The Synoptic Problem







THAT STRANGE SOUNDING WORD.

1 NATION PINARRING TO: ROMANS

AS: KIN(

HE: SAIL

STANDALL ERVANT
DID

STANDALL OCH THE DID

S

3 LUK

то: GRE

AS: GOL

WHAT

HE: FELT

SEE TOGETHER"

51a

THE SYNOPTICS: "TO SEE TOGETHER"

1 MATTHEW

TO: JEWS

AS: KING

WHAT

HE: SAID

2 MARK

TO: ROMANS

AS: SERVANT

WHAT

HE: DID

3 LUKE

TO: GREEKS

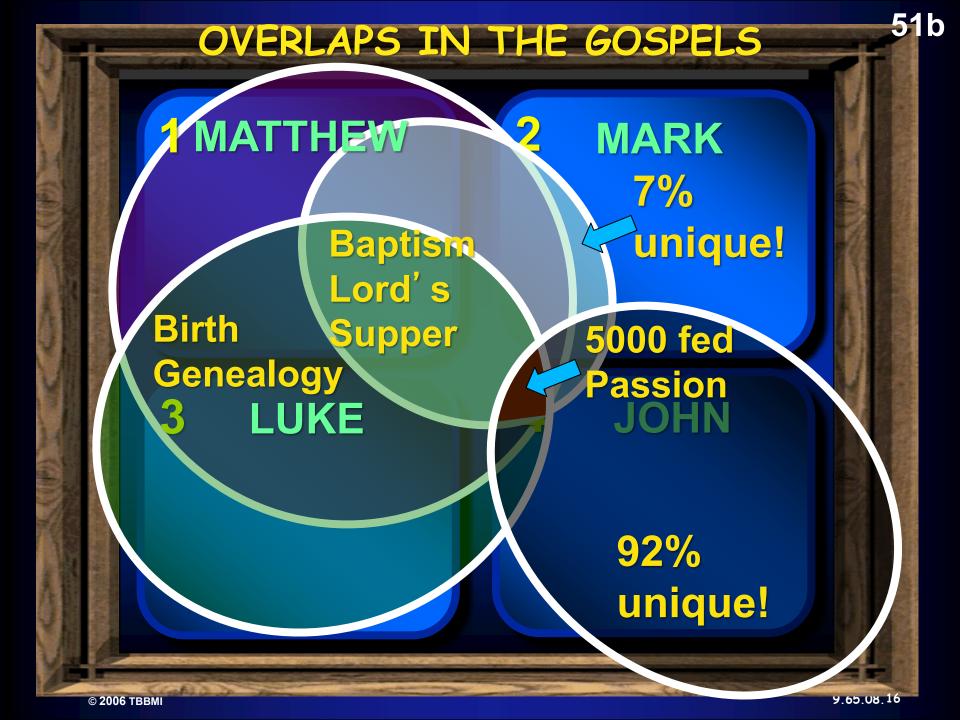
AS: GOD/MAN

WHAT

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HE: FELT





JOHN: SUMMING UP THE MESSAGE

ATTHEW

TO: TWS

AS: KI

WHAT

HE: SAID

MARK

TO: POMANS

AS: SE MANT

WHAT

HE: DIL

LUKE SEREEKS

AS: GU MAN

WHAT

HE: FEL

4 JOHN

то: CHURCH

AS: GOD

WHAT HE:

MEANT

The Synoptic Problem



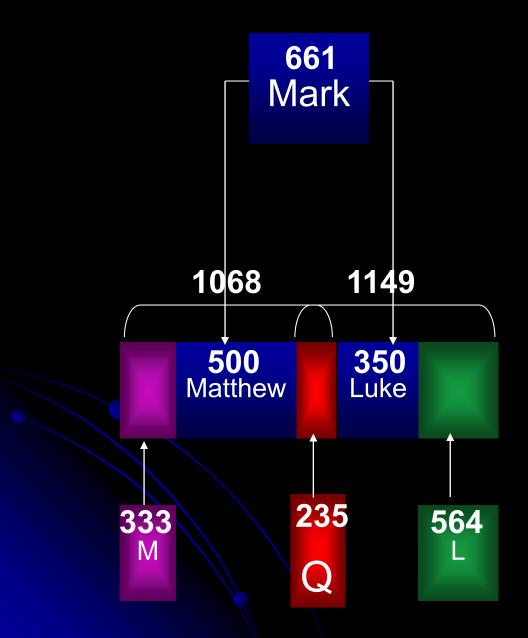
Matthew, Mark & Luke in a nutshell:

- How do we explain their similarities?
- How do we explain their differences?

Synoptic Similarities

NIV Study Bible, 1471

- Matthew, Mark and Luke are noticeably similar, while John is quite different.
- How do the first three Gospels agree?
 - Language
 - Material they include
 - General order of the events and sayings from Christ's life
- The math facts:
 - 91 percent of Mark is found in Matthew
 - 53 percent of Mark is found in Luke
- Such agreement raises questions as to the origin of the Synoptic Gospels. Did the authors rely on a common source? Were they interdependent?



Marcan Priority Diagrammed

Numbers indicate the verses in each proposed source



Dating the Synoptic Gospels

Adapted from the NIV Study Bible, 1431

MARK

MATTHEW

LUKE MARK

MATTHEW

LUKE

ASSUMPTION A:

Matthew and Luke used Mark as a source

View #1

Mark written in the 50s or early 60s

- (1) Matthew written in late 50s or the 60s
- (2) Luke written 59-63

View #2

Mark written 65-70

- (1) Matthew written in the 70s
- (2) Luke written in the 70s

ASSUMPTION B:

Matthew and Luke did not use Mark as a source

View #1

Mark could have been written anytime between 50 and 70

<u>iew #2</u>

Mark written 65-70

- (1) Matthew written early 50s (see Matthew notes)
- (2) Luke written 59-63 (see Luke notes)

Taught in this class

What's the Synoptic Verdict?

Guilty and Not Guilty

Solutions to the Synoptic Problem

- Questions like these constitute what is known as the Synoptic Problem. Several solutions have been advanced:
- 1. The use of oral tradition. Some have thought that tradition had become so stereotyped that it provided a common source from which all the Gospel writers drew.
- The use of an early Gospel. Some have postulated that the Synoptic authors all had access to an earlier Gospel, now lost.
- 3. The use of written fragments. Some have assumed that written fragments had been composed concerning various events from the life of Christ and that these were used by the Synoptic authors.
- 4. Mutual dependence. Some have suggested that the Synoptic writers drew from each other with the result that what they wrote was often very similar.

NIV Study Bible, 1431

Solutions to the Synoptic Problem

- 4. The use of two major sources. The most common view currently is that Mark and a hypothetical document, called *Quelle* (German for "source") or *Q*, were used by Matthew and Luke as sources for most of the materials included in their Gospels.
- 5. The priority and use of Matthew. Another view suggests that the other two Synoptics drew from Matthew as their main source.
- 6. A combination of most of the above. This theory assumes that the authors of the Synoptic Gospels made use of oral tradition, written fragments, mutual dependence on other Synoptic writers or on their Gospels, and the testimony of eyewitnesses.

When I Think They Were Written...

MATTHEW

The A.D.40s

2 MARK
TO: AROMANS
AS: ASE WANT
64-68

LUKE

TO: AGREEKS

AS: GOD/MAN

57-59

4 JOHN
10 A.D. 69
AFTER THE
SYNOPTICS

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