## The Givers and the Takers

| Matthew 23  | Mark 12   | Luke 20-21   |
|---|---|--|
| 1 Then Jesus spoke to the multitudes and to his disciples,  |   | <b>45</b> In the hearing of all the people, he said to his disciples,              |
| <b>2</b> saying, "The scribes and the Pharisees sit on Moses' seat." <sup>1</sup>   |   |  |
| <b>3</b> "All things therefore whatever they tell you to observe, observe and do, but don't do their works; for they say, and don't do."                        |   |  |
| <b>4</b> "For they bind heavy burdens that are grievous to be borne, and lay them on men's shoulders; but they themselves will not lift a finger to help them." |   |  |
| <b>5</b> "But they do all their works to be seen by men. They make<br>their phylacteries broad and enlarge the fringes of their gar-<br>ments," <sup>2</sup>    |   |  |
|   | <b>38{a}</b> In his teaching he said to them, "Beware of the scribes,<br>who like to walk in long robes," [] <sup>3</sup> | <b>46{a}</b> "Beware of those scribes who like to walk in long robes," []          |
| <b>6</b> "and love the place of honor at feasts, the best seats in the synagogues," <sup>4</sup>  | <b>39</b> "and to get the best seats in the synagogues and the best places at feasts,"                                    | <b>46{c}</b> [] "the best seats in the synagogues, and the best places at feasts;" |
| 7{a} "the salutations in the marketplaces," [] <sup>5</sup>   | 38{b} [] "and to get greetings in the marketplaces,"  | <b>46{b}</b> [] "and love greetings in the marketplaces," []                       |
| 7{b} [] "and to be called 'Rabbi, Rabbi' by men." <sup>6</sup>  |   |  |
| <b>8</b> "But you are not to be called 'Rabbi', for one is your teacher, the Christ, and all of you are brothers."  |   |  |

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The Pharisees pretended to speak with the same level of authority that Moses had.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Phylacteries were small boxes containing parchments inscribed with OT Scripture and bound to the forehead or arm with leather cords (Deuteronomy 6:4-9). These were symbols of religious devotion, with larger phylacteries presumably portraying the wearer as *more* devout. • The fringes on their garments were intended as reminders of the commandments of God (Numbers 15:38-41), though their size had become a way to broadcast one's religious devotion as well.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Long robes were symbols of power or importance.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> These seats were intended to showcase their importance.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Ostentatious greetings were yet another recognition of their position.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> The title of Rabbi, a combination of master and teacher, was a mark of authority.

| Matthew 23   | Mark 12   | Luke 20-21   |
|--|---|--|
| <b>9</b> "Call no man on the earth your father, for one is your Father,<br>he who is in heaven." <sup>7</sup>                                      |   |  |
| <b>10</b> "Neither be called masters, for one is your master, the Christ."   |   |  |
| 11 "But he who is greatest among you will be your servant."  |   |  |
| 12 "Whoever exalts himself will be humbled, and whoever<br>humbles himself will be exalted."   |   |  |
| 13{a} "Woe to you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites!" []  |   |  |
| <b>13{b}</b> [] "For you devour widows' houses, and as a pretense<br>you make long prayers. Therefore you will receive greater con-<br>demnation." | <b>40</b> "those who devour widows' houses, and for a pretense make long prayers. These will receive greater condemnation."               | <b>47</b> "who devour widows' houses, and for a pretense make long prayers. These will receive greater condemnation."                |
|  | 7 more "woes" to the Pharisees (Mt 23:14-39)  |  |
|  | <b>41{a}</b> Jesus sat down opposite the treasury []  |  |
|  | <b>41{b}</b> [] and saw how the multitude cast money into the treasury. Many who were rich cast in much.                                  | <b>1</b> He looked up and saw the rich people who were putting their gifts into the treasury.  |
|  | <b>42{a}</b> A poor widow came and she cast in two small brass coins, [] <sup>8</sup>   | <b>2</b> He saw a certain poor widow casting in two small brass coins.   |
|  | <b>42{b}</b> [] which equal a quadrans coin. <sup>9</sup>   |  |
|  | <b>43{a}</b> He called his disciples to himself []  |  |
|  | <b>43{b}</b> [] and said to them, "Most certainly I tell you, this poor widow gave more than all those who are giving into the treasury," | <b>3</b> He said, "Truly I tell you, this poor widow put in more than all of them,"  |
|  | <b>44</b> "for they all gave out of their abundance, but she, out of her poverty, gave all that she had to live on."                      | <b>4</b> "for all these put in gifts for God from their abundance, but she, out of her poverty, put in all that she had to live on." |

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Terms like *abba* and *pater* were honorifics applied to great rabbis of previous generations.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> These coins are called *lepta* (singular=*lepton*).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> A quadrans was approximately 1/64 of a denarius, where the denarius was an average day's wages for an agricultural laborer. Each *lepton* she placed in the treasury was 1/128 of an agricultural laborer's wages.