

Deuteronomy 20:15

Hebrew	כֹּךָ תַעֲשֶׂה לְכָל הַעָרִים הַרְחֹקֹת מִמֶּךָ מֵאֵד אֲשֶׁר לֹא מִעָרֵי הַגּוֹיִם הָאֵלֶּה הֵנָּה
ESV	Thus you shall do to all the cities that are very far from you, which are not cities of the nations here.
NIV	This is how you are to treat all the cities that are at a distance from you and do not belong to the nations nearby.
NLT	"But these instructions apply only to distant towns, not to the towns of the nations in the land you will enter.

	οὕτως ποιήσειςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigνοιέω 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 πάσαςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigπᾶς greek Meaning * All * Every * The whole Adjective. Usage in the New Testament The sense of πᾶς 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 τάςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigό, ή, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ό ή τό Genitive του τής του Dative τῷ τῇ πόλεις τάςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigό, ή, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ό ή τό Genitive του τής του Dative τῷ τῇ μακράν οὐσαςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigείμι LXXgreek είμι is the first person singular verb for “to be” (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = “to be”). It an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example είμι is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. ἀπό σου σφόδρα αἱplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigός, ή, ό 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 ὅτι (“that,” introducing indirect speech) and from ὅς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning οὐχί ἐκ τῶνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigό, ή, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ό ή τό Genitive του τής του Dative τῷ τῇ πόλεων τῶνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigό, ή, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ό ή τό Genitive του τής του Dative τῷ τῇ ἐθνῶν τούτωνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigούτος / αὕτη / τοῦτο greek Meaning: * These or this * This one, this person, this thing * They or he or she or it Demonstrative pronoun. οὗτος 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
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KJV	Thus shalt thou do unto all the cities which are very far off from thee, which are not of the cities of these nations.
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[Deuteronomy 20:14](#) ← Deuteronomy 20:15 → [Deuteronomy 20:16](#)

Return to: [Home Page](#) → [Christianity](#) → [Bible](#) → [Old Testament](#) → [Deuteronomy](#) → [Deuteronomy 20](#)

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