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Jeremiah 41

Verses: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18

Text

Hebrew

ָהָיָהיplugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigמַיָהי

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.

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 אַלָּישָׁרָ מְעָּרָע מְעָּרָע מְעָּרָע מְעָּרָע מְעָּרָע מְעָּרָע מְעָּרָע מְעָּרָע מְעָּרָע מָעָרָע מָעָיי מָעָע מָעָיי מָעָיי מָעָי מָעָיי מָעָי מָע מָעָרָע מָעָיי מָעָיי מָעָי מָעָי מָעָיי מָעָיי מָעָיי מָעָי מָעָי מָעָי מָעָיי מָעָי

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הַיָּה וְעָשֵּׂרָת הָאָנָשִׁים אָשֶׁר הַיִּוּ plugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigויָקֶם יָשָׁמֶעָאל בֶּן נְתַנְיָּה וַעֲשֵׂרָת הָאָנָשֵׁים אָשֶׁר הַיִּוּ

hebrew

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* It is used in the creation narrative of Genesis 1, represented by the English words Genesis 1:3Exodus 3:12Ruth 1:1Isaiah 2:2 אָת אָת טוֹפוּן אָת מוֹם default plugin-autotooltip_big.

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 גְּדַלְיָהוּ בֶּן אֲחֵיקֶם בֶּן שָׁפֵּן

hebrew

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hebrew

Meaning:

* Earth (e.g. Genesis 1:1) or world * Land * Countries or country

The word אֶרֶץ can designate the whole of planet earth, or the inhabitable world or the national territory or ground.

When coupled with heavens (שׁמִים), the phrase indicates the entire created order.Genesis 12:1

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אַתplugin-autotooltip_ default plugin-autotooltip_ bigאַת

hebrew

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hebrew

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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 הַבּשְׂדָּים אֲשֶׁר נִמְצְאוּ שֵׁם 1:1 הַבּשְׁדָּים אֲשֶׁר נִמְצְאוּ שֵׁם שׁחַר default plugin-autotooltip bigภ

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 אַגְּשֵׁי הַמְּלֶחֶלֶּה הָבֶּה יַשְׁמֵעֵאל

הַיה plugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigיַהי

hebrew

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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 גְּדַלְיָהוּ וְאֵיִשׁ לָאׁ יָדֶע

וַיָּבָאוּ אֲנָשִׁים מִשְּׁכֶּׁם מִשִּׁלֶוֹ וּמִשְּׁמְרוֹן שְׁמֹנֵים אִישׁ מְגָלְחֵי זָקֶן וּקְרָעֵי בְגָדֶים וּמִתְגְּדְדֵיִם וּמִנְּחֶה וּלְבוֹנָה בְּיָדֶם לְהָבֶיא בֵּית יְהַיָּplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigיהנֵה.

hebrew

Meaning

5 * 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

וּבֵּכֵה וַיְהִיּל plugin-autotooltip_default plugin_iיַצֵא יִשְׁמֶעֵאל בֶּן נְתַנְיֵה לִקְרָאתָם מִן הַמִּצְפָּה הֹלֵךְ הָלְדְּ וּבֹּכֵּה וַיְהִיּל autotooltip_big.ַהָּה מָּן

hebrew

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hebrew

6

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 בַּ אָרָי בֶּי בְּאַר אֶל גְּדַ לְיֵהוּ [2]. Genesis 1:1 בַּן אֶרִי בְּס

ָהָיָהוּplugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigיַהָּי

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.

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 בְּבוֹאֶם אֶל תָּוֹדְ הַבּּוֹר הָוֹא וְהָאֲנָשִׁים אָל תַּוֹדְ הָעֵיר וַיִּשְׁמְעֵאל בֶּן נְתַנְיָהֹ אֶל תַּוֹדְ הַבּּוֹר הְוּא וְהָאֲנָשִׁים אַשִּׁר אָתוֹ
- ַצְשָׂנָלִה אֲנָשִׁים נִמְצְאוּ בָּם וַיּאֹמְרָוּ אֶל יִשְׁמָעֵאל אֵל תְּמִתֵּנוּ כִּי יֶשׁ לֻנוּ מַטְמֹנִיםֹ בַּשָּׁדֶּה חִשִּים וּשְׂעֹרֶים וְשֶׁמֶן וּדְבֶשׁ וַיֶּחְדֵּל אֵל יְשְׁמָעֵאל אֵל תְּמְתֵּנוּ כִּי יֶשׁ לֻנוּ מַטְמֹנִיםֹ בַּשְּׁלֶּה חָשִּים וּשְּׁעֹרֶים וְשֶׁמֶן וּדְבֶשׁ וַיֶּחְדֵּּ אֲחֵיהֵם וּ וֹיִבְּשׁ נַיְּיִם בְּתִּוֹדְּ אֲחֵיהֵם אַ מִּיּתָם בְּתִּוֹדְ אֲחֵיהֵם וּ

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אָת plugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigאָליָדְּ שֵׁם יִשְּׁמְעֵאל 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 כָּל פִּגְרֵי הָאֲנָשִׁים אֲשֵׁר הִפָּה Genesis 1:1 בָּל פִּגְרֵי הָאֲנָשִׁים אֲשֵׁר הִפָּה Genesis 1:1 בְּליָהוּ הוא אֲשֵׁר עִשְּׁה הַמֵּלֵך אָלָא מִפְּגֵי

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. אָלָדָּ יִשְּׂרָאֵל אֹתוֹ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip bigภא

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 מֶלֶטֶא יִשְּׁמְעֵאל בֶּן נְתַנְיֶהוּ

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אַת plugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigאָל אַת

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 בָּל שְׁאֵרְית הָעְׁם אֲשֶׁר בַּמִּצְפָּה 1:1 אַת plugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigภא

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 בַּ.Genesis 1:1 אָת חַבּּנְיֹת הַמֶּלֶדְּ וְאֶת default plugin-autotooltip bigas

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 בָּל הָעָם הַנִּשְּׁאָרֵים בַּמִּץ בְּּה הַפָּלִים בָּמִץ בְּשָׁה מָרִים אָת אָרֵים אָת אָרֵים אָת אָרָים אָת שׁרִים בּמִץ בְּשָּׁלִים אָת שׁרִים אַת אָרִים בּמִץ בְּשָּׁלְיִם אָרִים אָת מַּבּמְץ בְּיִּד נְבְמַּרְאָדֶלְ רַב טַבּּלִיִם 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 יְשׁמֵעאל בּן נְתְנִיֹה וְיִּשְׁבֵּם מוֹ עִמוֹן

אַת אָרָל שָּׁבֵי הַחַיָּלֵים אֲשֶׁר אִתָּוֹ אֵת plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigוַיִּשְׁמֵעֹ יוֹחָגָן בֶּן קָבֵּה וְכָל שָּׁבֵי הַחַיָּלֵים אֲשֶׁר אִתָּוֹ 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 בֶּל הַרָעָהֹ אֲשֶׁר עָשֶּׁה יִשְׁמָעֵאל

אֶת plugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigאָקחוּ 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 בָּל הַאָּנָשִׁים וַיֵּלְכֹׁוּ לְהַלְּחֵם עִם Genesis 1:1 בָּל הַאָּנָשִׁים וַיַּלְכֹוּ לְהַלְּחֵם עִם אַתְּנֵיָה וַיִּמְצְאוּ אֹתֹוֹ

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 אַל מֵיִם רָבִּים אָשֵׁר בָּגְבְעוֹן

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מְיָהִי plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip biq

hebrew

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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 -Genesis 1:1 פוֹתַנֶּלָ בֵּן קַבֶּׁתְ וָאֵת. Genesis 1:1. הַ. Genesis 1:1 יוֹתַנֵּלְ בֵּן קַבֶּׁתְ וָאֵת 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 הַ.Genesis 1:1 בַּל שַׁבִי הַחַיַלִים אַשַּׁר אַתָּוֹ וַיִּשִּׁמֵחוּ

וַיָּטֹבּוֹּ כָּל הָעָם אֲשֵׁר שָׁבָה יִשִּׁמֶעֵאל מִן הַמִּצְפֵּה וַיָּשָׁבוּ וַיֵּלְכוּוּ אֱל יְוֹחָגָן בֵּן קָרֵחְ|14

פנים מפני שמלט בשמנה אנשים מפני plugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip big

hebrew

Meaning:

15

* Face * Presence * Front or surface

Noun. Masculine. Although it looks plural in form (ending in -םי), 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. יִּוֹחָנֵן וַיֶּלֶדְּ אֱל בָּנֵי עַמִּוֹן

אָת אָבֶּל שָּׁבֵי הַחַיָלֵים אֲשֶׁר אָתּוֹ אֶת plugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigאַת יוֹחַלָּן בֵּן קַבְּׁתַ וְכָּל שָּׁבֵי הַחַיָלֵים אֲשֶׁר אָתּוֹ אֶת

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 פל שארית העם אשר השיב

את אָתֶר הַכָּּה אֶתֶר הַכָּה אֶת algin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip big אתר הַבָּה אָתֶר הַכָּה אֶת

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 הַ.Genesis 1:1 גדַליַה בַּן אַחִיקָם גַּבַרִّים אַנִשִׁי הַמּלחַמָּה ונַשִּׁים וַטֶף וְסֵרְלֹּים אַשַּׁר הַשִּׁיב מַגּבעוֹן

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וַיַּלְכֹּוּ וַיַּשָׁבוּ בָּגַרוּת כמוהם כָּמָהֶם אֲשֶׁר אֲצֵל בֵּית לַחֶם לְלַכַת לָבָוֹא מָצְרַיָם 17

ָפַנִיםplugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigמְפְנֵי

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. בְּנִיקָם בְּיִיְרָאִוּ מִפְּנֵיהֶם 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. אָת נְּבָּלְיָה אֶת בֶּן נְתַנְיָה אֶת plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_big 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 גְּדַלְיָּהוֹ בֶּן אֲחִילֶּם אֲשֶׁר אָפֶרְ מֶלֶּף בָּבֶל בָּאֵרֶץ
אֶּבֶץ plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigץ, מֶלֶף בָּבֶל בָּאֵרֶץ

hebrew

Meaning:

* Earth (e.g. Genesis 1:1) or world * Land * Countries or country

The word אֶרֶץ can designate the whole of planet earth, or the inhabitable world or the national territory or ground.

When coupled with heavens (שׁמים), the phrase indicates the entire created order.Genesis 12:1

ESV

- In the seventh month, Ishmael the son of Nethaniah, son of Elishama, of the royal family, one of the chief officers of the king, came with ten men to Gedaliah the son of Ahikam, at Mizpah. As they ate bread together there at Mizpah,
- Ishmael the son of Nethaniah and the ten men with him rose up and struck down Gedaliah the son of Ahikam, son of Shaphan, with the sword, and killed him, whom the king of Babylon had appointed governor in the land.
- Ishmael also struck down all the Judeans who were with Gedaliah at Mizpah, and the Chaldean soldiers who happened to be there.

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- 4 On the day after the murder of Gedaliah, before anyone knew of it,
- eighty men arrived from Shechem and Shiloh and Samaria, with their beards shaved and their clothes torn, and their bodies gashed, bringing grain offerings and incense to present at the temple of the LORD.
- And Ishmael the son of Nethaniah came out from Mizpah to meet them, weeping as he came. As he met them, he said to them, "Come in to Gedaliah the son of Ahikam."
- When they came into the city, Ishmael the son of Nethaniah and the men with him slaughtered them and cast them into a cistern.
- But there were ten men among them who said to Ishmael, "Do not put us to death, for we have stores of wheat, barley, oil, and honey hidden in the fields." So he refrained and did not put them to death with their companions.
- Now the cistern into which Ishmael had thrown all the bodies of the men whom he had struck down along with Gedaliah was the large cistern that King Asa had made for defense against Baasha king of Israel; Ishmael the son of Nethaniah filled it with the slain.
- Then Ishmael took captive all the rest of the people who were in Mizpah, the king's daughters and all the people who were left at Mizpah, whom Nebuzaradan, the captain of the guard, had committed to Gedaliah the son of Ahikam. Ishmael the son of Nethaniah took them captive and set out to cross over to the Ammonites.
- But when Johanan the son of Kareah and all the leaders of the forces with him heard of all the evil that Ishmael the son of Nethaniah had done,
- they took all their men and went to fight against Ishmael the son of Nethaniah. They came upon him at the great pool that is in Gibeon.
- And when all the people who were with Ishmael saw Johanan the son of Kareah and all the leaders of the forces with him, they rejoiced.
- So all the people whom Ishmael had carried away captive from Mizpah turned around and came back, and went to Johanan the son of Kareah.
- But Ishmael the son of Nethaniah escaped from Johanan with eight men, and went to the Ammonites.
- Then Johanan the son of Kareah and all the leaders of the forces with him took from Mizpah all the rest of the people whom he had recovered from Ishmael the son of Nethaniah, after he had struck down Gedaliah the son of Ahikam- soldiers, women, children, and eunuchs, whom Johanan brought back from Gibeon.
- 17 And they went and stayed at Geruth Chimham near Bethlehem, intending to go to Egypt
- because of the Chaldeans. For they were afraid of them, because Ishmael the son of Nethaniah had struck down Gedaliah the son of Ahikam, whom the king of Babylon had made governor over the land.

NIV

- In the seventh month Ishmael son of Nethaniah, the son of Elishama, who was of royal blood and had been one of the king's officers, came with ten men to Gedaliah son of Ahikam at Mizpah. While they were eating together there,
- Ishmael son of Nethaniah and the ten men who were with him got up and struck down Gedaliah son of Ahikam, the son of Shaphan, with the sword, killing the one whom the king of Babylon had appointed as governor over the land.
- Ishmael also killed all the Jews who were with Gedaliah at Mizpah, as well as the Babylonian soldiers who were there.
- 4 The day after Gedaliah's assassination, before anyone knew about it,
- eighty men who had shaved off their beards, torn their clothes and cut themselves came from Shechem, Shiloh and Samaria, bringing grain offerings and incense with them to the house of the LORD.

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- 6 Ishmael son of Nethaniah went out from Mizpah to meet them, weeping as he went. When he met them, he said, "Come to Gedaliah son of Ahikam."
- When they went into the city, Ishmael son of Nethaniah and the men who were with him slaughtered them and threw them into a cistern.
- But ten of them said to Ishmael, "Don't kill us! We have wheat and barley, oil and honey, hidden in a field." So he let them alone and did not kill them with the others.
- Now the cistern where he threw all the bodies of the men he had killed along with Gedaliah was the one King Asa had made as part of his defense against Baasha king of Israel. Ishmael son of Nethaniah filled it with the dead.
- Ishmael made captives of all the rest of the people who were in Mizpah-the king's daughters along with all the others who were left there, over whom Nebuzaradan commander of the imperial guard had appointed Gedaliah son of Ahikam. Ishmael son of Nethaniah took them captive and set out to cross over to the Ammonites.
- When Johanan son of Kareah and all the army officers who were with him heard about all the crimes Ishmael son of Nethaniah had committed,
- they took all their men and went to fight Ishmael son of Nethaniah. They caught up with him near the great pool in Gibeon.
- When all the people Ishmael had with him saw Johanan son of Kareah and the army officers who were with him, they were glad.
- All the people Ishmael had taken captive at Mizpah turned and went over to Johanan son of Kareah.
- But Ishmael son of Nethaniah and eight of his men escaped from Johanan and fled to the Ammonites.
- Then Johanan son of Kareah and all the army officers who were with him led away all the survivors from Mizpah whom he had recovered from Ishmael son of Nethaniah after he had assassinated Gedaliah son of Ahikam: the soldiers, women, children and court officials he had brought from Gibeon.
- 17 And they went on, stopping at Geruth Kimham near Bethlehem on their way to Egypt
- to escape the Babylonians. They were afraid of them because Ishmael son of Nethaniah had killed Gedaliah son of Ahikam, whom the king of Babylon had appointed as governor over the land.

NLT

- But in midautumn, Ishmael son of Nethaniah and grandson of Elishama, who was a member of the royal family and had been one of the king's high officials, went to Mizpah with ten men to meet Gedaliah. While they were eating together,
- 2 Ishmael and his ten men suddenly jumped up, drew their swords, and killed Gedaliah, whom the king of Babylon had appointed governor.
- 3 Ishmael also killed all the Judeans and the Babylonian soldiers who were with Gedaliah at Mizpah.
- 4 The next day, before anyone had heard about Gedaliah's murder,
- eighty men arrived from Shechem, Shiloh, and Samaria to worship at the Temple of the LORD.
- They had shaved off their beards, torn their clothes, and cut themselves, and had brought along grain offerings and frankincense.
- 6 Ishmael left Mizpah to meet them, weeping as he went. When he reached them, he said, "Oh, come and see what has happened to Gedaliah!"
- But as soon as they were all inside the town, Ishmael and his men killed all but ten of them and threw their bodies into a cistern.
- 8 The other ten had talked Ishmael into letting them go by promising to bring him their stores of wheat, barley, olive oil, and honey that they had hidden away.

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- The cistern where Ishmael dumped the bodies of the men he murdered was the large one dug by King Asa when he fortified Mizpah to protect himself against King Baasha of Israel. Ishmael son of Nethaniah filled it with corpses.
- Then Ishmael made captives of the king's daughters and the other people who had been left under Gedaliah's care in Mizpah by Nebuzaradan, the captain of the guard. Taking them with him, he started back toward the land of Ammon.
- 11 But when Johanan son of Kareah and the other guerrilla leaders heard about Ishmael's crimes,
- they took all their men and set out to stop him. They caught up with him at the large pool near Gibeon.
- The people Ishmael had captured shouted for joy when they saw Johanan and the other guerrilla leaders.
- 14 And all the captives from Mizpah escaped and began to help Johanan.
- 15 Meanwhile, Ishmael and eight of his men escaped from Johanan into the land of Ammon.
- Then Johanan son of Kareah and the other guerrilla leaders took all the people they had rescued in Gibeon– the soldiers, women, children, and court officials whom Ishmael had captured after he killed Gedaliah.
- They took them all to the village of Geruth-kimham near Bethlehem, where they prepared to leave for Egypt.
- They were afraid of what the Babylonians would do when they heard that Ishmael had killed Gedaliah, the governor appointed by the Babylonian king.

LXX

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Meaning:
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Meaning
* A word or words * Statement * Message * Speech * Account * Used in John to mean God the Son
Masculine noun. Related to the verb Xfyu.
Joyoc, in Greek Thought
Before the New Testaments, Alyoy, a lready had deep philosophical use. In Greek philosophy, Alyoy, ow, was the rational principle that ordered the universe, the divine reason that structured all things. In Heracilitus, Alyoy, referred to the unifying rational principle behind the constant change in the world (plugin-autotoolity_default plugin- justooolity, 10%), 4, TO
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Meaning
* To or towards * Pertaining to (genitive case) * Near to (dative case) * According to * About.
Preposition. Occurs 703 times in the New Testament.
ppC _i 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 Ικριμιαν παρά κυρίου
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Meaning
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Adjective.
Usage in the New Testament
The sense of ndic 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 röplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ń, ró
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Meaning Meaning
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Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament.
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Usage in the New Testament
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Mearing:
*Soil or ground (e.g. Matthew 13-5) * Land (e.g. Luke 45) * Country * Earth (e.g. Matthew 5-5)
Feminine noun. Connected to the English words "ground", "geometry" and "geology".
t occurs throughout the LVX and the New Testament (approximately 250 times in the New Testament) and its meaning varies subtly on context, for example, in the LVX Genesis 1:1 Genesis 2:7 Genesis 2:7 Genesis 2:0 Genesis 1:0
greek
Meaning:
* Beginning + First + Elementary + Rulers, rule, domain
Legaming 1 six. Exercising 1 value 5, tile, Quorismi Noue, femining (fix decleration)
Occurs 56 times in the New Testament, consistently conveying the idea of primacy - whether temporal (i.e. the start, e.g. john 1:1) or causal (i.e. the source) or governmental (i.e. the ruler, e.g. Ephesians 6:12 oirtoiplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigainty
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Meaning
* He, she, it * Minself, herself, itself * Same
Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament.
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Adjective.
Usage in the New Testament
The sense of mit, depends on whether it modifies a singular or plural noun, and whether that noun is countable or uncountable.
With singular countable nouns + "every" John 1-9 John 3-16 Romans 5-12 Matthew 28-19 Colossians 1:16 Romans 3-23 John 3-16 Colossians 1-17 ticplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ñ, tó
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	Meaning
	To or towards * Pertaining to (genitive case) * Near to (dative case) * According to * About
	Preposition. Occurs 703 times in the New Testament.
	nock 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 Σέδεκιαν βουυλέα Ιουδα καί μουρία - autotoolip_default plugin-autotoolip_bigκαί
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	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

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	** A word or words * Statement * Message * Speech * Account * Used in John to mean God the Son
	Masculine noun. Related to the verb Jéyu.
	Advoc in Greek Thought
	Before the New Testament, Advoc already had deep philosophical use. In Greek philosophy, Advoc was the rational principle that ordered the universe, the divine reason that structured all things. In Heracitius, Advoc referred to the unifying rational principle behind the constant change in the world type 2Advings clints vilpoc.
	kaiplugin-autotootlip_default plugin-autotootlip_bigsat
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	ures. Meaning
	* To or towards * Pertaining to (genitive case) * Near to (dative case) * According to * About
	Preposition. Occurs 703 times in the New Testament.
	ngot, 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 topplugin-autocolity, ideal, it is core, it usually describes movement or relationship toward someone or something, whether physical, s topplugin-autocolity, ideal, it is core, it usually describes movement or relationship toward someone or something, whether physical, s topplugin-autocolity, ideal, it is core, it usually describes movement or relationship toward someone or something, whether physical, s topplugin-autocolity, ideal, it is core, it usually describes movement or relationship toward someone or something, whether physical, s topplugin-autocolity, ideal, it is core, it usually describes movement or relationship toward someone or something.
	greek
	Meaning: * The
	In the definite article.
	inte centine atole. Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative 6 ή 15 Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ BonAda Zdōxxav növracplugin-autotoolitp, bignāς
	oreek
	Meaning
	* All * Every * The whole
	Adjective.
6	Usage in the New Testament
	The sense of mbg 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 5:23Romans 3:23John 3:16Colossians 1:17 τολιςplugin-autotocoltip_default plugin-autotocoltip_bigó, ή, τό
	preek
	Meaning:
	*The
	The definite article.
	Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative δ ή τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ λόγουςplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigλόγος
	Singuiar use resource retirement evotes normalizate of to destroy of the destroy of the proper particular of the proper p
	wesning ** A word or words * Statement * Message * Speech * Account * Used in John to mean God the Son
	A WOOD IN WILES - SINGERIEN - MESSAGE - SPECIAL COURT OF THE M
	Adyor, in Greek Thought
	Before the New Testament, Alyo, calready had deep philosophical use. In Greek philosophy, Noyo, was the rational principle that ordered the universe, the divine reason that structured all things. In Heraciltus, Noyo, referred to the unifying rational principle behind the constant change in the world Tolrowcplugin-autotoolitip_default plugin-autotoolity plugin-autotooli
	greek
	Meaning: * These or this * This one, this person, this thing * They or he or she or it
	I lines or this " I nis one, this person, this thing " I ney or ne or it is becomes trackle person un. Demonstrative person un.
	Commissioner pursoon. Orror quasily refers to something close to the speaker — "the" as opposed to Excivor (john 9:161 john 5:111 Corinthians 15:501 john 4:9john 5:1Matthew 3:17)ohn 7:26Luke 22:19 kyplugin-autotoolity_default plugin-autotoolity_default
	greek
	Preposition meaning "in". Itpowookhyu

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xαiplugin-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" iplugin-autotooltip_default plugin	-autotooltip_blgó, ή, τό	
greek		
Meaning:		
* The		
The definite article.		
Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ό ή τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ὅὐναμις βασιλέως Βαβυλώνος ἐπολέμει ἐπὶ ἰερ	nounakau valadunia autotaaltia, default alugia autotaaltia hiavar	
greek	Journal Profit Paragraphic Manual Manual County Professional Professio	
- 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" ἐπὶ τὰςρlugin-autotooltip_default	plugin-autotooltip_bigō, ἡ, τό	
greek		
Meaning:		
* The The definite article.		
Forms		
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ πόλεις Ιουδα ἐπὶ Λαχις καἰρlugin-autotooltip_c	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" ἐπὶ Αζηκα ὅτι αὖταιρίυgin-autotool	tip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigoὖτος / αὔτη /τοΰτο	
greek		
Meaning:		
* These or this * This one, this person, this thing * They or he or she or it Demonstrative pronoun.		
Demonstrative pronoun. οὖτος 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	STANDON 217 John 725Luka 2210 varz kriegowy żuplunia autotockie, dofault okunia autotockie, biożu	
outo, usuany refers to someoning close to the speaker — this as opposed to exercity, from 9:161 Junii 9:111 Comminants 19:501 Junii 4:9Junii greek	53. Matthew 53.7 John 7.20 Cuke 22:19 Kitte Ashpolouv Explogin-autobookp_default piugin-autobookp_digev	
Preposition meaning "in". πόλεσω Ιουδα πόλεις όχυραί		
öplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_blgö, ἡ, τό		
greek		
Meaning: * The		
The definite article.		
Forms		
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ λόγος plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autoto	oltip_bigλ6yoç	
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 u autotooltip_bigó, ή, τό	universe, the divine reason that structured all things. In Heraclitus, λόγος referred to the unifying rational principle behind the constant change in the world όρις	ugin-autotooltipdefault plugin-
greek		
Meaning:		
* The		
The definite article.		
Forms		
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ γενόμενος πρὸςplugin-autotooltip_default plug greek	jin-autotooltip_bigπρος	
greek Meaning		
* To or towards * Pertaining to (genitive case) * Near to (dative case) * According to * About		
Preposition. Occurs 703 times in the New Testament.		
πρός is a common preposition in Koine Greek that carries different meanings. It most frequently takes the accusative case, but at times it take:	s the genitive or dative cases, giving it a different meaning again. At its core, it usually describes movement or relationship toward someone or something, wheth	ner physical, s Ιερεμιαν παρὰ κυρίου μετὰ
τὸρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ή, τό greek		
Meaning:		
*The		
The definite article.		
Forms		
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ συντελέσαι τὸνρlugin-autotooltip_default plug	şin-autotooltip_bigó, ἡ, τό	
greek		
Meaning:		
* The		
The definite article. Forms		
Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ βασιλέα Σεδεκιαν διαθήκην πρὸς plugin-autotox	oltin, dafault elugin-autotooltin higger	
greek	map_actions pages according injurys	
- Meaning		
*To or towards * Pertaining to (genitive case) * Near to (dative case) * According to * About		
Preposition. Occurs 703 times in the New Testament.		
πρός is a common preposition in Koine Greek that carries different meanings. It most frequently takes the accusative case, but at times it takes autotooltio default plugin-autotooltio bioó. ή. τό	s the genitive or dative cases, giving it a different meaning again. At its core, it usually describes movement or relationship toward someone or something, wheth	ner physical, s τὸνρlugin-
greek		
Meaning:		
* The		
The definite article.		
Forms		
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ λαὸν τοῦplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-aut	otooltip_bigō, ή, τό	
greek		
Meaning: * The		
* The		
Forms		

Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ καλέσαι ἄφεσιν

	τού plugin-autotoolitp_éfault plugin-autotoolitp_bigó, ñ, τό
	greek
	Meaning:
	*The
	The definite article.
	Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative 6 ή το Genitive τού τής του Dative τῷ τή (Egmoors/Like Exactive Vroplugin-autotocolity_default plugin-autotocolity_default
	greek
	Maning:
	The
	The definite article.
	The Continue and C. Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Mominative 6 ή τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τὴ mailōa aὐτοἰρίμgin-autotoolitp_ default plugin-autotoolitp_ default plugin-aut
	greek
	Meaning
	* He, she, it * Himself, herself, liself * Same
	Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament.
	Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Exam
	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" Excorpor tripplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigb, ft, to
	greek
	Meaning:
	*The
	The definite article.
	Forms
	Fingular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative o'n to Genitive roo' trift, troo' Dative rip' trif madisorye autroloplugin-autotoolite_default plugin-autotoolite_biogorist;
	grack
	yees. Meaning
9	meating weather the state of th
ľ	* He, sne, r. * Himseir, nerseir, itself * Same
	Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5.000 times in the New Textament.
	Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) trivplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, rj. tó
	Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) Töyplugin-autotoobip_default plugin-autotoobip_bigó, ń, tó greek
	Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) Toyplugin-autotooblip_default plugin-autotooblip_bigó, fi, tó greek Meaning:
	Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) Toyplugin-autotooblip_default plugin-autotooblip_bigó, fi, tó greek Meaning: * The
	Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) thyplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigō, ń, tó greek Meaning: "the The definite article.
	Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) Toʻsplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, f _i , tó greek Meaning:
	Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) thyplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigō, ń, tó greek Meaning: "the The definite article.
	Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) Toʻsplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, f _i , tó greek Meaning:
	Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) τύνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigō, ή, τό greek Meaning: "the The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ή τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ Εβραϊον καἰριωgin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning
	Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) τόνplugin-autotoobip_default plugin-autotoobip_bigó, ή, τό greek Meaning: "The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Gentilve τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ Εβραίον καὶρlugin-autotoobip_default plugin-autotoobip_bigκαῖ greek
	Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) τύνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigō, ή, τό greek Meaning: "the The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ή τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ Εβραϊον καἰριωgin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning
	Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) τövplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ή, τό greek Meaning: *The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ή τό Gentitve τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ Εβραίον καὶρίμgin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning *And *Also *Both *Even *Too *So
	Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) Toloplugin-audotooltip_default plugin-audotooltip_bigó, fi, tó greek Meaning: *The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ó fi tó Genölive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ Εβραίον καἰρίμοϳn-audotooltip_default plugin-audotooltip_bigxαί 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" τηγρίμοjn-audotooltip_default plugin-audotooltip_bigin-audotoolti
	Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) Toloplugin-audotooltip_default plugin-audotooltip_bigó, fi, tol greek Maning: *The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ó fi tó Genitive toli tíf; toli Dative trý tíf Eßpallov kalphugin-audotooltip_default plugin-audotooltip_bigvací greek Maning *And *Also *Both *Even *Too *So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as *and* thyplugin-audotooltip_default plugin-audotooltip_bigó, fi, toli greek
	Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) thyplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigō, fi, to greek Meaning: "the The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ô fi to Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ Εβραΐον καὶ plugin-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" τηγρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigō, fi, το greek Meaning:
	Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) Toloplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ń, tologreek Meaning: *The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ô ń to Gentive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ Εβραίον καὶ plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαῖ preek 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* τὴγρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ń, το greek Meaning: *The
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	Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) Toloplugin-autotoolitip_default plugin-autotoolitip_bigó, fi, tol greek Meaning: *The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ó fi tó Genölive toli tít, toli Dative trú tít Espaírov Kalplugin-autotoolitip_default plugin-autotoolitp_bigxaí greek Meaning: *And **Also** Both **Even **Tor **So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" tripplugin-autotoolitip_default plugin-autotoolitp_bigó, fi, tol greek Meaning: *The The definite article. Forms
	Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) thyplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigō, fi, to greek Meaning: "the The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ô fi to Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ Εβραίον καὶ 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" thyplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigō, fi, το greek Meaning: "The Meaning: "The Meaning: "The Meaning: "The Meaning: "The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ô fi το Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ Εβραίον Δευθέρος πρός plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bignośc
	Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) Toloplugin-autotootip_default plugin-autotootitp_bigó, fi, tol greek Meaning: "The The definite acticle. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ó fi tol Gentive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ Εβραίον καὶ plugin-autotootitp_bigoxi 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" τη/plugin-autotootitp_default plugin-autotootitp_bigó, fi, το greek Meaning: "The The definite acticle. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ fi το Gentive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ Εβραίον έλευθέρους πρός plugin-autotootitp_default plugin-autotootitp_bigó, fi, το greek Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ fi το Gentive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ Εβραίον έλευθέρους πρός plugin-autotootitp_default plugin-autotootitp_bignpóς greek
	Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) tolyplugin-autotoolitip_default plugin-autotoolitip_bigk, ft, told greek *The Meaning: *The The definite article. *Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative 6 ft to Genitive too trip; too Dative to trip; to Dative to trip; too Dative trip; too Dative to
	Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) tolyplugin-autotoolitip_default plugin-autotoolitip_bigk, ft, told greek *The Meaning: *The The definite article. *Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative 6 ft to Genitive too trip; too Dative to trip; to Dative to trip; too Dative trip; too Dative to
	Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) 1 hyplugin-autotooltip_bigs, ft, rd greek Meaning: "the the definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ô ft ro Genètive roli rft, roli Dative rú; rft Eğpallov xiaiplugin-autotooltip_bigsaci greek Meaning: "And * Alo* Both * Even * Too * So sa conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" "hyplugin-autotooltip_bigs, ft, rd greek Meaning: "The the definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ô ft ro Genètive roli rft, roli Dative rú; rft Eğpallov xiaiplugin-autotooltip_bigs, ft, rd greek Meaning: "The the definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ô ft rol Genètive roli rft, roli Dative rú; rft Eğpallov (Ausél poor, rolic plugin-autotooltip_bigspóc greek Meaning "To or towards * Pertaining to (genètive case) * Near to (dative case) * According to * About.
	Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) tolyplugin-autotoolitip_default plugin-autotoolitip_bigk, ft, told greek *The Meaning: *The The definite article. *Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative 6 ft to Genitive too trip; too Dative to trip; to Dative to trip; too Dative trip; too Dative to
	Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) tripsplagin-autotoolitip_default plugin-autotoolitip_bigs, ft, 10 greek Meaning: "The The definities article. **Orms **Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative & ft 176 Gentive 170 Tyt 170 Dative 170 Ttj Egodiov keeplugin-autotoolity_bigsed **greek **Meaning: **And **Alon** Both** Even **To** 50 **a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" "hyblugin-autotoolity_bigs, ft, 10 **greek **Meaning: "The The The definities article. **Groms **Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative & ft 176 Gentive 170 Tyt 176 Egodiov keeplugin-autotoolity_default plugin-autotoolity_bigs, ft, 10 **greek **Meaning: "The The definities article. **Groms **Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative & ft 176 Gentive 170 Tyt, 170 Dative 170 Ttj Egodiov (Assilfpox; 1905;plugin-autotoolity_bigspox; 1905;plugin-aut
	Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) to-physion-autotoology_deplay plugin-autotoology_bigs, 4, 16 yerek The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative 6 ft 15 Genitive 100 17ft, 100 Dative 10 17ft Egipalov saliglugin-autotoology_bigsal yerek Maraing * And * Alse * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as *and* 'thiphysin-autotoology_bigs, 4, 10 yerek Maraing: * The * The definite article. * Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative 6 ft 15 Genitive 100 17ft, 100 Dative 100 17ft Egipalov saliglugin-autotoology_bigs, 6, 10 yerek Maraing: * The * The definite article. * Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative 6 ft 15 Genitive 100 17ft, 100 Dative 100 17ft Egipalov Like@foox; tpicplugin-autotoology_bigs, 6, 100 yerek Maraing: * The The definite article. * Forms * Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative 6 ft 15 Genitive 100 17ft, 100 Dative 100 17ft Egipalov Like@foox; tpicplugin-autotoology_bigs-
	Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) Tolyphylin-audotoolip_efebut plugin-audotoolip_bigh, ft to greek Meaning: *The *The definite article. *Forms *Singular**Care Manaziner Ferninine Neuter Nominative ô ft to Gentive troi trig to Dative trù trig Egipoliov esighujon-audotoolip_efebut plugin-audotoolip_bigess preek *Meaning: *And *Alor Bish** Even *Too * So *as coljunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" tryphylin-audotoolip_efebut plugin-audotoolip_bigh, ft to preek *Meaning: *The *The *The *The *The *Gentive Too *So *Social County Too *So
	Core uses Function Engine Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (Enginh) Tryphygin-autotoothp_default plugin-autotoothp_bigs, 6, 10 greek What and the definite action. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Norminative 6 § 10 Gentilive 100 115; Total Dative 10 11; Episolov sciiplugin-autotoothp_bigsal prese Measing *And *Aloo Piblit* Even* Too * 50 as conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. If is most frequently translated as "and" thipsign-autotoothp_befault plugin-autotoothp_bigs, 6, 10 *Prese *Measing *The *The *The *The *Intelligent Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (Enginh) Trophygin-autotoothp_bigsal *Prese *Measing *The The *The *The *The *Intelligent Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (Enginh) Trophygin-autotoothp_bigsal *Prese *Measing *The The *The *

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Meaning
* All * Every * The whole
Usage in the New Testament
The sense of πἄς depends on whether it modifies a singular or plural noun, and whether that noun is countable or uncountable
Meaning:
 * The
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ μεγιστᾶνες καὶplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigκα
ls a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" nαçplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bignα.
* All * Every * The whole
Adjective.
Usage in the New Testament
 With singular countable nouns 🗕 "every" John 1:9John 3:16Romars 5:12Matthew 28:19Colossians 1:16Romans 3:23Romans 3:23John 3:16Colossians 1:17 öplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-aut
greek
The definite article.
 Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ λαὸς olplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό
 Meaning:
 * The
The definite article.
  ingular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ εἰσελθόντες ἐνplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν
 Preposition meaning "in". τῆρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigō, ἡ, τό
 Meaning:
 * The
The definite article.
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ διαθήκη τοῦplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό
 Meaning:
* The
The definite article.
 Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἀποστείλαι ἔκαστον τὸνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ἡ, τό
Meaning:
 * The
 Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ παΐδα αὐτοῦplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτόι
 Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament.
Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) 👊 plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigkoi
 * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So
s a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" ἔκαστον τὴνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό
 Meaning:
 * The
The definite article.
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ παιδίσκην αὐτοῦplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτόι
  ersonal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament
Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) καλριυgin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί
greek
Meaning
 * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So
Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) είς παΐδας καιρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί
greek
 * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So
Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" no
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Г	rai plugin-autotootilip_default plugin-autotootilip_bignzi
	greek
	Meaning
	* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So
	s a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. (π is most frequently translated as "and" ἐγενήθη λόγος plugin-autotoolitip_ default plugin-autotoolitip_ bigλόγος
	Meaning
	* A word or words * Statement * Message * Speech * Account * Used in John to mean God the Son
ļ.	Masculine noun. Related to the verb Xéyu.
ľ	Abyor in Greek Thought
	Before the New Testament. Alvoc already had deep philosophical use. In Greek philosophica use. In Gree
	autoroolije_bigspóc
	greek
	Meaning
	*To or towards * Pertaining to (genitive case) * Near to (dative case) * According to * About
	Preposition. Occurs 703 times in the New Testament.
L	πρός 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 Itεριμαν λέγων
	oδτως einro κόριος έρφιβη-autotoolitp_default plugin-autotoolitp, bigó, fi, τ ό
	greek
	Meaning:
	*The
	The definite article.
	Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Mominative ό ή το Genitive τοῦ τής τοῦ Dative τῷ τή θεὰςρίμgin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigθεὸς
	greek
	Masculine noun meaning:
	* A god or goddess * God lopany. Ływ Łtłupu Kathynu npòcpilugin-autotootitj_ default pilugin-autotootitj, bignpóc
	greek
	Meaning
	*To or towards * Pertaining to (genitive case) * Near to (dative case) * According to * About
	Preposition. Occurs 703 times in the New Testament.
	The proper 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 Took plugin-autotoolity. Disp. 11, 10
	greek
	Meaning:
	*The
	The definite article.
	Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative δ ή τό Genitive τοῦ τής τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ πατέρες ἐμῶν ἐγριμοϳn-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip, bigċv
1	greek
	Preposition meaning "in". τ <mark>ipl</mark> ugin-autotoolitp_default plugin-autotoolitp_bigΔ, ή, τό
	greek
	Meaning:
	*The
	The definite article.
	Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative δ ή τό Genitive τοῦ τής τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἡμέρφ říplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_ Jidgōc, ñ, 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 örı ("that," introducing indirect speech) and from öç as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning iξευλθμην αύτούς plugin-autotoolip, default plugin-autotoolip, bigaúróς
	greek
	Meaning 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 Sample (Greek) Example (Creek) Examp
	Сие везе писки ступа серовен. турке и названия същем
	vecsmitz: ** Soll or ground (e.g. Matthew 13:5) * Land (e.g. Liuk 4:5) * Country * Earth (e.g. Matthew 5:5)
	Feminien noun. Connected to the English words "ground", "geometry" and "geology".

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αν πληρωθή ξξ ἔτη ἀποστελεῖς τὸνplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigō, ή, τό Meaning: The Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἀδελφόν σου τὸνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ἡ, τό * The The definite article. greek Meaning: t is distinct from &t. ("that," introducing indirect speech) and from &c as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning προθήσεταί σοι καίρlugin-autotoolip_default plugin-autotoolip_bigkai greek s is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" ἐργἄταί σοι ἔξ ἔτη καἰρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" (Eamoortckali; airto/plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigairto; greek * 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) ἐλεύθερον καὶρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So s a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" οὐκ ἔκλιναν τὸplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigō, ή, τό Meaning: * The The definite article. Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ο<mark>ὖς αὐτῶνplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_biga</mark>ὐτός Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English)

Г	osiphugin-autotootip_defaut plugin-autotootip_bigeat
	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" interpretar originous nortices and interpretary originous
	Meaning:
	*To do *To make
	This werb - 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 töplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, rj. tó
	greek
	Meaning:
	*The
	The definite article.
	Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ό ή το Gentitive τού τής τού Dative τύ, τή εύθες πρό οφθαλμών μου τούρμοβι-autotootlip_default plugin-autotootlip_default plugin-au
	greek
	Meaning:
	*The
	The definite article.
	Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ό ή τό Genitive τοῦ τής τοῦ Dative τὸ τὴ καλέσαι ἀφειαν ἐκαστον τοῦρμοġn-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ή, τό
	greek
	Meaning:
	The
	The definite article.
	Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative 6 ή τό Genitive τού τής τού Dative τώ τής πλησίον αὐτούρισμια-αυτοτοιτίρ_blgαὐτός
	greek
	Meaning
15	* 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) sulplugin-autotoottip_ default plugin-autotoottip_ blgxxi
	greek
	ures. Weaning
	* And * Also * Both * Even * 170 * 50
	Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" owertileous build/survivaria podoundo you buplugin-autotoollip_default plugin-autotoollip_bigtv
	greek
	Preposition meaning "in". τψριμμι-autotooltip_default plupin-autotooltip_default plupin-autotooltip_default plupin-autotooltip, bigó, ή, τ ό
	greek
	Meaning:
	The
	The definite article.
	Forms
	vuits Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Mominative ό ή τό Genitive τοῦ τής τοῦ Dative τὸ της τοῦ Dative τὸ της τοῦ Dative τὸ τὸς τοῦ Dative τὸ τὸς τοῦ Dative τὸς τὸς τὸς τοῦ Dative τὸς τὸς τοῦ Dative τὸς τὸς τοῦ Dative τὸς τὸς τοῦ Dative τὸς τὸς τὸς τοῦ Dative τὸς τὸς τοῦ Dative τὸς τὸς τοῦ Dative τὸς τὸς τὸς τοῦ Dative τὸς
	greek
	Meaning:
	* Who * Which * What
	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).
	The relative pronoun that connects a relative clause to a main clause, referring back to a noun or pronoun (called the antecedent).
	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 δπ ("that," introducing indirect speech) and from δς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning £mxx/s/ęħ τρίμισμα-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ñ, τό
	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 δτι ("that," introducing indirect speech) and from δς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning ἐπικλήθη τὐρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ή, τό greek
	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 öτι ("that," introducing indirect speech) and from δς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning ἐπεκλήθη τὸρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ή, τό greek Meaning:
	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 δτι ("that," introducing indirect speech) and from δς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning throxλ/βħ τορίμgin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ή, τό greek greek "The definite article.
	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 δτι ("that," introducing indirect speech) and from δς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning ἐπικλήθη τορίμgin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ή, τό greek Meaning: "The The definite article. Forms
	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 δτι ("that," introducing indirect speech) and from δς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning δτικλήθη τόρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ή, τό greek Meaning: "The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ή τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῶ τῆ δνομά μου έπ αὐτῷρlugin-autotooltip_bigaŭτός
	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 δτι ("that," introducing indirect speech) and from δς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning thus/hβη τόρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_big/s, ή, τό greek Meaning: "The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ό ή τό Genitive τοῦ τής τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ δνομά μου έπ αὐτῷρίμgin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigaύτός greek
	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 δτι ("that," introducing indirect speech) and from δς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning δτικλήθη τόρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ή, τό greek Meaning: "The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ή τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῶ τῆ δνομά μου έπ αὐτῷρlugin-autotooltip_bigaŭτός
	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 δτι ("that," introducing indirect speech) and from δς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning thus/hβη τόρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_big/s, ή, τό greek Meaning: "The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ό ή τό Genitive τοῦ τής τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ δνομά μου έπ αὐτῷρίμgin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigaύτός greek
	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 δτι ("that," introducing indirect speech) and from δς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning śmxλ/6/βη τορίμgin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ή, τό greek "The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ή τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ δνομά μου ἐπ αὐτῷρlugin-autotooltip_bigai-autotooltip_bigai-autotooltip_bigai-occupations (Meaning

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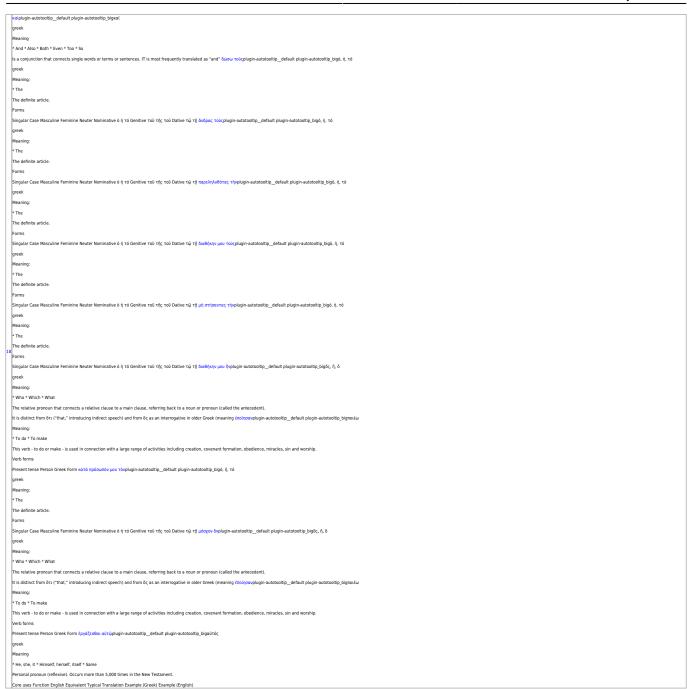
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kaiplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigxaí	
greek	
Meaning	
And "Also " Both " Even " Too " So	
Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" έπεστρέψατε καίριωρία-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigwaí	
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" (£\(\beta\)p\(\omega\)cost \(tplugin-autotootlip_default plugin-autotootlip_default plugin-auto	
greek	
Meaning:	
* The	
The definite article.	
Forms	
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative 6 /ŋ tó Genitive τοῦ τής τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ δνομά μου τοῖρίμgin-autotooltip_ default plugin-autotooltip_ bipō /h, τό	
greek	
Meaning:	
*The	
The definite article.	
Forms	
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ό ή τό Genitive τού τής τού Dative τψ τή (πιστρέφει Εκαστον τύφριψη»-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ή, τό	
greek	
Meaning:	
*The	
The definite article.	
Forms	
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ό ή τό Genitive τού τής τού Dative τψ τή milita αὐτούριμgin-autotootip_ default plugin-autotootip_biggūróς	
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 (Grejish) xulplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigxof	
greek	
I 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" Εκαστον τήγρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigo, ή, τό	
is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" Excorov tripplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ft, tó greek	
Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" Εκαστον τήγρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigo, ή, τό	
is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" Excorov tripplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ft, tó greek	
is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. (I' is most frequently translated as "and" ἔκαστον τὴγρίμgin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ή, τό greek Meaning:	
Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. (IT is most frequently translated as "and" ἔκαστον τ/γρ μgin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ή, τό greek Meaning: *The	
Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" Excordor thyplugin-autotootitp_default plugin-autotootitp_bigó, /t, tó greek Meaning: *The The definite article. Forms	
is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" Εκαστον τήγρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ή, τό græk Meaning: "The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ή τό Geniblve τοῦ τής τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ πουδίσκην οὐτούρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigórdς	
is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" ξκαστον τήγρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigo, ή, τό greek Meaning: " The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ποιδίσκην οὐτοῦρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigoùróς greek	
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Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" Εκαστον τήγρlugin-autotootip_default plugin-autotootip_bigó, ή, τό greek Meaning: "The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ή τό Gentive τοῦ τής τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ποιδίσκην αὐτοῦρlugin-autotootip_default plugin-autotootip_bigośróς greek Meaning "He, she, R + Himself, Berself, Itself * Same	
Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" Εκαστον τήγρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ή, τό greek Meaning: "The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ή τό Genitive τοῦ τής τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ παιδίσκην αὐτοῦρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigoirτός greek Meaning He. She, it "Himself, herself, itself " Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament.	
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Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" Εκαστον τήγρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ή, τό greek Meaning: "The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ή τό Genitive τοῦ τής τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ παιδίσκην αὐτοῦρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigoirτός greek Meaning He. She, it "Himself, herself, itself " Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament.	
Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" Εκαστον τήγρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ή, τό græk Meaning: *The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Mesculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ποιείσκην αὐτοῦρίμgin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigoùróς græk Meaning *No. No. It *Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Εquivalent Τγρίcal Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) oἰκριλιgin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó; ἢ, δ græk	
Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" Εκαστον τηγρίμαjn-autotootip_default plugin-autotootip_bigó, ή, τό greek Meaning: "The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ή τό Genitive τοῦ τής τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ποιδίσκην οὐτοῦρίμgin-autotootip_default plugin-autotootip_bigośróς greek Meaning "Me, 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) οἰκριμgin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ñ, δ greek Meaning:	
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When used with the genitive case, διά emphasizes the means or channel by which something happens.john 1:3Matthew 24:12John 1:3Z Timothy 2:10Romans 5:1John 1:17 τοῦτορίαμin-autotooltip default pluqin-autotooltip default pluqin-autotoolti
ούτος 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 οῦτως εἰπεν κύριος ὑμεῖς οἰκ ἡκοῦσατέ μου τοἰρίμαjn-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ἡ τό
 * The
The definite article
 *To or towards * Pertaining to (genitive case) * Near to (dative case) * According to * About
      position. Occurs 703 times in the New Testament
poc, 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... toppluging
areek
 Meaning:
The definite article
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Usage in the New Testament
The sense of πἄς depends on whether it modifies a singular or plural noun, and whether that noun is countable or uncountable
 Meaning:
 * The
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 * The
The definite article.
 Soil or ground (e.g. Matthew 13:5) * Land (e.g. Luke 4:5) * Country * Earth (e.g. Matthew 5:5)
                                    ected to the English words "ground", "geometry" and "geology"
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t occurs throughout the LXX and the New Testament (approximately 250 times in the New Testament) and its meaning varies subtly on context, for example, in the LXX:Genesis 1:1Genesis 2:7Gen

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KJV

- Now it came to pass in the seventh month, that Ishmael the son of Nethaniah the son of Elishama, of the seed royal, and the princes of the king, even ten men with him, came unto Gedaliah the son of Ahikam to Mizpah; and there they did eat bread together in Mizpah.
- Then arose Ishmael the son of Nethaniah, and the ten men that were with him, and smote

 Gedaliah the son of Ahikam the son of Shaphan with the sword, and slew him, whom the king of Babylon had made governor over the land.
- Ishmael also slew all the Jews that were with him, even with Gedaliah, at Mizpah, and the Chaldeans that were found there, and the men of war.
- 4 And it came to pass the second day after he had slain Gedaliah, and no man knew it,
- That there came certain from Shechem, from Shiloh, and from Samaria, even fourscore men, having their beards shaven, and their clothes rent, and having cut themselves, with offerings and incense in their hand, to bring them to the house of the LORD.

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- And Ishmael the son of Nethaniah went forth from Mizpah to meet them, weeping all along as he went: and it came to pass, as he met them, he said unto them, Come to Gedaliah the son of Ahikam.
- And it was so, when they came into the midst of the city, that Ishmael the son of Nethaniah slew them, and cast them into the midst of the pit, he, and the men that were with him.
- But ten men were found among them that said unto Ishmael, Slay us not: for we have treasures in the field, of wheat, and of barley, and of oil, and of honey. So he forbare, and slew them not among their brethren.
- Now the pit wherein Ishmael had cast all the dead bodies of the men, whom he had slain because of Gedaliah, was it which Asa the king had made for fear of Baasha king of Israel: and Ishmael the son of Nethaniah filled it with them that were slain.
- Then Ishmael carried away captive all the residue of the people that were in Mizpah, even the king's daughters, and all the people that remained in Mizpah, whom Nebuzaradan the captain of the guard had committed to Gedaliah the son of Ahikam: and Ishmael the son of Nethaniah carried them away captive, and departed to go over to the Ammonites.
- But when Johanan the son of Kareah, and all the captains of the forces that were with him, heard of all the evil that Ishmael the son of Nethaniah had done,
- Then they took all the men, and went to fight with Ishmael the son of Nethaniah, and found him by the great waters that are in Gibeon.
- Now it came to pass, that when all the people which were with Ishmael saw Johanan the son of Kareah, and all the captains of the forces that were with him, then they were glad.
- So all the people that Ishmael had carried away captive from Mizpah cast about and returned, and went unto Johanan the son of Kareah.
- But Ishmael the son of Nethaniah escaped from Johanan with eight men, and went to the Ammonites.
- Then took Johanan the son of Kareah, and all the captains of the forces that were with him, all the remnant of the people whom he had recovered from Ishmael the son of Nethaniah, from Mizpah, after that he had slain Gedaliah the son of Ahikam, even mighty men of war, and the women, and the children, and the eunuchs, whom he had brought again from Gibeon:
- And they departed, and dwelt in the habitation of Chimham, which is by Bethlehem, to go to enter into Egypt,
- Because of the Chaldeans: for they were afraid of them, because Ishmael the son of Nethaniah had slain Gedaliah the son of Ahikam, whom the king of Babylon made governor in the land.

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