Mark 6:22

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And when the daughter of the said Herodias came in, and danced, and pleased Herod and them that sat with him, the king said unto the damsel, Ask of me whatsoever thou wilt, and I will give it thee.

Analysis

And when the daughter of the said Herodias came in, and danced, and pleased Herod and them that sat with him, the king said unto the damsel, Ask of me whatsoever thou wilt, and I will give it thee. Herodias executes her plot through her daughter's provocative performance. 'The daughter of Herodias came in and danced' (ϵ iσελθούσης τῆς θυγατρὸς αὐτοῦ Ἡρφδιάδος καὶ ὀρχησαμένης, eiselthousēs tēs thygatros autou Hērōdiados kai orchēsamenēs)— Josephus identifies her as Salome. Her entrance into the all-male banquet violated social norms; her dancing was likely sensual, not cultural folk dance. This was calculated seduction orchestrated by her mother.

'Pleased Herod and them that sat with him' (ἤρεσεν τῷ Ἡρῷδῃ καὶ τοῖς συνανακειμένοις, ēresen tō Hērōdē kai tois synanakeimenois) indicates sexual arousal from erotic performance. 'The king said unto the damsel, Ask of me whatsoever thou wilt, and I will give it thee' (εἶπεν ὁ βασιλεὺς τῷ κορασίῳ· Αἴτησόν με ὁ ἐὰν θέλῃς, καὶ δώσω σοι, eipen ho basileus tō korasiō: Aitēson me ho ean thelēs, kai dōsō soi)—rash promise made under influence of lust, wine, and male pride before witnesses. This foolish vow, like Jephthah's (Judges 11), produced tragic consequences. The scene illustrates how sexual sin, compromised integrity, and public pride create circumstances leading to greater evil.

Historical Context

Salome was Herodias's daughter by her first husband (Herod, son of Herod the Great), making her Herod Antipas's niece and step-daughter. She was likely young teenager at this time. Dancing by aristocratic women at male banquets was considered scandalous in both Jewish and proper Roman society—professional entertainers danced at such events, not noblewomen's daughters. Herodias's willingness to use her daughter this way reveals her moral corruption and ruthless ambition. The dance was likely similar to performances by hired dancers—sensual, provocative, designed to arouse. Ancient sources describe banquet entertainment including music, dancing, and various performances. Herod's extravagant promise ('whatsoever thou wilt') followed Eastern royal tradition of displaying generosity before nobles (cf. Esther 5:3; 7:2). However, such promises typically had implicit limits—no one expected literal fulfillment of 'anything.' Early church fathers condemned both Herodias's manipulation and Herod's foolish vow, warning against rash oaths made in moments of passion or pride. This narrative became cautionary tale about sexual sin's progression: adultery (Herodias's marriage) leading to murder (John's execution).

Related Passages

John 3:16 — God's love and salvation

Ephesians 2:8 — Salvation by grace through faith

Study Questions

- 1. How does this scene's progression from adultery through sexual manipulation to murder illustrate sin's escalating nature when not confessed and forsaken?
- 2. What does Herod's rash promise under influence of lust and pride teach about the danger of public commitments made without sober reflection?

Interlinear Text



Additional Cross-References

Matthew 14:6 (Parallel theme): But when Herod's birthday was kept, the daughter of Herodias danced before them, and pleased Herod.

Daniel 5:2 (Kingdom): Belshazzar, whiles he tasted the wine, commanded to bring the golden and silver vessels which his father Nebuchadnezzar had taken out of the temple which was in Jerusalem; that the king, and his princes, his wives, and his concubines, might drink therein.

From KJV Study • kjvstudy.org