamento

El hijo del hombre
Jesús habla sobre si mismo cuando se refiere al hijo del hombre.Traducción Alternativa: yo el hijo del Hombre

Seran cumplidas
Esto puede ser fijado en forma activa. Traducción Alternativa: puede pasar o puede ocurrir

Y será entregado a los gentiles
Esto puede ser fijado en forma activa. Traducción Alternativa: Por los lideres de los Judios el será entregado a los gentiles"

Será burlado, y será tratado humillantemente y escupido
Esto puede ser fijado en forma activa. Traducción Alternativa: " Ellos se burlaran de el lo humillaran y lo escupiran.

Pero al tercer día.
Esto se refiere al tercer día despues de su muerte .Pero los dici

Capítulo 19

¹ Jesús y estaba pasando por Jericó y entró. ² He aquí, había un hombre llamado Zaqueo. Él era un jefe recaudador de impuestos y era rico. ³ Él estaba tratando de ver quién era Jesús, pero no podía ver por encima de la multitud, porque él era pequeño en estatura. ⁴ Entonces él corrió adelantándose a la gente y se subió a un árbol de sicómoro para verlo, porque Jesús estaba por pasar por allí. ⁵ Cuando Jesús llegó al lugar, Él miró hacia arriba y Le dijo: "Zaqueo, baja rápidamente, porque hoy debo quedarme en tu casa." ⁶ Así que él se apresuró y bajó y lo recibió alegremente. ⁷ Cuando todos vieron esto, se quejaron, diciendo: "Él ha ido a visitar a un hombre que es un pecador." ⁸ Zaqueo se paró y le dijo al Señor: "Mira, Señor, la mitad de mis bienes lo doy a los pobres, y si en algo he engañado a alguien, yo le repondré cuatro veces la cantidad." ⁹ Jesús le dijo, hoy la salvación ha llegado a esta casa, porque él también es hijo de Abraham. ¹⁰ Porque el Hijo del Hombre vino a buscar y a salvar la gente que se había perdido." ¹¹ Mientras ellos escuchaban estas cosas, Él continuó hablando y contó una parábola, porque Él estaba cerca de Jerusalén, y ellos pensaban que inmediatamente Él reino de Dios iba aparecer. ¹² Él dijo: "Un cierto hombre noble fue a un país lejano a recibir un reino, para luego regresar. ¹³ Llamó a diez de sus siervos, y les dio diez minas, y les dijo: 'Dirijan los negocios hasta que yo regrese.' ¹⁴ Pero sus ciudadanos lo odiaban y enviaron una delegación de embajadores tras él, diciendo: 'No queremos a este hombre gobernando sobre nosotros.' ¹⁵ Sucedió que, al regresar, después de recibir el reino, él mandó a llamar a sus siervos a quienes les había entregado el dinero, para saber qué ganancias habían hecho a través del negocio. ¹⁶ El primero vino delante de él: diciendo: 'Señor, tu mina ha hecho diez minas más.' ¹⁷ El hombre noble le dijo: 'Bien hecho, buen siervo. Porque fuiste fiel en lo poco, tendrás autoridad sobre diez ciudades.' ¹⁸ El segundo vino, diciendo: 'Tu mina, señor, ha hecho cinco minas.' ¹⁹ El hombre noble le dijo: 'Tú toma autoridad sobre cinco ciudades.' ²⁰ Y otro vino, diciendo: 'Señor, aquí está tu mina, la cual he guardado segura en un paño, ²¹ porque tuve miedo de ti, porque sé que eres un hombre severo. Tú recoges lo que no depositaste, y cosechas lo que no sembraste.' ²² El hombre noble le dijo: 'Por tus propias palabras te juzgaré, tú, siervo malvado. Tú sabías que yo soy un hombre severo, que recojo lo que no deposité, y cosecho lo que no sembré. ²³ Entonces ¿por qué no pusiste mi dinero en el banco, para que cuando yo regresara lo hubiera recogido con intereses?' ²⁴ El hombre noble les dijo a ellos los que estaban cerca: 'Quítenle la mina, y denla al que tiene diez minas.' ²⁵ Ellos le dijeron: 'Señor, él tiene diez minas.' ²⁶ 'Yo les digo, que a cualquiera que tiene se le dará más, pero de aquel que no tiene, incluso lo que tiene se le quitará. ²⁷ Pero a estos enemigos míos, aquellos que no querían que gobernara sobre ellos, tráiganlos aquí y mátenlos delante de mí.'" ²⁸ Cuando Él dijo estas cosas, siguió adelante, subiendo a Jerusalén. ²⁹ Ocurrió que cuando Él se acercó a Betfagé y Betania, en el monte llamado Olivos, Él envió dos de sus discípulos, ³⁰ diciendo: "Vayan a la siguiente aldea. Cuando entren, encontrarán un burrito que nunca ha sido montado. Desáténlo y tráiganlo. ³¹ Si alguien les pregunta: '¿por qué lo están desatando?' digan: 'El Señor lo necesita.'" ³² Aquellos que fueron enviados, fueron y encontraron el burrito como Jesús les había dicho. ³³ Mientras estaban desatando el burrito, los dueños les dijeron: "¿Por qué están desatando el burrito?" ³⁴ Ellos le dijeron: "El Señor lo necesita." ³⁵ Ellos lo trajeron a Jesús, y ellos tiraron sus mantos sobre el burrito y montaron a Jesús sobre él. ³⁶ Mientras él iba, la gente tendía sus mantos en el camino. ³⁷ Mientras se acercaban al lugar donde el Monte de los Olivos desciende, toda la multitud de discípulos empezó a regocijarse y alabar a Dios con voz fuerte por todas las maravillas que habían visto, ³⁸ diciendo: "¡Bendito el Rey que viene en el nombre del Señor! ¡Paz en el cielo y gloria en las alturas!" ³⁹ Algunos de los fariseos en la multitud le dijeron: "Maestro, reprende tus discípulos." ⁴⁰ Jesús respondió y dijo: "Yo les digo, si estos estuvieran callan, las piedras gritarían." ⁴¹ Cuando Jesús se acercó a la ciudad, lloró sobre ella, ⁴² diciendo: "¡Si tú hubieras sabido en este día, las cosas que te traen paz! Pero ahora ellas están ocultas a tus ojos. ⁴³ Porque vendrán días sobre ti, cuando tus enemigos construirán un muro a tu alrededor, y te rodearán, y te presionarán de cada lado. ⁴⁴ Ellos te derribarán y tus hijos dentro de ti. Ellos no dejarán una piedra sobre otra, porque no reconociste cuando Dios estaba tratando de salvarte." ⁴⁵ Jesús entró el templo y comenzó a expulsar aquellos que estaban vendiendo, ⁴⁶ diciéndole: "Escrito está, 'MI CASA SERÁ UNA CASA DE ORACIÓN,' pero ustedes la han convertido en una cueva de ladrones." ⁴⁷ Así Jesús enseñaba diariamente en el templo. Los principales sacerdotes y los escribas y los líderes de la gente querían matarlo, ⁴⁸ pero ellos no podían encontrar una manera para hacerlo, porque toda la gente lo escuchaban a Él atentamente.

Luke 19:1

Información General:

Esta es la próxima parte de la historia. Zaqueo es introducido en la historia. El versículo 1 da información de trasfondo sobre los viajes de Jesús.

He aquí, había un hombre allí

La frase "He aquí" alerta sobre una nueva persona en la historia. Tu lenguaje puede tener una manera de hacer esto. Traducción Alterna: "Había un hombre que estaba"

Él era un jefe recaudador de impuestos y era rico

Esto es información de trasfondo sobre Zaqueo.

Luke 19:3

Él estaba tratando

"Zaqueo estaba tratando"

porque él era pequeño en estatura

"porque él era pequeño"

un árbol de sicómoro

"un árbol de higo sicómoro." Este produce una fruta pequeña y redonda de más o menos 2.5 centímetros de ancho. Traducción Alterna: "un árbol de higo" o "un árbol"

Luke 19:5

al lugar

"el árbol" o "donde estaba Zaqueo"

Así que él se apresuró

"Así que Zaqueo se apresuró"

ellos se quejaron

Los judíos odiaban a los cobradores de impuestos y no pensaban que una persona buena debería asociarse con ellos.

Él ha ido a visitar a un hombre que es un pecador

"Jesús ha ido al hogar de un pecador para visitarlo"

un pecador

"un pecador obvio" o "un verdadero pecador" (UDB)

Luke 19:8

al Señor

Esto se refiere a Jesús

repondré cuatro veces la cantidad

"devolveré a ellos cuatro veces más de lo que tomé de ellos"

la salvación ha venido a esta casa

Era entendido que la salvación viene de Dios. Traducción Alterna: "Dios ha salvado esta casa"

esta casa

La palabra "casa" aquí se refiere a la gente que vive en la casa o la familia.

él también

"este hombre también" o "Zaqueo también"

hijo de Abraham

Los posibles significados son 1) "descendiente de Abraham" y 2) "persona que tiene fe como Abraham la tuvo."

el Hijo del Hombre

Jesús habla de él mismo. Traducción Alterna: "Yo, el Hijo del Hombre"

la gente que se había perdido

"la gente que se ha alejado de Dios" o "aquellos que al pecar se han alejado de Dios"

Luke 19:11

Información General:

Jesús comienza a contar una parábola a la multitud. El versículo 11 da información de trasfondo sobre por qué Jesús cuenta esa parábola.

Él reino de Dios iba aparecer

Los judíos creían que el Mesías establecería el reino tan pronto llegara a Jerusalén. Traducción Alterna: "que Jesús inmediatamente comenzaría a gobernar sobre el reino de Dios"

Un cierto hombre noble

"Un cierto hombre que era miembro de la clase gobernante" o "Un cierto hombre de una familia importante"

a recibir por sí mismo un reino

Esta es la imagen de un rey menor acercándose a un rey mayor. El rey mayor le daría al rey menor el derecho de gobernar sobre su propio país.

Luke 19:13

Él llamó

"El hombre noble llamó." Puede ser de ayuda declarar que el hombre hizo esto antes de irse a recibir su reino. Traducción Alterna: "Antes de irse, él llamó"

les dio diez minas

"le dio a cada uno una mina"

diez minas

Una mina son 600 gramos. Cada mina valía lo que a alguien le pagarían en cuatro meses. traducción Alterna: "diez monedas valiosas" o "una gran cantidad de dinero"

Dirijan los negocios

"Hagan negocio con este dinero" o "Utilicen este dinero para poder ganar más"

sus ciudadanos
"la gente de su país"

una delegación
"un grupo de personas para representarlos" o
"varios mensajeros"

Sucedió
Esta frase se utiliza aquí para marcar un evento importante en la historia. Si tu lenguaje tiene una manera de hacer esto, puede considerar utilizarlo aquí.

después de recibir el reino
"luego de haberse convertido en rey"

a ser llamados a él
Esto puede ser expresado de forma activa.
Traducción Alternativa: "venir a él"

qué ganancia ellos habían hecho
"cuanto dinero habían ganado"

Luke 19:16

El primero
"El primer siervo"

vino delante de él
"vino delante del hombre noble"

tu mina ha hecho diez minas más
Está implícito que el siervo fue el que causó la ganancia. Traducción Alternativa: "Utilicé tu mina para hacer una ganancia de diez minas más"

mina
Una mina son 600 gramos. Cada mina valía lo que a alguien le pagarían en cuatro meses. Vea como tradujo esto en 19:13.

Bien hecho
"Haz hecho bien." Tu lenguaje puede tener una frase que un empleador puede utilizar para demostrar aprobación, tal como "Buen trabajo."

poco
Esto se refiere a una mina, la cual el hombre noble no consideró como mucho dinero.

Luke 19:18

El segundo
"El segundo siervo"

Tu mina, señor, ha hecho cinco minas
Está implícito que el siervo fue el que causó la ganancia. Traducción Alternativa: "Señor, utilicé tu mina para hacer una ganancia de cinco minas más"

mina
Una mina son 600 gramos. Cada mina valía lo que a alguien le pagarían en cuatro meses. Vea como tradujo esto en 19:13.

Tú toma autoridad sobre cinco ciudades
"Tú tendrás autoridad sobre cinco ciudades"

Luke 19:20

otro vino
"otro siervo vino"

mina
Una mina son 600 gramos. Cada mina valía lo que a alguien le pagarían en cuatro meses. Vea como tradujo esto en 19:13.

guardado segura en un paño
"envuelta en un paño y guardada"

un hombre severo
"un hombre rígido" o "un hombre que exige mucho de sus siervos"

Tú recoges lo que no depositaste
Era un proverbio que describe a una persona codiciosa. Traducción Alternativa: "Tú sacas lo que no pusiste" o "Tú tomas lo que no es tuyo" (Ver: <http://www.bible.com/es/other/proverb>)

cosechas lo que no sembraste
"cosechas lo que no plantaste" El siervo estaba comparando a su maestro con un granjero que toma la comida que otro sembró.

Luke 19:22

Por tus propias palabras
Sus "palabras" se refiere a todo lo que él ha dicho. Traducción Alternativa: "Basado en lo que tú has dicho"

que yo soy un hombre severo, que recojo
El hombre noble estaba repitiendo lo que el siervo ha dicho sobre él. Él no estaba diciendo que era cierto.

un hombre severo
"un hombre duro"

¿por qué no pusiste mi dinero... intereses?
El hombre noble utiliza esta pregunta para reprender al siervo malvado. Traducción Alternativa: "debiste haber puesto mi dinero... intereses"

pusiste mi dinero en el banco
"prestado mi dinero a un banco." Las culturas que no tengan bancos pueden traducir esto como "prestarle mi dinero a alguien."

banco
Un banco es un negocio que guarda seguramente el dinero de las personas. Los bancos prestan ese

dinero a otras personas para una ganancia. Por lo tanto, paga una cantidad extra, o interés, a las personas que guardan su dinero en el banco.

lo hubiera recogido con intereses

"yo pudiera haber recogido esa cantidad mas el interés que hubiera ganado" (UDB) o "yo hubiera tenido una ganancia de él"

intereses

Los intereses son dinero que un banco le paga a las personas que guardan su dinero en el banco

Luke 19:24

El hombre noble

El hombre noble se había convertido en rey. Veá como se tradujo esto en 19:11.

ellos que estaban cerca

"las personas que estaban parados cerca de ellos"

mina

Una mina es 600 gramos. Cada mina tenía un valor igual al que alguien pagaba en cuatro meses. Vea como se tradujo esto en 19:13.

él tiene diez minas

"él ya tiene diez minas!"

Luke 19:26

Yo les digo

Esto era el rey hablando. Algunos traductores pueden querer comenzar este versiculo con "Y el rey constesto, 'Yo les digo' ó 'Pero el rey dijo 'Yo les digo esto'" (UDB)

cualquiera que tiene

Es implicado que el dinero que él tiene es el dinero que el ganó por usar su mina fielmente. Traducción Alterna: "todo el mundo que use bien lo que se le ha dado" ó "todo el mundo que use bien lo que yo le he dado"

se le dará más

Esto puede ser declarado en forma activa. Traducción Alterna: "Yo le dare más"

aquel que no tiene

Esto es implicado que la razón que él no tiene dinero es porque el no usó su mina fielmente. Traducción Alterna: "de la persona que no use bien lo que yo le he dado"

se le quitará

Esto puede ser declarado de manera activa. Traducción Alterna: "Yo le quitaré de él"

estos enemigos míos

Como los enemigo no estaban alli con él, algunos lenguajes dirían "esos enemigos míos"

Luke 19:28

Oración de Enlace:

Esto es el final de la parte de la historia de Zaqueo. Este versículo nos dice lo que Jesús hizo después de esta parte de la historia.

Cuando Él hubo dicho estas cosas

"Cuando Jesús hubo dicho esta cosas"

subiendo a Jerusalén.

Jerusalén estaba mas alto que Jericó, asi que era normal que los Israelitas hablaran de subir a Jerusalén.

Luke 19:29

Información General:

Está es la siguiente parte de la historia. Jesús se acercaba a Jerusalén.

Ocurrió que cuando

Esta frase es utilizada aquí para marcar el comienzo de una nueva parte de la historia. Si tu lenguaje tiene una forma para hacer esto, podrias considerarlo usarlo aquí.

cuando Él se acercó

La palabra "Él" se refiere a Jesús. Sus discipulos también viajaban con Él.

Betfagé

Betfagé era una aldea en el Monte de los Olivos, el cuál esta a través del Valle de Cedrón desde Jerusalén.

el monte llamado Olivos

"el cerro que es llamado el Monte de los Olivos" ó "el cerro que es llamado "Montaña del Olivo"

un potro

"un burro joven" ó "un joven animal de montes"

que nunca ha sido montado

Esto puede ser declarado de manera activa. Traducción Alterna: "que nadie ha montado nunca"

Si alguien les pregunta... 'lo necesita.'"

Jesús les dice a sus discípulos como contestar a una pregunta que todavía no ha sido preguntada. Sin embargo, las personas en la aldea pronto haran la pregunta.

Luke 19:32

Aquellos que fueron enviados

Esto puede ser declarado de manera activa. Traducción Alternat: "Los dos discípulos que Jesús envió"

los dueños

"los dueños del potro"

¿Por qué están desatando... El Señor lo necesita.
Esta es la pregunta y la contestación que Jesús predijo en 19:29 y que debe ser traducida de la misma manera que el verso.

tiraron sus mantos sobre el potro
"pongan los mantos en el potro joven". Mantos son tunicas exteriores.

montaron a Jesús sobre él
"ayudaron a Jesús a levantarse y montar en el potro"

extendieron sus mantos
"la gente extiende sus capas." Esto es una señal de dar honor a una persona.

Luke 19:37

Mientras Él se acercaba
"Como Jesús se acercaba." Los discípulos de Jesús estaban viajando con él.

donde el Monte de los Olivos desciende
"donde el camino va hacia abajo desde el Monte de los Olivos"

obras poderosas que ellos habían visto
"grandes cosas ellos habían visto hacer de Jesús"

Bendito es el Rey
Ellos estaban diciendo esto sobre Jesús.

en el nombre del Señor
Aquí "nombre" se refiere al poder y la autoridad. También "Señor" se refiere a Dios.

Paz en el cielo
"Que haya paz en el cielo." Ellos estaban expresando que quieren que suceda."

gloria en lo más alto
"lo más alto" se refiere al cielo, donde Dios vive. Traducción Alterna: "dejen que todo el mundo de gloria a Dios en cielo más alto" ó "Dejen que todo el mundo alabé a Dios el más alto"

Luke 19:39

en la multitud
"en la gran multitud"

reprende tus discípulos.
"díles a tus discípulos que paren de hacer estas cosas"

Yo les digo
Jesús les dijo esto para enfatizar lo proximo que iba a decir.

si estos estuvieran callados ... gritarían."
Esto es una situación hipotética. Algunos traductores puede que tengan que dejar claro lo

que Jesús implicaba cuando dijo esto: "no, yo no los voy a reprender, porque si estas personas estuvieran callados... gritarían"

las piedras gritarían
"las piedras gritarían alabanzas"

Luke 19:41

la ciudad
Esto se refiere a Jerusalén

El lloró sobre ella
La palabra "ella" se refiere a la ciudad de Jerusalén, pero esta representa a las personas que vivian en aquella ciudad.

Si solamente tú hubieras sabido ... te traen paz
Jesús expresaba su tristeza de que las personas de Jerusalén habían perdido una oportunidad de estar en paz con Dios.

tú
La palabra "tú" es singular porque Jesús estaba hablando de la ciudad. Pero si esto fuera poco natural en su idioma, usaría una forma plural de "usted" para referirse a la gente de la ciudad.

ellas están escondidas de tus ojos.
"tus ojos" se refieren a la habilidad para ver. Esto puede ser declarado de forma activa. Traducción Alterna: "ya no puedes verlos" ó "Ya no eres capaz de saberlo"

Luke 19:43

Oración de Enlace:
Jesús continua hablando

Porque
Lo que sigue es la razón por la tristeza de Jesús.

los días vendrán sobre ti
Esto indica que ellos iban a experimentar tiempos difíciles. Algunos idiomas no hablan del tiempo que viene. Traducción Alterna: "en el futuro estas cosas te pasarán" ó "pronto soportarás tiempos problemáticos"

barricada
Esto se refiere a un muro para evitar que la gente salga de la ciudad.

Ellos te golpearán hasta el suelo
Desde que Jesús estaba hablando de la ciudad, esto se refiere a los muros y edificios de la ciudad. Traducción Alterna: "Ellos van a destruir tus muros" ó "Ellos destruyan tu ciudad"

tus hijos contigo
Esto se refiere a las personas que viven en la ciudad. Traducción Alterna: "Te mataran gente en la ciudad"

Ellos no dejarán una piedra sobre otra

"Ellos no dejarán ni una piedra en este lugar". Esto es una hipérbole para expresar como los enemigos van a destruir completamente la ciudad que estaba construida de piedras.

porque no reconociste

"tú no lo reconocistes"

Luke 19:45

Oración de Enlace:

Esto es el próximo evento en esta parte de la historia. Jesús entra al templo de Jerusalén.

Jesús entró al templo

Esto puede ser útil para establecer de que el entro a Jerusalén primero, donde el templo estaba localizado. Traducción Alterna: "Jesús entró a Jerusalén y despues fue al patio del templo"

entró al templo

Solamente los sacerdotes les era permitido entrar al edificio del templo. Traducción Alterna: "entró en el patio del templo"

expulsar

"tirar" ó "arrojar"

Escrito está

Esto es una cita de Isaías. Esto puede ser declarado de forma activa. Traducción Alterna: "Las

escrituras dice" ó "Un profeta escribió estas palabras en las escrituras"

Mi casa

La palabra "Mi" se refiere a Dios y "casa" se refiere al templo.

casa de oración

"un lugar donde las personas me orán"

una cueva de ladrones

Jesús habla sobre el templo como si fuera el lugar donde los ladrones se reúnen. Traducción Alterna: "un lugar donde los ladrones se esconden"

Luke 19:47

Oración de Enlace:

Esto es el final de esta parte de la historia. Estos versos hablan sobre la acción en curso que continúa en curso despúes de que termina la parte principal de la historia.

en el templo

"en el patio del templo" ó "en el templo"

lo estaba escuchando a Él atentamente.

"estaban prestando cercana atención a lo que Jesús les decía"

Capítulo 20

¹ Aconteció un día, que mientras Jesús enseñaba a la gente en el templo y predicaba el evangelio, vinieron a Él los sacerdotes principales, los escribas y los ancianos. ² Y Le hablaron, diciéndole: "Dinos ¿con qué autoridad haces todas estas cosas? ¿O quién es ese que te otorgó dicha autoridad?" ³ Él les respondió y les dijo: "Yo también les haré una pregunta. Díganme, a cerca ⁴ del bautismo de Juan, ¿fue del cielo o del hombre?" ⁵ Ellos discutieron entre sí, diciendo: "Si decimos, 'del cielo', Él dirá: 'Entonces, ¿por qué no le creyeron?'" ⁶ Pero si decimos: 'de los hombres' la gente nos apedreará, pues han sido persuadidos de que Juan era un profeta." ⁷ Así que ellos respondieron que no sabían de dónde había venido. ⁸ Jesús les dijo a ellos: "Tampoco yo les diré por cuál autoridad es que hago estas cosas." ⁹ Le dijo a la gente esta parábola: "Un hombre plantó un viñedo, lo arrendó a unos viticultores, y se fue a otro país por mucho tiempo. ¹⁰ En el tiempo determinado, envió un sirviente a los viticultores, que debían darle del fruto del viñedo. Pero los viticultores le golpearon, y lo enviaron con las manos vacías. ¹¹ Entonces, él envió otro sirviente y ellos también le golpearon, lo trataron de manera vergonzosa, y lo enviaron con las manos vacías. ¹² Él también envió todavía un tercero y también lo hirieron, y lo expulsaron. ¹³ Entonces el señor del viñedo dijo: "¿Qué haré? Enviaré a mi hijo amado. Tal vez ellos lo respeten." ¹⁴ Pero cuando los viticultores lo vieron, se dijeron entre sí, 'Este es el heredero. Matémoslo, para que su herencia sea nuestra.' ¹⁵ Lo expulsaron del viñedo, y lo mataron. Entonces, ¿qué le hará el señor del viñedo a ellos? ¹⁶ Él vendrá y destruirá a los viticultores, y les dará el viñedo a otros." Cuando ellos oyeron esto, dijeron: "¡Dios libre!" ¹⁷ Pero Jesús los miró a ellos, y dijo: "¿Qué significa esta escritura? ¿'LA ROCA QUE LOS CONSTRUCTORES RECHAZARON, HA SIDO HECHA LA ROCA ANGULAR'?" ¹⁸ Todo el que caiga en esa roca será hecho pedazos. Pero sobre quien ésta caiga, lo aplastará." ¹⁹ Así que los escribas y los sacerdotes principales trataban poner manos sobre Él en aquella misma hora, pues sabían que la parábola era contra ellos. Pero temían a la gente. ²⁰ Y acechándolo, enviaron espías que fingían ser justos, para que hallaran falta en su mensaje, a fin de entregarlo al gobierno y a la autoridad del gobernador. ²¹ Le preguntaban, diciendo: "Maestro, sabemos que enseñas y hablas correctamente, y no estás influenciado por la posición de nadie, sino que enseñas la verdad acerca del camino de Dios. ²² ¿Es legal que paguemos impuestos al César, o no?" ²³ Pero Jesús, entendió su astucia, y les dijo: ²⁴ "Enséñame un denario. ¿De quién es la imagen y la inscripción que está en ella?" Dijeron: "La de César." ²⁵ Él les dijo: "Entonces, denle a César las cosas que son de César, y a Dios, las cosas que son de Dios." ²⁶ Ellos no fueron capaces de criticar lo que Él había dicho frente a la gente. Se quedaron allí maravillados de su respuesta y no dijeron nada. ²⁷ Cuando algunos de los saduceos, quienes dicen que no hay resurrección fueron a Él, ²⁸ ellos le preguntaron: diciendo "Maestro, Moisés nos escribió que, SI EL HERMANO DE UN HOMBRE MUERE, TENIENDO ESPOSA, Y SIN TENER HIJOS, EL HOMBRE DEBE TOMAR LA ESPOSA DE SU HERMANO, Y TENER UN HIJO POR SU HERMANO. ²⁹ Había siete hermanos y el primero tomó una esposa, y murió sin hijos, ³⁰ y el segundo también. ³¹ La tomó el tercero, y así mismo los siete no dejaron hijos, y murieron. ³² Luego la mujer también murió. ³³ En la resurrección, ¿de quién será ella esposa? Pues los siete la tuvieron de esposa." ³⁴ Jesús les dijo: "Los hijos de este mundo se casan, y son dados en matrimonio. ³⁵ Pero aquellos que sean en aquel tiempo considerados como dignos de recibir la resurrección de los muertos, ni se casarán, ni serán dados en matrimonio. ³⁶ Ni pueden morir más, pues son iguales a los ángeles y son hijos de Dios, siendo hijos de la resurrección. ³⁷ Pero pobre que los muertos resucitan, Moisés lo enseñó, en el pasaje relacionado con la zarza, donde él llama al Señor, EL DIOS DE ABRAHAM Y EL DIOS DE ISAAC Y EL DIOS DE JACOB. ³⁸ Él no es el Dios de los muertos, sino de vivos, porque todos viven para Él." ³⁹ Algunos de los escribas respondieron: "Maestro, has respondido bien." ⁴⁰ Pues no se atrevían a hacerle más preguntas. ⁴¹ Jesús les dijo: "¿Cómo dicen que el Cristo es el hijo de David? ⁴² Pues el mismo David dice en el libro de los Salmos, El Señor le dijo a mi Señor: 'SIÉNTATE A MI MANO DERECHA, ⁴³ HASTA QUE HAGA A TUS ENEMIGOS COMO ESTRADO A TUS PIES.' ⁴⁴ Por lo tanto David llama al Cristo 'Señor', ¿pues cómo sería Él, hijo de David?" ⁴⁵ A oídos de toda la gente le dijo a sus discípulos: ⁴⁶ "Cuidado con los escribas, quienes desean caminar en túnicas largas, y aman saludos especiales en los mercados, y sillas principales en las sinagogas, y lugares principales en las fiestas. ⁴⁷ Ellos también devoran las casas de las viudas, y de manera presumida hacen oraciones largas. Estos recibirán mayor condenación."

Luke 20:1

Oración de Enlace:

Los principales sacerdotes, escribas y ancianos interrogaban a Jesús en el templo.

Aconteció

Esta frase es usada aquí para señalar el comienzo de una parte nueva de la historia.

en el templo

" en el patio del templo" o "en el templo"

Luke 20:3

Información General:

Jesús respondió a los principales sacerdotes, escribas, y ancianos.

Él les respondió y le dijo a ellos

"Jesús contestó"

¿Fue del cielo o del hombre?

Jesús sabía que la autoridad de Juan venía del cielo. El hizo la pregunta para que los líderes judíos le tuvieran que decir a todos los que escuchaban lo que ellos pensaban. Traducción Alternativa: "¿ Ustedes piensan que la autoridad de Juan para bautizar a las personas vino del cielo o del hombre?" o " Ustedes piensan que Dios le dijo a Juan que bautizara a las personas, o las personas le dijeron que lo hiciera?"

del cielo

"de Dios". Los judíos evitaban referirse a Dios por su nombre "SEÑOR". A menudo ellos usan la palabra "cielo" para referirse a El.

Luke 20:5

Ellos razonaron

"Ellos discutieron"o "Ellos consideraron su respuesta".

entre sí

"entre ellos"o "juntos"

Si decimos, 'Del cielo',

Algunos idiomas podrían preferir una cita indirecta. Traducción Alternativa: "Si decimos que la autoridad de Juan es del cielo,"

Del cielo

"De Dios". Dependiendo cómo la pregunta fue traducida en el versículo anterior, este puede ser traducido como "Dios lo hizo"o "Dios lo autorizó".

él dirá

"Jesús dirá"

si decimos, 'De los hombres,'

Algunos idiomas podrían preferir una cita indirecta. Traducción Alternativa: "si decimos que la autoridad de Juan es de los hombres."

nos apedrearán

"nos matarán lanzándonos piedras." La Ley de Dios mandaba que su gente apedreará aquellas personas que se burlaran de El o de sus profetas.

Luke 20:7

Así que ellos respondieron

"Así que los principales sacerdotes, escribas y ancianos respondieron." La palabra "así que" indica un evento que ocurrió debido a algo más que ocurrió primero. En este caso, ellos razonaron entre ellos mismos en 20:5, y no tenían una respuesta que ellos querían decir.

de dónde había venido

"de donde había venido el bautismo de Juan." Traducción Alternativa: "de donde vino la autoridad de Juan para bautizar" o "quién autorizó a Juan para que bautizara a las personas"

Tampoco les diré yo

"Y yo no les diré." Jesús sabía que ellos no le querían responder, así que él les respondió de la misma manera. Traducción Alternativa: "Así como ustedes no me quieren decir, yo no les diré"

Luke 20:9

Información General:

Jesús comenzó a decirle una parábola a las personas en el templo.

lo rentó a viticultores

"permitió a algunos viticultores a usarlo a cambio de un pago" o permitió algunos viticultores a usarlo y ellos le pagarían mas tarde." El pago podría ser en forma de dinero, o una porción de la cosecha.

viticultores

Ellos eran personas quienes trabajaban en los viñedos y el cultivo de uvas. Traducción Alternativa: "agricultores de uvas"

En el tiempo determinado

"el tiempo que ellos acordaron pagarle." Este pudo haber sido en el tiempo de la cosecha.

del fruto del viñedo

"algo de las uvas" o "algo de lo que ellos producían en el viñedo." Esto también se puede referir a las cosas que ellos hacían de los uvas o el dinero que ellos ganaban por vender las uvas.

lo expulsaron con manos vacías

entregado- Una mano vacía es una metáfora para "nada." Traducción Alternativa: "lo expulsaron sin pagarle"o "lo expulsaron sin las uvas"

Luke 20:11

le golpearon

"golpearon ese sirviente"

lo trataron de manera vergonzosa
"lo humillaron"

envió todavía un tercero
"incluso a un tercer sirviente" o "todavía otro sirviente." La palabra "todavía" indica el hecho que el dueño de la tierra no debió haber enviado el segundo sirviente, pero él fue más allá de eso y envió al tercer sirviente.

lo hirieron
"lesionaron ese sirviente"

lo expulsaron
"lo expulsaron del viñedo"

Luke 20:13

¿Qué yo haré?
Esta pregunta enfatiza la decisión del dueño de la viña. Traducción Alterna: " Esto es lo que haré"

cuando los viticultores lo vieron a él
"cuando los agricultores vieron al hijo del dueño"

Matémoslo
Ellos no pidieron permiso. Ellos dijeron esto para incitar a cada uno para matar al heredero.

Luke 20:15

Oración de Enlace:
Jesús terminó diciendo su parábola a la multitud.

Lo expulsaron del viñedo
"Los viticultores sacaron al hijo fuera del viñedo"

¿qué le hará el señor del viñedo a ellos?
Jesús utilizó una pregunta para lograr que sus oyentes presten atención a lo que el dueño del viñedo haría. Traducción Alterna: "Así que ahora, escuchen lo que el dueño de la viña les hará a ellos"

¡Dios libre!
" ¡Que Dios evite que esto suceda!" o "¡ Que esto nunca suceda!" Las personas entendieron que esta parábola significaba que Dios los sacaría de Jerusalén porque ellos rechazaron al Mesías. Ellos fuertemente expresaron su deseo que esta terrible cosa no pasará.

Luke 20:17

Oración de Enlace:
Jesús continúa enseñando a la multitud.

Pero Jesús los miró a ellos
"Pero Jesús los miró fijamente" o "Pero él los miró directamente a ellos." El hizo esto para hacerlos responsables de entender lo que él les estaba diciendo.

¿Cuál es el significado de qué significa esta escritura: 'La roca... roca angular'?

Jesús utiliza una pregunta para enseñar a la multitud. Traducción Alterna: "Ustedes deben ser capaces de entender lo que está escrito: 'La roca...roca angular.'"

La roca que los constructores rechazaron a sido hecha la roca angular.

Esta es la primera de tres metáforas en una profecía del libro de los Salmos. Esta se refiere al Mesías como si el fuera la roca que los constructores no usaron, pero que Dios hizo la más importante roca.

La roca que los constructores rechazaron

"La roca la cual los constructores dijeron que no era lo suficientemente buena para usarse en el edificio." En aquellos días las personas construían las paredes de las casas y otros edificios de rocas.

los constructores

Esto se refería a los líderes religiosos quienes rechazaron a Jesús como el Mesías .

la roca angular

"la roca principal del edificio"o "la roca más importante del edificio"

Todo el que caiga ...será hecho pedazos

Esta segunda metáfora habla de las personas quienes rechazan al Mesías como si ellos cayeran sobre una roca y son heridos.

será hecho pedazos

Esto se puede poner en forma activa. Traducción Alterna: "se romperá en pedazos." Este es el resultado de caer sobre la roca.

Pero en quien esta caiga

"Pero sobre quien caiga esta roca." Esta tercera metáfora habla sobre el Mesías juzgando aquellos quienes lo rechazan como si el fuera una roca grande que puede aplastarlos.

Luke 20:19

buscaban poner manos sobre Él

Esta expresión se refiere a las personas que ejercían autoridad sobre los discípulos. Traducción Alterna: "buscaban una manera de arrestar a Jesús"

en aquella misma hora

"inmediatamente"

temían a la gente

Esta es la razón por la que ellos no arrestaban a Jesús inmediatamente. La gente respetaba a Jesús, y los líderes religiosos tenían miedo de las personas si ellos lo arrestaban. Traducción Alterna: "ellos no lo arrestaban porque le temían a las personas"

enviaron espías

"los escribas y los principales sacerdotes enviaron espías a vigilar a Jesús"

para que hallaran falta en su mensaje

"debido a que ellos querían acusar a Jesús de decir algo mal"

para entregarlo al

"para llevárselo" o "para que ellos puedan entregárselo a "

al gobierno y a la autoridad del gobernador

"Gobierno"y "autoridad"son dos formas de decir que ellos querían que el gobernador juzgara a Jesús. Puede ser traducido con una o ambas expresiones. Traducción Alterna: "para que el gobernador castigara a Jesús"

Luke 20:23

Pero Jesús entendió su astucia

"Pero Jesús entendió lo difíciles que eran" o "Pero Jesús vio que estaban tratando de atraparlo." Las palabra "su" se refiere a los espías.

un denario

Esta es una moneda de plata romana que vale el salario de un día.

¿De quién es la imagen y el sobrescrito que está en ella?

Jesús usa una pregunta para responderle a aquellos que trataban de atraparlo.

imagen y nombre

"foto y nombre"

Luke 20:25

Oración de Enlace

Este es el final de los eventos sobre los espías y la parte de la historia que comenzó en el 20:1.

Él les dijo a ellos

"Luego Jesús les dijo a ellos"

César

Aquí César se refiere al gobierno romano.

y a Dios

"y darle a Dios"

No pudieron encontrar fallas en lo que dijo

"Los espías no pudieron encontrar algo malo en lo que él dijo"

se quedaron allí maravillados con su respuesta y no dijeron nada

"pero estaban maravillados con su respuesta y no dijeron nada"

Luke 20:27

Información General

Esta es la próxima parte de la historia. No sabemos dónde toma lugar, pero es posible que estén en el patio del templo. Jesús está hablando con algunos saduceos.

aquellos que dicen que no hay resurrección

Esta frase identifica a los saduceos como el grupo de judíos que dicen que nadie resucitaría de la muerte. No significa que algunos saduceos creían en la resurrección y otros no.

si el hermano de un hombre muere, teniendo esposa, y sin tener hijos

"si el hermano de un hombre muere cuando tiene esposa pero no tiene hijos"

el hombre debe tomar la esposa de su hermano

"el hombre debe casarse con la viuda de su hermano muerto"

tener un hijo por su hermano

Los judíos consideraban que estos niños nacidos en el segundo matrimonio pertenecían al hombre muerto. Ellos heredaban sus propiedades y sus posesiones y seguían su nombre.

Luke 20:29

Oración de Enlace

Los saduceos terminan preguntándole a Jesús su pregunta.

Información General

Los saduceos le dicen a Jesús una pequeña historia en los versos 29-32. Esta historia se la inventaron como un ejemplo. En el verso 33, ellos le preguntan a Jesús sobre la historia que dijeron.

Habían siete hermanos

Esto pudo haber pasado, pero probablemente fue una historia que se inventaron para probar a Jesús.

el primero...el segundo...El tercero

"hermano número uno...el hermano número dos...Hermano número tres"

y murió sin hijos

"y murió sin tener hijos" o "y murió, pero no tuvo ningún hijo"

y el segundo también

Ellos no repitieron mucho de los detalles para mantener la historia corta. Traducción Alterna: "el segundo se casó con ella y ocurrió lo mismo" o "el segundo hermano se casó con ella y murió sin tener hijos"

El tercero la tomó

"El tercero se casó con ella"

así mismo los siete no dejaron hijos y murieron

No repitieron mucho de los detalles para mantener la historia corta. Traducción Alterna: "en la misma manera el resto de los siete hermanos se casaron con ella y no tuvieron hijos y murieron"

los siete

"todos siete de los hermanos" o "cada uno de los siete hermanos"

En la resurrección

"Cuando las personas son levantadas de la muerte" o "Cuando las personas muertas vuelven a la vida" (UDB). Algunos lenguajes tienen una manera de enseñar que los saduceos no creían que iba a haber una resurrección, tales como "En la supuesta resurrección" o "Cuando las personas muertas son supuestamente resucitadas de la muerte."

Luke 20:34

Oración de Enlace:

Jesús empieza a contestarle a los saduceos.

Los hijos de este mundo se casan

"Las personas de este mundo" o "Las personas de estos tiempos". Esto es en contraste con aquellos en el cielo o las personas que viven después de la resurrección.

se casan y son dados en matrimonio

En esa cultura ellos hablaban de hombres casándose con mujeres y mujeres siendo dadas en matrimonio a sus esposos. Esto también se puede establecer en forma activa. Traducción alterna: "casarse"

aquellos que son considerados como dignos en aquel tiempo

Esto se puede establecer de forma activa. Traducción alterna: Las personas en esa edad a quienes Dios considerará dignas"

de recibir la resurrección de los muertos

"de ser levantados de la muerte" o "levantarse de la muerte"

ni se casan ni son dados en matrimonio

En aquella cultura ellos hablaban de hombres casándose con mujeres y mujeres siendo dadas en matrimonio a sus esposos. Esto también se puede establecer de forma activa. Traducción alterna: "no se casarán" o "no se van a casar." Esto es después de la resurrección.

Ni pueden morir más

Esto es después de la resurrección. Traducción alterna: "'No podrán morir más"

son hijos de Dios, siendo hijos de la resurrección

"son hijos de Dios porque Él los ha traído de vuelta de la muerte"

Luke 20:37

Oración de Enlace

Jesús termina de contestarle a los saduceos.

Pero que los muertos son levantados, hasta Moisés mostró

La palabra "hasta" esta aquí porque los saduceos quizás no fueron sorprendidos que algunas escrituras dicen que los muertos son resucitados, pero no esperaban que Moisés escribiera algo así. Traducción alterna: "Pero hasta Moisés enseñó que las personas muertas se levantan de los muertos"

en el lugar relacionado al arbusto

"en la parte de la escritura donde él escribió sobre el arbusto ardiente" o "en la escritura sobre el arbusto ardiente"

donde él llama al Señor

"donde Moisés llama al Señor"

El Dios de Abraham y el Dios de Isaac y el Dios de Jacob

"el Dios de Abraham, Isaac y Jacob." Ellos adoraban al mismo Dios.

Ahora

Esta palabra se utiliza aquí para romper en la enseñanza principal. Aquí Jesús explica como esta historia prueba que las personas se levantan de la muerte.

Él no es Dios de los muertos, sino de los vivos

Estas dos oraciones tienen significados similares dicho dos veces para énfasis. Algunos lenguajes tienen diferentes maneras de mostrar énfasis. Traducción alterna: "el Señor es el Dios de sólo las personas vivas"

sino de los vivos

"sino el Dios de los vivos." Ya que estas personas murieron físicamente, ellos aún deben estar vivos espiritualmente. Traducción alterna: "pero el Dios de las personas cuyos espíritus están vivos, aunque sus cuerpos hayan muerto"

porque todos viven para Él

"porque en los ojos de Dios todos todavía están vivos" o "porque sus espíritus están vivos en la presencia de Dios"

Luke 20:39

Algunos de los escribas respondieron

"Alguno de los escribas le dijeron a Jesús." Habían escribas presentes cuando los saduceos cuestionaban a Jesús.

Pues no se

Está poco claro si esto se refiere a los escribas, o a los saduceos, o a ambos. Es mejor mantener frase general.

no se atrevían a hacer más preguntas

"tenían miedo hacer...preguntas" o "ellos no arriesgaron hacer...preguntas." Ellos entendían que no sabían tanto como Jesús, pero no querían decir eso. Esto puede ser explícito. Traducción alterna: "ellos le hicieron preguntas confusas porque temían que las respuestas sabías los iba hacer ver tontos"

Luke 20:41

Información General

Jesús le hace una pregunta a los escribas.

¿Cómo dicen que...hijo?

"¿Por qué ellos dicen...hijo?" Jesús usa una pregunta para hacer pensar a los escribas quien era el Mesías. Traducción alterna: "Pensemos en ellos diciendo...hijo." o "Yo hablaré de ellos diciendo...hijo"

ellos dicen

Los profetas, los líderes religiosos, y las personas judías en general sabían que el Mesías era el hijo de David. Traducción alterna: "todos dicen" o "personas dicen"

hijo de David

"el descendiente del rey David." La palabra "hijo" esta usada aquí para referirse a un descendiente. En este caso se refiere al que reinará sobre el reino de Dios.

El Señor le dijo a mi Señor

Esta es una cita del libro de Salmos que dice "Yahweh le dijo a mi Dios." Pero los judíos dejaron de decir "Yahweh" y más a menudo decían "Señor". Traducción alterna: "El Señor Dios le dijo a mi Señor" o "Dios le dijo a mi Señor"

mi Señor

David se refería a Cristo como "mi Señor."

mi mano derecha

El lugar derecho es el lugar de honor. Dios estaba honorando al Mesías al decirle que se sentará el el lugar de honor en el trono al lado de Dios.

hasta que haga a tus enemigos como estrado a tus pies

Los enemigos del Mesías son hablados como si fueran muebles en los que descansaría sus pies. Esta fue la imagen de submisión. Traducción

alterna: "hasta que haga tus enemigos como estrado a tus pies" o "hasta que conquiste tus enemigos por ti"

Por lo tanto David llama al Cristo "Señor"

En la cultura de ese tiempo, un padre era más respetado que un hijo. El uso de David del título de "Señor" para Cristo implica que Él era más grande que David.

¿pues como sería Él, hijo de David?

"¿así que cómo Cristo puede ser el hijo de David?" Esto puede ser una declaración. Traducción alterna: "esto enseña que el Cristo no es meramente el descendiente de David"

Luke 20:45

Oración de Enlace:

Jesús ahora dirige su atención a los discípulos y les habla principalmente a ellos.

Cuidado con

"Estar en guardia contra"

quienes desean caminar en túnicas largas

Largas túnicas mostrarían que ellos eran importantes. Traducción alterna: "quienes les gusta caminar con sus túnicas importantes"

Ellos también devoran las casas de las viudas

"También comen en las casas de las viudas." Los escribas son hablados como si fueran animales que comen todo lo que tienen las viudas. Traducción alterna: "Ellos también toman todas las posesiones de las viudas"

y de manera presumida hacen oraciones largas

"pretenden ser justos y hacen oraciones largas" o "hacen oraciones largas para que las personas los vean"

de manera presumida

Esto significa que los escribas hacen cosas para hacerse ver más importantes y justos de lo que son realmente.

Estos recibirán mayor condenación

"Ellos recibirán un juicio más severos que otros pecadores." Esto se puede establecer de forma activa. Traducción alterna: "Dios los castigará más severamente que otros"

Capítulo 21

¹ Jesús alzó la mirada y vio a los hombres ricos poniendo sus ofrendas en el tesoro. ² Él vio a cierta viuda pobre poniendo dos pequeñas monedas de cobre. ³ Así que Él dijo: "De cierto les digo, esta pobre viuda puso más que todos ellos. ⁴ Todos estos dieron ofrendas de su abundancia. Pero esta viuda, de su pobreza, puso todo el dinero que ella tenía para vivir." ⁵ Mientras algunos hablaban del templo, cómo estaba decorado con hermosas piedras y ofrendas, Él dijo: ⁶ "Estas cosas que ustedes ven, vendrán los días en que ni una piedra quedará sobre otra que no será derribada" ⁷ Entonces le preguntaron, diciendo: "Maestro, ¿cuándo sucederán estas cosas? ¿Y cuál será la señal de cuando estas cosas estén próximas a suceder?" ⁸ Jesús contestó: "Tengan cuidado de que ustedes no sean engañados. Porque muchos vendrán en mi nombre, diciendo: 'Yo soy Él,' y, 'El tiempo está cerca.' No vayan tras ellos. ⁹ Cuando escuchen de guerras y motines, no se aterroricen, porque estas cosas tienen que ocurrir primero, pero el final no ocurrirá inmediatamente." ¹⁰ Entonces Él les dijo: "Se levantará nación contra nación, y reino contra reino. ¹¹ Habrá grandes terremotos, y en varios lugares hambrunas y plagas. Habrá eventos espantosos y grandes señales del cielo. ¹² Pero antes de todas estas cosas, ellos echarán mano de ustedes y los perseguirán, entregándoles a las sinagogas y prisiones, trayéndolos ante reyes y gobernadores por causa de mi nombre. ¹³ Esto les dará una oportunidad de testificar. ¹⁴ Por lo tanto, resuelvan en sus corazones preparar sus defensas antes de tiempo, ¹⁵ porque Yo les daré palabras y sabiduría, la cual sus adversarios no serán capaces de resistir o contradecir. ¹⁶ Pero ustedes serán aun entregados por padres, hermanos, parientes y amigos, y matarán a algunos de ustedes. ¹⁷ Por todo serán odiados por causa de mi nombre. ¹⁸ Pero ni un cabello de su cabeza se perderá. ¹⁹ En su perseverancia ganarán sus almas. ²⁰ Cuando vean a Jerusalén rodeada por ejércitos, entonces sabrán que su destrucción está cerca. ²¹ Entonces los que estén en Judea huyan a las montañas, y los que estén en la ciudad, váyanse, y que los que estén en el campo no entren en ella. ²² Porque estos son días de venganza, para que se cumplan todas las cosas que están escritas. ²³ ¡Ay de aquellas que estén embarazadas y amamantando en esos días! Porque habrá gran angustia sobre la tierra y sobre esta gente irá. ²⁴ Y caerán a filo de espada y serán llevados cautivos a todas las naciones, y Jerusalén será pisoteada por los gentiles, hasta que el tiempo de los gentiles sea cumplido. ²⁵ Habrá señales en el sol, en la luna y en las estrellas. Y en la tierra habrá angustia de las naciones y desesperación por el rugido del mar y las olas. ²⁶ Habrá hombres desfalleciendo del miedo y la expectación de las cosas que están vendrán sobre el mundo. Porque los poderes de los cielos serán estremecidos. ²⁷ Entonces, ellos verán al Hijo del Hombre viniendo en una nube con poder y gran gloria. ²⁸ Pero cuando estas cosas empiecen a ocurrir, pónganse de pie, y levanten sus cabezas, porque su liberación se acerca." ²⁹ Jesús les dijo una parábola: "Miren al árbol de higos y a todos los árboles. ³⁰ Cuando echan retoños, ustedes ven y saben que el verano está cerca. ³¹ Así mismo, cuando vean estas cosas suceder, ustedes sabrán que el reino de Dios se acerca. ³² Verdaderamente, Yo les digo, esta generación no pasará, hasta que todas estas cosas ocurran. ³³ El cielo y la tierra pasarán, pero mis palabras nunca pasarán. ³⁴ Pero pongan atención, para que sus corazones no sean agobiados con libertinaje, embriaguez y las preocupaciones de la vida. Porque ese día vendrá sobre ustedes de repente ³⁵ como una trampa. Porque vendrá sobre todos los que viven sobre la faz de la tierra. ³⁶ Pero ustedes estén alerta en todo momento, orando para que sean lo suficientemente fuertes, para escapar a todas estas cosas que ocurrirán y estar delante del Hijo de Hombre." ³⁷ Así que durante el día Él enseñaba en el templo y en la noche salía, y pasaba la noche en el monte que se llamaba de los Olivos. ³⁸ Toda la gente venía temprano por la mañana a escucharlo en el templo.

Luke 21:1

Oración de Enlace

Este siguiente evento en la historia. Posiblemente ajuste lo siguiente. 1) esto puede ocurrir en los mismos días que Jesús fue cuestionado por el saduceo.

regalo

regalos de dinero

tesorería

"caja de colección" o "caja de dinero". Este fue uno de las cajas en el patio donde la gente coloca dinero como regalo para Dios.

una cierta ventana pobre

Esta es la forma de introducir un nuevo personaje a la historia.

dos ácaros

" dos pequeñas monedas" o " dos pequeñas monedas de cobre." Estas fueron las menos valiosas monedas que usaban las personas. AT: "dos centavos" o " dos pequeñas monedas de pequeños valores"

De verdad te digo

Significa que lo que Jesus estaba apunto de decir fue muy importante.

Te digo

Jesus fue hablarle a sus discipulos.

Esta pobre ventana puso más que todos ellos.

Esto no significa que ella puso tanto dinero como los hombres ricos. Más bien significa que Dios considera su regalo para ser mas significativo que las sumas mayores que los hombres dieron. AT: " el regalo pequeño de esa ventana fue mas valioso que los regalos mas grandes del hombre rico"

Dio regalos de su abundancia

"tener mucho dinero pero solo dio una pequeña porción de eso"

fuera de su pobreza

" quién tiene muy poco dinero"

Luke 21:5

Oración de Enlace

Jesús pasa de hablar de la ventana a enseñar sobre el templo.

ofrenda

"cosas que la gente le habían dado a Dios"

estas cosas que ves

Esto se refiere a lo bello y sus decoraciones.

los días vendrán cuando

" habrá un momento" o "algún día"

ninguna piedra quedará en otra

Este puede afirmar de forma activa. AT: "los enemigos no dejarann nunguna piedra encima de otra" .

ni un apiedra se dejará... ni se derribará

Esto se puede afirmar de forma posotiva. AT: " cada piedra será removida de su lugar y todas serán derribadas.

qué no será derribado

Esto puede traducirse como una nueva oración. AT: " Todos serán derribados" o " Los enemigos derribarán cada piedra"

Luke 21:7

le preguntaron

"los discipulos le preguntaron a Jesús" o "los discipulos de Jesús le preguntaron a Él."

estas cosas

Se refiere a lo que Jesús acaba de decir acerca de los enemigos que destruyen el templo.

que no eres engañado

Jesus hablo con sus disci

Luke 21:10

Entonces Él les dijo a ellos

" entonces Jesús le dijo a sus discípulos." Ya que esto es una continuación de Jesús hablando en el versículo anterior, algunos lenguajes prefieren no decir "entonces Él les dijo a ellos."

Se levantara nación contra nación

"Una nación atacara a otra nación." Esto también se puede tratar como una declaración general. Traducción Alterna: "Naciones atacarán a otras naciones"

Luke 21:20

Jerusalén rodeado por ejércitos

Esto puede ser expresado en forma activa. Traducción Alterna: "ejercitos rodeando Jerusalén "

que su destrucción está cerca

"que esto será destruido pronto" o "que ellos pronto lo destruirán"

huyan

"huir del peligro"

en el campo

Esto se refiere a las areas rurales a las afueras de Jerusalén, y no a la nación. Traducción Alterna: "fuera de la ciudad"

entren

"entrar a Jerusalén"

estos son días de venganza

"estos son los dias de castigo" o "este será el tiempo cuando Dios castigará a esta ciudad"

todas las cosas que están escritas

Esto puede ser expresado en forma activa. Traducción Alterna: "todas las cosas que los profetas escribieron en las escrituras hace mucho tiempo"

para que se cumplan

Esto puede ser expresado en forma activa. Traducción Alterna: "'pasará"

Luke 21:23

aquellas que estén amamantando

"a las madres quienes están amamantando a sus criaturas"

habrá gran angustia sobre la tierra

Posibles significados son 1) las personas de la tierra estarán angustiadas o 2) habrán desastres físicos en la tierra.

sobre esta gente, ira

"habrá ira en la gente de ese tiempo". Dios traerá esa ira. Traducción Alterna: "esa gente experimentarán el coraje de Dios" o "Dios estará muy enojado y castigará a esta gente"

caerán a filo de espada

"ellos serán asesinados por el filo de la espada". Traducción Alterna: "los soldados del enemigo los asesinarán"

serán llevados cautivos a todas las naciones

Esto puede ser expresado de forma activa. Traducción Alterna: "sus enemigos los capturarán y serán llevados a otras naciones"

a todas las naciones

"a muchas otras naciones"

Jerusalén será pisoteada por los gentiles

Posibles significados son 1) los Gentiles conquistarán Jerusalén y la ocuparán o 2) los Gentiles destruirán la ciudad de Jerusalén o 3) los Gentiles destruirán la gente de Jerusalén.

pisoteada por los gentiles

Esta metáfora habla de Jerusalén como si la gente de otras naciones estuvieran caminando sobre ella y aplastándola con sus pies.

el tiempo de los gentiles sea cumplido

Esto puede ser expresado de forma activa. Traducción Alterna: "'el periodo de los Gentiles a llegado a su fin"

Luke 21:25

habrá angustia de las naciones

Aquí "las naciones" se refiere a las personas o a la gente en ellas. Traducción Alterna: "las personas o la gente de las naciones estarán angustiadas" o "las personas o la gente de las naciones estarán muy ansiosas"

desesperación por el rugido del mar y las olas

"porque ellos estarán muy confundidos por el rugido de los mares y las olas" o "y el fuerte ruido de los mares y su embravecido movimiento asustarán a las personas o a la gente". Esto parece referirse a las tormentas o desastres inusuales envolviendo a los mares.

las cosas que están viniendo sobre el mundo

"las cosas que ocurrirán en el mundo" o "las cosas que le ocurrirán al mundo"

los poderes de los cielos serán estremecidos

Esto puede ser expresado de forma activa. Posibles significados son 1) las cosas en cielo como el sol, la luna, las estrellas no se moverán de manera normal. Traducción Alternativa: "Dios sacudirá las cosas poderosas en los cielos" o 2) los poderosos espíritus en los cielos serán afligidos". La primera es recomendada.

Luke 21:27

Hijo del Hombre

Jesús se refiere a si mismo. Traducción Alterna: "yo, Hijo del Hombre"

viniendo en una nube

"bajando en una nube"

con poder y gran gloria

Aquí "poder" probablemente se refiere a su autoridad de juzgar al mundo. Aquí "gloria" se puede referir a una luz brillante. Dios algunas veces muestra su grandeza con una luz brillante. Traducción Alterna: "poderosa y gloriosamente" o "y el será poderoso y muy glorioso"

pónganse de pie

En algunas ocasiones, cuando las personas están asustadas, ellos se agachan hacia abajo para evitar ser vistos o lastimados. Cuando ellos ya no tienen temor, ellos se levantan. Traducción Alterna: "levántate con confianza"

levanten sus cabezas

Al levantar sus cabezas para buscar, ellos podrán ver a su salvador viniendo hacia ellos. Traducción Alterna: "buscar" (See:|Idiom)

porque su liberación se acerca

"Dios, quién libera", se habla de como si él fuere la liberación que él causa. Traducción Alterna: "'porqué tu libertador viene hacia ti" o "porqué Dios te salvará pronto"

Luke 21:29

Oración de Enlace

Jesús continúa enseñando a sus discípulos, él les dice una parábola.

Cuando echan retoños

"Cuando las nuevas hojas comienzan a crecer"

el verano ya está cerca

"el verano está por comenzar". El verano en Israel le sigue al brote de las hojas del árbol de higo y es el tiempo cuando el higo madura"

Así mismo, cuando vean estas cosas suceder

La apariencia de los signos que Jesús acababa de describir señalan la llegada del reino de Dios así como la apariencia de las hojas de árbol de higo señalan la llegada del verano.

el reino de Dios se acerca

"Dios pronto establecerá su reino". Traducción
Alternativa: "Dios pronto gobernará como rey"

Capítulo 22

¹ Ahora, la Fiesta de los Panes sin Levadura estaba cerca, la cual es llamada la Pascua. ² Los principales sacerdotes y los escribas discutieron sobre cómo podían matar a Jesús, pero tenían miedo de la gente. ³ Satanás entró en Judas el Iscariote, uno de los doce. ⁴ Judas fue y discutió con los principales sacerdotes y los capitanes acerca de cómo podía entregarles a Jesús. ⁵ Ellos estaban contentos y acordaron darle dinero. ⁶ Él consintió, y buscó una oportunidad para entregarlo lejos de la multitud. ⁷ El día de los panes sin levadura llegó, en el cual el cordero de Pascua debía ser sacrificado. ⁸ Jesús envió a Pedro y Juan, diciéndoles: "Vayan y preparen para nosotros la comida de la Pascua, para comerla." ⁹ Ellos le preguntaron: "¿Dónde quieres que hagamos los preparativos?" ¹⁰ Él les respondió; "Escuchen, cuando ustedes entren en la ciudad, un hombre que carga un cántaro de agua les encontrará. Síguenlo hacia la casa que él entre. ¹¹ Entonces díganle al señor de la casa: 'El Maestro te dice: "¿Dónde es la habitación de huéspedes, donde Yo comeré la Pascua con mis discípulos?"' ¹² Él les mostrará una habitación superior amueblada. Hagan los preparativos allí." ¹³ Así que ellos fueron, y hallaron todo como Él les había dicho. Entonces ellos prepararon la Pascua. ¹⁴ Cuando llegó la hora, Él se sentó con los apóstoles. ¹⁵ Entonces les dijo: "Yo he deseado grandemente comer esta Pascua con ustedes antes de que Yo sufra. ¹⁶ Porque les digo a ustedes, Yo no la comeré otra vez, hasta que sea cumplida en el reino de Dios." ¹⁷ Entonces Jesús tomó una copa y cuando hubo dado gracias dijo: "Tómenla, y compártanla entre ustedes. ¹⁸ Porque Yo les digo a ustedes, Yo no beberé del fruto de la vid otra vez, hasta que el reino de Dios venga." ¹⁹ Entonces Él tomó pan y habiendo dado gracias, lo partió, y lo dio a ellos, diciendo: "Este es mi cuerpo, el cual es dado por ustedes. Hagan esto en memoria de Mí." ²⁰ De la misma manera Él tomó la copa después de la cena, diciendo: "Esta copa es el nuevo pacto en mi sangre, la cual es vertida por ustedes. ²¹ Pero presten atención. El que me traiciona está conmigo en la mesa. ²² Pues el Hijo del Hombre ciertamente va como ha sido determinado. ¡Pero ay de aquel hombre por medio del cual Él es traicionado!" ²³ Y ellos comenzaron a preguntarse entre sí, cuál de ellos sería el que haría tal cosa. ²⁴ Entonces surgió una disputa entre ellos acerca de cuál de ellos era considerado el más grande. ²⁵ Él les dijo: "Los reyes de los gentiles tienen señorío sobre ellos, y aquellos que tienen autoridad sobre ellos, son llamados gobernantes honorables. ²⁶ Pero entre ustedes no debe ser así. En cambio, dejen que el más grande entre ustedes sea como el menor. Y dejen que el que sea más importante sea como el que sirve. ²⁷ Porque, ¿cuál es mayor, el que se sienta a la mesa, o el que sirve? ¿No es el que se sienta a la mesa? Aun así, Yo estoy entre ustedes como uno que sirve. ²⁸ Pero ustedes son los que han continuado conmigo en mis pruebas. ²⁹ Yo les doy a ustedes un reino, tal como mi Padre me ha dado un reino, ³⁰ en el que ustedes pueden comer y beber en mi mesa en mi reino. Y ustedes se sentarán en tronos juzgando a las doce tribus de Israel. ³¹ Simón, Simón, sé consciente, Satanás pidió tenerte, para zarandearte como el trigo. ³² Pero Yo he orado por ti, para que tu fe no falle. Cuando regreses, fortalece a tus hermanos." ³³ Pedro le dijo a Él: "Señor, yo estoy listo para ir contigo a ambos, a la prisión y a la muerte." ³⁴ Jesús replicó: "Yo te digo, Pedro, el gallo no cantará este día, antes que hayas negado tres veces que me conoces." ³⁵ Luego Jesús les dijo a ellos: "Cuando yo les envié sin un bolso, saco de provisión, o zapatos, ¿les faltó algo a ustedes?" Y ellos contestaron: "Nada." ³⁶ Entonces Él les dijo: "Pero ahora, el que tiene bolso, que lo lleve y también un saco de provisiones. El que no tiene una espada debería vender su manto y comprar una. ³⁷ Pero Yo les digo, lo que está escrito acerca de Mí debe cumplirse. 'Y ÉL FUE CONSIDERADO COMO UN DELINCUENTE.' Pues lo que ha sido predicho de Mí se está cumpliendo." ³⁸ Entonces ellos dijeron: "¡Señor, mira! Aquí hay dos espadas." Y Él les dijo: "Es suficiente." ³⁹ Después de la cena, Jesús fue, como a menudo hacía, al Monte de los Olivos, y los discípulos lo siguieron. ⁴⁰ Cuando llegaron, Él les dijo: "Oren para que ustedes no entren en tentación." ⁴¹ Él se alejó de ellos como a la distancia de un tiro de piedra, se arrodilló y oró, ⁴² diciendo: "Padre, si es Tu voluntad, pasa esta copa de mí. Nunca se haga Mi voluntad, sino que se haga la tuya." ⁴³ Entonces un ángel del cielo se le apareció fortaleciéndolo. ⁴⁴ Estando en agonía, Él oró más fervientemente y Su sudor se convirtió como grandes gotas de sangre cayendo hasta el suelo. ⁴⁵ Cuando Él se levantó de Su oración, fue a los discípulos y los encontró durmiendo a causa de su tristeza, ⁴⁶ y les preguntó: "¿Por qué están durmiendo? Levántense y oren, para que no entren en tentación." ⁴⁷ Cuando Él aún estaba hablando, he aquí una multitud apareció con Judas, uno de los doce, guiándolos. Él se acercó a Jesús para besarlo, ⁴⁸ pero Jesús le dijo: "Judas, ¿con un beso traicionas al Hijo del Hombre?" ⁴⁹ Cuando los que estaban alrededor de Jesús vieron lo que ocurría dijeron: "Señor, ¿atacamos con la espada?" ⁵⁰ Entonces uno de ellos golpeó al sirviente del sumo

sacerdote, y le cortó su oreja derecha. ⁵¹ Jesús dijo: "Basta ya." Y Él tocó su oreja, y lo curó. ⁵² Jesús dijo a los sacerdotes principales, capitanes del templo y a los ancianos que venían contra Él: "¿Ustedes vienen, como contra un ladrón, con espadas y garrotes?" ⁵³ Cuando Yo estaba diariamente con ustedes en el templo, ustedes no pusieron sus manos sobre Mí. Pero esta es su hora y de la autoridad de la oscuridad." ⁵⁴ Capturándolo, lo llevaron a la casa del sumo sacerdote. Pedro los siguió desde lejos. ⁵⁵ Después que ellos encendieron un fuego en medio del patio y se sentaron juntos, Pedro se sentó entre ellos. ⁵⁶ Una cierta criada lo vio mientras se sentaba a la luz del fuego y lo miró directamente y dijo: "Este hombre también estaba con Él." ⁵⁷ Pero Pedro lo negó, diciendo: "Mujer, yo no lo conozco." ⁵⁸ Después de un tiempo, alguien más lo vio y dijo: "Tú también eres uno de ellos." Pero Pedro dijo: "Hombre, no soy." ⁵⁹ Cerca de una hora después otro hombre insistió y dijo: "Ciertamente este hombre también estaba con Él, porque él es galileo." ⁶⁰ Pero Pedro dijo: "Hombre, yo no sé lo que me estás diciendo." E inmediatamente, mientras él estaba hablando, un gallo cantó. ⁶¹ Girándose, el Señor miró a Pedro. Y Pedro recordó la palabra del Señor, cuando Él le dijo: "Antes que el gallo cante hoy tú me negarás tres veces." ⁶² Saliendo, Pedro lloró amargamente. ⁶³ Entonces los hombres custodiando a Jesús se burlaron y lo golpearon. ⁶⁴ Luego de vendarle los ojos, ellos le pidieron, diciéndole: "¡Profetiza! ¿Quién es el que te ha golpeado?" ⁶⁵ Ellos hablaron muchas otras cosas en contra de Jesús, blasfemando. ⁶⁶ Tan pronto como fue de día, los ancianos del pueblo se reunieron, ambos sacerdotes superiores y escribas. Lo llevaron al Concilio, ⁶⁷ y dijeron: "Si tú eres el Cristo, dínos." Pero Él les dijo: "Si Yo les digo, ustedes no me creerán, ⁶⁸ y si Yo les pregunto, ustedes no responderán. ⁶⁹ Pero de ahora en adelante, el Hijo del Hombre estará sentado a la derecha del poder de Dios." ⁷⁰ Todos ellos dijeron: ¿Entonces Tú eres el Hijo de Dios?" Y Jesús les dijo: "Ustedes dicen que Yo lo soy." ⁷¹ Ellos dijeron: "¿Por qué necesitamos un testigo? Pues nosotros mismos hemos oído de Su propia boca."

Luke 22:1

Información General:

En esta siguiente parte de la historia. Judas agrega para b

Ahora

Esta palabra es usada aqui para introducir una nueva parte de la historia.

Fiesta de pan sin levadura

La fiesta era llamada por su nombre por lo que duraba la fiesta, los judios no podían comer pan hecho con levadura. "Cuando se relizaba la fiesta solo se comía pan sin levadura"

se aprovechaban

todo estaba listo para regresar

como ellos podían matar a Jesús

El sacerdote y los escribas no tenían autoridad para matar a Jesús ellos mismos, pero ellos buscaron a otro para matarlo.

Miedo a la gente

(1) Posiblemete cosas que hicieron (2) Miedo a lo que la gente les fuese a coronar a que hicieran a Jesús su rey

Luke 22:3

Información General

Este es el regreso a la acción en esta parte de la historia

Satanás entra en Judas Iscariote

Esto fue probablemente muy similar a una posesión demoniaca.

Sumo Sacerdote

el líder de los sacerdotes

Capitanes

ofciales de cuidar el templo

Como él le entrega a Jesús para esto

como él ayudó para que arrestaran a Jesús

Luke 22:5

Ellos

El sumo sacerdote y capitanes

Para obtener dinero

para Judas obtener dinero

Consitió

accedió

Buscó una oportunidad para entregarlo lejos de la multitud

Esto es una acción que continua después de esta parte la historia.

Para entregarlo

Ayudar en el arresto de Jesús

Lejos de la multitud

"privatizadamente" o "cuando ellos iban no había multitud alrededor de él"

Luke 22:7

Información General

Esta es la siguiente parte de la historia. Jesús envía a Pedro y Juan a prepararse para la cena. Verso 7 sirve como información de trasfondo sobre esta historia.

El día de pan sin levadura

"El día del pan sin levadura" Este era el día de los judíos hacían este pan en sus casas.

Vayan y preparen para nosotros la comida

La palabra "ustedes" no está incluido Jesús. Jesús no forma parte del grupo

Luke 22:10

He answered them

El les contestó

Listen

Escuchen

a man bearing a pitcher of water will meet you

un hombre con un cántaro de agua saldrá a su encuentro

bearing a pitcher of water

cántaro de agua

Follow him into the house

Sigánlo hasta dentro de la casa

The Teacher says to you

El Maestro te dice

The Teacher

El Maestro

eat the Passover

comer la Pascua

Luke 22:12

He will show you

El te mostrará

upper room

cuarto de arriba

So they went

Así que ellos fueron

Luke 22:14

When the time came

Cuando llegó el tiempo

he sat down

él se entristeció

I have greatly desired

Yo he deseado grandemente

before I suffer

antes de que yo sufra

For I say to you

Porque les digo a ustedes

until it is fulfilled

hasta que sea cumplida

Luke 22:17

took a cup

tomó la copa

when he had given thanks

cuando él dio gracias

he said

él dijo

share it among yourselves

compartanla entre ustedes

For I say to you

Porque a ustedes le digo

fruit of the vine

fruto del vino

until the kingdom of God comes

hasta que el reino de Dios se venga

Luke 22:19

bread

pan

he broke it

lo partió

This is my body

Este es mi cuerpo

my body which is given for you

mi cuerpo que es dado por ustedes

Do this

Hagann esto

in remembrance of me

en memoria de mí

This cup

Esta copa

the new covenant in my blood

el nuevo pacto en mi sangre

my blood, which is poured out for you
mi sangre que derramada por ustedes

Luke 22:21

The one who betrays me
El que me entrega

For the Son of Man indeed goes
El Hijo del Hombre ciertamente va

the Son of Man
el Hijo de hombre

as it has been determined
como ha sido determinado

But woe to that man through whom he is betrayed!
Pero ay de aquel hombre por el cual he de ser traicionado

Luke 22:24

Then there arose also a quarrel among them
Entonces surgió una disputa entre ellos

was considered to be greatest
era considerado el más grande

He said to them
El le dijo a ellos

are masters over them
potestad sobre de ellos

are referred to as
son referidos como

Luke 22:26

Oración de enlace
Jesús continúa enseñándole

Luke 22:52

¿Ustedes vienen, como contra un ladrón, con espadas y garrotes?

"¿Ustedes vienen con espadas y garrotes porque piensan que yo soy un ladrón?" Jesús utiliza esta pregunta para regañar a los líderes judíos. Traducción Alterna: "Ustedes saben que no soy un ladrón, sin embargo vienen a mí con espadas y garrotes"

Yo estaba diariamente con ustedes
"Yo estaba entre ustedes todos los días"

en el templo
Solo los sacerdotes entraban al templo. Traducción Alterna: "en las cortes del templo" o "dentro del templo"

pusieron sus manos sobre Mí
Esta expresión se refiere a la gente ejercitando su autoridad sobre los discípulos. Traducción Alterna: "arréstlenme"

su hora
"su tiempo" o "su tiempo de actuar"

y de la autoridad de la oscuridad
Puede ser de ayuda repetir la referencia al tiempo. Traducción Alterna: "y el tiempo de la autoridad de la oscuridad"

la autoridad de la oscuridad
Esto se refiere al gobernante malvado, Satanás. Traducción Alterna: "el tiempo del gobernante de la oscuridad" o "el tiempo de Satanás para actuar"

Luke 22:54

lo dirigieron lejos
"dirigieron a Jesús lejos del jardín donde lo habían arrestado"

dentro de la casa del sumo sacerdote
"al patio de la casa del sumo sacerdote"

ellos encendieron un fuego
"algunas personas encendieron un fuego." El fuego era para mantener a las personas calentadas durante las noches frías. Traducción Alterna: "algunas personas encendieron un fuego para calentarse"

en medio del patio
Este era el patio de la casa del sumo sacerdote. Tenía paredes alrededor pero no tenía techo.

en medio de ellos
"junto con ellos"

Luke 22:56

lo miró directamente y dijo
"miró directamente a Pedro y dijo a las otras personas en el patio"

Este hombre también estaba con Él
La mujer le estaba diciendo a la gente que Pedro estaba con Jesús. Ella probablemente no sabía el nombre de Pedro.

Pero Pedro lo negó
"Pero Pedro dijo que no era cierto"

Mujer, yo no lo conozco
Pedro no sabía el nombre de la mujer. Él no la estaba insultando al decirle "mujer." Si las personas piensan que la está insultando, puede utilizar una manera culturalmente aceptable para un hombre dirigirse hacia una mujer que él no conoce, o puede obviar la palabra.

Tú también eres uno de ellos

"Tú también eres uno de los discípulos de Jesús"

Hombre, no soy

Pedro no sabía el nombre del hombre. Él no lo estaba insultando al decirle "Hombre." Si las personas piensan que la está insultando, puede utilizar una manera culturalmente aceptable para un hombre dirigirse hacia otro hombre que él no conoce, o puede obviar la palabra.

Luke 22:59

insistió y dijo

"dijo insistentemente" o "dijo altamente" (UDB)

Ciertamente este hombre

Aquí "este hombre" se refiere a Pedro. EL hablador probablemente no sabía el nombre de Pedro.

él es galileo

Este hombre probablemente sabía que Pedro era de Galilea por su forma de hablar.

Hombre

Pedro no sabía el nombre del hombre. Él no lo estaba insultando al decirle "Hombre." Si las personas piensan que la está insultando, puede utilizar una manera culturalmente aceptable para un hombre dirigirse hacia otro hombre que él no conoce, o puede obviar la palabra. Vea como tradujo esto en 22:56.

yo no sé lo que me estás diciendo

"yo no sé de lo que estas hablando." Esta expresión significa que Pedro estaba completamente en desacuerdo con el hombre. Traducción Alterna: "lo que tú dijiste no es para nada cierto" o "lo que dijiste es completamente falso"

mientras él estaba hablando

"mientras Pedro estaba hablando"

un gallo cantó

Los gallos usualmente cantan justo antes de que el sol aparezca en la mañana. Vea como tradujo una frase similar en 22:33.

Luke 22:61

Girándose, el Señor miró a Pedro

"El Señor se giró y miró a Pedro"

la palabra del Señor

La "palabra" de Jesús aquí se utiliza para referirse a todo lo que Él ha dicho. Traducción Alterna: "las palabras de Jesús" o "lo que Jesús ha dicho"

un gallo cante

Los gallos usualmente cantan justo antes de que el sol aparezca en la mañana. Vea como tradujo una frase similar en 22:33.

hoy

El día de los judíos comenzaba con la puesta del sol y continuaba hasta el próximo atardecer. Jesús había hablado en la tarde anteriormsobre lo que pasaría justo antes del amanecer o en el amanecer. Traducción Alterna: "esta noche"

negarás tres veces

"negarás tres veces que me conoces"

Saliendo

"Saliendo del patio"

Luke 22:63

¡Profetiza! ¿Quién es el que te ha golpeado?

Los guardias no creían que Jesús era un profeta. En vez, creían que un verdadero profeta sabría quién lo golpeó aunque no pudiera ver. Ellos llamaban a Jesús un profeta, pero ellos querían demostrar que Él no era un profeta. Traducción Alterna: "Demuestra que eres un profeta. ¡Dinos quien te ha golpeado!" o "Oye profeta, ¿quién te ha dado?"

¡Profetiza!

"¡Habla palabras de Dios!" La información implícita es que Dios tendría que decirle a Jesús quién lo ha golpeado ya que Jesús estaba vendado y no podía ver.

Luke 22:66

Información General:

Ahora es el próximo día y Jesús es traído ante el Concilio.

Tan pronto como fue de día

"Al amanecer la próxima mañana" (UDB)

Ellos lo llevaron al Concilio

Los posibles significados son 1) "Los ancianos ordenaron a que trajeran a Jesús al Concilio" o 2) "Los guardias llevaron a Jesús al Concilio de los ancianos." Algunos lenguajes pueden evitar decir quienes lo llevaron utilizando el pronombre "ellos"

y dijeron

Esto puede ser traducido como una nueva oración. Traducción Alterna: "Los ancianos le dijeron a Jesús"

dinos

"dinos que tú eres el Cristo"

Si Yo les digo... si Yo les pregunto

Jesús está diciendo que no importaba si hablaba o les pedía que hablaran, ellos no iban a responder correctamente. Estas dos frases juntas expresan la actitud de Jesús de que el Concilio no estaba buscando la verdad.

Si Yo les digo, ustedes no me creerán

Este es el primero de dos declaraciones hipotéticas hechas por Jesús. Era una manera para Jesús responder sin darles a ellos una razón de decir que era culpable de blasfemia. Tu lenguaje puede tener una manera de indicar que la acción aún no ha ocurrido.

si Yo les pregunto, ustedes no responderán

Esta es la segunda de las declaraciones hipotéticas. Era una manera para Jesús reprenderlos sin darles una razón para condenarlo. Tu lenguaje puede tener una manera de indicar que la acción aún no ha ocurrido.

Luke 22:69

Oración de Enlace:

Jesús continúa hablándole al Concilio.

de ahora en adelante

"desde este día" o "empezando hoy"

el Hijo del Hombre

Jesús utilizaba esta frase para referirse a Él mismo. Este título también se refería al Cristo, pero los ancianos tendrían que preguntar para verificar que el estaba afirmando que Él era el Cristo.

sentado a la mano derecha del poder de Dios

Los judíos entendían que solo Dios se podía sentar ahí. Ellos consideraban esto igual a decir "estará con Dios como Dios."

del poder de Dios

"el Dios Todopoderoso." Aquí "poder" se refiere a su autoridad suprema.

¿Entonces Tú eres el Hijo de Dios?

El concilio hizo esta pregunta porque ellos querían que Jesús confirmara explícitamente su entendimiento de que Él estaba diciendo ser el Hijo de Dios. Traducción Alterna: "Así que cuando dijiste eso, ¿te referías a que eres el Hijo de Dios?"

Hijo de Dios

Esto es un título importante para Jesús.

Ustedes dicen que Yo lo soy

"Sí, es como ustedes dicen" (UDB)

¿Por qué nosotros aún necesitamos un testigo?

Ellos utilizan esta pregunta para enfatizar. Traducción Alterna: "¡No tenemos más necesidad de un testigo!"

hemos oído de Su propia boca

La frase "su propia boca" se refiere a su discurso. Traducción Alterna: "lo escuchamos decir que el cree ser el Hijo de Dios"

Capítulo 23

¹ Toda la asamblea de ellos se levantaron, y llevaron a Jesús frente a Pilato. ² Ellos comenzaron a acusarle, diciendo: "Encontramos a este hombre pervertiendo nuestra nación, prohibiendo dar tributo a César, y diciendo que Él mismo es Cristo, un rey." ³ Pilato le preguntó, diciendo: "¿Eres Tú el Rey de los Judíos?" Y Jesús le contestó y dijo: "Tú lo dices." ⁴ Pilato dijo a los principales sacerdotes y las multitudes: "Yo no encuentro falta en este hombre." ⁵ Pero ellos estaban insistiendo, diciendo: "Él alborota la gente, enseñando a través de toda Judea, comenzando en Galilea incluso hasta en este lugar." ⁶ Así que cuando Pilato escuchó esto, preguntó si el hombre era galileo. ⁷ Cuando descubrió que Él estaba bajo la autoridad de Herodes, envió a Jesús a Herodes, quien también estaba en Jerusalén en esos días. ⁸ Cuando Herodes vio a Jesús, le dio mucho gusto, porque él había querido verle por un largo tiempo. Él había escuchado sobre Él y esperaba verle realizar algún milagro. ⁹ Herodes le preguntó a Jesús muchas cosas, pero Jesús no le contestó nada. ¹⁰ Los principales sacerdotes y escribas se pararon, acusándolo violentamente. ¹¹ Herodes con sus soldados lo insultaron, y se burlaron de Él, y le vistieron con ropa hermosa, luego lo enviaron de vuelta a Pilato. ¹² Herodes y Pilato se hicieron amigos ese mismo día (antes ellos habían sido enemigos). ¹³ Luego Pilato llamó a los principales sacerdotes y los gobernantes y la multitud de gente, ¹⁴ y les dijo: "Ustedes me trajeron este hombre como uno que dirige a la gente a actuar mal, y vean, yo, habiéndole cuestionado ante ustedes, no encuentro falta en este hombre sobre las cosas por las cuales ustedes le acusan. ¹⁵ No, ni Herodes, por lo que lo envió de vuelta a nosotros, y vean, nada digno de muerte ha sido hecho por Él. ¹⁶ Yo, por lo tanto, lo castigaré y lo soltaré." ¹⁷ Pilato estaba obligado a soltarles a los judíos un prisionero en la fiesta. ¹⁸ Pero ellos gritaron todos, diciendo: "¡Fuera con este hombre, y suéltanos a Barrabás!" ¹⁹ Barrabás fue un hombre que había sido puesto en prisión por cierta rebelión en la ciudad y por homicidio. ²⁰ Pilato se dirigió a ellos otra vez, deseando soltar a Jesús. ²¹ Pero ellos gritaron, diciendo: "Crucifícalo, crucifícalo." ²² Él les dijo a ellos una tercera vez: "¿Por qué? ¿Qué maldad ha hecho este hombre? No he hallado algo en Él que merezca la pena de muerte. Por lo tanto, luego de castigarlo, lo soltaré." ²³ Pero ellos fueron insistentes con fuertes voces, exigiendo que Él fuera crucificado. Y sus voces convencieron a Pilato. ²⁴ Así que Pilato decidió conceder su demanda. ²⁵ Él soltó al que ellos pedían, el cual había sido puesto en prisión por amotinarse y homicidio. Pero les entregó a Jesús a la voluntad de ellos. ²⁶ Mientras le llevaban fuera, agarraron a Simón de Cirene, que venía del campo, y pusieron la cruz sobre él para que la cargara, siguiendo a Jesús. ²⁷ Una gran multitud de gente y de mujeres quienes lloraban y lamentaban por Él, le seguían. ²⁸ Pero volviéndose a ellos, Jesús dijo: "Hijas de Jerusalén, no lloren por Mí, lloren por ustedes mismas y por sus hijos. ²⁹ Pues vean, vienen días en los cuales ellos dirán: 'Benditas las estériles y las matrices que no concibieron y los pechos que no amamantaron.' ³⁰ Luego ellos comenzarán a decir a las montañas: 'Caigan sobre nosotros,' y a los collados: 'Cúbrenos.' ³¹ Pues si hacen estas cosas mientras el árbol está verde, ¿qué pasará cuando esté seco?" ³² Otros hombres, dos criminales, fueron llevados con Él para ser muertos. ³³ Cuando llegaron al lugar que se llama "La Calavera", allí ellos le crucificaron junto a los criminales, uno a la derecha y el otro a su izquierda. ³⁴ Jesús dijo: "Padre, perdónalos, porque ellos no saben lo que hacen." Y ellos echaron suertes, dividiendo sus vestidos. ³⁵ La gente permaneció observando mientras los gobernantes también se burlaban de Él, diciendo: "Él salvó a otros. Que se salve a sí mismo, si Él es el Cristo de Dios, el Escogido." ³⁶ Los soldados también lo ridiculizaron, acercándose a Él, ofreciéndole vinagre, ³⁷ y diciendo: "Si Tú eres el Rey de los judíos, sálvate a ti mismo." ³⁸ También había un cartel sobre Él: "Este es el rey de los judíos." ³⁹ Uno de los criminales quien estaba crucificado, le insultó, diciendo: "¿No eres Tú el Cristo? Sálvate a ti mismo y a nosotros." ⁴⁰ Pero el otro lo reprendió: "¿Acaso no temes tú a Dios, ya que estás bajo la misma condena? ⁴¹ Nosotros sin duda estamos aquí justamente, porque estamos recibiendo lo que merecemos por nuestras acciones. Pero este hombre no hizo nada malo." ⁴² Y él añadió: "Jesús, acuérdate de mí cuando vengas en tu reino." ⁴³ Jesús le dijo: "Ciertamente Yo te digo, hoy estarás conmigo en el paraíso." ⁴⁴ Ahora era como la hora sexta y la oscuridad vino sobre toda la tierra hasta la hora novena ⁴⁵ mientras que la luz del sol se oscureció. Entonces la cortina del templo se rompió por la mitad. ⁴⁶ Gritando con una fuerte voz, Jesús dijo: "Padre, en tus manos encomiendo mi espíritu." Habiendo dicho esto, Él murió. ⁴⁷ Cuando el centurión vio lo sucedido, él glorificó a Dios, diciendo: "Seguramente este era un hombre justo." ⁴⁸ Cuando todas las multitudes quienes se reunieron a presenciar este evento vieron las cosas que se habían hecho, ellos regresaron golpeándose sus pechos. ⁴⁹ Pero todos sus conocidos y las mujeres quienes lo siguieron desde Galilea se mantuvieron a la distancia, observando estas cosas. ⁵⁰ He aquí, había un hombre llamado José,

perteneciente al Concilio, un hombre bueno y justo ⁵¹ (él no había estado de acuerdo con la decisión y su acción), él cual era de Arimatea en Judea, él estaba esperando por el reino de Dios. ⁵² Este hombre, acercándose a Pilato, pidió el cuerpo de Jesús. ⁵³ Él lo bajó y lo envolvió en lino fino y lo colocó en una tumba que había sido cortada en la piedra, donde nadie había sido colocado. ⁵⁴ Era el Día de la Preparación y el día de reposo estaba por comenzar. ⁵⁵ Las mujeres, quienes salieron con Él de Galilea, le siguieron después y vieron la tumba y cómo su cuerpo fue puesto. ⁵⁶ Ellas volvieron a sus casas y prepararon especias y ungüentos. Luego, en el día de reposo ellas descansaron de acuerdo al mandamiento.

Luke 23:1

Información General

Jesús es traído ante Pilato.

Toda la compañía de ellos

"Todos los líderes judíos" o "Todos los miembros del Concilio"

se levantaron

"levantar" o "poner sobre sus pies"

frente a Pilato

Estar frente a alguien significa someterse a su autoridad. AT "para ser juzgado por Pilato"

Encontramos

"Encontramos" se refiere solamente a los miembros del Concilio, y no a Pilato de cualquier otra persona cercana.

pervirtiendo nuestra nación

"provocando a que nuestra gente haga cosas incorrectas" o "provocando problemas diciendo mentiras a nuestra gente" (UDP)

prohibiendo dar tributo

"diciéndoles a ellos que no paguen impuestos" (UDP)

a César

César representa el Emperador de Roma. AT: "para el Emperador"

Luke 23:3

Pilato le preguntó

"Pilato le preguntó a Jesús"

Tú lo dices

Esta es una Expresión idiomática que significa que la afirmación es correcta.

multitudes

"grupo e gente"

No encuentro falta en el hombre

"No encontré hombre culpable de nada"

Remove

"causas problemas entre"

Comienzo para Galilea incluso para este lugar

Este nueva oración es traducida: (Expresión idiomática)" Empezó a causar problemas en Galilea y ahora está causando problemas aquí"

Luke 23:6

escuchó esto

"escuchó que Jesús comenzó a enseñar en Galilea"

si

"si"

el hombre

Se refiere a Jesús.

descubrió

"Pilato descubrió"

Él estaba bajo la autoridad de Herodes

El pasaje no menciona el hecho de que Herodes era el gobernante de Galilea. AT: "Jesús estaba bajo la autoridad de Herodes porque Herodes gobernaba Galilea"

envió

"Pilato envió"

quien también

Hace referencia a Herodes.

en esos días

"en ese tiempo" (UDP)

Luke 23:8

le dio mucho gusto

"A Herodes le dio mucho gusto"

porque él había querido verle

"Herodes había querido ver a Jesús"

Él había escuchado sobre Él

"Herodes había escuchado sobre Jesús"

Capítulo 24

¹ Bien temprano en el primer día de la semana, ellas fueron a la tumba, trayendo las especias que habían preparado. ² Ellas encontraron que la piedra había sido removida de la tumba. ³ Entraron, pero no encontraron el cuerpo del Señor Jesús. ⁴ Sucedió que, mientras ellas estaban confundidas sobre esto, repentinamente, dos hombres, con vestiduras resplandecientes, aparecieron de pie a su lado. ⁵ Las mujeres se llenaron de miedo e inclinaron sus rostros al suelo y ellos le dijeron a las mujeres: "¿Por qué buscan al que está vivo entre los muertos? ⁶ ¡Él no está aquí, Él resucitó! Recuerden cómo Él les habló a ustedes mientras Él estaba todavía en Galilea, ⁷ diciendo que el Hijo del Hombre debe ser entregado en las manos de hombres pecadores y ser crucificado y en el tercer día, resucitaría. ⁸ Las mujeres recordaron sus palabras ⁹ regresaron de la tumba y le contaron todas estas cosas a los once y al resto. ¹⁰ Ahora María Magdalena, Juana, María la madre de Santiago y las otras mujeres con ellas, les contaron estas cosas a los apóstoles. ¹¹ Pero este mensaje parecía habladuría rara para los apóstoles, y ellos no les creyeron a las mujeres. ¹² Pero Pedro se levantó y corrió a la tumba, deteniéndose y mirando dentro, vio solo las vestiduras de lino. Entonces Pedro se fue a su casa, pensando qué había pasado. ¹³ He aquí, dos de ellos iban ese mismo día a una aldea llamada Emaús, la cual estaba a once kilómetros de Jerusalén. ¹⁴ Ellos comentaban entre si sobre todas las cosas que habían pasado. ¹⁵ Y sucedió que, mientras discutían y se cuestionaban entre ellos, Jesús mismo se les acercó y fue con ellos. ¹⁶ Pero sus ojos estaban impedidos de reconocerlo. ¹⁷ Jesús les dijo: "¿De qué están hablando ustedes dos mientras caminan?" Ellos se quedaron allí tristes. ¹⁸ Uno de ellos, llamado Cleofás, le contestó: "¿Acaso eres la única persona en Jerusalén que no sabe las cosas que han estado sucediendo allí en estos días?" ¹⁹ Jesús les dijo a ellos: "¿Qué cosas?" Ellos respondieron: "Las cosas sobre Jesús el nazareno, que era profeta, poderoso en obra y palabra ante Dios y todas las personas. ²⁰ Y cómo los principales sacerdotes y nuestros gobernadores lo entregaron para ser condenado a muerte y le crucificaron. ²¹ Pero nosotros esperábamos que fuera Él quien liberará a Israel. Sí, y además de todo esto, hoy es el tercer día desde que han pasado estas cosas. ²² Pero también, algunas mujeres de nuestro grupo nos sorprendieron, cuando fueron a la tumba temprano en la mañana. ²³ Cuando ellas no encontraron su cuerpo, vinieron, diciendo que también tuvieron una visión de ángeles quienes dijeron que Él estaba vivo. ²⁴ Algunos hombres quienes estaban con nosotros fueron a la tumba y la encontraron justo como las mujeres contaron. Pero no lo vieron." ²⁵ Jesús les dijo: "¡Oh hombres tontos y tardos de corazón en creer en todo lo que los profetas han dicho! ²⁶ "¿No era necesario que el Cristo sufriera estas cosas y entrara en su gloria?" ²⁷ Luego, comenzando con Moisés y a través de los profetas, Jesús les interpretó a ellos todas las cosas sobre sí mismo en todas las escrituras. ²⁸ Mientras se acercaban a la aldea, a donde ellos iban, Jesús actuó como que continuaría más adelante. ²⁹ Pero ellos le instaron diciendo: "Quédate con nosotros, porque está cerca la noche y el día está casi terminando." Así que Jesús entró y se quedó con ellos. ³⁰ Sucedió que, cuando Él se sentó con ellos a comer, Él tomó el pan, lo bendijo y partiéndolo, se lo entregó a ellos. ³¹ Luego sus ojos fueron abiertos y ellos lo reconocieron y Él desapareció de su vista. ³² Se dijeron el uno al otro: "¿No estaba nuestro corazón ardiendo dentro de nosotros, mientras Él nos hablaba en el camino, mientras Él nos abría las escrituras?" ³³ Ellos se levantaron en esa misma hora y regresaron a Jerusalén. Ellos encontraron a los once reunidos y los que estaban con ellos, ³⁴ diciendo: "El Señor ciertamente ha resucitado y se le ha aparecido a Simón." ³⁵ Así que ellos contaron las cosas que le pasaron en el camino y cómo Jesús se les mostró a ellos cuando Él partió el pan. ³⁶ Mientras hablaban de estas cosas, Jesús mismo se paró en medio de ellos y les dijo: "Paz a ustedes." ³⁷ Pero ellos estaban aterrorizados y llenos de temor y pensaron que vieron un espíritu. ³⁸ Jesús les dijo: "¿Por qué están preocupados? ¿Por qué se levantan cuestionamientos en sus corazones? ³⁹ Vean mis manos y mis pies, Soy Yo. Tóquenme y vean. Pues un espíritu no tiene carne y huesos, como ven que tengo." ⁴⁰ Cuando Él dijo esto, les mostró sus manos y sus pies. ⁴¹ Mientras ellos todavía estaban incrédulos con alegría, y maravillados, Jesús les dijo: "¿Tienen algo para comer?" ⁴² Ellos le dieron un pedazo de pescado asado. ⁴³ Jesús lo tomó y lo comió delante de ellos. ⁴⁴ Él les dijo: "Cuando estaba con ustedes, les dije que todo lo que estaba escrito en la ley de Moisés, y los profetas, y en los Salmos, tenía que cumplirse." ⁴⁵ Entonces Él les abrió sus mentes, para que pudieran entender las escrituras. ⁴⁶ Él les dijo: "Por lo tanto está escrito, que el Cristo debe sufrir y resucitar de los muertos al tercer día. ⁴⁷ Y arrepentimiento y perdón de pecados debe ser predicado en su nombre en todas las naciones, comenzando por Jerusalén. ⁴⁸ Ustedes son testigos de estas cosas. ⁴⁹ Miren, yo estoy enviando sobre ustedes lo que Mi Padre prometió. Pero permanezcan en la ciudad hasta

que sean investidos con poder de lo alto." ⁵⁰ Entonces Jesús los condujo fuera hasta cerca de Betania. Él levantó sus manos y los bendijo. ⁵¹ Sucedió que, mientras Él los bendecía, Él los dejó y fue llevado arriba al cielo. ⁵² Así que le adoraron y regresaron a Jerusalén con gran gozo. ⁵³ Ellos estaban continuamente en el templo, alabando a Dios.
