

Luke 8:23

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

But as they sailed he fell asleep: and there came down a storm of wind on the lake; and they were filled with water, and were in jeopardy.

Analysis

But as they sailed he fell asleep: and there came down a storm of wind on the lake; and they were filled with water, and were in jeopardy. This verse introduces one of the most dramatic episodes demonstrating Christ's deity and humanity. The Greek verb *aphupnōsen* (ἀφύπνωσεν, "fell asleep") reveals Jesus' genuine human exhaustion after intense ministry. His sleep was not feigned but authentic rest, confirming the incarnation—God truly became flesh (John 1:14).

The phrase "there came down" (*katebē*, κατέβη) describes the sudden descent of violent wind common on the Sea of Galilee, where cool air from surrounding mountains collides with warm air over the water. The imperfect tense "they were filled" (*suneplērounto*, συνεπληροῦντο) indicates progressive flooding—water continuously pouring in, bringing imminent danger. "In jeopardy" (*ekinduneuon*, ἐκινδύνευον) conveys mortal peril; these experienced fishermen recognized deadly threat.

Theologically, this scene presents Christ's dual nature: truly human (sleeping in exhaustion) yet truly divine (about to command creation). The storm also symbolizes life's unexpected trials that threaten to overwhelm believers. Jesus' presence in the boat, though seemingly inactive, guarantees ultimate safety. This narrative challenges superficial faith and prepares disciples for deeper trust when circumstances appear dire and God seems absent or asleep.

Historical Context

The Sea of Galilee (also called Lake Gennesaret or Tiberias) sits 700 feet below sea level, surrounded by hills and mountains. This topography creates sudden, violent storms as wind funnels down steep valleys, whipping calm waters into dangerous waves within minutes. First-century fishing boats, typically 20-30 feet long, could hold 15 people but remained vulnerable to such squalls.

Several of Jesus' disciples were professional fishermen (Peter, Andrew, James, John) who knew these waters intimately. Their terror indicates an exceptionally severe storm beyond normal experience. Ancient Jewish and Greco-Roman literature often portrayed the sea as chaotic, threatening, and associated with divine power. Old Testament accounts of God controlling waters (Exodus 14, Jonah 1, Psalm 107:23-30) would resonate with Jewish disciples.

In first-century Galilee, itinerant rabbis regularly traveled with disciples, teaching through daily life experiences. Jesus' choice to cross the lake during evening (when storms often arose) may have been intentional—creating opportunity to reveal His identity and build faith. The physical geography and maritime conditions make this account historically credible while carrying profound theological significance about Christ's authority over creation's elemental forces.

Related Passages

1 John 4:8 — God is love

John 15:13 — Greatest form of love

Romans 2:1 — Judging others

Matthew 25:31 — Final judgment

Study Questions

1. How does Jesus' humanity (sleeping) and divinity (commanding nature) deepen our understanding of the Incarnation?

2. What storms in your life make you question whether Jesus is truly present or caring?
3. How does this passage challenge us to trust God when circumstances overwhelm us?
4. Why might God allow His followers to face life-threatening situations where He seems absent?
5. How does this miracle preview Christ's ultimate victory over chaos, sin, and death?

Interlinear Text

πλεόντων δὲ αὐτῶν ἀφύπνωσεν καὶ κατέβη λαῖλαψ
 as they sailed But ^{G846} he fell asleep and ^{G2532} there came down ^{G2597} a storm
 G4126 G1161 G879 G2532 G2597 G2978

ἀνέμου εἰς τὴν λίμνην καὶ συνεπληροῦντο καὶ
 of wind on ^{G3588} the lake and ^{G3041} they were filled and
 G417 G1519 G2532 G4845 G2532

ἐκινδύνευον
 were in jeopardy
 G2793

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