

2 Kings 14

Verses: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29

Text

Hebrew

1	בְּשָׁנָת שְׁתַּיִם לְיוֹאָשׁ בֶּן יוֹאָחָז מֶלֶךְ יִשְׂרָאֵל מֶלֶךְ אֲמֻצַּיָּהוּ בֶן יוֹאָשׁ מֶלֶךְ יְהוּדָה הִיָּה hebrew The word הִיָּה means “to exist” or “to be” or “to become” or “to come into being” and occurs 3561 times in the Old Testament. This is the foundational verb of existence, identity, becoming and occurrence. * It is used in the creation narrative of Genesis 1, represented by the English words Genesis 1:3Exodus 3:12Ruth 1:1Isaiah 2:2 אִמּוֹ יְהוּדֵינִי יְהוֹעָכָן מִן רִוְשָׁלַם
2	הִיָּה hebrew Meaning * Yahweh - God's personal name It is not a generic term for “god”, but rather the word הִיָּה (YHWH) is the name by which God uniquely identifies himself in the Old Testament. First appearing in Genesis 2:4, it occurs over 6,000 times in the Old Testament.Exodus 3:14Deuteronomy 6:4Psalm 23:1Romans 10:13Joel 2:32Exodus 20:7Psalm 18:1Exodus 15:3Psalm 8:1Genesis 2:41 Samuel 1:3Judges 6:24Genesis 22:14Jeremiah 23:6 רַק לֹא כָדָרְדָּ אָבִיו כָּל אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה יוֹאָשׁ אָבִיו עָשָׂה
3	רַק הַבְּמוֹת לֹא סָרוּ עוֹד הָעָם מִזִּבְחֵי וּמִקְטָרִים בְּבָמוֹת
4	

	הִיָּה plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew The word הִיָּה means “to exist” or “to be” or “to become” or “to come into being” and occurs 3561 times in the Old Testament. This is the foundational verb of existence, identity, becoming and occurrence. * It is used in the creation narrative of Genesis 1, represented by the English words Genesis 1:3Exodus 3:12Ruth 1:1Isaiah 2:2 אֶת הַמַּמְלָכָה בִּידּוֹ וַיֵּד אֶת plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big אֶת 5 hebrew The Hebrew אֶת word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. It only ever occurs in conjunction with nouns associated with the definite article הַ.Genesis 1:1 אֶת הַמַּקְדָּשׁ וְהַמִּזְבֵּחַ וְהַמִּזְבֵּחַ וְהַמִּזְבֵּחַ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big אֶת hebrew The Hebrew אֶת word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. It only ever occurs in conjunction with nouns associated with the definite article הַ.Genesis 1:1 הַמִּלְכָּה אֶבְי
	אֶת plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew The Hebrew אֶת word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. It only ever occurs in conjunction with nouns associated with the definite article הַ.Genesis 1:1 בְּנֵי הַמַּמְלָכָה לֹא הָיָה כְּפָתוֹב plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big הָיָה hebrew 6 Meaning * Yahweh - God's personal name It is not a generic term for “god”, but rather the word יְהוָה (YHWH) is the name by which God uniquely identifies himself in the Old Testament. First appearing in Genesis 2:4, it occurs over 6,000 times in the Old Testament.Exodus 3:14Deuteronomy 6:4Psalm 23:1Romans 10:13Joel 2:32Exodus 20:7Psalm 18:1Exodus 15:3Psalm 8:1Genesis 2:41 Samuel 1:3Judges 6:24Genesis 22:14Jeremiah 23:6 לֹא יִמָּתוּ אֲבוֹתָ עַל בָּנֵיהֶם plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big וּבָנֵיהֶם לֹא יִמָּתוּ עַל אֲבוֹתָ כִּי אִם אִישׁ בְּחַטָּאוֹ יָמוּת וְיָמָת

	את־plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigהוא הֵלָּה אֵת hebrew The Hebrew אֵת word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. It only ever occurs in conjunction with nouns associated with the definite article הַ. Genesis 1:1 אֵת הַמַּלְאָכִים וְתַפְשׁ אֵת
7	hebrew The Hebrew אֵת word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. It only ever occurs in conjunction with nouns associated with the definite article הַ. Genesis 1:1 אֵת הַמַּלְאָכִים וְתַפְשׁ אֵת hebrew The Hebrew אֵת word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. It only ever occurs in conjunction with nouns associated with the definite article הַ. Genesis 1:1 אֵת הַמַּלְאָכִים וְתַפְשׁ אֵת
8	פְּנִים־plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigאֵת hebrew Meaning: * Face * Presence * Front or surface Noun. Masculine. Although it looks plural in form (ending in -ים), it is almost always used as a singular in meaning - a type of plural of intensity or plural of form common in Hebrew for body parts that come in pairs or have multiple aspects.
9	וַיִּשְׁלַח יְהוֹאָשׁ מֶלֶךְ יִשְׂרָאֵל אֶל אֲמֻצַּיְהוּ מֶלֶךְ יְהוּדָה לֵאמֹר הֲחוּחַ אֲשֶׁר בְּלִבְנוֹן שָׁלַח אֶל הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר בְּלִבְנוֹן לֵאמֹר תִּנָּה את־plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigהָשָׂדֶה אֲשֶׁר בְּלִבְנוֹן וְתִרְמַס אֶת hebrew The Hebrew אֵת word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. It only ever occurs in conjunction with nouns associated with the definite article הַ. Genesis 1:1 אֵת הַמַּלְאָכִים וְתַפְשׁ אֵת hebrew The Hebrew אֵת word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. It only ever occurs in conjunction with nouns associated with the definite article הַ. Genesis 1:1 אֵת הַמַּלְאָכִים וְתַפְשׁ אֵת

	אתָּplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew The Hebrew אתָּ word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. It only ever occurs in conjunction with nouns associated with the definite article הַ.Genesis 1:1 וְהָיָה בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא וְהָיָה בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא hebrew The Hebrew אתָּ word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. It only ever occurs in conjunction with nouns associated with the definite article הַ.Genesis 1:1 כָּל הַכְּלִים הַנִּמְצָאִים בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא
14	hebrew Meaning * Yahweh - God's personal name It is not a generic term for “god”, but rather the word יהוה (YHWH) is the name by which God uniquely identifies himself in the Old Testament. First appearing in Genesis 2:4, it occurs over 6,000 times in the Old Testament.Exodus 3:14Deuteronomy 6:4Psalm 23:1Romans 10:13Joel 2:32Exodus 20:7Psalm 18:1Exodus 15:3Psalm 8:1Genesis 2:41 Samuel 1:3Judges 6:24Genesis 22:14Jeremiah 23:6 וְהָיָה בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא וְהָיָה בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא hebrew The Hebrew אתָּ word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. It only ever occurs in conjunction with nouns associated with the definite article הַ.Genesis 1:1 בְּנֵי הַתְּעַרְבוֹת וַיֵּשֶׁב שְׁמֹרָה
15	וַיֵּתֶר דְּבָרֵי יְהוֹאָשׁ אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה וּגְבוּרָתוֹ וְאֲשֶׁר נִלָּחַם עִם אֲמֻצַּיָּהוּ מֶלֶךְ יְהוּדָה הֵלֵא הֵם כְּתוּבִים עַל סֵפֶר דְּבָרֵי הַיָּמִים לְמַלְכֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל
16	וַיִּשְׁכַּב יְהוֹאָשׁ עִם אֲבֹתָיו וַיִּקְבֹּר בְּשִׁמְרוֹן עִם מַלְכֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וַיִּמְלֹךְ יָרֵבֶעַם בֶּן חֲתָנִי
17	וַיְחִי אֲמֻצַּיָּהוּ בֶן יוֹאָשׁ מֶלֶךְ יְהוּדָה אַחֲרֵי מוֹת יְהוֹאָשׁ בֶּן יְהוֹאָחָז מֶלֶךְ יִשְׂרָאֵל חֲמֵשׁ עָשָׂר שָׁנָה
18	וַיֵּתֶר דְּבָרֵי אֲמֻצַּיָּהוּ הֵלֵא הֵם כְּתוּבִים עַל סֵפֶר דְּבָרֵי הַיָּמִים לְמַלְכֵי יְהוּדָה
19	וַיִּקְשְׁרוּ עָלָיו קֶשֶׁר בִּירוּשָׁלַם וַיִּנָּס לְכִישָׁה וַיִּשְׁלְחוּ אַחֲרָיו לְכִישָׁה וַיִּמָּתְחוּ שָׁם
20	אתָּplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew The Hebrew אתָּ word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. It only ever occurs in conjunction with nouns associated with the definite article הַ.Genesis 1:1 עַל הַסּוּסִים וַיִּקְבֹּר בִּירוּשָׁלַם עִם אֲבֹתָיו בְּעִיר דָּוִד

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22	אתָּplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew The Hebrew אתָּ word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. It only ever occurs in conjunction with nouns associated with the definite article הַ. Genesis 1:1 אֵילָת וַיֵּשְׁבֶה לַיהוּדָה אַחֲרָי שָׁכַב הַמֶּלֶךְ עִם אֲבִתָּיו
23	בַּשָּׁנָה חֲמִשׁ עָשָׂרָה שָׁנָה לְאַמְצִיָּהוּ בֶן יוֹאָשׁ מֶלֶךְ יְהוּדָה מָלַךְ יְרֵבְעָם בֶּן יוֹאָשׁ מֶלֶךְ יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּשָׁמְרוֹן אַרְבָּעִים וְאַחַת שָׁנָה
24	הָהָהּplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew Meaning * Yahweh - God's personal name It is not a generic term for “god”, but rather the word יְהוָה (YHWH) is the name by which God uniquely identifies himself in the Old Testament. First appearing in Genesis 2:4, it occurs over 6,000 times in the Old Testament. Exodus 3:14 Deuteronomy 6:4 Psalm 23:1 Romans 10:13 Joel 2:32 Exodus 20:7 Psalm 18:1 Exodus 15:3 Psalm 8:1 Genesis 2:41 Samuel 1:3 Judges 6:24 Genesis 22:14 Jeremiah 23:6 לֹא חָר מִכָּל חַטָּאוֹת יְרֵבְעָם בֶּן נְבָט אתָּplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew The Hebrew אתָּ word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. It only ever occurs in conjunction with nouns associated with the definite article הַ. Genesis 1:1 יִשְׂרָאֵל

	את־plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigהוא השיב את־ hebrew The Hebrew את word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. It only ever occurs in conjunction with nouns associated with the definite article ה. Genesis 1:1 גְּבוּל יִשְׂרָאֵל מִלְּבֹא חֲמַת עַד יְהוָה plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigהָעֲרֶבָה כְּדָבָר יְהוָה hebrew Meaning * Yahweh - God's personal name
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26	יהוה־plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigאת־ hebrew Meaning * Yahweh - God's personal name It is not a generic term for “god”, but rather the word יְהוָה (YHWH) is the name by which God uniquely identifies himself in the Old Testament. First appearing in Genesis 2:4, it occurs over 6,000 times in the Old Testament. Exodus 3:14 Deuteronomy 6:4 Psalm 23:1 Romans 10:13 Joel 2:32 Exodus 20:7 Psalm 18:1 Exodus 15:3 Psalm 8:1 Genesis 2:41 Samuel 1:3 Judges 6:24 Genesis 22:14 Jeremiah 23:6 את־plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigאת־ hebrew The Hebrew את word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. It only ever occurs in conjunction with nouns associated with the definite article ה. Genesis 1:1 עֲנִי יִשְׂרָאֵל מִיָּה מֵאֵד וְאֶפֶס עֲצוּר וְאֶפֶס עֲזוּב וְאִין עֹז לְיִשְׂרָאֵל

1	In the second year of Joash the son of Joahaz, king of Israel, Amaziah the son of Joash, king of Judah, began to reign.
2	He was twenty-five years old when he began to reign, and he reigned twenty-nine years in Jerusalem. His mother's name was Jehoaddin of Jerusalem.
3	And he did what was right in the eyes of the LORD, yet not like David his father. He did in all things as Joash his father had done.
4	But the high places were not removed; the people still sacrificed and made offerings on the high places.
5	And as soon as the royal power was firmly in his hand, he struck down his servants who had struck down the king his father.
6	But he did not put to death the children of the murderers, according to what is written in the Book of the Law of Moses, where the LORD commanded, "Fathers shall not be put to death because of their children, nor shall children be put to death because of their fathers. But each one shall die for his own sin."
7	He struck down ten thousand Edomites in the Valley of Salt and took Sela by storm, and called it Joktheel, which is its name to this day.
8	Then Amaziah sent messengers to Jehoash the son of Jehoahaz, son of Jehu, king of Israel, saying, "Come, let us look one another in the face."
9	And Jehoash king of Israel sent word to Amaziah king of Judah, "A thistle on Lebanon sent to a cedar on Lebanon, saying, 'Give your daughter to my son for a wife,' and a wild beast of Lebanon passed by and trampled down the thistle.
10	You have indeed struck down Edom, and your heart has lifted you up. Be content with your glory, and stay at home, for why should you provoke trouble so that you fall, you and Judah with you?"
11	But Amaziah would not listen. So Jehoash king of Israel went up, and he and Amaziah king of Judah faced one another in battle at Beth-shemesh, which belongs to Judah.
12	And Judah was defeated by Israel, and every man fled to his home.
13	And Jehoash king of Israel captured Amaziah king of Judah, the son of Jehoash, son of Ahaziah, at Beth-shemesh, and came to Jerusalem and broke down the wall of Jerusalem for four hundred cubits, from the Ephraim Gate to the Corner Gate.
14	And he seized all the gold and silver, and all the vessels that were found in the house of the LORD and in the treasuries of the king's house, also hostages, and he returned to Samaria.
15	Now the rest of the acts of Jehoash that he did, and his might, and how he fought with Amaziah king of Judah, are they not written in the Book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Israel?
16	And Jehoash slept with his fathers and was buried in Samaria with the kings of Israel, and Jeroboam his son reigned in his place.
17	Amaziah the son of Joash, king of Judah, lived fifteen years after the death of Jehoash son of Jehoahaz, king of Israel.
18	Now the rest of the deeds of Amaziah, are they not written in the Book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Judah?
19	And they made a conspiracy against him in Jerusalem, and he fled to Lachish. But they sent after him to Lachish and put him to death there.
20	And they brought him on horses; and he was buried in Jerusalem with his fathers in the city of David.
21	And all the people of Judah took Azariah, who was sixteen years old, and made him king instead of his father Amaziah.
22	He built Elath and restored it to Judah, after the king slept with his fathers.
23	In the fifteenth year of Amaziah the son of Joash, king of Judah, Jeroboam the son of Joash, king of Israel, began to reign in Samaria, and he reigned forty-one years.
24	And he did what was evil in the sight of the LORD. He did not depart from all the sins of Jeroboam the son of Nebat, which he made Israel to sin.

25	He restored the border of Israel from Lebo-hamath as far as the Sea of the Arabah, according to the word of the LORD, the God of Israel, which he spoke by his servant Jonah the son of Amittai, the prophet, who was from Gath-hepher.
26	For the LORD saw that the affliction of Israel was very bitter, for there was none left, bond or free, and there was none to help Israel.
27	But the LORD had not said that he would blot out the name of Israel from under heaven, so he saved them by the hand of Jeroboam the son of Joash.
28	Now the rest of the acts of Jeroboam and all that he did, and his might, how he fought, and how he restored Damascus and Hamath to Judah in Israel, are they not written in the Book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Israel?
29	And Jeroboam slept with his fathers, the kings of Israel, and Zechariah his son reigned in his place.

NIV

1	In the second year of Jehoash son of Jehoahaz king of Israel, Amaziah son of Joash king of Judah began to reign.
2	He was twenty-five years old when he became king, and he reigned in Jerusalem twenty-nine years. His mother's name was Jehoaddin; she was from Jerusalem.
3	He did what was right in the eyes of the LORD, but not as his father David had done. In everything he followed the example of his father Joash.
4	The high places, however, were not removed; the people continued to offer sacrifices and burn incense there.
5	After the kingdom was firmly in his grasp, he executed the officials who had murdered his father the king.
6	Yet he did not put the sons of the assassins to death, in accordance with what is written in the Book of the Law of Moses where the LORD commanded: "Fathers shall not be put to death for their children, nor children put to death for their fathers; each is to die for his own sins."
7	He was the one who defeated ten thousand Edomites in the Valley of Salt and captured Sela in battle, calling it Joktheel, the name it has to this day.
8	Then Amaziah sent messengers to Jehoash son of Jehoahaz, the son of Jehu, king of Israel, with the challenge: "Come, meet me face to face."
9	But Jehoash king of Israel replied to Amaziah king of Judah: "A thistle in Lebanon sent a message to a cedar in Lebanon, 'Give your daughter to my son in marriage.' Then a wild beast in Lebanon came along and trampled the thistle underfoot.
10	You have indeed defeated Edom and now you are arrogant. Glory in your victory, but stay at home! Why ask for trouble and cause your own downfall and that of Judah also?"
11	Amaziah, however, would not listen, so Jehoash king of Israel attacked. He and Amaziah king of Judah faced each other at Beth Shemesh in Judah.
12	Judah was routed by Israel, and every man fled to his home.
13	Jehoash king of Israel captured Amaziah king of Judah, the son of Joash, the son of Ahaziah, at Beth Shemesh. Then Jehoash went to Jerusalem and broke down the wall of Jerusalem from the Ephraim Gate to the Corner Gate—a section about six hundred feet long.
14	He took all the gold and silver and all the articles found in the temple of the LORD and in the treasuries of the royal palace. He also took hostages and returned to Samaria.
15	As for the other events of the reign of Jehoash, what he did and his achievements, including his war against Amaziah king of Judah, are they not written in the book of the annals of the kings of Israel?
16	Jehoash rested with his fathers and was buried in Samaria with the kings of Israel. And Jeroboam his son succeeded him as king.
17	Amaziah son of Joash king of Judah lived for fifteen years after the death of Jehoash son of Jehoahaz king of Israel.

18	As for the other events of Amaziah's reign, are they not written in the book of the annals of the kings of Judah?
19	They conspired against him in Jerusalem, and he fled to Lachish, but they sent men after him to Lachish and killed him there.
20	He was brought back by horse and was buried in Jerusalem with his fathers, in the City of David.
21	Then all the people of Judah took Azariah, who was sixteen years old, and made him king in place of his father Amaziah.
22	He was the one who rebuilt Elath and restored it to Judah after Amaziah rested with his fathers.
23	In the fifteenth year of Amaziah son of Joash king of Judah, Jeroboam son of Jehoash king of Israel became king in Samaria, and he reigned forty-one years.
24	He did evil in the eyes of the LORD and did not turn away from any of the sins of Jeroboam son of Nebat, which he had caused Israel to commit.
25	He was the one who restored the boundaries of Israel from Lebo Hamath to the Sea of the Arabah, in accordance with the word of the LORD, the God of Israel, spoken through his servant Jonah son of Amittai, the prophet from Gath Hepher.
26	The LORD had seen how bitterly everyone in Israel, whether slave or free, was suffering; there was no one to help them.
27	And since the LORD had not said he would blot out the name of Israel from under heaven, he saved them by the hand of Jeroboam son of Jehoash.
28	As for the other events of Jeroboam's reign, all he did, and his military achievements, including how he recovered for Israel both Damascus and Hamath, which had belonged to Yaudi, are they not written in the book of the annals of the kings of Israel?
29	Jeroboam rested with his fathers, the kings of Israel. And Zechariah his son succeeded him as king.

NLT

1	Amaziah son of Joash began to rule over Judah in the second year of the reign of King Jehoash of Israel.
2	Amaziah was twenty-five years old when he became king, and he reigned in Jerusalem twenty-nine years. His mother was Jehoaddin from Jerusalem.
3	Amaziah did what was pleasing in the LORD's sight, but not like his ancestor David. Instead, he followed the example of his father, Joash.
4	Amaziah did not destroy the pagan shrines, and the people still offered sacrifices and burned incense there.
5	When Amaziah was well established as king, he executed the officials who had assassinated his father.
6	However, he did not kill the children of the assassins, for he obeyed the command of the LORD as written by Moses in the Book of the Law: "Parents must not be put to death for the sins of their children, nor children for the sins of their parents. Those deserving to die must be put to death for their own crimes."
7	Amaziah also killed 10,000 Edomites in the Valley of Salt. He also conquered Sela and changed its name to Joktheel, as it is called to this day.
8	One day Amaziah sent messengers with this challenge to Israel's king Jehoash, the son of Jehoahaz and grandson of Jehu: "Come and meet me in battle!"
9	But King Jehoash of Israel replied to King Amaziah of Judah with this story: "Out in the Lebanon mountains, a thistle sent a message to a mighty cedar tree: 'Give your daughter in marriage to my son.' But just then a wild animal of Lebanon came by and stepped on the thistle, crushing it!"
10	"You have indeed defeated Edom, and you are very proud of it. But be content with your victory and stay at home! Why stir up trouble that will only bring disaster on you and the people of Judah?"

LXX

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	καίplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί
	greek
	Meaning
	* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So
	Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. It is most frequently translated as "and"
	greek
	Meaning:
	* The
	The definite article.
	Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῖ Dative τῷ τῇ υἱόςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὥ, τό
	greek
	Meaning:
	* The
	The definite article.
	Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῖ Dative τῷ τῇ πατάξεντον οὐκ ἐθενάτωσεν καθύς γέγραπταιplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigγν
	greek
	Preposition meaning "in". βιβλίονplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigβιβλίον
6	Means book, scroll or document.
	Noun, neuter.
	Declensions of βιβλίον Case Singular Plural Nominative βιβλίον βιβλία Genitive βιβλίου βιβλίων Dative βιβλίῳ βιβλίοις Accusative βιβλίον βιβλία
	greek
	Meaning
	* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So
	Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. It is most frequently translated as "and"
	greek
	Preposition meaning "in". καίplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί, τό
	greek
	Meaning:
	* The
	The definite article.
	Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῖ Dative τῷ τῇ ἀμαρτίας αὐτοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαἰνός
	greek
	Meaning
	* He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same
	Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament.
	Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) ἀποβαίνειται
	αὐτόςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός
	greek
	Meaning
	* He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same
	Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament.
	Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) ἐμάταξεν τὸνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὥ, τό
	greek
	Meaning:
	* The
	The definite article.
	Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῖ Dative τῷ τῇ Εἵμιplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigην
	greek
	Preposition meaning "in". Γραμμάτις γράμματις καίplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί
	greek
	Meaning
	* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So
	Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. It is most frequently translated as "and"
	greek
	Meaning:
	* The
	The definite article.
	Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῖ Dative τῷ τῇ μέτρενplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigην
	greek
	Preposition meaning "in". τὸνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὥ, τό
	greek
	Meaning:
	* The
7	The definite article.
	Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῖ Dative τῷ τῇ μοχλεῖταιplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί
	greek
	Meaning
	* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So
	Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. It is most frequently translated as "and"
	greek
	Meaning:
	* The
	The definite article.
	Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῖ Dative τῷ τῇ δύναμις αὐτῆςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαἰνός
	greek
	Meaning
	* He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same
	Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament.
	Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) Καθότι ἅπασιplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὥ, τό
	greek
	Meaning:
	* The
	The definite article.
	Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῖ Dative τῷ τῇ ἀφ' ὧν ταῖςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigοῦτος / αὐτή / αὐτό
	greek
	Meaning:
	* These or this * This one, this person, this thing * They or he or she or it
	Demonstrative pronoun.
	ἀὐτός usually refers to something close to the speaker — "this" as opposed to ἐκεῖνος (John 5:11 John 5:111 Corinthians 15:501 John 4:9John 5:1Matthew 3:17John 7:26Luke 22:19
	τοῦτ' ἀποστείλειεν Αὐτοῖς ἀγγέλουςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός
	greek
	Meaning
8	* To or towards * Pertaining to (genitive case) * Near to (dative case) * According to * About
	Preposition. Occurs 703 times in the New Testament.
	ἥδος is a common preposition in Koine Greek that carries different meanings. It most frequently takes the accusative case, but at times it takes the genitive or dative cases, giving it a different meaning again. At its core, it usually describes movement or relationship toward someone or something, whether physical, s... ιωας υἱὸν ἡραζος υἱὸν Ιου βασιλέως ἰσραὴλ Νεμεν δεξιῶ

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13 greek
Preposition meaning "in". $\tau\omega$ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big0, η , $\tau\delta$

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	kaiplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigeai greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" Εἰς τὸν ἄλλον kaiplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bignic greek Meaning * All * Every * The whole Adjective. Usage in the New Testament The sense of πάντες depends on whether it modifies a singular or plural noun, and whether that noun is countable or uncountable. With singular countable nouns -- "every" John 1:9John 3:16Romans 5:12Matthew 28:19Colossians 1:16Romans 3:23John 3:16Colossians 1:17 oplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigd, f, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῖ Dative τῷ τῇ καὶ τοῖς τοῖς kaiplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigd, f, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῖ Dative τῷ τῇ Αἰτιατικὴ καὶ kaiplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigeai greek Meaning
21	* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" αἰσθητικὸν kaiplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigneic greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) οὐρανὸν ἐξ ουρανόθεν (τὸν) καὶ kaiplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigeai greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" εἰς τὸν ἄλλον kaiplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigneic greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) διὰ τοῦτο kaiplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigd, f, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῖ Dative τῷ τῇ νεκρῶν αἰσθητικὸν kaiplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigneic greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) ἀποστολὴν αἰσθητικὸν kaiplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigneic
22	αἰσθητικὸν kaiplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigneic greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) ἀποστολὴν αἰσθητικὸν kaiplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigd, f, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῖ Dative τῷ τῇ Αἰτιατικὴ καὶ kaiplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigneic greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" ἐν τῷ αἰσθητικῷ kaiplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigneic greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) τὸν kaiplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigd, f, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῖ Dative τῷ τῇ τοῖς kaiplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigd, f, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῖ Dative τῷ τῇ καὶ τοῖς kaiplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigd, f, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῖ Dative τῷ τῇ βασιλείᾳ καὶ τοῖς kaiplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigd, f, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῖ Dative τῷ τῇ νεκρῶν αἰσθητικὸν kaiplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigneic greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English)

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	αὐτοῦ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigairdc
greek	
Meaning:	
* He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same	
Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament.	
Cure uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) ἀν' ὅτι αὐτοῦ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδ, ἡ, τό	
greek	
Meaning:	
* The	
The definite article.	
Forms	
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῖ Dative τῷ τῇ δυνον ἰσωνλ ἀνὸ εἰσόδου Αμαθ θ λωκ τῆ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδ, ἡ, τό	
greek	
Meaning:	
* The	
The definite article.	
Forms	
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῖ Dative τῷ τῇ θελδοοντ; τῆ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδ, ἡ, τό	
greek	
Meaning:	
* The	
The definite article.	
Forms	
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῖ Dative τῷ τῇ Αραβη κιστλ τῶ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδ, ἡ, τό	
greek	
Meaning:	
* The	
The definite article.	
Forms	
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῖ Dative τῷ τῇ μῆμλ κισιού θεο plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bighebc	
greek	
Masculine noun meaning:	
* A god or goddess * God ἱσωνλ δ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδc, ἡ, δ	
greek	
Meaning:	
* Who * Which * What	
The relative pronoun that connects a relative clause to a main clause, referring back to a noun or pronoun (called the antecedent).	
It is distinct from ἐπὶ ("that," introducing indirect speech) and from τίς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning εἰσὶ πρηνε plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigtv	
greek	
Preposition meaning "in". χρεπὶ δολλκου εἰσὶ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigairdc	
greek	
Meaning	
* He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same	
Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament.	
Cure uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) κυνδ Αμαθλ τοῖ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδ, ἡ, τό	
greek	
Meaning:	
* The	
The definite article.	
Forms	
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῖ Dative τῷ τῇ ηροφίτρου τοῖ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδ, ἡ, τό	
greek	
Meaning:	
* The	
The definite article.	
Forms	
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῖ Dative τῷ τῇ ἐκ γέφυφειπ	
δπλ εἰσὲν κισπεc τῆ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδ, ἡ, τό	
greek	
Meaning:	
* The	
The definite article.	
Forms	
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῖ Dative τῷ τῇ τανελικων ἱσωνλ μεπλν οφείλεc καl plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigkai	
greek	
Meaning	
* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So	
Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. It is most frequently translated as "and" ὀκυποτοιζ; ουνεχομλνοϋc καl plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigkai	
greek	
Meaning	
* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So	
Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. It is most frequently translated as "and" ἐμπανμοϋνοϋc καl plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigkai	
greek	
Meaning	
* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So	
Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. It is most frequently translated as "and" ἐγχετακελκυμεινοϋc καl plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigkai	
greek	
Meaning	
* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So	
Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. It is most frequently translated as "and" οὐκ ἤ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigkai	
greek	
Meaning	
* He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same	
Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament.	
Cure uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) ἐγώ am and ἐγώ is the word for was, e.g. ὁ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδ, ἡ, τό	
greek	
Meaning:	
* The	
The definite article.	
Forms	
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῖ Dative τῷ τῇ βονθδων τοῖ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδ, ἡ, τό	
greek	
Meaning:	
* The	
The definite article.	
Forms	
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῖ Dative τῷ τῇ ἐπὶ plugin-	

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	kaiplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bignai
greek	
Meaning	
* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So	
is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and"	τῷplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big0_ ᾧ, τὸ
greek	
Meaning:	
* The	
The definite article.	
Forms	
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τὸ Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῖ Dative τῷ τῇ ᾧkaiplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big0_ ᾧ, τὸ	
greek	
Meaning:	
* The	
The definite article.	
Forms	
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τὸ Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῖ Dative τῷ τῇ λόγουςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bighdyoc;	
Meaning	
* A word or words * Statement * Message * Speech * Account * Used in John to mean God the Son	
Masculine noun. Related to the verb λέγω.	
λόγος in Greek Thought	
Before the New Testament, λόγος already had deep philosophical use. In Greek philosophy, λόγος was the rational principle that ordered the universe, the divine reason that structured all things. In Heraclitus, λόγος referred to the unifying rational principle behind the constant change in the world.... ἐκ ποταμοῦ kaiplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bignai	
greek	
Meaning	
* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So	
is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and"	καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bignat;
greek	
Meaning	
* All * Every * The whole	
Adjective.	
Usage in the New Testament	
The sense of πάντες depends on whether it modifies a singular or plural noun, and whether that noun is countable or uncountable.	
With singular countable nouns → "every" John 1:9John 3:16Romans 5:12Matthew 28:19Colossians 1:16Romans 3:23Romans 3:23John 3:16Colossians 1:17 δοῦναι emoiplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigmtoulu	
Meaning:	
* To do * To make	
This verb - to do or make - is used in connection with a large range of activities including creation, covenant formation, obedience, miracles, sin and worship.	
Verb forms	
Present tense Person Greek Form kaiplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bignai	
greek	
Meaning	
* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So	
is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and"	αἰplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big0_ ᾧ, τὸ
greek	
Meaning:	
* The	
The definite article.	
Forms	
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τὸ Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῖ Dative τῷ τῇ σουαυτοῦ αὐτοῦtauplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigsairtd;	
greek	
Meaning	
* He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same	
Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament.	
Care uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) δοῦναι timōtiplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bignai	
28 greek	
Meaning	
* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So	
is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and"	δοῦναι emoiplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big0_ ᾧ, τὸ
greek	
Meaning:	
* The	
The definite article.	
Forms	
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τὸ Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῖ Dative τῷ τῇ δαυδαὶον kaiplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bignai	
greek	
Meaning	
* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So	
is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and"	καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big0_ ᾧ, τὸ
greek	
Meaning:	
* The	
The definite article.	
Forms	
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τὸ Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῖ Dative τῷ τῇ Αὐτῷ τῷplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big0_ ᾧ, τὸ	
greek	
Meaning:	
* The	
The definite article.	
Forms	
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τὸ Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῖ Dative τῷ τῇ λοῦσαι plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigtiv	
greek	
Preposition meaning "in". ὑποπλῶν αὐτοῦtauplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigsouros; / αὐτῃ τῷto	
greek	
Meaning:	
* These or this * This one, this person, this thing * They or he or she or it	
Demonstrative pronoun.	
αὐτός usually refers to something close to the speaker — "this" as opposed to ἐκεῖνος (John 9:161 John 5:111 Corinthians 15:501 John 4:9John 5:1Matthew 3:17John 7:26Luke 22:19 γινώσκουτε ἐν βιβλίῳplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigtββλαιο	
Means book, scroll or document.	
Noun, neuter.	
Declensions of βιβλίον Case Singular Plural Nominative βιβλίον βιβλία Genitive βιβλίου βιβλίων Dative βιβλίῳ λόγοιplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bighdyoc;	
Meaning	
* A word or words * Statement * Message * Speech * Account * Used in John to mean God the Son	
Masculine noun. Related to the verb λέγω.	
λόγος in Greek Thought	
Before the New Testament, λόγος already had deep philosophical use. In Greek philosophy, λόγος was the rational principle that ordered the universe, the divine reason that structured all things. In Heraclitus, λόγος referred to the unifying rational principle behind the constant change in the world.... τῷplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big0_ ᾧ, τὸ	
greek	
Meaning:	
* The	
The definite article.	
Forms	
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τὸ Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῖ Dative τῷ τῇ φημιεν τοῖςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big0_ ᾧ, τὸ	
greek	
Meaning:	
* The	
The definite article.	
Forms	
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ἅ ἡ τὸ Genitive τῶ τῆς τοῖ Dative τῷ τῇ βασιλεῖσιν ιωαννα	

KJV

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16	And Jehoash slept with his fathers, and was buried in Samaria with the kings of Israel; and Jeroboam his son reigned in his stead.
17	And Amaziah the son of Joash king of Judah lived after the death of Jehoash son of Jehoahaz king of Israel fifteen years.
18	And the rest of the acts of Amaziah, are they not written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Judah?
19	Now they made a conspiracy against him in Jerusalem: and he fled to Lachish; but they sent after him to Lachish, and slew him there.
20	And they brought him on horses: and he was buried at Jerusalem with his fathers in the city of David.
21	And all the people of Judah took Azariah, which was sixteen years old, and made him king instead of his father Amaziah.
22	He built Elath, and restored it to Judah, after that the king slept with his fathers.
23	In the fifteenth year of Amaziah the son of Joash king of Judah Jeroboam the son of Joash king of Israel began to reign in Samaria, and reigned forty and one years.
24	And he did that which was evil in the sight of the LORD: he departed not from all the sins of Jeroboam the son of Nebat, who made Israel to sin.
25	He restored the coast of Israel from the entering of Hamath unto the sea of the plain, according to the word of the LORD God of Israel, which he spake by the hand of his servant Jonah, the son of Amittai, the prophet, which was of Gathhepher.
26	For the LORD saw the affliction of Israel, that it was very bitter: for there was not any shut up, nor any left, nor any helper for Israel.
27	And the LORD said not that he would blot out the name of Israel from under heaven: but he saved them by the hand of Jeroboam the son of Joash.
28	Now the rest of the acts of Jeroboam, and all that he did, and his might, how he warred, and how he recovered Damascus, and Hamath, which belonged to Judah, for Israel, are they not written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel?
29	And Jeroboam slept with his fathers, even with the kings of Israel; and Zachariah his son reigned in his stead.

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