

Mark 12

Verses: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44

Text

Greek

	Kαίplugin-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” ἤρξατο αὐτοῖςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) ἐνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν greek Preposition meaning “in”. παραβολαῖς λαλεῖν. ἀμπελῶνα ἄνθρωπος ἐφύτευσεν, καὶplugin-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” περιέθηκεν φραγμόν καὶplugin-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” ᾠρυξεν ὑπολήνιον καὶplugin-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” ᾠκοδόμησεν πύργον, καὶplugin-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” ἐξέδετο αὐτὸνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) γεωργοῖς, καὶplugin-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” ἀπεδήμησεν.
--	--

	καὶplugin-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” ἀπέστειλεν πρὸςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigπρὸς greek Meaning * To or towards * Pertaining to (genitive case) * Near to (dative case) * According to * About Preposition. Occurs 703 times in the New Testament. πρὸς 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... τοὺςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ 2 greek The definite article γεωργούς τῷplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article καιρῷ δοῦλον, ἵνα παρὰ τῶνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article γεωργῶν λάβῃ ἀπὸ τῶνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article καρπῶν τοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article ἀμπελῶνος·
	καὶplugin-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” λαβόντες αὐτὸνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek 3 Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) ἔδειραν καὶplugin-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” ἀπέστειλαν κενόν.

4	καίplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” πάλιν απέστειλεν πρὸςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigπρὸς greek Meaning * To or towards * Pertaining to (genitive case) * Near to (dative case) * According to * About Preposition. Occurs 703 times in the New Testament. πρὸς 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... αὐτοὺςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτοὺς greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) ἄλλον δοῦλον· κάκεινον ἐκεφαλῶσαν καίplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” ἤτίμασαν.
	καίplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” ἄλλον απέστειλεν· κάκεινον ἀπέκτειναν, καίplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” πολλοὺς ἄλλους, οὓς μὲν δέροντες, οὓς δὲplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ greek δὲ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. ἀποκτείνοντες.
	ἔτι ἕνα εἶχεν, υἱὸν ἀγαπητόν· απέστειλεν αὐτὸν greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) ἔσχατον πρὸςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigπρὸς greek Meaning * To or towards * Pertaining to (genitive case) * Near to (dative case) * According to * About Preposition. Occurs 703 times in the New Testament. πρὸς 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... αὐτοὺςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτοὺς greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) λέγων ὅτι ἐντραπήσονται τὸνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article υἱόν μου.

	ἐκεῖνοι δέplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ greek δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. οplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article γεωργοὶ πρὸςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigπρός greek Meaning * To or towards * Pertaining to (genitive case) * Near to (dative case) * According to * About Preposition. Occurs 703 times in the New Testament. πρὸς 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... ἐαυτοῦς εἶπαν ὅτι οὐτόςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigοὔτος / αὕτη / τοῦτο greek Meaning: * These or this * This one, this person, this thing * They or he or she or it Demonstrative pronoun. οὗτος usually refers to something close to the speaker — “this” as opposed to ἐκεῖνος (John 9:161 John 5:111 Corinthians 15:501 John 4:9John 5:1Matthew 3:17John 7:26Luke 22:19 ἔστινplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί greek <td>7</td> <td> εἰμί is the first person singular verb for “to be” (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = “to be”). It an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. ὁplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article κληρονόμος· δεῦτε ἀποκτείνωμεν αὐτόν,plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) καὶplugin-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” ἡμῶν ἔσταιplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί greek εἰμί is the first person singular verb for “to be” (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = “to be”). It an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. ἡplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article κληρονομία. </td>	7	εἰμί is the first person singular verb for “to be” (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = “to be”). It an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. ὁplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article κληρονόμος· δεῦτε ἀποκτείνωμεν αὐτόν,plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) καὶplugin-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” ἡμῶν ἔσταιplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί greek εἰμί is the first person singular verb for “to be” (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = “to be”). It an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. ἡplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article κληρονομία.
--	---	---	--

	καὶplugin-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” λαβόντες απέκτειναν αὐτόν,plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί
8	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” ἐξέβαλον αὐτόνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) ἔξω τοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article ἀμπελῶνος.
9	τί ποιήσειplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigποιέω Meaning: * To do * To make This verb - to do or make - is used in connection with a large range of activities including creation, covenant formation, obedience, miracles, sin and worship. Verb forms Present tense Person Greek Form ὁplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article κύριος τοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article ἀμπελῶνος; ἐλεύσεται καὶplugin-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” ἀπολέσει τοὺςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article γεωργούς, καὶplugin-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” δώσει τὸνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article ἀμπελῶνα ἄλλοις.

	οὐδέplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigοὐδέ greek Meaning * Not * Nor * Neither * Not even A combination of the words οὐ (meaning no) and δέ (meaning however or but). The word οὐδέ adds another negative element to a sentence that already has one. οὐδέ can join words, phrases, or whole clauses. It often functions like English Matthew 6:20John 7:5Romans 3:10 τήνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigό greek The definite article γραφῆν ταύτηνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigούτος / αὕτη / τοῦτο greek Meaning: * These or this * This one, this person, this thing * They or he or she or it Demonstrative pronoun. οὗτος usually refers to something close to the speaker — “this” as opposed to ἐκεῖνος (John 9:161 John 5:111 Corinthians 15:501 John 4:9John 5:1Matthew 3:17John 7:26Luke 22:19 ἀνέγνωτε· λίθον ὃν ἀπεδοκίμασαν οἱplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigό 10 greek The definite article οἰκοδομοῦντες, οὗτοςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigούτος / αὕτη / τοῦτο greek Meaning: * These or this * This one, this person, this thing * They or he or she or it Demonstrative pronoun. οὗτος usually refers to something close to the speaker — “this” as opposed to ἐκεῖνος (John 9:161 John 5:111 Corinthians 15:501 John 4:9John 5:1Matthew 3:17John 7:26Luke 22:19 ἐγενήθηplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigγίνομαι greek Meaning * To Become * To Come into being * Generate * To Happen * Brought to pass Verb. Different from εἰμί (which means “to be” - a state of existence); γίνομαι, instead, emphasizes coming to be - a transition or event.John 1:14John 1:3Matthew 6:10 εἰς κεφαλὴν γωνίας· παρὰ κυρίου ἐγένετοplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigγίνομαι <tr><td></td><td> greek Meaning * To Become * To Come into being * Generate * To Happen * Brought to pass Verb. Different from εἰμί (which means “to be” - a state of existence); γίνομαι, instead, emphasizes coming to be - a transition or event.John 1:14John 1:3Matthew 6:10 αὕτηplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigούτος / αὕτη / τοῦτο greek Meaning: * These or this * This one, this person, this thing * They or he or she or it Demonstrative pronoun. 11 οὗτος usually refers to something close to the speaker — “this” as opposed to ἐκεῖνος (John 9:161 John 5:111 Corinthians 15:501 John 4:9John 5:1Matthew 3:17John 7:26Luke 22:19 καὶplugin-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” ἔστινplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί greek εἰμί is the first person singular verb for “to be” (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = “to be”). It an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. θαυμαστὴ ἐνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigέν greek Preposition meaning “in”. ὁφθαλμοῖς ἡμῶν; </td></tr>		greek Meaning * To Become * To Come into being * Generate * To Happen * Brought to pass Verb. Different from εἰμί (which means “to be” - a state of existence); γίνομαι, instead, emphasizes coming to be - a transition or event.John 1:14John 1:3Matthew 6:10 αὕτηplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigούτος / αὕτη / τοῦτο greek Meaning: * These or this * This one, this person, this thing * They or he or she or it Demonstrative pronoun. 11 οὗτος usually refers to something close to the speaker — “this” as opposed to ἐκεῖνος (John 9:161 John 5:111 Corinthians 15:501 John 4:9John 5:1Matthew 3:17John 7:26Luke 22:19 καὶplugin-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” ἔστινplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί greek εἰμί is the first person singular verb for “to be” (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = “to be”). It an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. θαυμαστὴ ἐνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigέν greek Preposition meaning “in”. ὁφθαλμοῖς ἡμῶν;
	greek Meaning * To Become * To Come into being * Generate * To Happen * Brought to pass Verb. Different from εἰμί (which means “to be” - a state of existence); γίνομαι, instead, emphasizes coming to be - a transition or event.John 1:14John 1:3Matthew 6:10 αὕτηplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigούτος / αὕτη / τοῦτο greek Meaning: * These or this * This one, this person, this thing * They or he or she or it Demonstrative pronoun. 11 οὗτος usually refers to something close to the speaker — “this” as opposed to ἐκεῖνος (John 9:161 John 5:111 Corinthians 15:501 John 4:9John 5:1Matthew 3:17John 7:26Luke 22:19 καὶplugin-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” ἔστινplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί greek εἰμί is the first person singular verb for “to be” (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = “to be”). It an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. θαυμαστὴ ἐνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigέν greek Preposition meaning “in”. ὁφθαλμοῖς ἡμῶν;		

καίplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” ἐξήτουν αὐτὸνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) κρατῆσαι, καίplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” ἐφοβήθησαν τὸνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ 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 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... αὐτοὺςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) τῇνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ 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” ἀφέντες αὐτὸνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) ἀπῆλθον.	12
--	---------------

	Kαίplugin-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” ἀποστέλλουσιν πρὸςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigπρὸς greek Meaning * To or towards * Pertaining to (genitive case) * Near to (dative case) * According to * About Preposition. Occurs 703 times in the New Testament. πρὸς 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... αὐτόνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) τινας τῶνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek
13	Ὁplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ The definite article Φαρισαίων καὶplugin-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” τῶνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article Ἡρωδανῶν ἵνα αὐτόνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) ἀγρεύσασιν λόγῳ.plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigλόγος Meaning * A word or words * Statement * Message * Speech * Account * Used in John to mean God the Son Masculine noun. Related to the verb λέγω. λόγος in Greek Thought Before the New Testament, λόγος already had deep philosophical use. In Greek philosophy, λόγος was the rational principle that ordered the universe, the divine reason that structured all things. In Heraclitus, λόγος referred to the unifying rational principle behind the constant change in the world....

	καὶplugin-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” ἐλθόντες λέγουσιν αὐτῷ·plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) διδάσκαλε, οἶδαμεν ὅτι ἀληθὴς εἶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί greek εἰμί is the first person singular verb for “to be” (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = “to be”).
14	It an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. καὶplugin-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” οὐ μέλει σοι περὶ οὐδενός· οὐ γὰρ βλέπεις εἰς πρόσωπον ἀνθρώπων, ἀλλ’ ἐπ’ ἀληθείας τὴνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article ὁδὸν τοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article θεοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigθεὸς greek Masculine noun meaning: * A god or goddess * God διδάσκεις· ἔξεστιν κῆνσον Καίσαρι δοῦναι ἢ οὐ; δῶμεν ἢ μὴ δῶμεν;
	ὁplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article δεῖplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ greek δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. ἰδὼν αὐτῶνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same
15	Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) τὴνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article ὑπόκρισιν εἶπεν αὐτοῖς·plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) τί με πειράζετε; φέρετέ μοι δηνάριον ἵνα ἴδω.

	οἱ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article δέ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ greek δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. ἦνεγκαν. 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” λέγει αὐτοῖς; plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) τίνος ἢ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article ἐκὼν αὐτῇ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigοὔτος / αὐτῇ / τοῦτο greek Meaning: 16 * These or this * This one, this person, this thing * They or he or she or it Demonstrative pronoun. οὗτος usually refers to something close to the speaker — “this” as opposed to ἐκεῖνος (John 9:161 John 5:111 Corinthians 15:501 John 4:9John 5:1Matthew 3:17John 7:26Luke 22:19 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” ἢ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article ἐπιγραφῇ; οἱplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article δέ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ greek δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. εἶπαν αὐτῷ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) καίσαρος.
--	--

	ὁplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article ὁplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek ὁέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν αὐτοῖς plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) τὰplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article καίσαρος ἀπόδοτε Καίσαρι καὶplugin-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” τὰplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article τοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ
17	greek The definite article θεοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigθεός greek Masculine noun meaning: * A god or goddess * God τῷplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article θεῷ.plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigθεός greek Masculine noun meaning: * A god or goddess * God καὶplugin-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” ἐξεθαύμαζον ἐπ’ αὐτῷ.plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English)

	καὶ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαὶ 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” ἔρχονται Σαδδουκαῖοι πρὸς plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigπρὸς greek Meaning * To or towards * Pertaining to (genitive case) * Near to (dative case) * According to * About Preposition. Occurs 703 times in the New Testament. πρὸς 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... αὐτόν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτόν greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same
18	Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) οἵτινες λέγουσιν ἀνάστασιν μὴ εἶναι plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί greek εἰμί is the first person singular verb for “to be” (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = “to be”). It an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. καὶ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαὶ 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 τῶν αὐτῶν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτόν greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) λέγοντες

	διδάσκαλε, Μωϋσῆς ἔγραψεν ἡμῖν ὅτι ἐάν τις ἀδελφὸς ἀποθάνῃ καὶ 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” κατὰ λίπῃ γυναῖκα καὶ 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” μὴ ἀφῇ τέκνον, ἵνα λάβῃ ὁ greek The definite article ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same 19 Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) τῇ greek The definite article γυναῖκα καὶ 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” ἐξαναστήσῃ σπέρμα τῷ greek The definite article ἀδελφῷ αὐτοῦ. greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) <tr><td></td><td> ἐπὶ τὰ ἀδελφοὶ ἦσαν greek εἰμί is the first person singular verb for “to be” (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = “to be”). It an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. καὶ greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So 20 Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” ὁ greek The definite article πρῶτος ἔλαβεν γυναῖκα, καὶ 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” ἀποθνήσκων οὐκ ἀφῆκεν σπέρμα. </td></tr>		ἐπὶ τὰ ἀδελφοὶ ἦσαν greek εἰμί is the first person singular verb for “to be” (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = “to be”). It an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. καὶ greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So 20 Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” ὁ greek The definite article πρῶτος ἔλαβεν γυναῖκα, καὶ 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” ἀποθνήσκων οὐκ ἀφῆκεν σπέρμα.
	ἐπὶ τὰ ἀδελφοὶ ἦσαν greek εἰμί is the first person singular verb for “to be” (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = “to be”). It an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. καὶ greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So 20 Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” ὁ greek The definite article πρῶτος ἔλαβεν γυναῖκα, καὶ 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” ἀποθνήσκων οὐκ ἀφῆκεν σπέρμα.		

	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” ὅ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article δεύτερος ἔλαβεν αὐτήν, plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament.
21	Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) 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” ἀπέθανεν μὴ καταλιπὼν σπέρμα· καὶ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός 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” ὅ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article τρίτος ὥσαύτως·
22	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” ὅ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article ἑπτὰ οὐκ ἀφῆκαν σπέρμα. ἔσχατον πάντων plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigπάντας greek Meaning * All * Every * The whole Adjective. Usage in the New Testament The sense of πᾶς depends on whether it modifies a singular or plural noun, and whether that noun is countable or uncountable. With singular countable nouns → “every” John 1:9John 3:16Romans 5:12Matthew 28:19Colossians 1:16Romans 3:23Romans 3:23John 3:16Colossians 1:17 καὶ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός 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” ἡ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἡ greek The definite article γυνή ἀπέθανεν.

	ἐνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν greek Preposition meaning “in”. τῇplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article ἀναστάσει, ὅταν ἀναστῶσιν, τίνος αὐτῶνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) ἔσταιplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί
23	greek εἰμί is the first person singular verb for “to be” (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = “to be”). It an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. γυνή; οἱplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article γὰρ ἐπτά ἔσχον αὐτήνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) γυναῖκα.
	ἐφ᾽ αὐτοῖςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) ὁplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article Ἰησοῦς· οὐ διὰplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδιὰ greek Meaning: * Through * Because * On account of Preposition that relates to movement through space, time, means or cause - it's a preposition of movement and mediation. When used with the genitive case, διὰ emphasizes the means or channel by which something happens.John 1:3Matthew 24:12John 1:32 Timothy 2:10Romans 5:1John 1:17 τοῦτοplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigοὗτος / αὕτη / τοῦτο
24	greek Meaning: * These or this * This one, this person, this thing * They or he or she or it Demonstrative pronoun. οὗτος usually refers to something close to the speaker — “this” as opposed to ἐκεῖνος (John 9:161 John 5:111 Corinthians 15:501 John 4:9John 5:1Matthew 3:17John 7:26Luke 22:19 πλανᾷσθε μὴ εἰδότες τὰςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article γραφάς μὴδὲ τὴνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article δύνανται τοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article θεοῦ;plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigθεὸς greek Masculine noun meaning: * A god or goddess * God

	ὅταν γὰρ ἐκ νεκρῶν ἀναστῶσιν, οὕτε γαμοῦσιν οὕτε γαμίζονται, ἀλλ’ εἰσὶν greek εἰμί is the first person singular verb for “to be” (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = “to be”). It an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. ὡς ἄγγελοι ἐν greek Preposition meaning “in”. τοῖς <td>25</td>	25
	greek The definite article οὐρανοῖς. Meaning: * The sky * Air * Heaven or heavens 278 occurrences in the New Testament. Οὐρανός is used in Scripture to describe the sky and universe (that is, the visible expanse above the earth) as well as the transcendent realm where God is present. For example, in Matthew 6:26Matthew 24:29Matthew 6:9	

	περί δεplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ greek δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. τῶνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article νεκρῶν, ὅτι ἐγείρονται οὐκ ἀνέγνωτε ἐνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν greek Preposition meaning “in”. τῇplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article β(βλῶ Μωϋσέως ἐπὶ τοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article βάτου πῶς εἶπεν αὐτῷplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) ὁplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article θεόςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigθεός greek Masculine noun meaning: * A god or goddess * God λέγων· ἐγὼ ὁplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ <td>26</td>	26	
	The definite article θεόςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigθεός greek Masculine noun meaning: * A god or goddess * God Ἀβραάμ καὶplugin-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” ὁplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article θεόςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigθεός greek Masculine noun meaning: * A god or goddess * God Ἰσαὰκ καὶplugin-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” ὁplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article θεόςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigθεός greek Masculine noun meaning: * A god or goddess * God Ἰακώβ; <tr><td>27</td><td> οὐκ ἔστινplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί greek εἰμί is the first person singular verb for “to be” (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = “to be”). It an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. θεόςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigθεός greek Masculine noun meaning: * A god or goddess * God νεκρῶν ἀλλὰ ζώντων. πολὺ πλανᾷσθε. </td></tr>	27	οὐκ ἔστινplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί greek εἰμί is the first person singular verb for “to be” (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = “to be”). It an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. θεόςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigθεός greek Masculine noun meaning: * A god or goddess * God νεκρῶν ἀλλὰ ζώντων. πολὺ πλανᾷσθε.
27	οὐκ ἔστινplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί greek εἰμί is the first person singular verb for “to be” (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = “to be”). It an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. θεόςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigθεός greek Masculine noun meaning: * A god or goddess * God νεκρῶν ἀλλὰ ζώντων. πολὺ πλανᾷσθε.		

	καὶplugin-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” ἀγαπήσεις κύριον τὸνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article θεόνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigθεός greek Masculine noun meaning: * A god or goddess * God σου ἐξ ὅλης τῆςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article καρδίας σου καὶplugin-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” ἐξ ὅλης τῆςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article ψυχῆς σου καὶplugin-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” ἐξ ὅλης τῆςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article διανοίας σου καὶplugin-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” ἐξ ὅλης τῆςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article ἰσχύος σου.
30	δευτέρα αὕτηplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigοὗτος / αὕτη / τοῦτο greek Meaning: * These or this * This one, this person, this thing * They or he or she or it Demonstrative pronoun. οὗτος usually refers to something close to the speaker — “this” as opposed to ἐκεῖνος (John 9:161 John 5:111 Corinthians 15:501 John 4:9John 5:1Matthew 3:17John 7:26Luke 22:19 ἀγαπήσεις τὸνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article πλησίον σου ὡς σεαυτόν. μεῖζων τούτωνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigοὗτος / αὕτη / τοῦτο greek Meaning: * These or this * This one, this person, this thing * They or he or she or it Demonstrative pronoun. οὗτος usually refers to something close to the speaker — “this” as opposed to ἐκεῖνος (John 9:161 John 5:111 Corinthians 15:501 John 4:9John 5:1Matthew 3:17John 7:26Luke 22:19 ἄλλη ἐντολή οὐκ ἔστιν.plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί greek εἰμί is the first person singular verb for “to be” (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = “to be”). It an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g.
31	

	καὶplugin-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” εἶπεν αὐτῷplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) ὁplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article γραμματεὺς· καλῶς, διδάσκαλε, ἐπ’ ἀληθείας εἶπες ὅτι εἶς ἐστίνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἶμι greek εἶμι is the first person singular verb for “to be” (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = “to be”). 32 It an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example εἶμι is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. καὶplugin-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” οὐκ ἔστινplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἶμι greek εἶμι is the first person singular verb for “to be” (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = “to be”). It an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example εἶμι is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. ἄλλος πλὴν αὐτοῦ· plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English)
--	---

καὶ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big καί
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” τὸ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big ὀ
greek
The definite article ἀγαπᾶν αὐτόν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big αὐτός
greek
Meaning
* He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same
Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament.
Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) ἐξ ὅλης τῆς plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big ὀ
greek
The definite article καρδίας καὶ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big καί
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” ἐξ ὅλης τῆς plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big ὀ
greek
The definite article συνέσεως καὶ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big καί
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” ἐξ ὅλης τῆς plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big ὀ
greek
The definite article ἰσχύος καὶ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big καί
33 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” τὸ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big ὀ
greek
The definite article ἀγαπᾶν τὸν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big ὀ
greek
The definite article πλησίον ὡς ἑαυτὸν περισσότερόν ἐστιν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big εἰμί
greek
εἰμί is the first person singular verb for “to be” (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = “to be”).
It an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. πάντων plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big πᾶς
greek
Meaning
* All * Every * The whole
Adjective.
Usage in the New Testament
The sense of πᾶς depends on whether it modifies a singular or plural noun, and whether that noun is countable or uncountable.
With singular countable nouns → “every” John 1:9John 3:16Romans 5:12Matthew 28:19Colossians 1:16Romans 3:23Romans 3:23John 3:16Colossians 1:17 τῶν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big ὀ
greek
The definite article ὁλοκαυτωμάτων καὶ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big καί
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” τῶν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big ὀ
greek
The definite article θυσιῶν.

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” ο plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigό
greek
The definite article ἰησοῦς ἰδὼν αὐτόν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός
greek
Meaning
* He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same
Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament.
Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) ὅτι νουνεχῶς ἀπεκρίθη, εἶπεν αὐτῷ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός
greek
Meaning
* He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same
Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament.
Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) οὐ μακρὰν εἶ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί
greek
34 εἰμί is the first person singular verb for “to be” (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = “to be”).
It an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. ἀπὸ τῆς plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigό
greek
The definite article βασιλείας τοῦ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigό
greek
The definite article θεοῦ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigθεός
greek
Masculine noun meaning:
* A god or goddess * God 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” οὐδεὶς οὐκέτι ἐτόλμα αὐτόν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός
greek
Meaning
* He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same
Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament.
Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) ἐπερωτήσαι

	Kai 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” ἀποκριθείς ὁ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article Ἰησοῦς ἔλεγεν διδάσκων ἐν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν greek Preposition meaning “in”. τῷ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek
35	The definite article ἱερῷ· πῶς λέγουσιν οἱ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article γραμματεῖς ὅτι ὁ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article Χριστὸς plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigΧριστός Christ means “anoointed one” The equivalent Hebrew word is Messiah (מָשִׁיחַ) Noun, masculine. υἱὸς Δαυεὶδ ἔστιν; plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί greek εἰμί is the first person singular verb for “to be” (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = “to be”). It an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. αὐτὸς plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) Δαυεὶδ εἶπεν ἐν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν greek Preposition meaning “in”. τῷ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek
36	The definite article πνεύματι τῷ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article ἀγίῳ· εἶπεν ὁ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article κύριος τῷ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article κυρίῳ μου· κάθου ἐκ δεξιῶν μου ἕως ἂν θῶ τοὺς plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article ἐχθρούς σου ὑποπόδιον τῶν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article ποδῶν σου.

αὐτός	plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός
greek	
Meaning	
* He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same	
Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament.	
Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) Δαυεῖδ λέγει αὐτόν	
plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός	
greek	
Meaning	
* He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same	
Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament.	
Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) κύριον, 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”	
πρόθεν αὐτοῦ	
plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός	
greek	
Meaning	
37	* 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) ἐστίν	
plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί	
greek	
εἰμί is the first person singular verb for “to be” (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = “to be”).	
It an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. υἱός; 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”	
ὁ	
plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ	
greek	
The definite article πολλὸς ὄχλος ἤκουεν αὐτοῦ	
plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός	
greek	
Meaning	
* He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same	
Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament.	
Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) ἡδέως.	

38	Καίplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί
	greek
	Meaning
	* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So
	Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” ἐν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν
	greek
	Preposition meaning “in”. τῇ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ
	greek
	The definite article διδαχῇ αὐτοῦ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός
	greek
	Meaning
39	* 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) ἔλεγεν· βλέπετε ἀπὸ τῶν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ
	greek
	The definite article γραμματέων τῶν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ
	greek
	The definite article θελόντων ἐν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν
	greek
	Preposition meaning “in”. στολαῖς περιπατεῖν καὶ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί
	greek
	Meaning
39	* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So
	Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” ἀσπασμούς ἐν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν
	greek
	Preposition meaning “in”. ταῖς plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ
	greek
	The definite article ἀγοραῖς
	καὶ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί
	greek
	Meaning
	* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So
39	Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” πρωτοκαθεδρίας ἐν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν
	greek
	Preposition meaning “in”. ταῖς plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ
	greek
	The definite article συναγωγαῖς 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” πρωτοκλισίας ἐν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν
	greek
39	Preposition meaning “in”. τοῖς plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ
	greek
	The definite article δείπνοις

	οἱplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article κατεσθίοντες τὰςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article οἰκίας τῶνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article χρῶν καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek
40	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” προφάσει μακρὰ προσευχόμενοι, οὗτοιplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigοὗτος / αὕτη / τοῦτο greek Meaning: * These or this * This one, this person, this thing * They or he or she or it Demonstrative pronoun. οὗτος usually refers to something close to the speaker — “this” as opposed to ἐκεῖνος (John 9:161 John 5:111 Corinthians 15:501 John 4:9John 5:1Matthew 3:17John 7:26Luke 22:19 λήμψονται περισσότερον κρίμα.
	Καὶplugin-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” καθίσας κατέναντι τοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article γαζοφυλακίου ἐθεώρει πῶς ὁplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ
41	greek The definite article ὄχλος βάλλει χαλκὸν εἰς τὸplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article γαζοφυλάκιον· καὶplugin-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” πολλοὶ πλούσιοι ἔβαλλον πολλά,
	καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So
42	Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” ἐλθοῦσα μία χήρα πτωχὴ ἔβαλεν λεπτὰ δύο, ὃ ἐστὶνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί greek εἰμί is the first person singular verb for “to be” (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = “to be”). It an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. κοδράντης.

	καίplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” προσκαλεσάμενος τοὺςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigοὺς greek The definite article μαθητὰς αὐτοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) εἶπεν αὐτοῖςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν ὅτι ἡplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article χώρα αὕτηplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigοὔτος / αὕτη / τοὔτο 43greek Meaning: * These or this * This one, this person, this thing * They or he or she or it Demonstrative pronoun. οὗτος usually refers to something close to the speaker — “this” as opposed to ἐκεῖνος (John 9:161 John 5:111 Corinthians 15:501 John 4:9John 5:1Matthew 3:17John 7:26Luke 22:19 ἡplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article πᾶσιν πλείον πάντωνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigπᾶς greek Meaning * All * Every * The whole Adjective. Usage in the New Testament The sense of πᾶς depends on whether it modifies a singular or plural noun, and whether that noun is countable or uncountable. With singular countable nouns → “every” John 1:9John 3:16Romans 5:12Matthew 28:19Colossians 1:16Romans 3:23Romans 3:23John 3:16Colossians 1:17 βέβληκεν τῶνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article βαλλόντων εἰς τὸplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article γαζοφυλάκιον
--	---

	πάντεςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigπᾶς greek Meaning * All * Every * The whole Adjective. Usage in the New Testament The sense of πᾶς depends on whether it modifies a singular or plural noun, and whether that noun is countable or uncountable. With singular countable nouns → "every" John 1:9John 3:16Romans 5:12Matthew 28:19Colossians 1:16Romans 3:23Romans 3:23John 3:16Colossians 1:17 γὰρ ἐκ τοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article περισσεύοντος αὐτοῖςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) ἑβαλον, αὐτηplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigοὔτος / αὐτη / τοῦτο greek Meaning: * These or this * This one, this person, this thing * They or he or she or it Demonstrative pronoun. οὗτος usually refers to something close to the speaker — "this" as opposed to ἐκεῖνος (John 9:161 John 5:111 Corinthians 15:501 John 4:9John 5:1Matthew 3:17John 7:26Luke 22:19 δὲplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ greek 44 δέ is a conjunction that can mean "but" or "and" or "also" or "moreover". It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. ἐκ τῆςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article ὑστερήσεως αὐτῆςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) πάνταplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigπᾶς greek Meaning * All * Every * The whole Adjective. Usage in the New Testament The sense of πᾶς depends on whether it modifies a singular or plural noun, and whether that noun is countable or uncountable. With singular countable nouns → "every" John 1:9John 3:16Romans 5:12Matthew 28:19Colossians 1:16Romans 3:23Romans 3:23John 3:16Colossians 1:17 ὅσα εἶχεν ἔβαλεν, ὅλον τὸνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article βίον αὐτῆς.plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English)
--	---

ESV

1	And he began to speak to them in parables. "A man planted a vineyard and put a fence around it and dug a pit for the winepress and built a tower, and leased it to tenants and went into another country.
2	When the season came, he sent a servant to the tenants to get from them some of the fruit of the vineyard.

3	And they took him and beat him and sent him away empty-handed.
4	Again he sent to them another servant, and they struck him on the head and treated him shamefully.
5	And he sent another, and him they killed. And so with many others: some they beat, and some they killed.
6	He had still one other, a beloved son. Finally he sent him to them, saying, 'They will respect my son.'
7	But those tenants said to one another, 'This is the heir. Come, let us kill him, and the inheritance will be ours.'
8	And they took him and killed him and threw him out of the vineyard.
9	What will the owner of the vineyard do? He will come and destroy the tenants and give the vineyard to others.
10	Have you not read this Scripture: "' The stone that the builders rejected has become the
11	cornerstone;
11	this was the Lord's doing, and it is marvelous in our eyes'?"
12	And they were seeking to arrest him but feared the people, for they perceived that he had told the parable against them. So they left him and went away.
13	And they sent to him some of the Pharisees and some of the Herodians, to trap him in his talk.
14	And they came and said to him, "Teacher, we know that you are true and do not care about anyone's opinion. For you are not swayed by appearances, but truly teach the way of God. Is it lawful to pay taxes to Caesar, or not? Should we pay them, or should we not?"
15	But, knowing their hypocrisy, he said to them, "Why put me to the test? Bring me a denarius and let me look at it."
16	And they brought one. And he said to them, "Whose likeness and inscription is this?" They said to him, "Caesar's."
17	Jesus said to them, "Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's." And they marveled at him.
18	And Sadducees came to him, who say that there is no resurrection. And they asked him a question, saying,
19	"Teacher, Moses wrote for us that if a man's brother dies and leaves a wife, but leaves no child, the man must take the widow and raise up offspring for his brother.
20	There were seven brothers; the first took a wife, and when he died left no offspring.
21	And the second took her, and died, leaving no offspring. And the third likewise.
22	And the seven left no offspring. Last of all the woman also died.
23	In the resurrection, when they rise again, whose wife will she be? For the seven had her as wife."
24	Jesus said to them, "Is this not the reason you are wrong, because you know neither the Scriptures nor the power of God?
25	For when they rise from the dead, they neither marry nor are given in marriage, but are like angels in heaven.
26	And as for the dead being raised, have you not read in the book of Moses, in the passage about the bush, how God spoke to him, saying, 'I am the God of Abraham, and the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob'?
27	He is not God of the dead, but of the living. You are quite wrong."
28	And one of the scribes came up and heard them disputing with one another, and seeing that he answered them well, asked him, "Which commandment is the most important of all?"
29	Jesus answered, "The most important is, 'Hear, O Israel: The Lord our God, the Lord is one.
30	And you shall love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your mind and with all your strength.'
31	The second is this: 'You shall love your neighbor as yourself.' There is no other commandment greater than these."

32	And the scribe said to him, "You are right, Teacher. You have truly said that he is one, and there is no other besides him.
33	And to love him with all the heart and with all the understanding and with all the strength, and to love one's neighbor as oneself, is much more than all whole burnt offerings and sacrifices."
34	And when Jesus saw that he answered wisely, he said to him, "You are not far from the kingdom of God." And after that no one dared to ask him any more questions.
35	And as Jesus taught in the temple, he said, "How can the scribes say that the Christ is the son of David?
36	David himself, in the Holy Spirit, declared, "' The Lord said to my Lord, Sit at my right hand, until I put your enemies under your feet.'
37	David himself calls him Lord. So how is he his son?" And the great throng heard him gladly.
38	And in his teaching he said, "Beware of the scribes, who like to walk around in long robes and like greetings in the marketplaces
39	and have the best seats in the synagogues and the places of honor at feasts,
40	who devour widows' houses and for a pretense make long prayers. They will receive the greater condemnation."
41	And he sat down opposite the treasury and watched the people putting money into the offering box. Many rich people put in large sums.
42	And a poor widow came and put in two small copper coins, which make a penny.
43	And he called his disciples to him and said to them, "Truly, I say to you, this poor widow has put in more than all those who are contributing to the offering box.
44	For they all contributed out of their abundance, but she out of her poverty has put in everything she had, all she had to live on."

NIV

1	He then began to speak to them in parables: "A man planted a vineyard. He put a wall around it, dug a pit for the winepress and built a watchtower. Then he rented the vineyard to some farmers and went away on a journey.
2	At harvest time he sent a servant to the tenants to collect from them some of the fruit of the vineyard.
3	But they seized him, beat him and sent him away empty-handed.
4	Then he sent another servant to them; they struck this man on the head and treated him shamefully.
5	He sent still another, and that one they killed. He sent many others; some of them they beat, others they killed.
6	"He had one left to send, a son, whom he loved. He sent him last of all, saying, 'They will respect my son.'
7	"But the tenants said to one another, 'This is the heir. Come, let's kill him, and the inheritance will be ours.'
8	So they took him and killed him, and threw him out of the vineyard.
9	"What then will the owner of the vineyard do? He will come and kill those tenants and give the vineyard to others.
10	Haven't you read this scripture: "'The stone the builders rejected has become the capstone;
11	the Lord has done this, and it is marvelous in our eyes'?"
12	Then they looked for a way to arrest him because they knew he had spoken the parable against them. But they were afraid of the crowd; so they left him and went away.
13	Later they sent some of the Pharisees and Herodians to Jesus to catch him in his words.

14	They came to him and said, "Teacher, we know you are a man of integrity. You aren't swayed by men, because you pay no attention to who they are; but you teach the way of God in accordance with the truth. Is it right to pay taxes to Caesar or not?"
15	Should we pay or shouldn't we?"
16	But Jesus knew their hypocrisy. "Why are you trying to trap me?" he asked. "Bring me a denarius and let me look at it." They brought the coin, and he asked them, "Whose portrait is this? And whose inscription? Caesar's," they replied.
17	Then Jesus said to them, "Give to Caesar what is Caesar's and to God what is God's." And they were amazed at him.
18	Then the Sadducees, who say there is no resurrection, came to him with a question.
19	"Teacher," they said, "Moses wrote for us that if a man's brother dies and leaves a wife but no children, the man must marry the widow and have children for his brother.
20	Now there were seven brothers. The first one married and died without leaving any children.
21	The second one married the widow, but he also died, leaving no child. It was the same with the third.
22	In fact, none of the seven left any children. Last of all, the woman died too.
23	At the resurrection whose wife will she be, since the seven were married to her?"
24	Jesus replied, "Are you not in error because you do not know the Scriptures or the power of God?"
25	When the dead rise, they will neither marry nor be given in marriage; they will be like the angels in heaven.
26	Now about the dead rising—have you not read in the book of Moses, in the account of the bush, how God said to him, 'I am the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob'?
27	He is not the God of the dead, but of the living. You are badly mistaken!"
28	One of the teachers of the law came and heard them debating. Noticing that Jesus had given them a good answer, he asked him, "Of all the commandments, which is the most important?"
29	"The most important one," answered Jesus, "is this: 'Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God, the Lord is one.
30	Love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your mind and with all your strength.'
31	The second is this: 'Love your neighbor as yourself.' There is no commandment greater than these."
32	"Well said, teacher," the man replied. "You are right in saying that God is one and there is no other but him.
33	To love him with all your heart, with all your understanding and with all your strength, and to love your neighbor as yourself is more important than all burnt offerings and sacrifices."
34	When Jesus saw that he had answered wisely, he said to him, "You are not far from the kingdom of God." And from then on no one dared ask him any more questions.
35	While Jesus was teaching in the temple courts, he asked, "How is it that the teachers of the law say that the Christ is the son of David?
36	David himself, speaking by the Holy Spirit, declared: "'The Lord said to my Lord: "Sit at my right hand until I put your enemies under your feet.'"
37	David himself calls him 'Lord.' How then can he be his son?" The large crowd listened to him with delight.
38	As he taught, Jesus said, "Watch out for the teachers of the law. They like to walk around in flowing robes and be greeted in the marketplaces,
39	and have the most important seats in the synagogues and the places of honor at banquets.
40	They devour widows' houses and for a show make lengthy prayers. Such men will be punished most severely."
41	Jesus sat down opposite the place where the offerings were put and watched the crowd putting their money into the temple treasury. Many rich people threw in large amounts.

42	But a poor widow came and put in two very small copper coins, worth only a fraction of a penny.
43	Calling his disciples to him, Jesus said, "I tell you the truth, this poor widow has put more into the treasury than all the others.
44	They all gave out of their wealth; but she, out of her poverty, put in everything—all she had to live on."

NLT

1	Then Jesus began teaching them with stories: "A man planted a vineyard. He built a wall around it, dug a pit for pressing out the grape juice, and built a lookout tower. Then he leased the vineyard to tenant farmers and moved to another country.
2	At the time of the grape harvest, he sent one of his servants to collect his share of the crop.
3	But the farmers grabbed the servant, beat him up, and sent him back empty-handed.
4	The owner then sent another servant, but they insulted him and beat him over the head.
5	The next servant he sent was killed. Others he sent were either beaten or killed,
6	until there was only one left—his son whom he loved dearly. The owner finally sent him, thinking, 'Surely they will respect my son.'
7	"But the tenant farmers said to one another, 'Here comes the heir to this estate. Let's kill him and get the estate for ourselves!'
8	So they grabbed him and murdered him and threw his body out of the vineyard.
9	"What do you suppose the owner of the vineyard will do?" Jesus asked. "I'll tell you— he will come and kill those farmers and lease the vineyard to others.
10	Didn't you ever read this in the Scriptures? 'The stone that the builders rejected has now become the cornerstone.
11	This is the Lord's doing, and it is wonderful to see.' "
12	The religious leaders wanted to arrest Jesus because they realized he was telling the story against them— they were the wicked farmers. But they were afraid of the crowd, so they left him and went away.
13	Later the leaders sent some Pharisees and supporters of Herod to trap Jesus into saying something for which he could be arrested.
14	"Teacher," they said, "we know how honest you are. You are impartial and don't play favorites. You teach the way of God truthfully. Now tell us— is it right to pay taxes to Caesar or not?
15	Should we pay them, or shouldn't we?" Jesus saw through their hypocrisy and said, "Why are you trying to trap me? Show me a Roman coin, and I'll tell you."
16	When they handed it to him, he asked, "Whose picture and title are stamped on it?" "Caesar's," they replied.
17	"Well, then," Jesus said, "give to Caesar what belongs to Caesar, and give to God what belongs to God." His reply completely amazed them.
18	Then Jesus was approached by some Sadducees— religious leaders who say there is no resurrection from the dead. They posed this question:
19	"Teacher, Moses gave us a law that if a man dies, leaving a wife without children, his brother should marry the widow and have a child who will carry on the brother's name.
20	Well, suppose there were seven brothers. The oldest one married and then died without children.
21	So the second brother married the widow, but he also died without children. Then the third brother married her.
22	This continued with all seven of them, and still there were no children. Last of all, the woman also died.
23	So tell us, whose wife will she be in the resurrection? For all seven were married to her."
24	Jesus replied, "Your mistake is that you don't know the Scriptures, and you don't know the power of God.

25	For when the dead rise, they will neither marry nor be given in marriage. In this respect they will be like the angels in heaven.
26	“But now, as to whether the dead will be raised- haven't you ever read about this in the writings of Moses, in the story of the burning bush? Long after Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob had died, God said to Moses, 'I am the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob.'
27	So he is the God of the living, not the dead. You have made a serious error.”
28	One of the teachers of religious law was standing there listening to the debate. He realized that Jesus had answered well, so he asked, “Of all the commandments, which is the most important?”
29	Jesus replied, “The most important commandment is this: 'Listen, O Israel! The Lord our God is the one and only Lord.
30	And you must love the Lord your God with all your heart, all your soul, all your mind, and all your strength.'
31	The second is equally important: 'Love your neighbor as yourself.' No other commandment is greater than these.”
32	The teacher of religious law replied, “Well said, Teacher. You have spoken the truth by saying that there is only one God and no other.
33	And I know it is important to love him with all my heart and all my understanding and all my strength, and to love my neighbor as myself. This is more important than to offer all of the burnt offerings and sacrifices required in the law.”
34	Realizing how much the man understood, Jesus said to him, “You are not far from the Kingdom of God.” And after that, no one dared to ask him any more questions.
35	Later, as Jesus was teaching the people in the Temple, he asked, “Why do the teachers of religious law claim that the Messiah is the son of David?
36	For David himself, speaking under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, said, 'The Lord said to my Lord, Sit in the place of honor at my right hand until I humble your enemies beneath your feet.'
37	Since David himself called the Messiah 'my Lord,' how can the Messiah be his son?” The large crowd listened to him with great delight.
38	Jesus also taught: “Beware of these teachers of religious law! For they like to parade around in flowing robes and receive respectful greetings as they walk in the marketplaces.
39	And how they love the seats of honor in the synagogues and the head table at banquets.
40	Yet they shamelessly cheat widows out of their property and then pretend to be pious by making long prayers in public. Because of this, they will be more severely punished.”
41	Jesus sat down near the collection box in the Temple and watched as the crowds dropped in their money. Many rich people put in large amounts.
42	Then a poor widow came and dropped in two small coins.
43	Jesus called his disciples to him and said, “I tell you the truth, this poor widow has given more than all the others who are making contributions.
44	For they gave a tiny part of their surplus, but she, poor as she is, has given everything she had to live on.”

KJV

1	And he began to speak unto them by parables. A certain man planted a vineyard, and set an hedge about it, and digged a place for the winefat, and built a tower, and let it out to husbandmen, and went into a far country.
2	And at the season he sent to the husbandmen a servant, that he might receive from the husbandmen of the fruit of the vineyard.
3	And they caught him, and beat him, and sent him away empty.
4	And again he sent unto them another servant; and at him they cast stones, and wounded him in the head, and sent him away shamefully handled.
5	And again he sent another; and him they killed, and many others; beating some, and killing some.

6	Having yet therefore one son, his wellbeloved, he sent him also last unto them, saying, They will reverence my son.
7	But those husbandmen said among themselves, This is the heir; come, let us kill him, and the inheritance shall be ours.
8	And they took him, and killed him, and cast him out of the vineyard.
9	What shall therefore the lord of the vineyard do? he will come and destroy the husbandmen, and will give the vineyard unto others.
10	And have ye not read this scripture; The stone which the builders rejected is become the head of the corner:
11	This was the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes?
12	And they sought to lay hold on him, but feared the people: for they knew that he had spoken the parable against them: and they left him, and went their way.
13	And they send unto him certain of the Pharisees and of the Herodians, to catch him in his words.
14	And when they were come, they say unto him, Master, we know that thou art true, and carest for no man: for thou regardest not the person of men, but teachest the way of God in truth: Is it lawful to give tribute to Caesar, or not?
15	Shall we give, or shall we not give? But he, knowing their hypocrisy, said unto them, Why tempt ye me? bring me a penny, that I may see it.
16	And they brought it. And he saith unto them, Whose is this image and superscription? And they said unto him, Caesar's.
17	And Jesus answering said unto them, Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's. And they marvelled at him.
18	Then come unto him the Sadducees, which say there is no resurrection; and they asked him, saying,
19	Master, Moses wrote unto us, If a man's brother die, and leave his wife behind him, and leave no children, that his brother should take his wife, and raise up seed unto his brother.
20	Now there were seven brethren: and the first took a wife, and dying left no seed.
21	And the second took her, and died, neither left he any seed: and the third likewise.
22	And the seven had her, and left no seed: last of all the woman died also.
23	In the resurrection therefore, when they shall rise, whose wife shall she be of them? for the seven had her to wife.
24	And Jesus answering said unto them, Do ye not therefore err, because ye know not the scriptures, neither the power of God?
25	For when they shall rise from the dead, they neither marry, nor are given in marriage; but are as the angels which are in heaven.
26	And as touching the dead, that they rise: have ye not read in the book of Moses, how in the bush God spake unto him, saying, I am the God of Abraham, and the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob?
27	He is not the God of the dead, but the God of the living: ye therefore do greatly err.
28	And one of the scribes came, and having heard them reasoning together, and perceiving that he had answered them well, asked him, Which is the first commandment of all?
29	And Jesus answered him, The first of all the commandments is, Hear, O Israel; The Lord our God is one Lord:
30	And thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength: this is the first commandment.
31	And the second is like, namely this, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. There is none other commandment greater than these.
32	And the scribe said unto him, Well, Master, thou hast said the truth: for there is one God; and there is none other but he:

33	And to love him with all the heart, and with all the understanding, and with all the soul, and with all the strength, and to love his neighbour as himself, is more than all whole burnt offerings and sacrifices.
34	And when Jesus saw that he answered discreetly, he said unto him, Thou art not far from the kingdom of God. And no man after that durst ask him any question.
35	And Jesus answered and said, while he taught in the temple, How say the scribes that Christ is the Son of David?
36	For David himself said by the Holy Ghost, The LORD said to my Lord, Sit thou on my right hand, till I make thine enemies thy footstool.
37	David therefore himself calleth him Lord; and whence is he then his son? And the common people heard him gladly.
38	And he said unto them in his doctrine, Beware of the scribes, which love to go in long clothing, and love salutations in the marketplaces,
39	And the chief seats in the synagogues, and the uppermost rooms at feasts:
40	Which devour widows' houses, and for a pretence make long prayers: these shall receive greater damnation.
41	And Jesus sat over against the treasury, and beheld how the people cast money into the treasury: and many that were rich cast in much.
42	And there came a certain poor widow, and she threw in two mites, which make a farthing.
43	And he called unto him his disciples, and saith unto them, Verily I say unto you, That this poor widow hath cast more in, than all they which have cast into the treasury:
44	For all they did cast in of their abundance; but she of her want did cast in all that she had, even all her living.

[Mark 11](#) ← [Mark 12](#) → [Mark 13](#)

Return to: [Home Page](#) → [Christianity](#) → [Bible](#) → [New Testament](#) → [Mark](#)

From:

<https://groveserver.com/bible/> - **BibleWiki**

Permanent link:

https://groveserver.com/bible/doku.php?id=mark_12

Last update: **2025/08/14 06:15**

