

Esther 3

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Text

Hebrew

	את plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big	הַמֶּלֶךְ אַחֲשָׁוִישׁ 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 הָמוֹן בֵּין הַמִּדְבָּרָה הָאֵלֶּיךָ
1	את plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big	וַיִּנְשָׂאוּ וַיִּשָּׂם 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 כִּסְאוֹ מֵעַל כָּל הַשָּׂרִים אֲשֶׁר אֵת
2	ואֵת plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big	וְכָל עַבְדֵי הַמֶּלֶךְ אֲשֶׁר בְּשַׁעַר הַמֶּלֶךְ כְּרָעִים וּמִשְׁתַּחֲוִים לְהָמוֹן כִּי כֻן צִוָּה לוֹ הַמֶּלֶךְ וּמִרְדְּכָי לֹא יִכְרַע וְלֹא יִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה
3	את plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big	וַיִּבְרָךְ אֵת הַמֶּלֶךְ אֲשֶׁר בְּשַׁעַר הַמֶּלֶךְ לְמִרְדְּכָי מִדּוֹעַ אֲתָה עוֹבֵר 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 מִצֹּת הַמֶּלֶךְ
	הָיָה plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big	הָיָה
	hebrew	The word הָיָה means “to exist” or “to be” or “to become” or “to come into being” and occurs 3561 times in the Old Testament.
4		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 באמרם קִאֱמַרְם אֵלָיו יוֹם וָיוֹם וְלֹא שָׁמַע אֲלֵיהֶם וַיִּגִּידוּ לְהָמוֹן לְרֹאוֹת הַעֲמִידוֹ דְּבָרֵי מְרִדְכָי כִּי הִגִּיד לָהֶם אֲשֶׁר הוּא יְהוּדִי
5		וַיִּרְא הָמוֹן כִּי אֵין מִרְדְּכָי כְּרַע וּמִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה לוֹ וַיִּמְלֹא הָמוֹן חֲמָה

	אתָּ plugin-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 עַם מִרְדְּכָי וַיִּבְקֶשׁ הָמוֹן
6	אתָּ plugin-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 כָּל הַיְּהוּדִים אֲשֶׁר בְּכָל מְלָכוֹת אַחֲשֵׁרוֹשׁ עִם מִרְדְּכָי
7	פָּנִים plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big 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. הָמוֹן מִיּוֹם לַיּוֹם וּמִחֹדֶשׁ לְחֹדֶשׁ שְ�נַיִם עָשָׂר הוּא חֹדֶשׁ אֶדְרָר
8	וַיֹּאמֶר הָמוֹן לְמַלְךְ אַחֲשֵׁרוֹשׁ יֵשְׁנוּ עִם אֶחָד מִפְּגָר וּמִפְּרָד בֵּין הָעַמִּים בְּכָל מְדִינֹת מְלָכוֹתָא וְדַתִּיהֶם שְׁנוֹת מִכָּל עָם אתָּ plugin-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 דַּתִּי הַמֶּלֶךְ אֵינָם עֹשִׂים וְלַמֶּלֶךְ אֵין שׁוֹה לְהַנִּיחָם
9	אִם עַל הַמֶּלֶךְ טוֹב יִכְתֹּב לְאַבְדָּם וְעִשְׂרֵת אֲלָפִים כָּסֶף אֲשָׁקוּל' עַל יָדִי עֹשִׂי הַמְּלָאכָה לְהַבִּיא אֶל גִּנְזֵי הַמֶּלֶךְ
10	אתָּ plugin-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 טַבַּעְתּוֹ מַעַל יָדוֹ וַיִּתְּנָהּ לְהָמוֹן בֶּן הַמֶּדְתָּא הָאֲגָגִי צֶרֶר הַיְּהוּדִים
11	וַיֹּאמֶר הַמֶּלֶךְ לְהָמוֹן הַכָּסֶף נָתַן לָךְ וְהָעָם לַעֲשׂוֹת בּוֹ כְּטוֹב בְּעֵינֶיךָ
12	וַיִּקְרָאוּ סִפְרֵי הַמֶּלֶךְ בַּחֹדֶשׁ הָרִאשׁוֹן בְּשָׁלוֹשָׁה עָשָׂר יוֹם בּוֹ וַיִּכְתֹּב בְּכָל אֲשֶׁר צִוָּה הָמוֹן אֶל אַחֲשֵׁדְרָפְנִי הַמֶּלֶךְ וְאֶל הַפָּחוֹת אֲשֶׁר עַל מְדִינָה וּמְדִינָה וְאֶל שָׂרֵי עָם וְעַם מְדִינָה וּמְדִינָה כְּכַתְּבָהּ וְעַם וְעַם כָּלשׁוֹנוֹ בְּשֵׁם הַמֶּלֶךְ אַחֲשֵׁרֶשׁ נִכְתָּב וְנִחְתָּם בְּטַבַּעַת הַמֶּלֶךְ

	אתַּ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big
13	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 כָּל הַיְּהוּדִים מֵעַר וְעַד זָכוֹן טַף וְנָשִׁים בְּיוֹם אֶחָד בְּשָׁלוֹשָׁה עָשָׂר לַחֹדֶשׁ שָׁנִים עָשָׂר הוּא חֹדֶשׁ אֲדָר וּשְׁלָלָם לְבוֹז
14	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 1:3 Exodus 3:12 Ruth 1:1 Isaiah 2:2 עָתִידִים לְיוֹם הַזֶּה
15	הָרָצִים יֵצְאוּ דְחוּפִים בְּדִבְרֵי הַמֶּלֶךְ וְהַדָּת נִתְּנָה בְּשִׁשָּׁן הַבִּירָה וְהַמֶּלֶךְ וְהָמֶלֶךְ יֵשְׁבוּ לִשְׁתוֹת וְהָעִיר שׁוֹשֶׁן נְבוֹכָדָנֶצַּר

ESV

1	After these things King Ahasuerus promoted Haman the Agagite, the son of Hammedatha, and advanced him and set his throne above all the officials who were with him.
2	And all the king's servants who were at the king's gate bowed down and paid homage to Haman, for the king had so commanded concerning him. But Mordecai did not bow down or pay homage.
3	Then the king's servants who were at the king's gate said to Mordecai, “Why do you transgress the king's command?”
4	And when they spoke to him day after day and he would not listen to them, they told Haman, in order to see whether Mordecai's words would stand, for he had told them that he was a Jew.
5	And when Haman saw that Mordecai did not bow down or pay homage to him, Haman was filled with fury.
6	But he disdained to lay hands on Mordecai alone. So, as they had made known to him the people of Mordecai, Haman sought to destroy all the Jews, the people of Mordecai, throughout the whole kingdom of Ahasuerus.
7	In the first month, which is the month of Nisan, in the twelfth year of King Ahasuerus, they cast Pur (that is, they cast lots) before Haman day after day; and they cast it month after month till the twelfth month, which is the month of Adar.
8	Then Haman said to King Ahasuerus, “There is a certain people scattered abroad and dispersed among the peoples in all the provinces of your kingdom. Their laws are different from those of every other people, and they do not keep the king's laws, so that it is not to the king's profit to tolerate them.
9	If it please the king, let it be decreed that they be destroyed, and I will pay 10,000 talents of silver into the hands of those who have charge of the king's business, that they may put it into the king's treasuries.”
10	So the king took his signet ring from his hand and gave it to Haman the Agagite, the son of Hammedatha, the enemy of the Jews.
11	And the king said to Haman, “The money is given to you, the people also, to do with them as it seems good to you.”

12	Then the king's scribes were summoned on the thirteenth day of the first month, and an edict, according to all that Haman commanded, was written to the king's satraps and to the governors over all the provinces and to the officials of all the peoples, to every province in its own script and every people in its own language. It was written in the name of King Ahasuerus and sealed with the king's signet ring.
13	Letters were sent by couriers to all the king's provinces with instruction to destroy, to kill, and to annihilate all Jews, young and old, women and children, in one day, the thirteenth day of the twelfth month, which is the month of Adar, and to plunder their goods.
14	A copy of the document was to be issued as a decree in every province by proclamation to all the peoples to be ready for that day.
15	The couriers went out hurriedly by order of the king, and the decree was issued in Susa the citadel. And the king and Haman sat down to drink, but the city of Susa was thrown into confusion.

NIV

1	After these events, King Xerxes honored Haman son of Hammedatha, the Agagite, elevating him and giving him a seat of honor higher than that of all the other nobles.
2	All the royal officials at the king's gate knelt down and paid honor to Haman, for the king had commanded this concerning him. But Mordecai would not kneel down or pay him honor.
3	Then the royal officials at the king's gate asked Mordecai, "Why do you disobey the king's command?"
4	Day after day they spoke to him but he refused to comply. Therefore they told Haman about it to see whether Mordecai's behavior would be tolerated, for he had told them he was a Jew.
5	When Haman saw that Mordecai would not kneel down or pay him honor, he was enraged.
6	Yet having learned who Mordecai's people were, he scorned the idea of killing only Mordecai. Instead Haman looked for a way to destroy all Mordecai's people, the Jews, throughout the whole kingdom of Xerxes.
7	In the twelfth year of King Xerxes, in the first month, the month of Nisan, they cast the pur (that is, the lot) in the presence of Haman to select a day and month. And the lot fell on the twelfth month, the month of Adar.
8	Then Haman said to King Xerxes, "There is a certain people dispersed and scattered among the peoples in all the provinces of your kingdom whose customs are different from those of all other people and who do not obey the king's laws; it is not in the king's best interest to tolerate them.
9	If it pleases the king, let a decree be issued to destroy them, and I will put ten thousand talents of silver into the royal treasury for the men who carry out this business."
10	So the king took his signet ring from his finger and gave it to Haman son of Hammedatha, the Agagite, the enemy of the Jews.
11	"Keep the money," the king said to Haman, "and do with the people as you please."
12	Then on the thirteenth day of the first month the royal secretaries were summoned. They wrote out in the script of each province and in the language of each people all Haman's orders to the king's satraps, the governors of the various provinces and the nobles of the various peoples. These were written in the name of King Xerxes himself and sealed with his own ring.
13	Dispatches were sent by couriers to all the king's provinces with the order to destroy, kill and annihilate all the Jews-young and old, women and little children-on a single day, the thirteenth day of the twelfth month, the month of Adar, and to plunder their goods.
14	A copy of the text of the edict was to be issued as law in every province and made known to the people of every nationality so they would be ready for that day.
15	Spurred on by the king's command, the couriers went out, and the edict was issued in the citadel of Susa. The king and Haman sat down to drink, but the city of Susa was bewildered.

NLT

1	Some time later King Xerxes promoted Haman son of Hammedatha the Agagite over all the other nobles, making him the most powerful official in the empire.
2	All the king's officials would bow down before Haman to show him respect whenever he passed by, for so the king had commanded. But Mordecai refused to bow down or show him respect.
3	Then the palace officials at the king's gate asked Mordecai, "Why are you disobeying the king's command?"
4	They spoke to him day after day, but still he refused to comply with the order. So they spoke to Haman about this to see if he would tolerate Mordecai's conduct, since Mordecai had told them he was a Jew.
5	When Haman saw that Mordecai would not bow down or show him respect, he was filled with rage.
6	He had learned of Mordecai's nationality, so he decided it was not enough to lay hands on Mordecai alone. Instead, he looked for a way to destroy all the Jews throughout the entire empire of Xerxes.
7	So in the month of April, during the twelfth year of King Xerxes' reign, lots were cast in Haman's presence (the lots were called [purim]) to determine the best day and month to take action. And the day selected was March 7, nearly a year later.
8	Then Haman approached King Xerxes and said, "There is a certain race of people scattered through all the provinces of your empire who keep themselves separate from everyone else. Their laws are different from those of any other people, and they refuse to obey the laws of the king. So it is not in the king's interest to let them live.
9	If it please the king, issue a decree that they be destroyed, and I will give 10,000 large sacks of silver to the government administrators to be deposited in the royal treasury."
10	The king agreed, confirming his decision by removing his signet ring from his finger and giving it to Haman son of Hammedatha the Agagite, the enemy of the Jews.
11	The king said, "The money and the people are both yours to do with as you see fit."
12	So on April 17 the king's secretaries were summoned, and a decree was written exactly as Haman dictated. It was sent to the king's highest officers, the governors of the respective provinces, and the nobles of each province in their own scripts and languages. The decree was written in the name of King Xerxes and sealed with the king's signet ring.
13	Dispatches were sent by swift messengers into all the provinces of the empire, giving the order that all Jews- young and old, including women and children- must be killed, slaughtered, and annihilated on a single day. This was scheduled to happen on March 7 of the next year. The property of the Jews would be given to those who killed them.
14	A copy of this decree was to be issued as law in every province and proclaimed to all peoples, so that they would be ready to do their duty on the appointed day.
15	At the king's command, the decree went out by swift messengers, and it was also proclaimed in the fortress of Susa. Then the king and Haman sat down to drink, but the city of Susa fell into confusion.

LXX



[illegible]



[illegible]



KJV

1	After these things did king Ahasuerus promote Haman the son of Hammedatha the Agagite, and advanced him, and set his seat above all the princes that were with him.
2	And all the king's servants, that were in the king's gate, bowed, and revered Haman: for the king had so commanded concerning him. But Mordecai bowed not, nor did him reverence.
3	Then the king's servants, which were in the king's gate, said unto Mordecai, Why transgressest thou the king's commandment?
4	Now it came to pass, when they spake daily unto him, and he hearkened not unto them, that they told Haman, to see whether Mordecai's matters would stand: for he had told them that he was a Jew.
5	And when Haman saw that Mordecai bowed not, nor did him reverence, then was Haman full of wrath.
6	And he thought scorn to lay hands on Mordecai alone; for they had shewed him the people of Mordecai: wherefore Haman sought to destroy all the Jews that were throughout the whole kingdom of Ahasuerus, even the people of Mordecai.
7	In the first month, that is, the month Nisan, in the twelfth year of king Ahasuerus, they cast Pur, that is, the lot, before Haman from day to day, and from month to month, to the twelfth month, that is, the month Adar.
8	And Haman said unto king Ahasuerus, There is a certain people scattered abroad and dispersed among the people in all the provinces of thy kingdom; and their laws are diverse from all people; neither keep they the king's laws: therefore it is not for the king's profit to suffer them.
9	If it please the king, let it be written that they may be destroyed: and I will pay ten thousand talents of silver to the hands of those that have the charge of the business, to bring it into the king's treasuries.
10	And the king took his ring from his hand, and gave it unto Haman the son of Hammedatha the Agagite, the Jews' enemy.
11	And the king said unto Haman, The silver is given to thee, the people also, to do with them as it seemeth good to thee.
12	Then were the king's scribes called on the thirteenth day of the first month, and there was written according to all that Haman had commanded unto the king's lieutenants, and to the governors that were over every province, and to the rulers of every people of every province according to the writing thereof, and to every people after their language; in the name of king Ahasuerus was it written, and sealed with the king's ring.
13	And the letters were sent by posts into all the king's provinces, to destroy, to kill, and to cause to perish, all Jews, both young and old, little children and women, in one day, even upon the thirteenth day of the twelfth month, which is the month Adar, and to take the spoil of them for a prey.
14	The copy of the writing for a commandment to be given in every province was published unto all people, that they should be ready against that day.
15	The posts went out, being hastened by the king's commandment, and the decree was given in Shushan the palace. And the king and Haman sat down to drink; but the city Shushan was perplexed.

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