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GREEK TEXT · TRANSLATION · INTERLINEAR · DISCOURSE STRUCTURE

The First Book of Maccabees, Chapter 16

ΜΑΚΚΑΒΑΙΩΝ Α' ΙΣ'

Each verse opens with the running Greek, an English translation, and a **discourse note** (its connective, relation, and role in the argument). Below follows the word-by-word breakdown in six tiers: gloss, case (color), parsing, *syntax*, **semantic force**, and a **|** lexical note.

CASE ■ Nominative ■ Genitive ■ Dative ■ Accusative ■ Vocative ■ Verb (no case) ■ Indeclinable

Discourse notes head each verse: **relation** · connective · clause-flow. Indentation marks prominence — flush-left = main line of argument; indented = supporting / subordinate material.

Theme

The book closes with victory over Cendebeus, Simon's murder by domestic treachery, and John's rapid emergence as successor.

Translation & textual notes

The book closes with victory over Cendebeus, Simon's murder by domestic treachery, and John's rapid emergence as successor. The style is concise and annalistic, but speeches and summary notices frame the final transition of Hasmonean leadership. Versification follows the LXX.

Discourse structure of the chapter

A · 16:1-4

Simon commissions Judas and John

Simon sends his sons out with instructions that frame the final campaign under his leadership.

B · 16:5-10

Judas and John defeat Cendebeus

The brothers repel the threat effectively and preserve the land through successful action in the field.

C · 16:11-17

Ptolemy plots and murders Simon

Domestic treachery, not foreign battle, abruptly ends Simon's rule through a carefully staged murder plot.

D · 16:18-24

John escapes and assumes leadership

John survives the conspiracy, moves quickly, and becomes the figure who carries Hasmonean leadership forward.

1 καὶ ἀνέβη Ἰωαννης ἐκ Γαζαρων καὶ ἀπήγγειλεν Σιμωνι τῷ πατρὶ αὐτοῦ ὃ συνετέλεσεν Κενδεβαῖος

And John came up from Gazara and reported to Simon his father what Cendebeus had accomplished.

John reports the enemy's action to Simon ASYNDETON

The chapter opens in swift narrative motion. John serves as the messenger whose report draws Simon into the final military action of the book.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective opening the chapter's narrative sequence

καί: connective introducing the next movement in the narrative.

ἀνέβη

came up

VZI AA13S · βαίνω + ἀνα

main verb describing John's movement

ἀναβαίνω: 'go up / come up'; a common narrative verb for movement toward a higher or more central place.

Ἰωαννης

John

N1M NSM · Ἰωαννης

proper noun serving as subject

Ἰωάννης: John, son of Simon and future successor at the end of the book.

ἐκ

from

P · ἐκ

preposition introducing source

ἐκ: preposition marking origin or point of departure.

Γαζαρων

Gazara

N GS · Γαζαρων

place-name complement to the preposition

Γάζαρα: Gazara, the fortified Judean site from which John comes.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective linking movement with report

καί: connective joining arrival to the act of reporting.

ἀπήγγειλεν

reported

VAI AAI3S · ἀγγέλλω + ἀπο

main verb of communication

ἀπαγγέλλω: 'report / announce'; convey a message of military significance.

Σιμωνι

to Simon

N3N DSM · Σιμων

dative indirect object of the reporting verb

Σίμων: Simon, the Hasmonean leader now addressed as father and commander.

τῷ

the

RA DSM · ὁ

article introducing apposition

ὁ: article marking the appositional identification that follows.

πατρί

father

N3 DSM · πατήρ

appositional noun identifying Simon

πατήρ: father; underscores both kinship and generational succession.

αὐτοῦ

his

RD GSM · αὐτός

genitive pronoun modifying 'father'

αὐτός: possessive pronoun referring to John.

ἃ

what things

RR APN · ὅς

relative pronoun introducing the content of the report

ὅς: relative pronoun, here introducing the matters that were done.

συντελέσεν

had accomplished

VAI AAI3S · τελέω + συν

verb of the relative clause

συντελέω: 'complete / accomplish / carry through'; here of hostile acts already carried out.

Κενδεβαῖος

Cendebeus

N2 NSM · Κενδεβαῖος

subject of the relative clause

Κενδεβαῖος: Cendebeus, the enemy commander whose actions provoke Simon's response.

2 καὶ ἐκάλεσεν Σιμων τοὺς δύο υἱοὺς αὐτοῦ τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους Ιουδαν καὶ Ιωαννην καὶ εἶπεν αὐτοῖς ἐγὼ καὶ οἱ ἀδελφοί μου καὶ ὁ οἶκος τοῦ πατρός μου ἐπολεμήσαμεν τοὺς πολέμους Ισραηλ ἀπὸ νεότητος ἕως τῆς σήμερον ἡμέρας καὶ εὐοδῶθη ἐν ταῖς χερσὶν ἡμῶν ῥύσασθαι τὸν Ισραηλ πλεονάκις

And Simon called his two elder sons, Judas and John, and said to them, 'I and my brothers and my father's house have fought the wars of Israel from youth until this very day, and it has prospered in our hands to rescue Israel many times.'

Simon frames the charge by recalling family service to Israel

ASYNDETON

Before commissioning his sons, Simon locates them within the Hasmonean history of warfare and deliverance. The speech presents military action as inherited service on behalf of Israel.

καὶ
and

C · καί

connective advancing the narrative to Simon's response

καί: connective linking the report to Simon's immediate action.

ἐκάλεσεν
called

VAI AAI3S · καλέω

main verb introducing the summons

καλέω: 'call / summon'; summon for consultation or commission.

Σιμων
Simon

N3N NSM · Σιμων

subject of the summons

Σίμων: Simon, now acting as father, commander, and elder statesman.

τοὺς
the

RA APM · ὁ

article marking the direct object

ὁ: article introducing the sons who are summoned.

δύο
two

M · δύο

numeral modifying 'sons'

δύο: two; specifies the pair being commissioned.

υἱοὺς
sons

N2 APM · υἱός

direct object of 'called'

υἱός: son; marks familial succession within the leadership.

αὐτοῦ
his

RD GSM · αὐτός

genitive pronoun modifying 'sons'

αὐτός: possessive pronoun referring to Simon.

τοὺς
the

RA APM · ὁ

article introducing the attributive descriptor

ὁ: article marking the following adjective as an attributive qualifier.

πρεσβυτέρους

elder

A1A APM · πρεσβύτερος

adjectival modifier of 'sons'

πρεσβύτερος: elder / older; distinguishes these sons as the senior pair.

Ιουδαν

Judas

N1T ASM · Ἰούδας

first accusative in apposition to 'sons'

Ἰούδας: Judas, one of Simon's elder sons entrusted with command.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective joining the names

καί: connective pairing the two named sons.

Ἰωαννην

John

N1M ASM · Ἰωαννην

second accusative in apposition to 'sons'

Ἰωάννης: John, Simon's son and eventual successor.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective linking the summons to the speech

καί: connective moving from calling to speaking.

εἶπεν

said

VBI AAI3S · εἶπον

main verb introducing Simon's speech

εἶπον: 'say'; introduces the formal paternal charge.

αὐτοῖς

to them

RD DPM · αὐτός

dative indirect object of the speaking verb

αὐτός: pronoun referring to Judas and John.

ἐγώ

I

RP NS · ἐγώ

first element in the compound subject of the speech

ἐγώ: first-person pronoun, emphatic at the head of Simon's recollection.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective joining members of the subject

καί: connective adding Simon's brothers to the remembered service.

οἱ

the

RA NPM · ὁ

article marking the next subject phrase

ὁ: article introducing the brothers as a defined group.

ἀδελφοί

brothers

N2 NPM · ἀδελφός

noun coordinated within the subject

ἀδελφός: brothers; Simon's fellow members of the Hasmonean house.

μου

my

RP GS · ἐγώ

genitive pronoun modifying 'brothers'

ἐγώ: possessive pronoun referring to Simon.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective extending the subject again

καί: connective broadening the remembered agents to the whole household.

ὁ

the

RA NSM · ὁ

article marking the final subject phrase

ὁ: article introducing the house of Simon's father.

οἶκος

house

N2 NSM · οἶκος

noun coordinated within the subject

οἶκος: house / household; the wider ancestral family acting in continuity.

τοῦ

of the

RA GSM · ὁ

article introducing the dependent genitive

ὁ: article linking the household to its patriarch.

πατρός

father

N3 GSM · πατήρ

genitive modifier of 'house'

πατήρ: father; here Mattathias, source of the Hasmonean line.

μου

my

RP GS · ἐγώ

genitive pronoun modifying 'father'

ἐγώ: possessive pronoun referring to Simon.

ἐπολεμήσαμεν

have fought

VAI AA1P · πολεμέω

main verb of the recollection

πολεμέω: 'fight / wage war'; fight actively on behalf of a cause.

τούς

the

RA APM · ὁ

article marking the direct object

ὁ: article introducing the wars as a defined series.

πολέμους

wars

N2 APM · πόλεμος

direct object of 'have fought'

πόλεμος: war / battle; the conflicts waged for Israel's survival.

Ισραήλ

of Israel

N GSM · Ἰσραήλ

dependent proper name qualifying 'wars'

Ἰσραήλ: Israel; the covenant people for whom these wars were fought.

ἀπὸ

from

P · ἀπό

preposition introducing temporal beginning

ἀπό: preposition marking the starting point in time.

νεότητος

youth

N3T GSF · νεότης

genitive object of the temporal preposition

νεότης: youth; the early years from which this service has extended.

ἕως

until

D · ἕως

adverbial marker of temporal limit

ἕως: until / up to; marks the endpoint of the service recalled.

τῆς

this

RA GSF · ὁ

article within the temporal phrase

ὁ: article introducing the present day as a marked temporal point.

σήμερον

very

D · σήμερον

adverb modifying the day expression

σήμερον: today / this day; emphasizes present time in the formula 'this very day'.

ἡμέρας

day

N1A GSF · ἡμέρα

genitive noun completing the temporal phrase

ἡμέρα: day; the current moment as the endpoint of long service.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective moving from service to outcome

καί: connective joining the family history to its successful result.

εὐοδώθη

it prospered

VC API3S · εὐοδόω

impersonal or resultative verb of success

εὐοδόω: 'prosper / succeed'; be made successful in execution.

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition introducing the sphere of agency

ἐν: preposition marking the sphere or instrumentality of action.

ταῖς

the

RA DPF · ὁ

article within the dative phrase

ὁ: article introducing the idiom 'in our hands'.

χερσίν

hands

N3 DPF · χεῖρ

dative noun in the idiom of agency

χεῖρ: hand; common biblical idiom for agency and effective power.

ἡμῶν

our

RP GP · ἐγώ

genitive pronoun modifying 'hands'

ἐγώ: first-person plural pronoun marking shared family agency.

ρύσασθαι

to rescue

VA AMN · ρύομαι

infinitive expressing the successful result

ρύομαι: 'rescue / deliver'; save from hostile power.

τὸν

Israel

RA ASM · ὁ

article within the direct object phrase

ὁ: article introducing the people delivered.

Ἰσραὴλ

Israel

N NSM · Ἰσραήλ

proper name as object of the rescuing infinitive

Ἰσραήλ: Israel, the people repeatedly delivered.

πλεονάκις

many times

D · πλεονάκις

adverb modifying the rescuing action

πλεονάκις: often / many times; stresses repeated deliverance across the years.

3 νυνὶ δὲ γεγήρακα καὶ ὑμεῖς δὲ ἐν τῷ ἐλέει ἱκανοὶ ἐστε ἐν τοῖς ἔτεσιν γίνεσθε ἀντ' ἐμοῦ καὶ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ μου καὶ ἐξελθόντες ὑπερμαχεῖτε ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἔθνους ἡμῶν ἢ δὲ ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ βοήθεια ἔστω μεθ' ὑμῶν

But now I have grown old, and you in mercy are mature in years; become you in my place and in the place of my brother, and go out and fight on behalf of our nation, and may the help from heaven be with you.

Simon hands active leadership to the next generation

ASYNDETON

The speech turns from recollection to succession. Simon's age becomes the occasion for transferring responsibility, yet the decisive source of victory remains heavenly help.

νυνὶ

now

D · νυνί

temporal adverb marking the present turn in the speech

νυνί: now; marks the transition from past service to present necessity.

δὲ

but

X · δέ

mild adversative particle

δέ: but / now; turns the speech from recollection to present circumstance.

γεγήρακα

I have grown old

VX XAI1S · γηράσκω

main verb stating Simon's present condition

γηράσκω: 'grow old'; the perfect stresses Simon's aged state as now established.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective joining Simon's state to his sons' qualification

καί: connective linking old age with the readiness of the next generation.

ὕμεῖς

you

RP NP · σύ

explicit subject of the clause addressed to the sons

σύ: second-person plural pronoun directly addressing Judas and John.

δὲ

however

X · δέ

particle balancing the contrast with Simon

δέ: adversative or contrastive particle, setting the sons over against the father's age.

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition introducing the manner or sphere phrase

ἐν: preposition marking the sphere in which their adequacy is described.

τῷ

the

RA DSN · ὁ

article marking the dative noun

ὁ: article introducing the mercy phrase.

ἐλέει

mercy

N3E DSN · ἔλεος

dative noun in an idiomatic expression of divine favor

ἔλεος: mercy; likely divine favor under which the sons have reached maturity.

ἱκανοί

capable

A1 NPM · ἱκανός

predicate adjective describing the sons

ἱκανός: sufficient / capable / fit; adequate for the task now set before them.

ἐστε

you are

V9 PAI2P · εἰμί

copulative verb completing the predication

εἰμί: 'be'; here simply links the sons with their described adequacy.

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition introducing the sphere of maturity

ἐν: preposition marking the respect in which the sons are qualified.

τοῖς

the

RA DPN · ὁ

article introducing the age phrase

ὁ: article marking the years as the measure of maturity.

ἔτεσιν

years

N3E DPN · ἔτος

dative noun expressing respect or sphere

ἔτος: year; here the years of adulthood and fitness for leadership.

γίνεσθε

become

V1 PMI2P · γίγνομαι

imperative verb of commission

γίγνομαι: 'become / prove yourselves'; take up a new public role.

ἀντ'

in place of

P · ἀντί

preposition introducing substitution

ἀντί: in place of / instead of; language of succession and substitution.

ἐμοῦ

me

RP GS · ἐγώ

genitive object of the substitution preposition

ἐγώ: first-person singular pronoun referring to Simon.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective adding a second figure displaced

καί: connective extending the substitution to Simon's brother.

τοῦ

the

RA GSM · ὁ

article introducing the genitive noun

ὁ: article marking the following kinship term.

ἀδελφοῦ

brother

N2 GSM · ἀδελφός

second genitive object after 'in place of'

ἀδελφός: brother; likely the elder generation alongside Simon now passing from active leadership.

μου

my

RP GS · ἐγώ

genitive pronoun modifying 'brother'

ἐγώ: possessive pronoun referring to Simon.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective linking succession with action

καί: connective moving from appointment to military task.

ἐξελθόντες

going out

VB · αἰπνπμ ἔρχομαι + ἐκ

participle of attendant action preceding the imperative

ἐξέρχομαι: 'go out'; go forth into the field of action or battle.

ὑπερμαχεῖτε

fight on behalf of

V2 PAD2P · μαχέω + ὑπερ

imperative verb of exhortation

ὑπερμαχέω: 'fight in defense of / champion'; wage battle as defenders.

ὑπὲρ

for

P · ὑπέρ

preposition marking the beneficiary or cause

ὑπέρ: on behalf of / for the sake of; marks the cause defended.

τοῦ

the

RA GSN · ὁ

article introducing the cause defended

ὁ: article introducing the nation.

ἔθνους

nation

N3E GSN · ἔθνος

genitive object of the preposition

ἔθνος: nation / people; here Israel in its political and covenantal identity.

ἡμῶν

our

RP GP · ἐγώ

genitive pronoun modifying 'nation'

ἐγώ: first-person plural pronoun expressing shared belonging.

ἡ

the

RA NSF · ὁ

article introducing the final prayer clause

ὁ: article marking the help to be invoked.

δὲ

and

X · δέ

mild connective shifting to a prayer-wish

δέ: and / but; lightly turns the exhortation toward dependence on God.

ἐκ

from

P · ἐκ

preposition introducing heavenly source

ἐκ: preposition marking source or origin.

τοῦ

the

RA GSM · ὁ

article marking the source noun

ὁ: article introducing heaven as the source of aid.

οὐρανοῦ heaven N2 GSM · οὐρανός <i>genitive object of the source preposition</i> οὐρανός: heaven; reverent designation of the divine source of help.	βοήθεια help N1A NSF · βοήθεια <i>subject of the wish clause</i> βοήθεια: help / aid; assistance understood as coming from God.	ἔστω may it be V9 PAD3S · εἰμί <i>imperative verb expressing wish or prayer</i> εἰμί: 'be'; in the imperative, expresses a benedictory wish.	μεθ' with P · μετά <i>preposition introducing accompaniment</i> μετά: with; marks accompanying presence or support.
ὕμῶν you RP GP · σύ <i>genitive object of the accompaniment preposition</i> σύ: second-person plural pronoun referring to Simon's sons.			

4 καὶ ἐπέλεξεν ἐκ τῆς χώρας εἴκοσι χιλιάδας ἀνδρῶν πολεμιστῶν καὶ ἵππεῖς καὶ ἐπορεύθησαν ἐπὶ τὸν Κενδεβαῖον καὶ ἐκοιμήθησαν ἐν Μωδεῖν

And he selected from the country twenty thousand men, warriors, and cavalry, and they went against Cendebeus and camped in Modein.

The commission is enacted in the mustering of a force

ASYNDETON

The speech passes immediately into action. Simon raises a substantial force and directs it toward Cendebeus, with Modein serving as the initial staging point.

καὶ and C · καί <i>connective moving from speech to action</i> καί: connective linking command with implementation.	ἐπέλεξεν selected VAI AA13S · λέγω + ἐπι <i>main verb of mustering</i> ἐπιλέγω: 'choose / select'; pick out men for a defined military task.	ἐκ from P · ἐκ <i>preposition introducing source</i> ἐκ: preposition marking the pool from which men are chosen.	τῆς the RA GSF · ὁ <i>article marking the source noun</i> ὁ: article introducing the country or land.
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χώρας country N1A GSF · χώρα <i>genitive object of the source preposition</i> χώρα: country / land; the broader territory from which the force is drawn.	εἴκοσι twenty M · εἴκοσι <i>numeral modifying 'thousands'</i> εἴκοσι: twenty; part of the force total.	χιλιάδας thousand N3D APF · χιλίας <i>accusative measure phrase within the direct object</i> χιλιάς: thousand; numerical measure for troop count.	ἀνδρῶν men N3 GPM · ἀνὴρ <i>partitive genitive depending on the number phrase</i> ἀνὴρ: man; adult fighting males drawn for service.
πολεμιστῶν warriors N1 GPM · πολεμιστής <i>genitive modifier further characterizing the men</i> πολεμιστής: warrior / fighting man; emphasizes the martial quality of the force.	καὶ and C · καί <i>connective adding the mounted contingent</i> καί: connective extending the muster to cavalry.	ἵππεῖς cavalry N3V APM · ἵππεύς <i>additional accusative object in the muster list</i> ἵππεύς: horseman / cavalryman; mounted troops accompanying the infantry.	καὶ and C · καί <i>connective linking the muster to the march</i> καί: connective joining selection with departure.
ἐπορεύθησαν went VCI API3P · πορεύομαι <i>main verb of movement</i> πορεύομαι: 'go / march'; move as an organized force.	ἐπὶ against P · ἐπί <i>preposition introducing hostile direction</i> ἐπί: with the accusative, indicates movement against an opponent.	τὸν the RA ASM · ὁ <i>article introducing the opponent's name</i> ὁ: article marking the named adversary.	Κενδεβαῖον Cendebeus N2 ASM · Κενδεβαῖος <i>object of the hostile preposition</i> Κενδεβαῖος: Cendebeus, the military target of the expedition.
καὶ and C · καί <i>connective linking the march to the encampment</i> καί: connective adding the next tactical step.	ἐκοιμήθησαν camped VCI API3P · κοιμάω <i>verb describing the night's halt</i> κοιμάω: 'lie down / sleep'; in military narrative, settle down for the night.	ἐν in P · ἐν <i>preposition introducing location</i> ἐν: preposition marking the place of encampment.	Μωδεῖν Modein N DSF · Μωδεῖν <i>place-name complement to the preposition</i> Μωδεῖν: Modein, ancestral Hasmonean town and staging point for the campaign.

5 καὶ ἀναστάντες τὸ πρωὶ ἐπορεύθησαν εἰς τὸ πεδῖον καὶ ἰδοὺ δύναμις πολλὴ εἰς συνάντησιν αὐτοῖς πεζικὴ καὶ ἵππεῖς καὶ χειμάρρους ἦν ἀνὰ μέσον αὐτῶν

And when they rose early in the morning, they went out into the plain, and behold, a great force of infantry and cavalry came to meet them, and there was a wadi between them.

The brothers meet a sizable enemy force across a natural barrier καὶ

The battle scene opens with brisk movement at daybreak and immediately frames the tactical problem. The enemy is numerous and mixed in composition, while the intervening wadi introduces a concrete obstacle that must be crossed before engagement.

καὶ

and

C · καί

conjunction advancing the narrative into the battle scene

καί: standard connective carrying the story from Simon's commission into the morning march.

ἀναστάντες

rising

VH · ααπνπμ ἵστημι + ἀνα

circumstantial participle describing the brothers' prompt start

→ attendant aorist participle

ἀνίστημι: rise or get up; in military narrative it often marks decisive early movement.

τὸ

the

RA ASN · ὁ

article in the adverbial phrase τὸ πρωῒ

ὁ: with πρωῒ forms a fixed temporal expression.

πρωὶ

early in the morning

D · πρωῒ

adverbial temporal expression modifying ἐπορεύθησαν

πρωῒ: morning, especially the early part of the day; signals urgency and initiative.

ἐπορεύθησαν

they went

VCI API3P · πορεύομαι

main verb of the opening march

→ constative aorist passive-form deponent

πορεύομαι: go, proceed, march; a standard campaign verb.

εἰς

into

P · εἰς

preposition introducing the destination of movement

εἰς: directional marker toward the place of engagement.

τὸ

the

RA ASN · ὁ

article with object of εἰς

ὁ: article introducing the terrain feature.

πεδῖον

plain

N2N ASN · πεδῖον

object of εἰς

πεδῖον: plain or lowland, the open ground on which the encounter takes shape.

καὶ
and

C · καί

conjunction introducing the sudden sighting

καί: moves from marching to the immediate battlefield discovery.

ἰδοὺ
behold

I · ἰδοῦ

deictic particle highlighting the appearance of the enemy

ἰδοῦ: attention-getting particle that vividly presents what comes into view.

δύναμις
force

N3I NSF · δύναμις

subject of the implied appearance clause after ἰδοῦ

δύναμις: military force, troop body, or armed contingent.

πολλή
great

A1 NSF · πολὺς

modifier of δύναμις

πολὺς: much or many; here stressing the size of the opposing force.

εἰς
for

P · εἰς

preposition marking hostile purpose or encounter

εἰς: here expresses movement or orientation toward an encounter.

συνάντησιν
meeting

N3I ASF · συνάντησις

object of εἰς in the phrase εἰς συνάντησιν

συνάντησις: meeting or encounter, often in the sense of coming out to face an opponent.

αὐτοῖς
them

RD DPM · αὐτός

dative complement with συνάντησιν identifying the party met

αὐτός: refers to Judas and John with their force.

πεζική
infantry

A1 NSF · πεζικός

predicate-like apposition further specifying δύναμις

πεζικός: pertaining to foot soldiers; substantively, infantry.

καὶ
and

C · καί

conjunction coordinating troop types

καί: links infantry and cavalry into one combined force.

ἵππεῖς
cavalry

N3V NPM · ἵππεύς

coordinated specification of the enemy force

ἵππεύς: horseman; in the plural, mounted troops or cavalry.

καὶ
and

C · καί

conjunction adding the terrain complication

καί: adds the geographical obstacle to the force description.

χειμάρρους
wadi

N2 NPM · χειμάρρους

predicate nominative with ἦν

χειμάρρους: winter-stream, torrent-bed, or wadi; a seasonal watercourse that can function as a tactical barrier.

ἦν
was

V9 IAI3S · εἰμί

copulative verb introducing the terrain note

→ imperfect

εἰμί: be; here presents the battlefield obstacle as a standing condition.

ἀνά
between

P · ἀνά

preposition in the distributive phrase ἀνά μέσον

ἀνά in ἀνά μέσον: idiomatic expression meaning between or in the midst of.

μέσον
the midst

A1 ASM · μέσος

substantial object within the phrase ἀνά μέσον

μέσος: middle or intervening space; in this idiom it marks separation.

αὐτῶν
them

RD GPM · αὐτός

genitive dependent on μέσον

αὐτός: refers to the two opposing forces.

6 καὶ παρενέβαλε κατὰ πρόσωπον αὐτῶν αὐτὸς καὶ ὁ λαὸς αὐτοῦ καὶ εἶδεν τὸν λαὸν δειλούμενον διαπερᾶσαι τὸν χειμάρρουν καὶ διεπέρασεν πρῶτος καὶ εἶδον αὐτὸν οἱ ἄνδρες καὶ διεπέρασαν κατόπισθεν αὐτοῦ

And he encamped opposite them, he and his people, and when he saw the people shrinking from crossing the wadi, he crossed first, and the men saw him and crossed after him.

John overcomes his men's hesitation by leading the crossing himself καὶ

The narrator highlights leadership by example rather than speech. Faced with fear before the obstacle, John acts first, and his embodied courage draws the rest of the force across after him.

καὶ
and

C · καί

conjunction continuing the battle narrative

καί: advances the scene from sighting to tactical response.

παρενέβαλε
encamped

VBI AAI3S · βάλλω + παρα + ἐν

main verb describing deployment opposite the enemy

→ constative aorist

παρεμβάλλω: encamp or draw up in position; a standard military deployment verb.

κατὰ
opposite

P · κατά

preposition in the phrase κατὰ πρόσωπον

κατά with πρόσωπον: idiom meaning opposite or facing.

πρόσωπον
the face

N2N ASN · πρόσωπον

object of κατά in the idiom κατὰ πρόσωπον

πρόσωπον: face or presence; in this military idiom it denotes direct frontal position.

αὐτῶν
them

RD GPM · αὐτός

genitive complement to πρόσωπον

αὐτός: refers to the opposing force of Cendebeus.

αὐτὸς
he himself

RD NSM · αὐτός

emphatic subject in apposition

αὐτός: intensive pronoun emphasizing John's own personal involvement.

καὶ
and

C · καί

conjunction joining John and his force

καί: coordinates the leader with the troops under him.

ὁ
the

RA NSM · ὁ

article with coordinated subject

ὁ: article introducing the collective fighting body.

λαὸς

people

N2 NSM · λαός

coordinated subject with αὐτός

λαός: the people, here the fighting force loyal to John.

αὐτοῦ

his

RD GSM · αὐτός

genitive modifier of λαός

αὐτός: refers back to John as commander.

καὶ

and

C · καί

conjunction moving to John's observation

καί: links deployment to the moment of decision.

εἶδεν

he saw

VBI AAI3S · ὁράω

main verb of perception

→ *constative aorist*

ὁράω: see, perceive, notice; here of reading the morale of the troops.

τὸν

the

RA ASM · ὁ

article with direct object

ὁ: article introducing the body of troops observed.

λαὸν

people

N2 ASM · λαός

direct object of εἶδεν

λαός: the force whose courage wavers at the crossing.

δειλούμενον

shrinking back

V4 · πιπασμ δειλόμαι

circumstantial participle describing the people's fear

→ *progressive present middle/passive participle*

δειλόμαι: be timid, lose heart, shrink in fear.

διαπερᾶσαι

to cross

VA AAN · περάω + δια

complementary infinitive with δειλούμενον

→ *constative aorist infinitive*

διαπεράω: cross through or over, here of forcing a passage across the wadi.

τὸν

the

RA ASM · ὁ

article with object of διαπερᾶσαι

ὁ: article introducing the obstacle to be crossed.

χειμάρρουν

wadi

A1C ASM · χειμάρρους

object of διαπερᾶσαι

χείμαρρος: torrent-bed or wadi functioning here as the feared barrier.

καὶ

and

C · καί

conjunction introducing John's exemplary act

καί: carries the sentence from hesitation to decisive leadership.

διεπέρασεν

he crossed

VAI AAI3S · περάω + δια

main verb of John's decisive action

→ *constative aorist*

διαπεράω: cross over; the same action feared by the troops is initiated by John himself.

πρῶτος

first

A1 NSMS · πρῶτος

predicate adjective modifying the subject of διεπέρασεν

πρῶτος: first in order; marks exemplary precedence.

καὶ

and

C · καί

conjunction introducing the troops' response

καί: links John's action to its imitative effect.

εἶδον

they saw

VBI AAI3P · ὁράω

main verb of the clause describing the men's response

→ *constative aorist*

ὁράω: see; their obedience follows visible example.

αὐτόν

him

RD ASM · αὐτός

direct object of εἶδον

αὐτός: refers to John as the visible model of courage.

οἱ

the

RA NPM · ὁ

article with subject

ὁ: article introducing the troops as a body.

ἄνδρες

men

N3 NPM · ἄνῆρ

subject of εἶδον and διεπέρασαν

ἄνῆρ: men, often with martial sense in battle narrative.

καὶ

and

C · καί

conjunction linking perception and action

καί: shows the direct sequence from seeing to following.

διεπέρασαν

they crossed

VAI AAI3P · περάω + δια

main verb of the troops' imitative action

→ *constative aorist*

διαπεράω: cross through; repeated to stress that the whole force now does what John did first.

κατόπισθεν

after

D · κατόπισθεν

adverb of following position

κατόπισθεν: behind or after; marks physical following in formation.

αὐτοῦ

him

RD GSM · αὐτός

genitive complement with κατόπισθεν

αὐτός: refers again to John leading from the front.

7 καὶ διεῖλεν τὸν λαὸν καὶ τοὺς ἵππεῖς ἐν μέσῳ τῶν πεζῶν ἧν δὲ ἵππος τῶν ὑπεναντίων πολλή σφόδρα

And he divided the people and the cavalry among the infantry, for the enemy cavalry was very numerous.

John arranges his troops in response to superior enemy cavalry καὶ

The verse compresses a tactical adjustment into a brief note. By placing cavalry among the infantry, John compensates for the scale of the enemy horse and stabilizes his own line against a stronger mounted arm.

καὶ

and

C · καί

conjunction continuing the battle account

καί: carries the narrative from crossing to deployment.

διεῖλεν

divided

VBI AAI3S · αἰρέω + δια

main verb of tactical arrangement

διαίρεω: divide, distribute, or arrange in parts; here of ordering troops for battle.

τὸν

the

RA ASM · ὁ

article with first direct object

ὁ: article introducing the first element distributed.

λαὸν

people

N2 ASM · λαός

first direct object of διεῖλεν

λαός: the main body of troops under John.

καὶ

and

C · καί

conjunction joining the two distributed bodies

καί: coordinates infantry body and mounted contingent in the arrangement.

τοὺς

the

RA APM · ὁ

article with second direct object

ὁ: article introducing the mounted troops.

ἵππεῖς

cavalry

N3V APM · ἵππεύς

second direct object of διεῖλεν

ἵππεύς: mounted fighter; the cavalry arm of John's force.

ἐν

among

P · ἐν

preposition introducing the placement of the cavalry

ἐν: locative preposition marking placement within the infantry lines.

μέσῳ

the midst

A1 DSM · μέσος

object of ἐν in the idiom ἐν μέσῳ

μέσος: middle or center; in this phrase it indicates insertion within a larger formation.

τῶν

the

RA GPM · ὁ

article with dependent genitive

ὁ: article introducing the body among which the cavalry is placed.

πεζῶν

infantry

A1 GPM · πεζός

genitive dependent on μέσῳ

πεζός: on foot; substantively, foot soldiers or infantry.

ἦν

was

V9 IAI3S · εἰμί

copulative verb introducing the explanatory clause

εἰμί: be; here sets up the reason for John's tactical arrangement.

δὲ for X · δέ <i>mild connective marking explanation or contrast</i> δέ: transitional particle that here gives the explanatory circumstance.	ἵππος cavalry N2 NSF · ἵππος <i>subject of ἦν in a collective military sense</i> ἵππος: horse; collectively, cavalry or mounted force.	τῶν of the RA GPM · ὁ <i>article with dependent genitive</i> ὁ: article introducing the hostile party.	ὑπεναντίων adversaries A1A GPM · ὑπεναντίος <i>genitive dependent on ἵππος</i> ὑπεναντίος: hostile or opposed; substantivally, the adversaries or enemies.
πολλή great A1 NSF · πολὺς <i>modifier of ἵππος</i> πολύς: much or many; here intensifying the scale of enemy cavalry.	σφόδρα very D · σφόδρα <i>adverb intensifying πολλή</i> σφόδρα: strongly intensifying adverb, 'very' or 'exceedingly.'		

8 καὶ ἐσάλπισαν ταῖς σάλπιγξιν καὶ ἐτροπώθη Κενδεβαῖος καὶ ἡ παρεμβολὴ αὐτοῦ καὶ ἔπεσον ἐξ αὐτῶν τραυματαῖαι πολλοί οἱ δὲ καταλειφθέντες ἔφυγον εἰς τὸ ὄχυρῶμα

And they sounded the trumpets, and Cendebeus and his camp were thrown into rout, and many of them fell wounded, but those left behind fled into the stronghold.

The attack breaks Cendebeus's force and drives the survivors into refuge καὶ

The account turns suddenly from preparation to collapse. Trumpet-blast, rout, casualties, and flight are stacked in quick succession, giving the battle its compressed Maccabean cadence.

καὶ
and

C · καί

conjunction introducing the onset of combat

καί: moves from battle arrangement into the decisive clash.

ἔσάλπισαν
they sounded

VAI AAI3P · σάλπιζω

main verb of the battle signal

→ constative aorist

σάλπιζω: sound a trumpet; in military narrative it signals the charge or engagement.

ταῖς
the

RA DPF · ὁ

article with instrumental dative

ὁ: article introducing the instruments used.

σάλπιγξιν
trumpets

N3G DPF · σάλπιγξ

dative of means with ἔσάλπισαν

σάλπιγξ: trumpet, especially the signal instrument of battle.

καὶ
and

C · καί

conjunction linking signal and result

καί: moves directly from the signal to the enemy's collapse.

ἐτροπώθη
was routed

VCI API3S · τροπώω

main verb of the enemy's collapse

→ ingressive aorist passive

τροπώω: put to rout or turn in flight; the passive states the rout suffered.

Κενδεβαῖος
Cendebeus

N2 NSM · Κενδεβαῖος

subject of ἐτροπώθη

Κενδεβαῖος: Cendebeus, the Seleucid opponent overcome in the engagement.

καὶ
and

C · καί

conjunction adding the fate of the wider force

καί: extends the rout from the commander to the camp itself.

ἡ
the

RA NSF · ὁ

article with coordinated subject

ὁ: article introducing the camp as a corporate body.

παρεμβολή
camp

N1 NSF · παρεμβολή

coordinated subject with Κενδεβαῖος

παρεμβολή: camp, encampment, or formed military body.

αὐτοῦ
his

RD GSM · αὐτός

genitive modifier of παρεμβολή

αὐτός: refers back to Cendebeus.

καὶ
and

C · καί

conjunction introducing the casualty report

καί: continues the rapid sequence of defeat.

ἔπεσον
fell

VBI AAI3P · πίπτω

main verb of the casualty statement

→ constative aorist

πίπτω: fall; in battle narrative commonly means to be struck down.

ἐξ
from

P · ἐκ

preposition introducing the source group

ἐκ: marks the group from which the casualties come.

αὐτῶν
them

RD GPM · αὐτός

object of ἐξ

αὐτός: refers to Cendebeus's routed force.

τραυματίαι
wounded men

N1T NPM · τραυματίας

subject complement or appositional predicate with ἔπεσον

τραυματίας: wounded man or casualty; here battle losses among the routed enemy.

πολλοί many A1 NPM · πολύς <i>modifier of τραυματίαι</i> πολύς: many, marking the substantial scale of losses.	οί the RA NPM · ὁ <i>article with substantival participle</i> ὁ: substantivizes the participle καταλειφθέντες.	δὲ but X · δέ <i>adversative particle contrasting the survivors with the fallen</i> δέ: marks the shift from casualties to escapees.	καταλειφθέντες those left behind VV · αππνπιμ λείπω + κατα <i>substantival participle functioning as subject of ἔφυγον</i> καταλείπω: leave behind; the passive participle denotes those who remained after the rout.
ἔφυγον fled VBI AAI3P · φεύγω <i>main verb of the survivors' escape</i> → constative aorist φεύγω: flee or escape from danger.	εἰς into P · εἰς <i>preposition introducing destination</i> εἰς: directional preposition toward a place of refuge.	τὸ the RA ASN · ὁ <i>article with object of εἰς</i> ὁ: article introducing the fortified refuge.	ὄχυρῳμα stronghold N3M ASN · ὄχυρῳμα <i>object of εἰς</i> ὄχυρῳμα: fortress, fortified place, or stronghold used as defensive refuge.

9 τότε ἐτραυματίσθη Ιουδας ὁ ἀδελφὸς Ιωαννου Ιωαννης δὲ κατεδίωξεν αὐτοὺς ἕως ἧλθεν εἰς Κεδρων ἣν ὠκοδόμησεν

Then Judas the brother of John was wounded, but John pursued them until he came to Kedron, which he had built.

The victory carries a wound, yet John presses the pursuit to the fortified objective τότε

The account briefly pauses to register the cost of the battle in Judas's injury, but the narrative momentum does not break. John's pursuit continues relentlessly to the enemy's built position, underscoring a victory that remains aggressive despite loss.

τότε

then

D · τότε

temporal adverb marking the next stage of the battle narrative

τότε: then, at that point; a common narrative marker for sequential development.

ἐτραυματίσθη

was wounded

VCI API3S · τραυματίζω

main verb reporting Judas's injury

→ constative aorist passive

τραυματίζω: wound or inflict injury in battle.

Ιουδας

Judas

N1T NSM · Ἰούδας

subject of ἐτραυματίσθη

Ἰούδας: Judas, Simon's son and John's brother in this campaign.

ὁ

the

RA NSM · ὁ

article introducing apposition

ὁ: article marking the explanatory apposition that follows.

ἀδελφός

brother

N2 NSM · ἀδελφός

appositional noun identifying Judas

ἀδελφός: brother, here clarifying the familial link within the command.

Ιωαννου

of John

N1M GSM · Ιωαννης

genitive dependent on ἀδελφός

Ἰωάννης: John, the brother whose action immediately follows.

Ιωαννης

John

N1M NSM · Ιωαννης

subject of κατεδίωξεν

Ἰωάννης: John as the active commander of the pursuit.

δὲ

but

X · δέ

adversative particle contrasting Judas's wound with John's continued action

δέ: mild adversative marking narrative contrast.

κατεδίωξεν

pursued

VAI AAI3S · διώκω + κατα

main verb of the continuing pursuit

→ constative aorist

καταδιώκω: pursue hard, chase down, or follow closely in battle.

αὐτούς

them

RD APM · αὐτός

direct object of κατεδίωξεν

αὐτός: refers to the fleeing enemy survivors.

ἕως

until

C · ἕως

conjunction introducing the limit of the pursuit

ἕως: until, up to the point that; marks the pursuit's endpoint.

ἦλθεν

he came

VBI AAI3S · ἔρχομαι

verb within the limit clause

→ constative aorist

ἔρχομαι: come or arrive; here at the place where the pursuit terminates.

εἰς

to

P · εἰς

preposition introducing destination

εἰς: directional marker toward the endpoint reached.

Κεδρων

Kedron

N ASF · Κεδρων

place-name object of εἰς

Κέδρων: Kedron, the built site to which the defeated force is pursued.

ἣν

which

RR ASF · ὅς

relative pronoun referring to Κεδρων

ὅς: relative pronoun introducing a descriptive clause about the place.

ὠκοδόμησεν

he had built

VAI AAI3S · οἰκοδομέω

verb of the relative clause describing Kedron

→ constative aorist

οικοδομέω: build or fortify; identifies Kedron as a constructed enemy position.

10 καὶ ἔφυγον εἰς τοὺς πύργους τοὺς ἐν τοῖς ἀγροῖς Ἀζώτου καὶ ἐνεπύρισεν αὐτὴν ἐν πυρί καὶ ἔπεσον ἐξ αὐτῶν εἰς ἄνδρας δισχιλίους καὶ ἀπέστρεψεν εἰς τὴν Ἰουδαίαν μετὰ εἰρήνης

And they fled into the towers in the fields of Azotus, and he burned it with fire, and about two thousand of them fell, and he returned to Judea in peace.

The enemy refuge is destroyed and the campaign closes with a peaceful return καὶ

The military notice resolves rapidly: retreat, burning, casualties, and return are compressed into one line. The concluding phrase with peace marks not merely survival but successful restoration of order after decisive punitive action.

καὶ

and

C · καί

conjunction continuing the pursuit report

καί: moves the narrative from pursuit to its final consequences.

ἔφυγον

they fled

VBI AAI3P · φεύγω

main verb of enemy retreat

→ constative aorist

φεύγω: flee or take flight under military pressure.

εἰς

into

P · εἰς

preposition introducing place of refuge

εἰς: directional preposition toward a defensive refuge.

τοὺς

the

RA APM · ὁ

article with object of εἰς

ὁ: article introducing the refuge structures.

πύργους

towers

N2 APM · πύργος

object of εἰς

πύργος: tower, often a fortified rural strongpoint.

τοὺς

the

RA APM · ὁ

repeated article introducing the attributive phrase

ὁ: article marking the towers described by the following location phrase.

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition introducing location

ἐν: locative preposition marking where the towers stand.

τοῖς

the

RA DPM · ὁ

article with object of ἐν

ὁ: article introducing the surrounding countryside.

ἄγροῖς

fields

N2 DPM · ἄγρός

object of ἐν

ἄγρός: field or open country, here the rural zone around Azotus.

Ἀζώτου

of Azotus

N2 GSM · Ἀζωτος

genitive modifier of ἄγροῖς

Ἀζωτος: Azotus/Ashdod, the Philistine region in whose countryside the refuge lay.

καὶ

and

C · καί

conjunction introducing the destruction of the refuge

καί: links flight to the punitive burning that follows.

ἐνεπύρισεν

burned

VAI AAI3S · πυρίζω + ἐν

main verb of destruction by fire

ἐμπυρίζω: set on fire or burn up; here of the enemy refuge's destruction.

αὐτήν

it

RD ASF · αὐτός

direct object of ἐνεπύρισεν

αὐτός: refers to the refuge complex just mentioned.

ἐν

with

P · ἐν

preposition introducing means

ἐν: here marks the means by which the destruction is carried out.

πυρί

fire

N3 DSN · πῦρ

dative of means with ἐνεπύρισεν

πῦρ: fire as the instrument of thorough destruction.

καί

and

C · καί

conjunction introducing the casualty count

καί: continues the compact sequence of military consequences.

ἔπεσον

fell

VBI AAI3P · πίπτω

main verb of the casualty statement

→ constative aorist

πίπτω: fall, be struck down, or die in battle.

ἐξ

from

P · ἐκ

preposition introducing the source group

ἐκ: marks the group from which the dead are counted.

αὐτῶν

them

RD GPM · αὐτός

object of ἐξ

αὐτός: refers to the enemy force taking refuge.

εἰς

about

P · εἰς

preposition introducing numerical approximation

εἰς with a number: approximately, to the number of.

ἄνδρας

men

N3 APM · ἀνήρ

accusative within the numerical expression

ἀνήρ: men, here counted as battle casualties.

δισχιλίους

two thousand

A1A APM · δισχίλιοι

numerical modifier of ἄνδρας

δισχίλιοι: two thousand; the casualty total assigned to the action.

καὶ

and

C · καί

conjunction introducing the conclusion of the campaign report

καί: links battlefield success with the homeward return.

ἀπέστρεψεν

returned

VAI AAI3S · στρέφω + ἀπο

main verb of homeward movement

→ constative aorist

ἀποστρέφω: turn back or return from an expedition.

εἰς
to

P · εἰς

preposition introducing destination

εἰς: directional marker toward the home destination.

τὴν
the

RA ASF · ὁ

article with destination noun

ὁ: article introducing Judea as the destination.

Ιουδαίαν
Judea

N1A ASF · Ἰουδαία

object of εἰς

Ἰουδαία: Judea, the homeland to which the force returns.

μετὰ
with

P · μετὰ

preposition introducing accompanying state

μετὰ: with, accompanied by; marks the state of the return.

εἰρήνης
peace

N1 GSF · εἰρήνη

genitive object of μετὰ

εἰρήνη: peace, safety, or restored calm after the campaign.

11 καὶ Πτολεμαῖος ὁ τοῦ Ἀβούβου ἦν καθεσταμένος στρατηγὸς εἰς τὸ πεδῖον Ιεριχω καὶ ἔσχεν ἀργύριον καὶ χρυσίον πολὺ

And Ptolemy son of Abubus had been appointed governor over the plain of Jericho, and he possessed much silver and gold.

The narrative introduces the wealthy local official who will become the traitor

καὶ

After the successful campaign the narrative pivots sharply to a new figure. Ptolemy is introduced with office, territory, and wealth, all of which prepare the reader for the dangerous ambition that follows.

καὶ
and

C · καί

conjunction introducing a new narrative actor

καί: connective marking the sharp transition from battle narrative to political intrigue.

Πτολεμαῖος
Ptolemy

N2 NSM · Πτολεμαῖος

subject of the clause

Πτολεμαῖος: Ptolemy, the official whose treachery drives the chapter's final tragedy.

ὁ
the

RA NSM · ὁ

article introducing filial identification

ὁ: article marking the identifying phrase that follows.

τοῦ
of

RA GSM · ὁ

article within the patronymic phrase

ὁ: article used in a genitival identification, here functioning patronymically.

Ἀβούβου

Abubus

N2 GSM · Ἀβούβος

genitive of parentage identifying Ptolemy

Ἀβούβος: Abubus, named here to identify Ptolemy by lineage.

ἦν

was

V9 IAI3S · εἰμί

copulative verb introducing Ptolemy's status

→ **imperfect**

εἰμί: be; here gives Ptolemy's ongoing official position.

καθεσταμένος

appointed

VM · χμπνσμ ἴστημι + κατα

predicate participle describing official installation

→ **resultative perfect participle**

καθίστημι: appoint, install, or set in office; the participle stresses an established post.

στρατηγός

governor

N2 NSM · στρατηγός

predicate noun identifying Ptolemy's office

στρατηγός: military governor, commander, or administrative ruler over a district.

εἰς

over

P · εἰς

preposition introducing the sphere of office

εἰς: here marks the district or territorial sphere to which the office pertains.

τὸ

the

RA ASN · ὁ

article with territorial expression

ὁ: article introducing the district under Ptolemy's control.

πεδῖον

plain

N2N ASN · πεδῖον

object of εἰς in the territorial phrase

πεδῖον: plain or open district; here the territory associated with Jericho.

Ἰεριχώ

of Jericho

N GS · Ἰεριχώ

dependent place-name specifying the district

Ἰεριχώ: Jericho, the region over which Ptolemy is set.

καὶ

and

C · καί

conjunction adding the note on wealth

καί: joins Ptolemy's office to his material resources.

ἔσχεν

possessed

VBI AAI3S · ἔχω

main verb reporting Ptolemy's wealth

ἔχω: have, hold, or possess; here of substantial wealth in hand.

ἄργύριον

silver

N2N ASN · ἄργύριον

first direct object of ἔσχεν

ἄργύριον: silver, often meaning bullion, money, or liquid wealth.

καὶ

and

C · καί

conjunction joining the two valuables

καί: links the paired signs of wealth.

χρυσίον

gold

N2N ASN · χρυσίον

second direct object of ἔσχεν

χρυσίον: gold, another marker of accumulated political and economic power.

πολύ

much

A1P ASN · πολὺς

modifier applying to the paired objects of wealth

πολὺς: much or abundant; stresses the scale of Ptolemy's resources.

12 ἦν γὰρ γαμβρὸς τοῦ ἀρχιερέως

For he was the son-in-law of the high priest.

The narrator explains the family tie that strengthened Ptolemy's position γὰρ

This brief explanatory clause shows that Ptolemy's standing was not merely administrative or financial. His marriage connection to the high priest placed him within the highest Judean network of influence.

ἦν

he was

V9 IAI3S · εἰμί

copulative verb introducing the explanatory relationship

εἰμί: be; here it states Ptolemy's standing familial connection.

γὰρ

for

X · γάρ

explanatory particle grounding the previous description

γάρ: for; introduces the reason or explanatory background.

γαμβρὸς

son-in-law

N2 NSM · γαμβρός

predicate nominative identifying Ptolemy's relation

γαμβρός: son-in-law; marks alliance through marriage.

τοῦ

of the

RA GSM · ὁ

article introducing the dependent genitive

ὁ: article marking the person to whom the marital relation belongs.

ἀρχιερέως

high priest

N3V GSM · ἀρχιερεύς

genitive dependent on γαμβρὸς

ἀρχιερεύς: high priest; the highest priestly office in Judea.

13 καὶ ὑψώθη ἡ καρδία αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐβουλήθη κατακρατῆσαι τῆς χώρας καὶ ἐβουλεύετο δόλῳ κατὰ Σιμωνος καὶ τῶν υἱῶν αὐτοῦ ἄραι αὐτούς

And his heart was lifted up, and he desired to seize control of the country, and he was plotting deceitfully against Simon and his sons to remove them.

Ptolemy's pride ripens into a treacherous design against Simon's house καὶ

The narrative now exposes the inward movement behind the coming murder. Ambition, self-exaltation, and deceit converge as Ptolemy turns from privileged insider to conspirator against Simon and his heirs.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective carrying the description into motive

καί: conjunction advancing the narrative into its next development.

ὑψώθη

was lifted up

VCI API3S · ὑψόω

main verb describing Ptolemy's inner exaltation

ὑψόω: lift up or exalt; here in a moral sense of pride.

ἡ

the

RA NSF · ὁ

article with the subject noun

ὁ: article introducing the inner faculty named as subject.

καρδία

heart

N1A NSF · καρδία

subject of ὑψώθη

καρδία: heart; in biblical idiom the seat of intention and disposition.

αὐτοῦ

his

RD GSM · αὐτός

possessive genitive modifying καρδία

αὐτός: pronoun referring to Ptolemy.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective joining pride with intention

καί: conjunction linking one stage of the scheme to the next.

ἐβουλήθη

desired

VCI API3S · βούλομαι

main verb expressing deliberate intention

βούλομαι: wish, desire, or intend; here of resolved political ambition.

κατακρατῆσαι

to seize control

VA AAN · κρατέω + κατα

complementary infinitive with ἐβουλήθη

κατακρατέω: gain mastery over, seize control of, or dominate.

τῆς

the

RA GSF · ὁ

article introducing the object of control

ὁ: article marking the land that is the target of ambition.

χώρας

country

N1A GSF · χώρα

genitive object depending on κατακρατῆσαι

χώρα: country, land, or territory under political control.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective carrying ambition into conspiracy

καί: conjunction adding the means by which the plan would be pursued.

ἐβουλεύετο

was plotting

V1I IMI3S · βουλεύω

main verb of ongoing conspiratorial action

βουλεύω: deliberate or plan; in the middle, plot for one's own design.

δόλω

with deceit

N2 DSM · δόλος

dative of manner modifying ἐβουλεύετο

δόλος: deceit, treachery, or craft used against another.

κατὰ

against

P · κατά

preposition introducing the target of the plot

κατά: against; marks hostile orientation.

Σιμωνος

Simon

N3N GSM · Σιμων

object of κατὰ

Σίμων: Simon, the Hasmonean leader now marked as the target.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective extending the target list

καί: conjunction adding Simon's heirs to the plot.

τῶν

the

RA GPM · ὁ

article with the additional object of κατὰ

ὁ: article introducing the sons as a defined group.

υἱῶν

sons

N2 GPM · υἱός

object of κατὰ coordinated with Σιμωνος

υἱός: son; here heirs whose removal would end the line.

αὐτοῦ

his

RD GSM · αὐτός

possessive genitive modifying υἱῶν

αὐτός: pronoun referring back to Simon.

ἄραι

to remove

VA AAN · αἴρω

infinitive expressing the intended result of the plot

αἴρω: take away, remove, or eliminate.

αὐτούς

them

RD APM · αὐτός

direct object of ἄραι

αὐτός: pronoun referring to Simon and his sons together.

14 Σιμων δὲ ἦν ἐφοδεύων τὰς πόλεις τὰς ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ καὶ φροντίζων τῆς ἐπιμελείας αὐτῶν καὶ κατέβη εἰς Ιεριχω αὐτὸς καὶ Ματθαθιας καὶ Ιουδας οἱ υἱοὶ αὐτοῦ ἔτους ἐβδόμου καὶ ἐβδομηκοστοῦ καὶ ἑκατοστοῦ ἐν μηνὶ ἐνδεκάτῳ οὗτος ὁ μὴν Σαβατ

Now Simon was making a circuit of the cities in the country and attending to their administration, and he went down to Jericho, he and Mattathias and Judas his sons, in the one hundred seventy-seventh year, in the eleventh month, that is, the month Shebat.

While Simon performs ordinary oversight, the narrative places him at the site and date of the coming betrayal

δὲ

The verse slows the action long enough to situate Simon in his routine governing work. That ordinary administrative setting, reinforced by the precise date notice, sharpens the contrast with the violence that will follow.

Σιμων

Simon

N3N NSM · Σιμων

subject of the descriptive clause

Σίμων: Simon, the Hasmonean leader in the closing scene of the book.

δὲ

now

X · δέ

transitional particle turning from Ptolemy's scheme to Simon's movements

δέ: mild adversative or transitional particle introducing a new scene.

ἦν

was

V9 IAI3S · εἰμί

auxiliary-like verb with participles describing Simon's activity

εἰμί: be; here introducing an ongoing descriptive situation.

ἐφοδεύων

making a circuit of

V1 · παπνσμ ὁδεύω + ἐπι

participle describing Simon's inspection tour

ἐφοδεύω: travel around, inspect, or make a circuit in oversight.

τὰς

the

RA APF · ὁ

article with object of ἐφοδεύων

ὁ: article introducing the cities under Simon's oversight.

πόλεις

cities

N3I APF · πόλις

object of ἐφοδεύων

πόλις: city or town as a settled administrative center.

τὰς

the

RA APF · ὁ

article introducing the attributive location phrase

ὁ: article marking the cities now specified by location.

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition introducing location

ἐν: preposition marking position within a territory.

τῇ

the

RA DSF · ὁ

article with the territorial noun

ὁ: article introducing the land in which the cities lie.

χώρα

country

N1A DSF · χώρα

object of ἐν

χώρα: country, district, or territorial region.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective joining inspection with care

καί: conjunction linking Simon's actions in governance.

φροντίζων

attending to

V1 · παπνσμ φροντίζω

participle describing administrative concern

φροντίζω: care for, attend to, or take thought for.

τῆς

the

RA GSF · ὁ

article with object of concern

ὁ: article introducing the matter being managed.

ἐπιμελείας

administration

N1A GSF · ἐπιμέλεια

genitive object depending on φροντίζων

ἐπιμέλεια: care, management, or administrative supervision.

αὐτῶν

their

RD GPM · αὐτός

possessive genitive modifying ἐπιμελείας

αὐτός: pronoun referring to the cities.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective moving from routine oversight to travel

καί: conjunction continuing the action sequence.

κατέβη

went down

VZI AAI3S · βαίνω + κατα

main verb of movement to Jericho

καταβαίνω: go down or descend, often geographically.

εἰς

to

P · εἰς

preposition introducing destination

εἰς: to or into; marks the endpoint of movement.

Ιεριχω

Jericho

N AS · Ιεριχω

place-name complement to εἰς

Ἰεριχώ: Jericho, the Jordan plain city where the ambush is staged.

αὐτὸς

he himself

RD NSM · αὐτός

intensive pronoun emphasizing Simon's personal presence

αὐτός: intensive pronoun marking Simon himself as present.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective introducing companions

καί: conjunction adding the accompanying sons.

Ματθαθιας

Mattathias

N1T NSM · Ματθαθιας

nominative in apposition naming one companion

Ματθαθίας: Mattathias, one of Simon's sons.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective linking the two named sons

καί: conjunction joining the companion names.

Ιουδας

Judas

N1T NSM · Ἰουδᾶς

nominative in apposition naming the second companion

Ἰουδᾶς: Judas, Simon's son accompanying him to Jericho.

οἱ the RA NPM · ὁ <i>article introducing the appositional kinship phrase</i> ὁ: article marking the appositional identification.	υἱοὶ sons N2 NPM · υἱός <i>apposition identifying Mattathias and Judas</i> υἱός: son; here identifying the two companions as Simon's sons.	αὐτοῦ his RD GSM · αὐτός <i>possessive genitive modifying υἱοὶ</i> αὐτός: pronoun referring to Simon.	ἔτους year N3E GSN · ἔτος <i>genitive of time beginning the date formula</i> ἔτος: year; part of the chronological notice.
ἑβδόμου seventh A1 GSN · ἑβδομος <i>ordinal modifier within the year formula</i> ἑβδομος: seventh; one element in the composite Seleucid year number.	καὶ and C · καί <i>connective joining the numerals of the date</i> καί: conjunction linking the component ordinals in the date.	ἑβδομηκοστοῦ seventieth A1 GSN · ἑβδομηκοστός <i>ordinal modifier within the year formula</i> ἑβδομηκοστός: seventieth; part of the year count.	καὶ and C · καί <i>connective joining the final numeral</i> καί: conjunction completing the composite number.
ἑκατοστοῦ hundredth A1 GSN · ἑκατοστός <i>ordinal modifier completing the year formula</i> ἑκατοστός: hundredth; final component of the dating formula.	ἐν in P · ἐν <i>preposition introducing the month phrase</i> ἐν: preposition marking temporal setting.	μηνὶ month N3 DSM · μήν <i>dative object of ἐν in the date formula</i> μήν: month as a calendrical division.	ἐνδεκάτῳ eleventh A1 DSM · ἐνδέκατος <i>ordinal modifier of μηνὶ</i> ἐνδέκατος: eleventh; the numbered month in the year.
οὗτος this RD NSM · οὗτος <i>demonstrative beginning the explanatory apposition</i> οὗτος: this; points to the month just named.	ὁ the RA NSM · ὁ <i>article with μὴν in the explanatory phrase</i> ὁ: article introducing the named month.	μὴν month N3 NSM · μὴν <i>predicate nominative in the explanatory clause</i> μὴν: month; repeated to equate the number with its proper name.	Σαβατ Shebat N GS · Σαβατ <i>named month in apposition</i> Σαβατ: Shebat, the eleventh month in the Hebrew calendar.

15 καὶ ὑπεδέξατο αὐτοὺς ὁ τοῦ Ἀβούβου εἰς τὸ ὀχυρωμάτιον τὸ καλούμενον Δωκ μετὰ δόλου ὃ
ὠκοδόμησεν καὶ ἐποίησεν αὐτοῖς πότον μέγαν καὶ ἐνέκρυψεν ἐκεῖ ἄνδρας

And the son of Abubus received them into the little stronghold called Dok with treachery, which he had built, and he made them a great banquet and hid men there.

Ptolemy turns hospitality into an ambush καὶ

The narrator presents the murder plot in the form of false welcome. Fortress, banquet, and hidden men all belong to a carefully staged treachery in which political violence is cloaked as honor.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective advancing the scene into the act of betrayal

καί: conjunction moving from Simon's journey to Ptolemy's reception.

ὑπεδέξατο

received

VAI AMI3S · δέχομαι + ὑπο

main verb of feigned hospitality

ὑποδέχομαι: receive, welcome, or entertain as a host.

αὐτοὺς

them

RD APM · αὐτός

direct object of ὑπεδέξατο

αὐτός: pronoun referring to Simon and his companions.

ὁ

the one

RA NSM · ὁ

article beginning the filial designation

ὁ: article used substantively in the phrase 'the son of'.

τοῦ

of

RA GSM · ὁ

article with the genitive of parentage

ὁ: article introducing the father's name in the lineage phrase.

Ἀβούβου

Abubus

N2 GSM · Ἀβούβος

genitive of parentage identifying Ptolemy

Ἀβούβος: Abubus, named here to identify Ptolemy by lineage.

εἰς

into

P · εἰς

preposition introducing destination

εἰς: into or to; marks motion toward the place of reception.

τὸ

the

RA ASN · ὁ

article with the destination noun

ὁ: article introducing the fortified place.

ὀχυρωμάτιον

little stronghold

N2N ASN · ὀχυρωμάτιον

object of εἰς

ὀχυρωμάτιον: small fortress or fortified stronghold.

τὸ

the

RA ASN · ὁ

article introducing the defining participle

ὁ: article marking the fortress now specified by name.

καλούμενον

called

V2 · πμπασν καλέω

participle modifying ὀχυρωμάτιον

καλέω: call or name; here in a participial naming formula.

Δωκ

Dok

N AS · Δωκ

name of the stronghold

Δωκ: Dok, the fortress where the ambush is staged.

μετὰ with P · μετά <i>preposition introducing manner</i> μετά: with; here introducing the means or manner.	δόλου treachery N2 GSM · δόλος <i>genitive object of μετά</i> δόλος: deceit, guile, or treacherous craft.	ὃ which RR ASN · ὅς <i>relative pronoun referring to ὀχυρωμάτων</i> ὅς: relative pronoun linking the fortress to the following clause.	ὠκοδόμησεν he had built VAI AAI3S · οἰκοδομέω <i>verb of the relative clause</i> οἰκοδομέω: build or construct; here of the fortress used in the plot.
καὶ and C · καί <i>connective adding the banquet</i> καί: conjunction linking the false welcome to its staging details.	ἐποίησεν he made VAI AAI3S · ποιέω <i>main verb describing banquet preparation</i> ποιέω: make or prepare; here of arranging a feast.	αὐτοῖς for them RD DPM · αὐτός <i>dative of advantage with ἐποίησεν</i> αὐτός: pronoun referring to Simon and those with him.	πότον banquet N2N ASM · ποτόν <i>direct object of ἐποίησεν</i> ποτόν: drinking feast, banquet, or entertainment centered on drink.
μέγαν great A1P ASM · μέγας <i>modifier of πότον</i> μέγας: great or large; emphasizing lavish scale.	καὶ and C · καί <i>connective adding the hidden ambush</i> καί: conjunction continuing the sequence toward violence.	ἐνέκρυψεν hid VAI AAI3S · κρύπτω + ἐν <i>main verb of secret preparation</i> ἐγκρύπτω: hide in or conceal within a place.	ἐκεῖ there D · ἐκεῖ <i>adverb of place</i> ἐκεῖ: there, in that very place.
ἄνδρας men N3 APM · ἀνήρ <i>direct object of ἐνέκρυψεν</i> ἀνήρ: men, here hidden agents of the ambush.			

16 καὶ ὅτε ἐμεθύσθη Σιμων καὶ οἱ υἱοὶ αὐτοῦ ἐξανέστη Πτολεμαῖος καὶ οἱ παρ' αὐτοῦ καὶ ἔλαβον τὰ ὅπλα αὐτῶν καὶ ἐπεισῆλθον τῷ Σιμωνι εἰς τὸ συμπόσιον καὶ ἀπέκτειναν αὐτὸν καὶ τοὺς δύο υἱοὺς αὐτοῦ καὶ τινὰς τῶν παιδαρίων αὐτοῦ

And when Simon and his sons became drunk, Ptolemy and those with him rose up and took their weapons and came upon Simon at the banquet and killed him and his two sons and some of his attendants.

The hidden treachery breaks into open murder at the banquet

καὶ

The assassination itself is narrated with cold compression. Once the victims are vulnerable, Ptolemy and his men move from concealment to armed attack, extinguishing Simon and his heirs in a single stroke.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective moving from preparation to execution

καί: conjunction carrying the narrative into the decisive act.

ὅτε

when

D · ὅτε

temporal marker introducing the vulnerable moment

ὅτε: when; introduces the time circumstance for the assault.

ἐμεθύσθη

became drunk

VSI API3S · μεθύω

verb of the temporal clause

μεθύω: become drunk or intoxicated; here marking vulnerability at the feast.

Σιμων

Simon

N3N NSM · Σιμων

subject of ἐμεθύσθη

Σίμων: Simon, the principal victim of the assassination.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective adding Simon's sons to the clause

καί: conjunction linking Simon with his sons in shared vulnerability.

οἱ

the

RA NPM · ὁ

article with the coordinated subject

ὁ: article introducing the sons as a group.

υἱοὶ

sons

N2 NPM · υἱός

coordinated subject with Σιμων

υἱός: son; here Simon's sons sharing his fate.

αὐτοῦ

his

RD GSM · αὐτός

possessive genitive modifying υἱοὶ

αὐτός: pronoun referring to Simon.

ἐξανέστη

rose up

VHI AAI3S · ἵστημι + ἐκ + ἀνα

main verb introducing the attackers' sudden action

→ constative aorist presenting the event as a whole

ἐξανίστημι: rise up suddenly; here the movement from concealment to assault.

Πτολεμαῖος

Ptolemy

N2 NSM · Πτολεμαῖος

subject of ἐξανέστη

Πτολεμαῖος: Ptolemy, now exposed as the assassin.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective adding Ptolemy's accomplices

καί: conjunction linking Ptolemy with his men.

οἱ

those

RA NPM · ὁ

article used substantivally for the accomplices

ὁ: article used to designate a group, 'those'!

παρ'

with

P · παρά

preposition marking association

παρά: with or alongside; here of men associated with Ptolemy.

αὐτοῦ

him

RD GSM · αὐτός

genitive complement with παρ'

αὐτός: pronoun referring to Ptolemy.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective moving to armed action

καί: conjunction continuing the assassins' sequence of actions.

ἔλαβον

took

VBI AAI3P · λαμβάνω

main verb describing the arming of the attackers

λαμβάνω: take or seize; here of taking up weapons.

τὰ

the

RA APN · ὁ

article with direct object

ὁ: article introducing the weapons.

ὅπλα

weapons

N2N APN · ὅπλον

direct object of ἔλαβον

ὅπλον: weapon or arm; the instruments of the murder.

αὐτῶν

their

RD GPM · αὐτός

possessive genitive modifying ὅπλα

αὐτός: pronoun referring to Ptolemy and his men.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective linking arming and assault

καί: conjunction marking immediate continuation.

ἐπεισῆλθον

came upon

VBI AAI3P · ἔρχομαι + ἐπι + εἰς

main verb of hostile entrance

ἐπίσειμι: come upon, enter against, or attack by going in.

τῷ

Simon

RA DSM · ὁ

article with the indirect object of hostile approach

ὁ: article introducing the person against whom they came.

Σιμωνι

Simon

N3N DSM · Σιμων

dative object with ἐπεισῆλθον

Σίμων: Simon, the target of the sudden attack.

εἰς

at

P · εἰς

preposition introducing the setting of the assault

εἰς: into or at; here marking the banquet setting.

τὸ

the

RA ASN · ὁ

article with the banquet noun

ὁ: article introducing the banquet scene.

συμπόσιον

banquet

N2N ASN · συμπόσιον

object of εἰς

συμπόσιον: drinking banquet or feast, the setting of the treacherous attack.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective linking assault with killing

καί: conjunction driving the sequence to its violent end.

ἀπέκτειναν

killed

VAI AA13P · κτείνω + ἀπο

main verb of the murder

ἀποκτείνω: kill or put to death.

αὐτὸν

him

RD ASM · αὐτός

direct object of ἀπέκτειναν

αὐτός: pronoun referring to Simon.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective extending the victims

καί: conjunction adding Simon's sons to the slaughter.

τούς

the

RA APM · ὁ

article with the coordinated object

ὁ: article introducing the two sons as a defined pair.

δύο

two

M · δύο

numeral modifying υἱούς

δύο: two; specifying the number of sons killed.

υἱούς

sons

N2 APM · υἱός

coordinated direct object of ἀπέκτειναν

υἱός: son; heirs struck down with their father.

αὐτοῦ

his

RD GSM · αὐτός

possessive genitive modifying υἱούς

αὐτός: pronoun referring to Simon.

καί

and

C · καί

connective adding further victims

καί: conjunction extending the list of those killed.

τινας

some

RI APM · τις

indefinite accusative object coordinated with previous victims

τις: some, certain, or a number of.

τῶν

of the

RA GPN · ὁ

article with the partitive genitive

ὁ: article introducing the attendants as a group.

παιδαρίων

attendants

N2N GPN · παιδάριον

partitive genitive depending on τινας

παιδάριον: young servant, attendant, or retainer.

αὐτοῦ

his

RD GSM · αὐτός

possessive genitive modifying παιδαρίων

αὐτός: pronoun referring to Simon.

17 καὶ ἐποίησεν ἀθεσίαν μεγάλην καὶ ἀπέδωκεν κακὰ ἀντὶ ἀγαθῶν

And he committed a great act of faithlessness and repaid evils for good things.

The narrator explicitly judges Ptolemy's deed as treacherous ingratitude καὶ

After the compressed murder report, the narrator steps forward with a moral verdict. Ptolemy's violence is framed not merely as political ambition but as covenantal betrayal and grotesque repayment of benefaction with evil.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective introducing the narrator's judgment

καί: conjunction carrying the account from deed to evaluation.

ἐποίησεν

committed

VAI AAI3S · ποιέω

main verb of the evaluative statement

ποιέω: do, make, or commit; here of performing a morally charged deed.

ἀθεσίαν

faithlessness

A1A ASF · ἀθεσία

direct object of ἐποίησεν

ἀθεσία: faithlessness, breach, or treacherous violation of obligation.

μεγάλην

great

A1 ASF · μέγας

modifier of ἀθεσίαν

μέγας: great, large, or weighty; intensifying the offense.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective joining the verdict to the proverb-like charge

καί: conjunction linking the two moral descriptions.

ἀπέδωκεν

repaid

VAI AAI3S · δίδωμι + ἀπο

main verb of reciprocal moral assessment

ἀποδίδωμι: give back, repay, or render in return.

κακὰ

evils

A1 APN · κακός

direct object of ἀπέδωκεν

κακός: evil, harm, or injury; here the murderous return he renders.

ἀντὶ

for

P · ἀντί

preposition introducing exchange or return

ἀντί: in place of, in return for, or instead of.

ἀγαθῶν

good things

A1 GPM · ἀγαθός

genitive object of ἀντὶ

ἀγαθός: good, benefaction, or benefit received from another.

18 καὶ ἔγραψεν ταῦτα Πτολεμαῖος καὶ ἀπέστειλεν τῷ βασιλεῖ ὅπως ἀποστείλῃ αὐτῷ δυνάμεις εἰς βοήθειαν καὶ παραδῶ τὴν χώραν αὐτῶν καὶ τὰς πόλεις

And Ptolemy wrote these things and sent to the king that he should send him forces for help and hand over to him their country and the cities.

After the murders, Ptolemy immediately seeks royal backing for his seizure of power

καὶ

The treachery does not end with the banquet. Ptolemy moves at once to consolidate the coup by representing matters to the king and requesting both military support and legal transfer of Judean territory.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective moving from murder to political follow-through

καί: conjunction carrying the narrative into the next act of the conspiracy.

ἔγραψεν

wrote

VAI AAI3S · γράφω

main verb of written report

γράφω: write or compose a written communication.

ταῦτα

these things

RD APN · οὗτος

direct object of ἔγραψεν

οὗτος: these things; refers to the matter reported in the letter.

Πτολεμαῖος

Ptolemy

N2 NSM · Πτολεμαῖος

subject of the coordinated verbs

Πτολεμαῖος: Ptolemy, the usurper now seeking royal recognition.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective joining writing and dispatching

καί: conjunction linking the report to the act of sending.

ἀπέστειλεν

sent

VAI AAI3S · στέλλω + ἀπο

main verb of diplomatic initiative

ἀποστέλλω: send out, dispatch, or commission.

τῷ

to the

RA DSM · ὁ

article with indirect object

ὁ: article introducing the royal recipient.

βασιλεῖ

king

N3V DSM · βασιλεὺς

indirect object of ἀπέστειλεν

βασιλεὺς: king, the Seleucid ruler whose recognition Ptolemy seeks.

ὥπως

that

C · ὥπως

conjunction introducing the requested result

ὥπως; that, so that; introduces purpose or requested outcome.

ἀποστείλη

he should send

VA AAS3S · στέλλω + ἀπο

subordinate verb within the requested action

ἀποστέλλω: send out; here the king is asked to dispatch reinforcements.

αὐτῷ

to him

RD DSM · αὐτός

indirect object of ἀποστείλη

αὐτός; pronoun referring to Ptolemy.

δυνάμεις

forces

N3I APF · δύναμις

direct object of ἀποστείλη

δύναμις; force, troop contingent, or military strength.

εἰς

for

P · εἰς

preposition introducing purpose

εἰς; for, into, or toward; here marking intended use.

βοήθειαν

help

N1A ASF · βοήθεια

object of εἰς in a purpose phrase

βοήθεια; help, aid, or military assistance.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective adding a second request

καί; conjunction linking the two requests made to the king.

παραδῶ

hand over

VO AAS3S · δίδωμι + παρα

subordinate verb parallel to ἀποστείλη

παραδίδωμι; hand over, deliver, or transfer control of.

τὴν

the

RA ASF · ὁ

article with direct object

ὁ; article introducing the territory sought.

χώραν

country

N1A ASF · χώρα

direct object of παραδῶ

χώρα; country, land, or territorial domain.

αὐτῶν

their

RD GPM · αὐτός

possessive genitive modifying χώραν

αὐτός; pronoun referring to Simon's house and its dominion.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective adding the cities to the territory

καί; conjunction broadening the transfer to the urban centers.

τὰς

the

RA APF · ὁ

article with coordinated object

ὁ; article introducing the cities as a known set.

πόλεις

cities

N3I APF · πόλις

coordinated object with χώραν

πόλις; city or town as a political-administrative center.

19 καὶ ἀπέστειλεν ἑτέρους εἰς Γαζαρα ἄραι τὸν Ἰωαννην καὶ τοῖς χιλιάρχοις ἀπέστειλεν ἐπιστολὰς παραγενέσθαι πρὸς αὐτόν ὅπως δῶ αὐτοῖς ἀργύριον καὶ χρυσίον καὶ δόματα

And he sent others to Gazara to remove John, and to the chiliarchs he sent letters to come to him so that he might give them silver and gold and gifts.

Ptolemy extends the coup by targeting John and bribing military officers καὶ

The conspiracy widens in two directions at once. John is marked for elimination, while commanders are drawn by promises of wealth, showing Ptolemy's mixture of violence and patronage.

καὶ
and

C · καί

connective continuing the unfolding plot

καί: conjunction carrying the narrative from one mission to another.

ἀπέστειλεν
sent

VAI AAI3S · στέλλω + ἀπο

main verb of dispatch

ἀποστέλλω: send out or dispatch on a mission.

ἑτέρους
others

A1A APM · ἕτερος

direct object of ἀπέστειλεν

ἕτερος: other, another, or a different group.

εἰς
to

P · εἰς

preposition introducing destination

εἰς: to or into; marks the target location.

Γαζαρα
Gazara

N AS · Γαζαρα

place-name complement to εἰς

Γάζαρα: Gazara, the place where John is stationed.

ἄραι
to remove

VA AAN · αἴρω

infinitive expressing the mission's purpose

αἴρω: take away, remove, or eliminate.

τὸν
the

RA ASM · ὁ

article with direct object of ἄραι

ὁ: article introducing the person targeted.

Ἰωαννην
John

N1M ASM · Ἰωαννης

object of ἄραι

Ἰωάννης: John Hyrcanus, surviving son of Simon and target of the mission.

καὶ
and

C · καί

connective introducing the parallel diplomatic move

καί: conjunction adding a second line of action.

τοῖς
to the

RA DPM · ὁ

article with indirect object

ὁ: article introducing the recipient officers.

χιλιάρχοις
chiliarchs

N2 DPM · χιλιάρχος

indirect object of ἀπέστειλεν

χιλιάρχος: commander of a thousand, military officer, or chiliarch.

ἀπέστειλεν
sent

VAI AAI3S · στέλλω + ἀπο

main verb repeated for the second dispatch

ἀποστέλλω: send out; repeated to structure the parallel mission.

ἐπιστολάς

letters

N1 APF · ἐπιστολή

direct object of ἀπέστειλεν

ἐπιστολή: letter or written message.

παραγενέσθαι

to come

VB AMN · γίγνομαι + παρα

infinitive expressing the requested response

παραγίγνομαι: come, arrive, or present oneself.

πρὸς

to

P · πρὸς

preposition introducing personal destination

πρὸς: to, toward, or in relation to.

αὐτόν

him

RD ASM · αὐτός

object of πρὸς

αὐτός: pronoun referring to Ptolemy.

ὥς

so that

C · ὥς

conjunction introducing intended inducement

ὥς: so that; marks the intended result of the invitation.

δῶ

he might give

VO AAS3S · δίδωμι

subordinate verb of promised payment

δίδωμι: give, grant, or bestow.

αὐτοῖς

to them

RD DPM · αὐτός

indirect object of δῶ

αὐτός: pronoun referring to the chiliarchs.

ἄργύριον

silver

N2N ASN · ἄργύριον

first direct object of δῶ

ἄργύριον: silver, money, or bullion.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective joining promised valuables

καί: conjunction linking the elements of the bribe.

χρυσίον

gold

N2N ASN · χρυσίον

second direct object of δῶ

χρυσίον: gold as wealth or inducement.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective adding a final inducement

καί: conjunction extending the promised rewards.

δόματα

gifts

N3M APN · δόμα

third direct object of δῶ

δόμα: gift, present, or grant offered as favor.

20 καὶ ἑτέροισι ἀπέστειλεν καταλαβέσθαι τὴν Ἱερουσαλὴμ καὶ τὸ ὄρος τοῦ ἱεροῦ

And he sent others to seize Jerusalem and the hill of the temple.

The conspiracy now reaches for the capital and the sacred center itself καὶ

Ptolemy's ambitions are exposed as fully comprehensive. He does not merely seek succession within Simon's household but control of Jerusalem and the temple precinct, the political and cultic heart of Judea.

καὶ and C · καί <i>connective adding a third deployment</i> καί: conjunction continuing Ptolemy's rapid expansion of the plot.	έτέρους others A1A APM · έτερος <i>direct object of απέστειλεν</i> έτερος: other, another set, or additional agents.	ἀπέστειλεν sent VAI AA13S · στέλλω + ἀπο <i>main verb of dispatch</i> ἀποστέλλω: send out or commission.	καταλαβέσθαι to seize VB AMN · λαμβάνω + κατα <i>infinitive expressing the mission's purpose</i> καταλαμβάνω: seize, take possession of, or occupy.
τὴν the RA ASF · ὁ <i>article with first object of seizure</i> ὁ: article introducing Jerusalem as the first objective.	Ιερουσαλημ Jerusalem N ASF · Ἱερουσαλήμ <i>first object of καταλαβέσθαι</i> Ἱερουσαλήμ: Jerusalem, the capital city of Judea.	καὶ and C · καί <i>connective adding the cultic objective</i> καί: conjunction extending the seizure to the temple complex.	τὸ the RA ASN · ὁ <i>article with second object</i> ὁ: article introducing the hill or mount.
ὄρος hill N3E ASN · ὄρος <i>second object of καταλαβέσθαι</i> ὄρος: mountain, hill, or elevated place; here the temple hill.	τοῦ of the RA GSN · ὁ <i>article with dependent genitive</i> ὁ: article introducing the sanctuary qualification.	ἱεροῦ temple N2N GSN · ἱερόν <i>genitive dependent on ὄρος</i> ἱερόν: temple, sanctuary, or sacred precinct.	

21 καὶ προδραμών τις ἀπήγγειλεν Ἰωαννη εἰς Γαζαρα ὅτι ἀπώλετο ὁ πατήρ αὐτοῦ καὶ οἱ ἀδελφοὶ αὐτοῦ καὶ ὅτι ἀπέσταλκεν καὶ σὲ ἀποκτεῖναι

And a man ran ahead and reported to John in Gazara that his father and his brothers had perished, and that he had sent men to kill you also.

A warning reaches John before Ptolemy's wider plan can close around him καὶ

The plot is nearly total, but the narrative grants John one crucial interruption: advance warning. The message joins grief and immediate danger, collapsing news of family destruction into a call for survival.

καὶ
and

C · καί

connective introducing the counter-movement of warning

καί: conjunction shifting the scene from conspiracy to warning.

προδραμών
running ahead

VB · ααπνσμ τρέχω + προ

circumstantial participle describing the messenger's haste

προτρέχω: run ahead or hasten in advance.

τις

someone

RI NSM · τις

indefinite subject of ἀπήγγειλεν

τις: someone, a certain person, or an unnamed individual.

ἀπήγγειλεν
reported

VAI AAI3S · ἀγγέλλω + ἀπο

main verb of urgent report

ἀπαγγέλλω: report, announce, or bring word.

Ιωαννη

to John

N1M DSM · Ιωαννης

indirect object of ἀπήγγειλεν

Ἰωάννης: John Hyrcanus, recipient of the warning.

εἰς

in

P · εἰς

preposition marking location with the name that follows

εἰς: into or at; here with the place where John is found.

Γαζαρα

Gazara

N AS · Γαζαρα

place-name locating John

Γάζαρα: Gazara, John's location when the warning arrives.

ὅτι

that

C · ὅτι

conjunction introducing reported content

ὅτι: that; introduces the content of the report.

ἀπώλετο

had perished

VBI AMI3S · ὀλλύω + ἀπο

verb of destruction in the first reported clause

ἀπόλλυμι: perish, be destroyed, or be lost.

ὁ

the

RA NSM · ὁ

article with subject noun

ὁ: article introducing the kinship term.

πατήρ

father

N3 NSM · πατήρ

subject of ἀπώλετο

πατήρ: father; here Simon.

αὐτοῦ

his

RD GSM · αὐτός

possessive genitive modifying πατήρ

αὐτός: pronoun referring to John.

καὶ
and

C · καί

connective adding John's brothers

καί: conjunction extending the loss.

οἱ

the

RA NPM · ὁ

article with coordinated subject

ὁ: article introducing the brothers as a group.

ἀδελφοὶ

brothers

N2 NPM · ἀδελφός

coordinated subject with πατήρ

ἀδελφός: brother; here John's brothers killed with Simon.

αὐτοῦ

his

RD GSM · αὐτός

possessive genitive modifying ἀδελφοὶ

αὐτός: pronoun referring to John.

καὶ
and

C · καί

connective introducing the second reported clause

καί: conjunction adding immediate personal danger to the news.

ὅτι
that

C · ὅτι

conjunction introducing the further warning

ὅτι: that; introduces the content of the additional warning.

ἀπέσταλκεν
he has sent

VX ΧΑΙ3S · στέλλω + ἀπο

verb of completed commissioning

ἀποστέλλω: send out; the perfect marks the mission as already underway.

καὶ
also

C · καί

adverbial conjunction intensifying the threat to John

καί: also or even; emphasizes that John too is targeted.

σέ
you

RP AS · σύ

object of ἀποκτείνειν

σύ: second-person singular pronoun addressing John directly.

ἀποκτείνειν
to kill

VA AAN · κτείνω + ἀπο

infinitive expressing the purpose of the mission

ἀποκτείνω: kill or put to death.

22 καὶ ἀκούσας ἐξέστη σφόδρα καὶ συνέλαβεν τοὺς ἄνδρας τοὺς ἐλθόντας ἀπολέσαι αὐτὸν καὶ ἀπέκτεινεν αὐτοὺς ἐπέγνω γὰρ ὅτι ἐζήτουν αὐτὸν ἀπολέσαι

And when he heard, he was greatly shaken, and he seized the men who had come to destroy him and killed them, for he recognized that they were seeking to destroy him.

John turns shock into swift preemptive action

καὶ

The narrative gives John the composure denied to Simon. He feels the full force of the news, yet the shock becomes immediate discernment and counteraction, preserving the Hasmonean line through decisive violence.

καὶ
and

C · καί

connective introducing John's response

καί: conjunction moving from warning to reaction.

ἀκούσας
hearing

VA · ααπνσι ἀκούω

circumstantial participle introducing the response

ἀκούω: hear or receive report.

ἐξέστη
was shaken

VHI AAI3S · ἵστημι + ἐκ

main verb expressing stunned reaction

ἐξίστημι: be beside oneself, be amazed, or be deeply shaken.

σφόδρα
greatly

D · σφόδρα

adverb intensifying ἐξέστη

σφόδρα: greatly, exceedingly, or very much.

καὶ
and

C · καί

connective moving from emotion to action

καί: conjunction linking shock and decisive response.

συνέλαβεν
seized

VBI AAI3S · λαμβάνω + συν

main verb of capture

συλλαμβάνω: seize, arrest, or capture.

τοὺς
the

RA APM · ὁ

article with direct object

ὁ: article introducing the targeted men.

ἄνδρας
men

N3 APM · ἀνήρ

direct object of συνέλαβεν

ἀνήρ: men, here the assassins dispatched against John.

τοὺς
the

RA APM · ὁ

article introducing the defining participle

ὁ: article specifying which men are meant.

ἐλθόντας
who had come

VB · ααπαπι ἔρχομαι

participle modifying ἄνδρας

→ verbal form carrying the discourse forward

ἔρχομαι: come or arrive; the participle identifies the men by their hostile arrival.

ἀπολέσαι
to destroy

VA AAN · ὀλλύω + ἀπο

infinitive expressing the purpose of their coming

ἀπόλλυμι: destroy, ruin, or kill.

αὐτὸν
him

RD ASM · αὐτός

object of ἀπολέσαι

αὐτός: pronoun referring to John.

καὶ
and

C · καί

connective linking capture and execution

καί: conjunction continuing the retaliatory action.

ἀπέκτεινεν
killed

VAI AAI3S · κτείνω + ἀπο

main verb of execution

ἀποκτείνω: kill or put to death.

αὐτούς
them

RD APM · αὐτός

direct object of ἀπέκτεινεν

αὐτός: pronoun referring to the captured men.

ἐπέγνω
he recognized

VZI AAI3S · γινώσκω + ἐπι

main verb introducing the explanatory reason

ἐπιγινώσκω: recognize, perceive clearly, or understand.

γὰρ

for

X · γάρ

explanatory particle

γάρ: for; introduces the reason for John's action.

ὅτι

that

C · ὅτι

conjunction introducing perceived content

ὅτι: that; introduces what John understood.

ἐζήτουν

they were seeking

V2I IAI3P · ζητέω

verb of hostile intent

ζητέω: seek, aim at, or attempt.

αὐτὸν

him

RD ASM · αὐτός

object of ἐζήτουν and ἀπολέσαι

αὐτός: pronoun referring to John.

ἀπολέσαι

to destroy

VA AAN · ὀλλύω + ἀπο

infinitive complement to ἐζήτουν

ἀπόλλυμι: destroy, kill, or bring to ruin.

23 καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ τῶν λόγων Ἰωαννου καὶ τῶν πολέμων αὐτοῦ καὶ τῶν ἀνδραγαθιῶν αὐτοῦ ὧν ἠνδραγάθησεν καὶ τῆς οἰκοδομῆς τῶν τειχῶν ὧν ᾠκοδόμησεν καὶ τῶν πράξεων αὐτοῦ

And the rest of the acts of John, and his wars, and his brave deeds that he performed, and the building of the walls that he built, and his deeds,

The chapter closes by gesturing beyond the narrative to the larger record of John's rule καὶ

The narrator turns from immediate events to a conventional summary formula. John is now framed not merely as survivor but as a figure whose wars, constructions, and public acts belong to a fuller written history.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective introducing the closing archival formula

καί: conjunction carrying the narrative into its concluding notice.

τὰ

the

RA NPN · ὁ

article with the head term λοιπὰ

ὁ: article introducing the remaining matters.

λοιπὰ

rest

A1 NPN · λοιπός

head term of the summary formula

λοιπός: remaining, rest, or the things left to recount.

τῶν

of the

RA GPM · ὁ

article with dependent genitive

ὁ: article introducing the first genitive complement.

λόγων

acts

N2 GPM · λόγος

genitive dependent on λοιπά

λόγος: word, matter, or account; here in the sense of deeds or acts.

Ιωαννου

of John

N1M GSM · Ιωαννης

possessive genitive modifying λόγων

Ιωάννης: John Hyrcanus, the surviving ruler whose record is summarized.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective adding another category of record

καί: conjunction extending the summary list.

τῶν

of the

RA GPM · ὁ

article with dependent genitive

ὁ: article introducing the wars as a listed category.

πολέμων

wars

N2 GPM · πόλεμος

genitive complement in the summary list

πόλεμος: war, battle, or military campaign.

αὐτοῦ

his

RD GSM · αὐτός

possessive genitive modifying πολέμων

αὐτός: pronoun referring to John.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective adding a further category

καί: conjunction extending the archival enumeration.

τῶν

of the

RA GPF · ὁ

article with dependent genitive

ὁ: article introducing the brave deeds.

ἀνδραγαθιῶν

brave deeds

N1A GPF · ἀνδραγαθία

genitive complement within the summary list

ἀνδραγαθία: bravery, valor, or manly deed.

αὐτοῦ

his

RD GSM · αὐτός

possessive genitive modifying ἀνδραγαθιῶν

αὐτός: pronoun referring to John.

ὧν

which

RR GPF · ὅς

relative pronoun referring to ἀνδραγαθιῶν

ὅς: relative pronoun linking the deeds to the action performed.

ἠνδραγάθησεν

he performed

VAI AA13S · ἀνδραγαθαέω

verb of the relative clause

ἀνδραγαθέω: act bravely, distinguish oneself, or perform valorous deeds.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective adding construction activity

καί: conjunction extending the list to public works.

τῆς

of the

RA GSF · ὁ

article with dependent genitive

ὁ: article introducing the building work.

οἰκοδομῆς

building

N1 GSF · οἰκοδομή

genitive complement in the summary list

οἰκοδομή: building, construction, or building activity.

τῶν

of the

RA GPN · ὁ

article with dependent genitive

ὁ: article introducing the walls.

τειχῶν walls N3E GPN · τεῖχος <i>genitive dependent on οἰκοδομῆς</i> τειχος: wall, especially a defensive city wall.	ῶν which RR GPN · ὅς <i>relative pronoun referring to τειχῶν</i> ὅς: relative pronoun linking the walls to the following verb.	ὠκοδόμησεν he built VAI AA13S · οἰκοδομέω <i>verb of the relative clause</i> οἰκοδομέω: build or construct.	καὶ and C · καί <i>connective adding the final category</i> καί: conjunction joining the final summary term.
τῶν of the RA GPF · ὁ <i>article with dependent genitive</i> ὁ: article introducing the final category of actions.	πράξεων deeds N3I GPF · πράξις <i>genitive complement in the summary list</i> πράξις: deed, act, or public undertaking.	αὐτοῦ his RD GSM · αὐτός <i>possessive genitive modifying πράξεων</i> αὐτός: pronoun referring to John.	

24 ἰδοὺ ταῦτα γέγραπται ἐπὶ βιβλίῳ ἡμερῶν ἀρχιερωσύνης αὐτοῦ ἀφ' οὗ ἐγενήθη ἀρχιερεὺς μετὰ τὸν πατέρα αὐτοῦ

Behold, these things are written in the book of the days of his high priesthood, from the time when he became high priest after his father.

The narrator closes by directing the reader to the archival source for John's rule **ἰδοὺ**

The book ends with a formal source citation. John's career is left under the sign of written memory, with the narrator locating his fuller record in the annals of his high priesthood.

ἰδοὺ behold I · ἰδοῦ <i>attention-getting particle introducing the closing formula</i> ἰδοῦ: behold; calls attention to what follows.	ταῦτα these things RD NPN · οὗτος <i>subject of γέγραπται</i> οὗτος: these things; the matters just summarized.	γέγραπται are written VP XP13S · γράφω <i>perfect passive verb of written attestation</i> γράφω: write; the perfect passive marks the record as already inscribed.	ἐπὶ in P · ἐπί <i>preposition introducing documentary location</i> ἐπί: on or in; here with a documentary surface or register.
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βιβλίῳ book N2N DSN · βιβλίον <i>object of ἐπὶ</i> βιβλίον: book, scroll, or written register.	ἡμερῶν of the days N1A GPF · ἡμέρα <i>genitive dependent on βιβλίῳ</i> ἡμέρα: day; in archival formulas, the span or annals of a period.	ἀρχιερωσύνης of the high priesthood N1 GSF · ἀρχιερωσύνη <i>genitive further defining ἡμερῶν</i> ἀρχιερωσύνη: high priesthood, high-priestly office, or tenure.	αὐτοῦ his RD GSM · αὐτός <i>possessive genitive modifying ἀρχιερωσύνης</i> αὐτός: pronoun referring to John.
ἀφ' from P · ἀπό <i>preposition introducing temporal starting point</i> ἀπό: from; marks the point of commencement.	οὔ when RR GSM · ὅς <i>relative form in a temporal expression after ἀφ'</i> ὅς: relative pronoun used idiomatically here for temporal reference.	ἐγενήθη he became VCI API3S · γίγνομαι <i>verb of becoming in the temporal clause</i> γίγνομαι: become, come to be, or assume a state.	ἀρχιερεὺς high priest N3V NSM · ἀρχιερεὺς <i>predicate nominative with ἐγενήθη</i> ἀρχιερεὺς: high priest, holder of the supreme priestly office.
μετὰ after P · μετά <i>preposition introducing succession</i> μετά: after; marks succession in office.	τὸν the RA ASM · ὁ <i>article with object of succession</i> ὁ: article introducing the father named as predecessor.	πατέρα father N3 ASM · πατήρ <i>object of μετὰ</i> πατήρ: father; here Simon as John's predecessor.	αὐτοῦ his RD GSM · αὐτός <i>possessive genitive modifying πατέρα</i> αὐτός: pronoun referring to John.

On the labels. Parsing gives Tense·Voice·Mood·Person·Number (+ Case·Number·Gender for participles) and lemma. The *syntactic-function* and **semantic-force** tiers follow standard intermediate-grammar categories (e.g. Wallace, *Greek Grammar Beyond the Basics*); both involve interpretive judgment, and the majority reading has been chosen where opinions differ. Lexical notes condense commonly cited data (etymology, sense range, synonym contrasts, NT frequency, OT/LXX echoes) and are no substitute for a lexicon.

On the discourse tier. Discourse structure operates above the word, so it is shown at the clause/verse level (the connective, the relation it signals, and the role of the clause) and summarized in the chapter outline. Relation labels, any proposed chiasm,

and the paragraph divisions reflect a common reading of the argument; other discourse analyses segment and label some relations differently.