

centurion's speech and Markan soteriology—salvation as revelation, reconciliation, and redemption. Gamel concludes that the centurion at the moment of his confession is God's spokesman, a witness to God's way of understanding the meaning of Jesus' execution, and his ability to proclaim Jesus as the Son of God can be understood as the first lifting of the blindness of humanity that Mark has operated with throughout his Gospel.

LOUISE A. GOSBELL, *"The Poor, the Crippled, the Blind, and the Lame": Physical and Sensory Disability in the Gospels of the New Testament*, Wissenschaftliche Untersuchungen zum Neuen Testament, 2. Reihe 469 (Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck, 2018, paper €84) xviii and 409 pp., 7 halftones. Bibliography. Indexed. LCN: 2018373260. ISBN: 978-3-16-155132-1.

Based on a doctoral dissertation supervised by L. L. Welborn and B. Nongbri and accepted by Macquarie University in 2015, this study, noting the profound impact of critical disability theory on historical studies within the last five decades, aims to use disability as a lens through which to view a number of Gospel passages that include representations of physical and/or sensory disability. After a thirty-page introduction, it begins by discussing three models of disability (medical, social, and cultural), and advocates the third as best suited to the study. It then proceeds under these headings: the landscape of disability—the Greco-Roman world; the landscape of disability—the Hebrew Bible and Second Temple Judaism; banqueting and disability in the ancient world—reconsidering the parable of the great banquet (Lk 14:15-24); the woman with the flow of blood (Mk 5:25-34)—an example of a "disabled" woman in antiquity; and physical and sensory disability in the Gospel of John—an exegetical examination of Jn 5:1-8 and 9:1-41. Gosbell, lecturer in biblical studies at Mary Andrews College, Sydney, suggests that a disability lens not only addresses the particular ways that disability itself is represented in the Gospels, but also provides new insights into each of the texts examined that have been previously overlooked.

MASSIMO GRILLI, *Il discorso della montagna: Utopia o prassi quotidiana?*, Biblica (Bologna: Dehoniane, 2016, paper €19.50) 200 pp. Bibliography. ISBN: 978-88-10-22180-8.

After a three-page introduction to the interpretative fascination with the Sermon on the Mount over the centuries, Grilli, who teaches NT at the Pontifical Gregorian University in Rome, identifies seven significant interpretations of the Sermon, outlines the six assumptions guiding his own approach to it, and proposes to analyze the texts that form the Sermon in three steps: communicative cohesion, communicative coherence, and pragmatic focus. Next, after addressing the background of the Sermon and the cohesion of Mt 5-7, he examines its component parts using his three-step procedure: the Beatitudes (5:1-12, 13-16), the teachings on the Torah (5:17-48), admonitions on righteousness (6:1-18), instructions on wisdom (6:19-7:12), and the three final admonitions (7:13-23) and the conclusion (7:24-27). Then he offers some final observations on the construction of the model reader in the Sermon on the Mount: readers who know how to discern between old and new, are ready to combine the indicative and imperative, have the "higher righteousness" as their guiding star, and are at the service of the kingdom.

ALBERT HOGETERP AND ADELBERT DENAUX, *Semitisms in Luke's Greek: A Descriptive Analysis of Lexical and Syntactical Domains of Semitic Language Influence in Luke's Gospel*, Wissenschaftliche Untersuchungen zum Neuen Testament 401 (Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck, 2018, €189) xxvii and 656 pp., 5 tables. Bibliographies. Indexed. LCN: 2018373120. ISBN: 978-3-16-155336-3.

This book identifies Semitic language influence in Luke's vocabulary and syntax through a descriptive analysis. It begins with an overview of the history of scholarship on the Greek of the NT and its Semitisms, and then introduces five major theories about Luke's Semitisms: Semitic sources, use of Septuagintal Greek, the Greek of the ancient synagogue, literary code-switching, and bilingualism. It next discusses Semitisms in Luke's vocabulary (e.g. nouns, noun word groups, verbs, idiomatic expressions), and Semitisms in Luke's syntax (e.g. syntax of pronouns, verbal syntax, word order). It concludes with a review of the five theories in light of the research, proposes a complementarity of linguistic backgrounds (illustrated by a number of examples) in lieu of a monocausal explanatory model, and offers suggestions for further research. Hogeterp is a research fellow in the NT department at the University of the Free State, Bloemfontein, South

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