

# Acts 4:15

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

But when they had commanded them to go aside out of the council, they conferred among themselves,

## Analysis

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The command to 'put them forth out of the council' while they 'conferred among themselves' reveals corrupt deliberation - excluding the accused from defense violates justice. The Greek 'symballō' (conferred) suggests adversarial discussion seeking strategy, not truth. This scene parallels Jesus' trial (Mark 14:55) where the same council sought false testimony. Truth fears examination; lies require secrecy.

## Historical Context

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Jewish legal procedure required accusers and accused to remain present during deliberation. The council's violation of their own law demonstrated desperation - they had no legal case but sought political solution. This pattern of secret counsel against God's anointed fulfilled Psalm 2:2.

## Related Passages

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**James 2:17** — Faith and works

**Romans 1:17** — The righteous shall live by faith

## Study Questions

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1. How does truth's cause benefit from open examination while error requires secrecy?

2. What does the council's procedural violations reveal about power's corruption when opposing God?

## Interlinear Text

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κελεύσαντες	δὲ	αὐτοὺς	ἔξω	τοῦ	συνεδρίου
<b>when they had commanded</b>	<b>But</b>	<b>them</b>	<b>out of</b>	G3588	<b>the council</b>
G2753	G1161	G846	G1854		G4892

ἀπελθεῖν	συνέβαλον	πρὸς	ἀλλήλους
<b>to go aside</b>	<b>they conferred</b>	<b>among</b>	<b>themselves</b>
G565	G4820	G4314	G240

## Additional Cross-References

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**Matthew 5:22** (Parallel theme): But I say unto you, That whosoever is angry with his brother without a cause shall be in danger of the judgment: and whosoever shall say to his brother, Raca, shall be in danger of the council: but whosoever shall say, Thou fool, shall be in danger of hell fire.