

Word Study G649 to G652 Apostello Apostole Apostolos

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Introduction

The intent of this article is to search out Greek words related to apostle so that I can research e.g. the power and authority of being an apostle (i.e. to hold the office of apostle).

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Apostle related words and Servant¹

Verse List: Rom 1:1, Tit 1:1, Jam 1:1, 2Pe 1:1, Rev 1:1 ^{KJVJ}

Romans 1:1 Paul, a servant ^{G1401} of Jesus Christ, called *to be* an apostle, ^{G652} separated unto the gospel of God,

Titus 1:1 Paul, a servant ^{G1401} of God, and an apostle ^{G652} of Jesus Christ, according to the faith of God's elect, and the acknowledging of the truth which is after godliness;

James 1:1 James, a servant ^{G1401} of God and of the Lord Jesus Christ, to the twelve tribes which are scattered abroad, greeting.

2 Peter 1:1 Simon Peter, a servant ^{G1401} and ^{G2532} an apostle ^{G652} of Jesus Christ, to them that have obtained like precious faith with us through the righteousness of God and our Saviour Jesus Christ:

Revelation 1:1 The Revelation of Jesus Christ, which God gave unto him, to shew unto his servants ^{G1401} things which must shortly come to pass; and he sent ^{G649} and signified *it* by his angel unto his servant John:

G649 *apostello* Send

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¹ List originated from Word-Study-of-servant-G1401-G1402-as-in-Bond-servant-of-Yshua.doc

ἀποστέλλω

apostélloō, fut. *apostelō*, aor. *apésteila*, 2d aor. *apestálēn*, perf. *apéstalka*, perf. pass. *apéstalmái*, from *apó* (G575), from, and *stéllō* (G4724), to withdraw from, avoid. To send off, forth, out. Distinguished from *pémpō* (G3992), to send, in that *apostélloō* is to send forth on a certain mission such as to preach ([Mar 3:14](#); [Luk 9:2](#)); speak ([Luk 1:19](#)); bless ([Act 3:26](#)); rule, redeem, propitiate ([Act 7:35](#); [1Jo 4:10](#)); save ([1Jo 4:14](#)). The expression that Jesus was sent by God ([Joh 3:34](#)) denotes the mission which He had to fulfill and the authority which backed Him. The importance of this mission is denoted by the fact that God sent His own Son. In the NT, to send forth from one place to another, to send upon some business or employment ([Mat 2:16](#); [Mat 10:5](#); [Mat 20:2](#)); to send away, dismiss ([Mar 12:3-4](#)); to send or thrust forth as a sickle among corn ([Mar 4:29](#)). Other references: [Mat 10:16](#), [Mat 10:40](#); [Mat 11:10](#); [Mat 13:41](#); [Mat 14:35](#); [Mat 15:24](#); [Mat 21:1](#), [Mat 21:3](#), [Mat 21:34](#), [Mat 21:36-37](#); [Mat 22:3-4](#), [Mat 22:16](#); [Mat 23:34](#), [Mat 23:37](#); [Mat 24:31](#); [Mat 27:19](#); [Mar 1:2](#); [Mar 3:31](#); [Mar 5:10](#); [Mar 6:7](#), [Mar 6:17](#), [Mar 6:27](#); [Mar 8:26](#); [Mar 9:37](#); [Mar 11:1](#), [Mar 11:3](#); [Mar 12:2](#), [Mar 12:5-6](#), [Mar 12:13](#); [Mar 13:27](#); [Mar 14:13](#); [Luk 1:26](#); [Luk 4:18](#), [Luk 4:43](#); [Luk 7:3](#), [Luk 7:20](#), [Luk 7:27](#); [Luk 9:48](#), [Luk 9:52](#); [Luk 10:1](#), [Luk 10:3](#), [Luk 10:16](#); [Luk 11:49](#); [Luk 13:34](#); [Luk 14:17](#), [Luk 14:32](#); [Luk 19:14](#), [Luk 19:29](#), [Luk 19:32](#); [Luk 20:10](#), [Luk 20:20](#); [Luk 22:8](#), [Luk 22:35](#); [Luk 24:49](#); [Joh 1:6](#), [Joh 1:19](#), [Joh 1:24](#); [Joh 3:17](#), [Joh 3:28](#); [Joh 4:38](#); [Joh 5:33](#), [Joh 5:36](#), [Joh 5:38](#); [Joh 6:29](#), [Joh 6:57](#); [Joh 7:29](#), [Joh 7:32](#); [Joh 8:42](#); [Joh 9:7](#); [Joh 10:36](#); [Joh 11:3](#), [Joh 11:42](#); [Joh 17:3](#), [Joh 17:8](#), [Joh 17:18](#), [Joh 17:21](#), [Joh 17:23](#), [Joh 17:25](#); [Joh 18:24](#); [Joh 20:21](#); [Act 3:20](#); [Act 5:21](#); [Act 7:14](#), [Act 7:34](#); [Act 8:14](#); [Act 9:38](#); [Act 10:8](#), [Act 10:17](#), [Act 10:20-21](#), [Act 10:36](#); [Act 11:11](#), [Act 11:13](#), [Act 11:30](#); [Act 13:15](#), [Act 13:26](#); [Act 15:27](#); [Act 16:35-36](#); [Act 19:22](#); [Act 26:17](#); [Act 28:28](#); [Rom 10:15](#); [1Co 1:17](#); [2Co 12:17](#); [2Ti 4:12](#); [Heb 1:14](#); [1Pe 1:12](#); [1Jo 4:9](#); [Rev 1:1](#); [Rev 5:6](#); [Rev 22:6](#); Sept.: [Gen 31:4](#); [Gen 32:3](#); [Gen 41:8](#), [Gen 41:14](#); [Exo 4:28](#); [Exo 9:15](#), [Exo 9:28](#); [Lev 25:21](#); [Jos 24:9](#).

This word is to be distinguished from *pémpō* (G3992), to send, a more general term than *apostélloō*. The two terms, however, are used interchangeably and yet the distinction is discernible in passages such as [Joh 5:23-24](#), [Joh 5:30](#), [Joh 5:37](#) where the word used is *pémpō* (cf. with [Joh 5:33](#), [Joh 5:36](#), [Joh 5:38](#) where the word *apostélloō* is used). *Pémpō* is also used in [Joh 6:38](#), [Joh 6:39-40](#), [Joh 6:44](#) and *apostélloō* in [Joh 6:29](#), [Joh 6:57](#). In John 17, *apostélloō* is used six times, while *pémpō* is not used at all in this high priestly prayer of Christ.

Deriv.: *apostolé* (G651), dispatching or sending forth; *apóstolos* (G652), one sent, apostle, ambassador; *exapostélloō* (G1821), to send away, forth; *sunapostélloō* (G4882), to send along with.

Syn.: *ekbállō* (G1544), to send out; *apotássomai* (G657), to send forth; *ekpémpō* (G1599), to send forth; *pémpō* (G3992), to send.

Ant.: *kaléō* (G2564), to call; *proskaléomai* (G4341), to summon, invite.

G651 *apostole* apostleship

WordStudy

ἀποστολή

apostolê, gen. *apostolês*, fem. noun from *apostéllō* (G649), to send. Dispatching or sending forth, also that which is sent, e.g., a present. In the NT, apostleship ([Act 1:25](#); [Rom 1:5](#); [1Co 9:2](#); [Gal 2:8](#)).

Syn.: *presbeía* (G4242), persons sent as ambassadors.

1Co 9:1-2 KJV

1 Am I not an apostle? ^{G652} am I not free? have I not seen Jesus Christ our Lord? are not ye my work in the Lord? 2 If I be not an apostle ^{G652} unto others, yet doubtless I am to you: for the seal ^{G4973 sphragis} of mine apostleship ^{G651} are ye in the Lord.

G4973 *sphragis* seal

σφραγίς

WordStudy: (I) Particularly an instrument for sealing, a signet, signet-ring ([Rev 7:2](#); Sept.: [1Ki 21:8](#); [Son 8:6](#)).

LXX: [H2368](#) chotam [H2397](#) chach

Total KJV Occurrences: 16

seal, 11 [Rom 4:11](#), [1Co 9:2](#), [2Ti 2:19](#), [Rev 6:3](#), [Rev 6:5](#), [Rev 6:7](#), [Rev 6:9](#), [Rev 6:12](#), [Rev 7:2](#), [Rev 8:1](#), [Rev 9:4](#)

seals, 5 [Rev 5:1-2](#) (2), [Rev 5:5](#), [Rev 5:9](#), [Rev 6:1](#)

G652 *apostolos apostolos*

WordStudy

ἀπόστολος

apóstolos, gen. *apóstou*, masc. noun from *apostéllō* (G649), to send. Used as a subst., one sent, apostle, ambassador. Sometimes used syn. with *presbeutēs*, ambassador, related to *presbeúō* (G4243), to act as an ambassador (2Co 5:20; Eph 6:20). The messenger or ambassador (Phi 2:25 [see also Phi 4:18]) can never be greater than the one who sends him (Joh 13:16; Sept.: 1Ki 14:6). The Lord chose the term *apóstoloi* to indicate the distinctive relation of the Twelve Apostles whom He chose to be His witnesses because in Class. Gr. the word was seldom used (Luk 6:13; Act 1:2, Act 1:26). Therefore, it designates the office as instituted by Christ to witness of Him before the world (Joh 17:18). It also designates the authority which those called to this office possess. See the verb *apostéllō* ^{G649} in Rom 10:15. Paul combines both these meanings (Rom 1:1; Rom 11:13; 1Co 1:1; 1Co 9:1-2; 1Co 15:9; 2Co 1:1; 2Co 12:12; Gal 1:1). It was the distinctive name of the Twelve Apostles originally (Mat 10:2; Luk 6:13; Luk 9:10; Luk 22:14; Rev 21:14) or the eleven later, with whom Paul himself was reckoned, as he says in 1Co 15:7, 1Co 15:9; Act 1:26. Paul justified his being counted as an apostle by the fact that he had been called to the office by Christ Himself.

However, the denomination seems from the very beginning to have been applied, in a much wider sense, to all who ministered as colleagues of the Twelve and bore witness of Christ (Act 14:4, Act 14:14 of Paul and Barnabas; Act 15:2; Rom 16:7 of Andronicus and Junias; 2Co 8:23) and even by Paul (2Co 11:13; 1Th 2:6). This general meaning of the word held its place alongside its special and distinctive application.

There is no continuity of the office of an apostle since in no place were the churches instructed to ordain apostles.

The term is applied to Christ once in Heb 3:1 who was sent by the Father into the world, not to condemn it but to save it (Joh 3:17; Joh 17:3, Joh 17:8, Joh 17:21, Joh 17:23; Joh 20:21).

In Corinth there were what Paul calls *hoi huperlían apóstoloi* (2Co 11:5; 2Co 12:11), translated "the very chiefest apostles." The adj. *huperlían* derives from the prep. *hupér* (G5228), more, beyond, super, above, and the adv. *lían* (G3029), exceedingly. These were those who claimed to be exceedingly above the other apostles whose words, they insisted, should be heard above the authentic apostolic teaching.

Other references: Mar 6:30; Luk 11:49; Luk 17:5; Luk 24:10; Act 2:37, Act 2:42-43; Act 4:33, Act 4:35-37; Act 5:2, Act 5:12, Act 5:18, Act 5:29, Act 5:34, Act 5:40; Act 6:6; Act 8:1, Act 8:14, Act 8:18; Act 9:27; Act 11:1; Act 15:4, Act 15:6, Act 15:22-23, Act 15:33; Act 16:4; Rom 11:13; Rom 16:7; 1Co 4:9; 1Co 9:5; 1Co 12:28-29; Gal 1:17, Gal 1:19; Eph 1:1; Eph 2:20; Eph 3:5; Eph 4:11; Col 1:1; 1Ti 1:1; 1Ti 2:7; 2Ti 1:1; 2Ti 1:11; Tit 1:1; 1Pe 1:1; 2Pe 1:1; 2Pe 3:2; Rev 2:2; Rev 18:20.

Deriv.: *pseudapóstolos* (G5570), a false apostle.

Syn.: *ángelos* (G32), a messenger, an angel.

international law

1. A public minister sent abroad by some sovereign state or prince, with a legal commission and authority to transact business on behalf of his country with the government to which he is sent. He is a minister of the highest rank, and represents the person of his sovereign.
2. The United States have always been represented by ministers plenipotentiary, never having sent a person of the rank of an ambassador in the diplomatic sense. ^{1 Kent's Com. 39, n.}
3. Ambassadors, when acknowledged as such, are exempted, absolutely from all allegiance, and from all responsibility to the laws. If, however, they should be so regardless of their duty, and of the object of their privilege, as to insult or openly to attack the laws of the government, their functions may be suspended by a refusal to treat with them, or application can be made to their own sovereign for their recall, or they may be dismissed, and required to depart within a reasonable time. By fiction of law, an ambassador is considered as if he were out of the territory of the foreign power; and it is an implied agreement among nations, that the ambassador, while he resides in the foreign state, shall be considered as a member of his own country, and the government he represents has exclusive cognizance of his conduct, and control of his person. The attendants of the ambassador are attached to his person, and the effects in his use are under his protection and privilege, and, generally, equally exempt from foreign jurisdiction.
4. Ambassadors are ordinary or extraordinary. The former designation is exclusively applied to those sent on permanent missions; the latter, to those employed on particular or extraordinary occasions, or residing at a foreign court for an indeterminate period. ^{Vattel, Droit des Gens, l. 4, c. 6, 70-79.}
5. The act of congress of April 30th, 1790, s. 25, makes void any writ or process sued forth or prosecuted against any ambassador authorized and received by the president of the United States, or any domestic servant of such ambassador; and the 25th section of the same act, punishes any person who shall sue forth or prosecute such writ or process, and all attorneys - and solicitors prosecuting or soliciting in such case, and all officers executing such writ or process, with an imprisonment not exceeding three years, and a fine at the discretion of the court. The act provides that citizens or inhabitants of the United States who were indebted when they went into the service of an ambassador, shall not be protected as to such debt; and it requires also that the names of such servants shall be registered in the office of the secretary of state. The 16th section imposes the like punishment on any person offering violence to the person of an ambassador or other minister. ^{P Vide 1 Kent, Com. 14, 38, 182; Rutherf. Inst. b. 2, c. 9; Vatt. b. 4, c. 8, s. 113; 2 Wash. C. C. R. 435; Ayl. Pand. 245; 1 Bl. Com. 253; Bac. Ab. h. t.; 2 Vin. Ab. 286; Grot. lib. 2, c. 8, l. 3; 1 Whart. Dig. 382; 2 Id. 314; Dig. l. 50, t. 7; Code l. 10, t. 63, l. 4; Bouv. Inst. Index, h. t.}
6. The British statute 7 Ann, cap. 12; is similar in its provisions; it extends to the family and servants of an ambassador, as well when they are the natives of the country in which the ambassador resides, as when they are foreigners whom he brings with him. (3 Burr. 1776-7) To constitute a domestic servant within the meaning of the statute, it is not necessary that the servant should lodge, at night in the house of the ambassador, but it is necessary to show the nature of the service he renders and the actual performance of it. 3 Burr. 1731; Cases Temp. Hardw. 5. He must, in fact, prove that he is bona fide the ambassador's servant. A land waiter at the custom house is not such, nor entitled to the privilege of the statute. 1 Burr. 401. A trader is not entitled to the protection of the statute. 3 Burr. 1731; Cases Temp. Hardw. 5. A person in debt cannot be taken into an ambassador's service in order to protect him. 3 Burr. 1677

