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GREEK TEXT · TRANSLATION · INTERLINEAR · DISCOURSE STRUCTURE

The First Book of Maccabees, Chapter 8

ΜΑΚΚΑΒΑΙΩΝ Α΄ Η΄

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

Rome enters the book as an admired western power whose disciplined order and diplomatic usefulness make alliance part of Judas's strategy.

Translation & textual notes

Rome enters the book as an admired western power whose disciplined order and diplomatic usefulness make alliance part of Judas's strategy. The chapter first builds Rome's reputation through reports of military victories, disciplined governance, and reliability toward allies, then turns to Judas's embassy and the text of the alliance letter itself. The narrative treats diplomacy as a legitimate extension of covenantal statecraft: the same movement that defended altar and law now seeks durable recognition among major powers. The Greek remains concise and report-like, but its arrangement turns hearsay, political description, and

documentary citation into a single argument for why Rome mattered to Judas at this stage of the revolt.

Discourse structure of the chapter

A · 8:1-8	Judas hears of Roman strength and fidelity Rome is introduced through reports of military power, generosity to allies, and constancy in friendship.
B · 8:9-10	Roman victories over kings enlarge their fame Their reputation is reinforced through decisive victories over powerful rulers in the Greek world.
C · 8:11-16	Rome's political order is praised as disciplined and restrained The chapter highlights Roman constitutional discipline and the absence of monarchic self-exaltation as marks of public strength.
D · 8:17-22	Judas sends envoys to seek alliance Recognizing Rome's stature, Judas dispatches representatives to request formal friendship and mutual support.
E · 8:23-32	The letter formalizes mutual friendship and obligations The documentary core of the chapter defines the terms of alliance and the expectations that follow from it.

1 καὶ ἤκουσεν Ιουδας τὸ ὄνομα τῶν Ῥωμαίων ὅτι εἰσὶν δυνατοὶ ἰσχύι καὶ αὐτοὶ εὐδοκοῦσιν ἐν πᾶσιν τοῖς προστιθεμένοις αὐτοῖς καὶ ὅσοι ἂν προσέλθωσιν αὐτοῖς ἰστώσιν αὐτοῖς φιλίαν καὶ ὅτι εἰσὶ δυνατοὶ ἰσχύι

And Judas heard the name of the Romans, that they are mighty in strength, that they show favor to all who attach themselves to them, that with all who come to them they establish friendship, and that they are mighty in strength.

Narrative advance introducing the Roman dossier καὶ

The verse opens the report with Judas' hearing about Rome. The repeated ὅτι clauses stack reputation claims: military strength, generosity toward allies, and covenantal reliability in friendship.

καὶ
and

C · καί

connective coordinating particle

καί: 'and'; the standard coordinator that advances the narrative report.

ἤκουσεν
heard

VAI AAI3S · ἀκούω

main verb of the narrative clause

→ constative aorist

ἀκούω: 'hear'; the aorist summarizes Judas' reception of the report as a whole event.

Ιουδας
Judas

N1T NSM · Ἰούδας

subject of ἤκουσεν

Ἰούδας: Judas Maccabaeus, the leader who now turns from Seleucid warfare to foreign diplomacy.

τὸ
the

RA ASN · ὁ

article with ὄνομα

ὁ: definite article marking the following noun as a specific referent.

ὄνομα
name

N3M ASN · ὄνομα

direct object of ἤκουσεν

ὄνομα: 'name, reputation, report'; here the heard-of fame of Rome.

τῶν
of the

RA GPM · ὁ

article with Ῥωμαίων

ὁ: article introducing the ethnic genitive.

Ῥωμαίων
Romans

N2 GPM · Ῥωμαῖος

genitive dependent on ὄνομα

Ῥωμαῖος: 'Roman'; the ethnicon signals the new geopolitical actor in the narrative.

ὅτι
that

C · ὅτι

conjunction introducing reported content

ὅτι: content conjunction introducing what Judas heard about Rome.

εἰσὶν

they are

V9 PAI3P · εἰμί

copulative verb in reported clause

→ *descriptive present*

εἰμί: 'be'; states Rome's ongoing character.

δυνατοὶ

mighty

A1 NPM · δυνατός

predicate adjective with εἰσὶν

δυνατός: 'powerful, capable'; characterizes Roman military capacity.

ἰσχύι

in strength

N3U DSF · ἰσχύς

dative of respect or sphere

ἰσχύς: 'strength, might'; the dative specifies the sphere in which they are powerful.

καὶ

and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction

καί: adds the next feature of Rome's reputation.

αὐτοὶ

they

RD NPM · αὐτός

emphatic subject of εὐδοκοῦσιν

αὐτός: personal pronoun; here expressed for emphasis.

εὐδοκοῦσιν

show favor

V2 PAI3P · εὐδοκέω

main verb of the second reported clause

→ *customary present*

εὐδοκέω: 'be pleased with, favor'; depicts Rome as well-disposed toward allies.

ἐν

to

P · ἐν

preposition governing the dative phrase

ἐν: 'in, among, with'; here introducing the sphere or object of favorable regard.

πᾶσιν

all

A3 DPM · πᾶς

substantival adjective modified by the participle

πᾶς: 'all, every'; stresses the breadth of Rome's patronage.

τοῖς

the ones

RA DPM · ὁ

article substantivizing the participle

ὁ: article turning the participle into a substantive expression.

προστιθεμένοις

attaching themselves

V7 · πμδπμ τίθημι + προς

substantival participle governed by ἐν

→ *progressive present participle*

προστίθημι: literally 'add to'; in the middle/passive participial form it denotes joining oneself to a party or alliance.

αὐτοῖς

to them

RD DPM · αὐτός

dative complement with προστιθεμένοις

αὐτός: third-person pronoun referring back to the Romans.

καὶ

and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction

καί: links the general favor clause to the more specific friendship clause.

ὅσοι

as many as

A1 NPM · ὅσος

substantival relative adjective introducing a generalized class

ὅσος: 'as many as, all who'; opens a generic relative construction.

ἄν

ever

X · ἄν

modal particle with the subjunctive

ἄν: particle marking contingency or generality with the subjunctive.

προσέλθωσιν

come

VB AAS3P · ἔρχομαι + προς

subjunctive verb in a generalized relative clause

→ *ingressive aorist subjunctive*

προσέρχομαι: 'come to, approach'; here the diplomatic act of approaching Rome.

αὐτοῖς

to them

RD DPM · αὐτός

dative complement with προσέλθωσιν

αὐτός: pronoun again pointing to the Romans as the approached party.

ἰστώσιν they establish V6 PAS3P · ἵστημι <i>main verb of the generalized relative clause</i> → <i>customary present</i> ἵστημι: 'set, establish'; here in the idiom ἰστάναι φιλίαν, 'to establish friendship.'	αὐτοῖς for them RD DPM · αὐτός <i>dative of advantage</i> αὐτός: pronoun referring to those who approach Rome.	φιλίαν friendship N1A ASF · φιλία <i>direct object of ἰστώσιν</i> φιλία: 'friendship, alliance'; in Hellenistic diplomatic language, a formal bond of amity.	καὶ and C · καί <i>coordinating conjunction</i> καί: resumes the chain of reported assertions.
ὅτι that C · ὅτι <i>content conjunction reintroducing reported speech</i> ὅτι: introduces the concluding restatement of Roman strength.	εἰσὶ they are V9 PAI3P · εἰμί <i>copulative verb in resumed report</i> → <i>descriptive present</i> εἰμί: 'be'; restates Rome's present standing.	δυνατοὶ mighty A1 NPM · δυνατός <i>predicate adjective</i> δυνατός: 'powerful'; the repetition closes the verse with emphasis.	ἰσχύι in strength N3U DSF · ἰσχύς <i>dative of respect or sphere</i> ἰσχύς: 'strength'; repeated to bracket the reputation report.

2 καὶ διηγῆσαντο αὐτῷ τοὺς πολέμους αὐτῶν καὶ τὰς ἀνδραγαθίας ἃς ποιοῦσιν ἐν τοῖς Γαλάταις καὶ ὅτι κατεκράτησαν αὐτῶν καὶ ἤγαγον αὐτοὺς ὑπὸ φόρον

And they told him of their wars and of the brave deeds that they do among the Galatians, and that they had mastered them and brought them under tribute.

Narrative development elaborating the Roman dossier καὶ

The report becomes concrete. Rome's reputation is no longer abstract strength but narrated achievement: campaigns, valor, subjugation, and tribute imposed on defeated peoples.

καὶ
and

C · καί

connective coordinating particle

καί: carries the narrative from Judas' hearing to the content he was told.

διηγήσαντο
they recounted

VAI AMI3P · ἡγέομαι + δια

main verb of the narrative clause

→ *constative aorist*

διηγέομαι: 'recount, narrate in detail'; suitable for the formal rehearsal of Roman exploits.

αὐτῷ
to him

RD DSM · αὐτός

dative indirect object

αὐτός: pronoun referring to Judas as recipient of the report.

τοὺς
the

RA APM · ὁ

article with πολέμους

ὁ: article marking the following noun as a defined object of the narration.

πολέμους
wars

N2 APM · πόλεμος

first direct object of διηγήσαντο

πόλεμος: 'war, campaign'; summarizes Rome's military engagements.

αὐτῶν
their

RD GPM · αὐτός

genitive of possession

αὐτός: possessive genitive referring to the Romans.

καὶ
and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction

καί: joins a second object to the verb of narration.

τὰς
the

RA APF · ὁ

article with ἀνδραγαθίας

ὁ: article specifying the valorous acts being recounted.

ἀνδραγαθίας
deeds of valor

N1A APF · ἀνδραγαθία

second direct object of διηγήσαντο

ἀνδραγαθία: 'brave deed, act of valor'; a stock term for martial prowess.

ἃς
which

RR APF · ὅς

relative pronoun introducing the descriptive clause

ὅς: relative pronoun referring back to ἀνδραγαθίας.

ποιοῦσιν
they do

V2 PAI3P · ποιέω

verb of the relative clause

→ *customary present*

ποιέω: 'do, accomplish'; the present portrays continuing military performance.

ἐν
among

P · ἐν

preposition governing the dative phrase

ἐν: 'in, among'; locates the Roman exploits among the Galatians.

τοῖς
the

RA DPM · ὁ

article with Γαλάταις

ὁ: article introducing the ethnic group named in the dative.

Γαλάταις
Galatians

N DP · Γαλάται

dative object of ἐν

Γαλάται: 'Galatians'; here the peoples in Asia Minor subdued by Rome.

καὶ
and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction

καί: adds a further report clause.

ὅτι
that

C · ὅτι

content conjunction

ὅτι: introduces the result-oriented report of conquest.

κατεκράτησαν they had mastered VAI AAI3P · κρατέω + κατα <i>main verb of the reported conquest clause</i> → effective aorist κατακρατέω: 'gain mastery over, overpower'; marks decisive subjugation.	αὐτῶν them RD GPM · αὐτός <i>genitive object with κατακρατέω</i> αὐτός: pronoun referring to the conquered Galatians.	καὶ and C · καί <i>coordinating conjunction</i> καί: joins the act of domination to the imposition of tribute.	ἤγαγον brought VBI AAI3P · ἄγω <i>coordinated main verb</i> → constative aorist ἄγω: 'lead, bring'; here to bring defeated peoples into a tributary status.
αὐτούς them RD APM · αὐτός <i>direct object of ἤγαγον</i> αὐτός: pronoun again referring to the subjected peoples.	ὑπὸ under P · ὑπό <i>preposition expressing subjection</i> ὑπό: 'under'; with the accusative it marks the state imposed on the conquered.	φόρον tribute N2 ASM · φόρος <i>accusative complement after ὑπὸ</i> φόρος: 'tribute, tax'; the standard sign of political subordination.	

3 καὶ ὅσα ἐποίησαν ἐν χώρᾳ Σπανίας τοῦ κατακρατῆσαι τῶν μετάλλων τοῦ ἀργυρίου καὶ τοῦ χρυσίου τοῦ ἐκεῖ

And what they did in the land of Spain, to gain control of the mines of silver and gold there,

Further elaboration of Roman exploits

καὶ

The report moves westward to Spain and highlights Rome's reach for strategic resources. The infinitive clause makes the conquest economically intelligible: control of precious-metal mines underwrites imperial power.

καὶ
and

C · καί

connective coordinating particle

καί: carries the recital forward to another item in Rome's record.

ὅσα

as much as

A1 APN · ὅσος

substantival relative adjective functioning as object of ἐποίησαν

ὅσος: 'as much as, whatever things'; gathers the deeds just about to be specified.

ἐποίησαν

they did

VAI AAI3P · ποιέω

main verb of the relative clause

→ *constative aorist*

ποιέω: 'do, accomplish'; summarizes Roman actions in Spain as a completed achievement.

ἐν

in

P · ἐν

preposition governing the dative phrase

ἐν: 'in'; locates the exploits geographically.

χώρα

the land

N1A DSF · χώρα

dative object of ἐν

χώρα: 'land, region, territory'; denotes Spain as a controlled territory.

Σπανίας

of Spain

N GS · Σπανία

genitive dependent on χώρα

Σπανία: 'Spain'; the far-western region whose mineral wealth had become famous.

τοῦ

to

RA GSN · ὁ

article introducing the infinitive of purpose

ὁ: article turning the infinitive into a purpose expression.

κατακρατῆσαι

gain control of

VA AAN · κρατέω + κατα

articular infinitive of purpose

→ *constative aorist infinitive*

κατακρατέω: 'gain mastery over, seize control of'; here the aim is possession of Spain's mines.

τῶν

the

RA GPN · ὁ

article with μετάλλων

ὁ: article marking the specific mines in view.

μετάλλων

mines

N2N GPN · μέταλλον

genitive object with κατακρατῆσαι

μέταλλον: 'mine, quarry, mineral deposit'; here specifically the mined deposits of precious metals.

τοῦ

of the

RA GSN · ὁ

article with ἀργυρίου

ὁ: article specifying the first metal named.

ἀργυρίου

silver

N2N GSN · ἀργύριον

genitive of material modifying μετάλλων

ἀργύριον: 'silver'; one of the principal precious metals driving imperial acquisition.

καὶ and C · καί <i>coordinating conjunction</i> καί: links the two metals named in the mines.	τοῦ of the RA GSN · ὁ <i>article with χρυσίου</i> ὁ: article specifying the second metal.	χρυσίου gold N2N GSN · χρυσίον <i>genitive of material modifying μετάλλων</i> χρυσίον: 'gold'; paired with silver as the emblem of extractive wealth.	τοῦ there RA GSN · ὁ <i>article with the adverbial ἐκεῖ in the local expression</i> ὁ: article used before ἐκεῖ in the fixed expression identifying the resources located there.
ἐκεῖ there D · ἐκεῖ <i>adverb modifying the mining phrase</i> ἐκεῖ: 'there'; points to the Spanish locale just named.			

4 καὶ κατεκράτησαν τοῦ τόπου παντὸς τῇ βουλῇ αὐτῶν καὶ τῇ μακροθυμίᾳ καὶ ὁ τόπος ἦν ἀπέχων μακρὰν ἀπ' αὐτῶν σφόδρα καὶ τῶν βασιλέων τῶν ἐπελθόντων ἐπ' αὐτοὺς ἀπ' ἄκρου τῆς γῆς ἕως συνέτριψαν αὐτοὺς καὶ ἐπάταξαν ἐν αὐτοῖς πληγὴν μεγάλην καὶ οἱ ἐπίλοιποι διδόασιν αὐτοῖς φόρον κατ' ἐνιαυτόν

and they gained mastery over the whole region by their counsel and patience, though the place was very far away from them; and as for the kings who came against them from the ends of the earth, they crushed them and struck them with a great blow, and the rest give them tribute year by year.

Expansion describing the means and effects of Roman dominance καὶ

The narrator explains both how Rome wins and what follows from victory. Prudence and endurance are paired as political virtues, while the long clause on distant kings magnifies Rome's reach and the annual tribute that consolidates it.

καὶ
and

C · καί

connective coordinating particle

καί: continues the accumulating catalogue of Roman achievements.

κατεκράτησαν
they gained mastery over

VAI AAI3P · κρατέω + κατα

main verb of the opening clause

→ effective aorist

κατακρατέω: 'gain control over, overpower'; portrays decisive dominion.

τοῦ
the

RA GSM · ὁ

article with τόπου

ὁ: article marking the governed region as a defined whole.

τόπου
region

N2 GSM · τόπος

genitive object with κατεκράτησαν

τόπος: 'place, region, territory'; here the domain brought under Roman control.

παντός
whole

A3 GSM · πᾶς

attributive adjective modifying τόπου

πᾶς: 'whole, entire'; stresses the completeness of the conquest.

τῇ
by the

RA DSF · ὁ

article with instrumental dative

ὁ: article introducing the first instrumental dative.

βουλῇ
counsel

N1 DSF · βουλή

dative of means or instrument

βουλή: 'counsel, strategy, deliberation'; Rome's success is attributed not only to force but to policy.

αὐτῶν
their

RD GPM · αὐτός

genitive of possession

αὐτός: possessive pronoun referring to the Romans.

καὶ
and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction

καί: joins a second means to the first.

τῇ
by the

RA DSF · ὁ

article with instrumental dative

ὁ: article introducing the second instrumental dative.

μακροθυμία
patience

N1A DSF · μακροθυμία

dative of means coordinated with βουλῇ

μακροθυμία: 'patience, endurance, long-suffering'; depicts sustained resolve in statecraft and war.

καὶ
and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction introducing a circumstantial comment

καί: advances to a remark that heightens the achievement.

ὁ
the

RA NSM · ὁ

article with τόπος

ὁ: article marking the subject of the clause.

τόπος
region

N2 NSM · τόπος

subject of ἦν ἀπέχων

τόπος: 'place, region'; now viewed in relation to Rome's distance from it.

ἦν
was

V9 IAI3S · εἰμί

copulative verb with participial predicate

→ imperfect of description

εἰμί: 'be'; the imperfect sets the territorial distance as a standing circumstance.

ἀπέχων
being distant

V1 · παπνσμ ἔχω + ἀπο

predicate participle with ἦν

→ progressive present participle

ἀπέχω: 'be far off, be distant'; stresses the logistical challenge of Roman conquest.

μακρὰν

far

A1A ASF · μακρός

adverbial accusative of extent or distance

μακρὰν: adverbial accusative meaning 'far'; intensifies the note of remoteness.

ἀπ'

from

P · ἀπό

preposition governing the genitive

ἀπό: 'from'; marks separation or distance.

αὐτῶν

them

RD GPM · αὐτός

genitive object of ἀπ'

αὐτός: pronoun referring back to the Romans.

σφόδρα

very

D · σφόδρα

adverb intensifying ἀπέχων / μακρὰν

σφόδρα: 'very, exceedingly'; heightens the remoteness.

καὶ

and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction introducing another clause of Roman success

καί: shifts from distance to victories over attackers.

τῶν

of the

RA GPM · ὁ

article with βασιλέων

ὁ: article introducing the kings who attacked.

βασιλέων

kings

N3V GPM · βασιλεύς

genitive related to the subsequent participle and prepositional phrase

βασιλεύς: 'king'; the adversaries are framed as rulers from across the world.

τῶν

the

RA GPM · ὁ

article with ἐπελθόντων

ὁ: article substantivizing the participle.

ἐπελθόντων

having come

VB · ααγπμ ἔρχομαι + ἐπι

substantival participle describing the kings

→ **constative aorist participle**

ἐπέρχομαι: 'come upon, attack'; denotes hostile advance against Rome.

ἐπ'

against

P · ἐπί

preposition governing the accusative

ἐπί: with accusative, 'against'; marks hostile direction.

αὐτοὺς

them

RD APM · αὐτός

object of ἐπ'

αὐτός: pronoun referring to Rome as the attacked party.

ἀπ'

from

P · ἀπό

preposition governing the genitive phrase

ἀπό: 'from'; introduces the source range of the attackers.

ἄκρου

the ends

A1A GSM · ἄκρος

genitive object of ἀπ'

ἄκρος: 'extreme point, end'; here in the phrase 'from the ends of the earth.'

τῆς

of the

RA GSF · ὁ

article with γῆς

ὁ: article introducing the world-range phrase.

γῆς

earth

N1 GSF · γῆ

genitive dependent on ἄκρου

γῆ: 'earth, land'; gives universal sweep to the claim.

ἕως

until

C · ἕως

subordinating conjunction introducing the result clause

ἕως: 'until'; marks the point reached in the sequence of conflict.

συνέτριψαν

they crushed

VAI AAI3P · τρίβω + συν

main verb of the result clause

→ constative aorist

συντρίβω: 'crush, shatter'; here of defeating hostile kings.

αὐτούς

them

RD APM · αὐτός

direct object of συνέτριψαν

αὐτός: pronoun referring to the attacking kings.

καὶ

and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction

καί: pairs crushing defeat with the infliction of a major blow.

ἐπάταξαν

they struck

VAI AAI3P · πατάσσω

coordinated main verb

→ constative aorist

πατάσσω: 'strike, smite'; marks a decisive military blow.

ἐν

on

P · ἐν

preposition governing the dative

ἐν: here idiomatic with πατάσσω to mark the sphere on which the blow falls.

αὐτοῖς

them

RD DPM · αὐτός

dative complement with ἐν

αὐτός: pronoun referring again to the defeated kings.

πληγὴν

a blow

N1 ASF · πληγή

direct object of ἐπάταξαν

πληγή: 'blow, stroke, plague'; here a severe military strike.

μεγάλην

great

A1 ASF · μέγας

attributive adjective modifying πληγὴν

μέγας: 'great'; intensifies the severity of the blow.

καὶ

and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction introducing the continuing consequence

καί: moves from conquest to its lasting political result.

οἱ

the

RA NPM · ὁ

article with ἐπίλοιποι

ὁ: article introducing the remaining nations or rulers.

ἐπίλοιποι

rest

A1B NPM · ἐπίλοιπος

subject of διδόασιν

ἐπίλοιπος: 'remaining, the rest'; the survivors or others not annihilated become tributaries.

διδόασιν

give

V8 PAI3P · δίδωμι

main verb of continuing consequence

→ customary present

δίδωμι: 'give, pay'; the present depicts ongoing tributary obligation.

αὐτοῖς

to them

RD DPM · αὐτός

dative indirect object

αὐτός: pronoun referring to the Romans as tribute recipients.

φόρον

tribute

N2 ASM · φόρος

direct object of διδόασιν

φόρος: 'tribute, tax'; the standard sign of subordination to imperial rule.

κατ'

year by

P · κατά

preposition with accusative expressing distributive time

κατά: with accusative, 'according to, by'; here distributive, 'year by year'

ἐνιαυτόν

year

N2 ASM · ἐνιαυτός

accusative of distributive time with κατ'

ἐνιαυτός: 'year'; completes the distributive phrase of recurring tribute.

5 καὶ τὸν Φίλιππον καὶ τὸν Περσέα Κιτιέων βασιλέα καὶ τοὺς ἐπηρμένους ἐπ' αὐτοὺς συνέτριψαν αὐτῶν ἐν πολέμῳ καὶ κατεκράτησαν αὐτῶν

And Philip and Perseus, king of the Citieans, and those who had risen up against them, they crushed in war and gained mastery over them.

Specific exemplification of kings defeated by Rome καὶ

The general claim about hostile kings is now anchored in named examples. The verse compresses several enemies into a single sentence to reinforce the pattern of Roman military supremacy.

καὶ
and

C · καί

connective coordinating particle

καί: introduces another item in the list of Roman victories.

τὸν
the

RA ASM · ὁ

article with Φίλιππον

ὁ: article marking the named king as a specific object.

Φίλιππον
Philip

N2 ASM · Φίλιππος

first direct object of συνέτριψαν / κατεκράτησαν

Φίλιππος: Philip V of Macedon, one of the Hellenistic rulers invoked as evidence of Roman power.

καὶ
and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction

καί: joins the second named ruler to the first.

τὸν
the

RA ASM · ὁ

article with Περσέα

ὁ: article introducing the next named king.

Περσέα
Perseus

N ASM · Περσέα

direct object in apposition with βασιλέα

Περσεύς: Perseus of Macedon, another emblematic royal foe subdued by Rome.

Κιτιέων
of the Citieans

N GP · Κιτιεῖς

genitive ethnic modifier with βασιλέα

Κιτιεῖς: ethnic term traditionally linked with Kition/Citium; here part of the royal designation.

βασιλέα
king

N3V ASM · βασιλεύς

accusative in apposition to Περσέα

βασιλεύς: 'king'; identifies Perseus by royal office.

καὶ
and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction

καί: adds unnamed opponents to the named kings.

τούς
the ones

RA APM · ὁ

article substantivizing the participle

ὁ: article turning the participle into a substantive group.

ἐπηρμένους
having risen up

V1 · πιπαπμ αἴρω + ἐπι

substantival participle describing hostile opponents

→ *perfective participial idea*

ἐπαίρω: 'rise up against, be lifted up against'; depicts insurgent or aggressive opposition.

ἐπ'
against

P · ἐπί

preposition governing the accusative

ἐπί: with accusative, 'against'; signals hostile orientation.

αὐτούς
them

RD APM · αὐτός

object of ἐπ'

αὐτός: pronoun referring to the Romans.

συνέτριψαν
they crushed

VAI AA13P · τρίβω + συν

main verb of the clause

→ *constative aorist*

συντρίβω: 'crush, shatter'; here of decisive military defeat.

αὐτούς
them

RD APM · αὐτός

direct object of συνέτριψαν

αὐτός: pronoun referring to the named and unnamed enemies.

ἐν
in

P · ἐν

preposition governing the dative

ἐν: 'in'; marks the sphere of conflict.

πολέμῳ
war

N2 DSM · πόλεμος

dative object of ἐν

πόλεμος: 'war, battle'; names the field in which Rome prevails.

καὶ
and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction

καί: pairs battlefield defeat with political domination.

κατεκράτησαν
gained mastery over

VAI AA13P · κρατέω + κατα

coordinated main verb

→ *effective aorist*

κατακρατέω: 'gain mastery over, overpower'; emphasizes the lasting result of victory.

αὐτῶν
them

RD GPM · αὐτός

genitive object with κατεκράτησαν

αὐτός: pronoun referring to the defeated kings and their allies.

6 καὶ Ἀντίοχον τὸν μέγαν βασιλέα τῆς Ἀσίας τὸν πορευθέντα ἐπ' αὐτοὺς εἰς πόλεμον ἔχοντα ἑκατὸν εἴκοσι ἐλέφαντας καὶ ἵππον καὶ ἄρματα καὶ δύναμιν πολλὴν σφόδρα καὶ συνετρίβη ὑπ' αὐτῶν

And Antiochus the Great, king of Asia, who came against them for war, having one hundred twenty elephants and cavalry and chariots and a very great force, was crushed by them.

Another specific illustration of Rome's defeat of a major king καὶ

The verse lingers over Antiochus' massive military resources before abruptly reversing expectations with συνετρίβη. The buildup of elephants, cavalry, chariots, and force serves to magnify the Roman victory.

καὶ
and

C · καί

connective coordinating particle

καί: continues the sequence of named defeats.

Ἀντίοχον

Antiochus

N2 ASM · Ἀντίοχος

direct object/fronted topic of the clause

Ἀντίοχος: Antiochus III 'the Great,' another benchmark opponent in Roman memory.

τὸν
the

RA ASM · ὁ

article with μέγαν / βασιλέα

ὁ: article introducing the appositional royal title.

μέγαν
great

A1P ASM · μέγας

attributive adjective modifying βασιλέα

μέγας: 'great'; part of Antiochus' royal epithet.

βασιλέα

king

N3V ASM · βασιλεύς

accusative in apposition to Ἀντίοχον

βασιλεύς: 'king'; identifies Antiochus' rank.

τῆς

of

RA GSF · ὁ

article with Ἀσίας

ὁ: article linking the royal title to its territorial genitive.

Ἀσίας

Asia

N1A GSF · Ἀσία

genitive dependent on βασιλέα

Ἀσία: 'Asia'; here the Seleucid realm associated with Antiochus.

τὸν

the one

RA ASM · ὁ

article substantivizing the participle

ὁ: article introducing the participial description of Antiochus.

πορευθέντα

having come

VC · απασμ πορεύομαι

attributive participle modifying 'Αντίοχον

→ *constative aorist participle*

πορεύομαι: 'go, march'; here of Antiochus' military advance.

ἐπ'

against

P · ἐπί

preposition governing the accusative

ἐπί: with accusative, 'against'; marks hostile movement.

αὐτούς

them

RD APM · αὐτός

object of ἐπ'

αὐτός: pronoun referring to the Romans.

εἰς

for

P · εἰς

preposition governing the accusative

εἰς: 'for, into'; here introducing the purpose of warfare.

πόλεμον

war

N2 ASM · πόλεμος

object of εἰς

πόλεμος: 'war'; specifies the aggressive purpose of the march.

ἔχοντα

having

V1 · παπασμ ἔχω

circumstantial participle modifying 'Αντίοχον

→ *progressive present participle*

ἔχω: 'have, possess'; introduces Antiochus' military resources.

ἑκατὸν

one hundred

M · ἑκατόν

indeclinable numeral modifying ἐλέφαντας

ἑκατόν: 'one hundred'; first element of the numerical total.

εἴκοσι

twenty

M · εἴκοσι

indeclinable numeral completing the count

εἴκοσι: 'twenty'; with ἑκατόν gives the total of 120 elephants.

ἐλέφαντας

elephants

N3T APM · ἐλέφαντας

direct object of ἔχοντα within the resource list

ἐλέφας: 'elephant'; war elephants symbolize Hellenistic imperial military power.

καὶ

and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction

καί: links the listed military assets.

ἵππον

cavalry

N2 ASF · ἵππος

direct object within the resource list

ἵππος: literally 'horse'; in military lists it can stand for cavalry forces.

καὶ

and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction

καί: adds the next arm of the army.

ἄρματα

chariots

N3M APN · ἄρμα

direct object within the resource list

ἄρμα: 'chariot'; another emblem of heavy military equipment.

καὶ

and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction

καί: joins the final resource item.

δύναμιν

force

N3I ASF · δύναμις

direct object within the resource list

δύναμις: 'force, army, power'; summarizes the overall strength of Antiochus' host.

πολλήν

great

A1 ASF · πολύς

attributive adjective modifying δύναμιν

πολύς: 'much, great'; intensifies the size of the force.

σφόδρα

very

D · σφόδρα

adverb intensifying πολλήν

σφόδρα: 'very, exceedingly'; further amplifies the scale of Antiochus' army.

καὶ

and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction introducing the reversal

καί: after the buildup of strength, it introduces the surprising outcome.

συνετρίβη

was crushed

VDI API3S · τρίβω + συν

main verb of the clause

→ *constative aorist passive*

συντρίβω: 'be crushed, be shattered'; despite his resources, Antiochus is decisively broken.

ὑπ'

by

P · ὑπό

preposition introducing the agent

ὑπό: with genitive, marks the personal agent in the passive construction.

αὐτῶν

them

RD GPM · αὐτός

genitive agent with συνετρίβη

αὐτός: pronoun referring to the Romans as the victorious agent.

7 καὶ ἔλαβον αὐτὸν ζῶντα καὶ ἔστησαν αὐτοῖς διδόναι αὐτόν τε καὶ τοὺς βασιλεύοντας μετ' αὐτὸν φόρον μέγαν καὶ διδόναι ὄμηρα καὶ διαστολήν

And they took him alive and imposed on him and on those reigning after him the payment of a heavy tribute, and the giving of hostages and a cession of territory.

Outcome of Antiochus' defeat καὶ

The verse moves from battlefield defeat to treaty terms. Capture alive heightens Roman supremacy, and the infinitives spell out the concrete obligations laid on the defeated dynasty: tribute, hostages, and territorial surrender.

καὶ
and

C · καί

connective coordinating particle

καί: advances from defeat in battle to the terms imposed afterward.

ἔλαβον
they took

VBI AAI3P · λαμβάνω

main verb of the clause

→ *constative aorist*

λαμβάνω: 'take, seize'; here of capturing a defeated king.

αὐτόν
him

RD ASM · αὐτός

direct object of ἔλαβον

αὐτός: pronoun referring to Antiochus.

ζῶντα
alive

V3 · παπασμ ζάω

predicate participle modifying αὐτόν

→ *progressive present participle*

ζάω: 'live'; the participle stresses that he was captured alive, not killed.

καὶ
and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction

καί: joins capture to the treaty obligations imposed.

ἔστησαν
they imposed

VAI AAI3P · ἵστημι

main verb introducing the infinitival obligations

→ *constative aorist*

ἵστημι: 'set, establish, impose'; here in the sense of fixing obligations upon the defeated.

αὐτοῖς
on them

RD DPM · αὐτός

dative of disadvantage or recipient of the imposed terms

αὐτός: pronoun referring to Antiochus and his successors as those burdened by the settlement.

διδόναι
to give

V8 PAN · δίδωμι

infinitive of content after ἔστησαν

→ *present infinitive of ongoing obligation*

δίδωμι: 'give, pay'; the infinitive states a standing treaty requirement.

αὐτόν
him

RD ASM · αὐτός

direct object in the correlative phrase αὐτόν τε καί...

αὐτός: points first to Antiochus himself within the imposed obligation.

τε
both

X TE

enclitic correlative particle with καί

τε: enclitic particle pairing the first and second objects in a correlative construction.

καὶ
and

C · καί

correlative conjunction with τε

καί: completes the τε ... καί correlation, 'both ... and!'

τοὺς
the ones

RA APM · ὁ

article substantivizing the participle

ὁ: article turning the participle into a substantive expression.

βασιλεύοντας
reigning

V1 · παπαπμ βασιλεύω

substantival participle coordinated with αὐτόν

→ *progressive present participle*

βασιλεύω: 'reign'; the participle identifies the rulers who succeed Antiochus.

μετ'
after

P · μετά

preposition governing the accusative

μετά: with accusative, 'after'; marks succession in time.

αὐτόν
him

RD ASM · αὐτός

object of μετ'

αὐτός: pronoun referring again to Antiochus as the dynastic point of reference.

φόρον
tribute

N2 ASM · φόρος

direct object of δίδόναι

φόρος: 'tribute, tax'; the standard payment demanded from the defeated.

μέγαν

heavy

A1P ASM · μέγας

attributive adjective modifying φόρον

μέγας: 'great'; here 'heavy' in the sense of burdensome magnitude.

καὶ

and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction

καί: adds another required concession.

διδόναι

to give

V8 PAN · δίδωμι

second infinitive of content after ἔστησαν

→ *present infinitive of ongoing obligation*

δίδωμι: 'give'; repeated for a second standing obligation in the treaty.

ὄμηρα

hostages

A1B APN · ὄμηρος

direct object of δίδοναι

ὄμηρος: 'hostage'; hostages guarantee compliance with the settlement.

καὶ

and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction

καί: links the final concession to the previous obligations.

διαστολὴν

cession

N1 ASF · διαστολή

third coordinated object dependent on the imposed obligations

διαστολή: 'division, separation, cession'; here likely the surrender or allotment of territory as part of the settlement.

8 καὶ χώραν τὴν Ἰνδικὴν καὶ Μηδίαν καὶ Λυδίαν ἀπὸ τῶν καλλίστων χωρῶν αὐτῶν καὶ λαβόντες αὐτὰς παρ' αὐτοῦ ἔδωκαν αὐτὰς Εὐμένει τῷ βασιλεῖ

And they took the land of India and Media and Lydia, some of the finest of their provinces, and after taking them from him they gave them to King Eumenes.

Specification of territorial cession

καὶ

The previous verse's διαστολή is here unpacked concretely. The narrative names valuable provinces removed from the defeated king and transferred to another ruler, displaying Rome's authority to redistribute kingdoms.

καὶ
and

C · καί

connective coordinating particle

καί: moves from general treaty terms to the specific lands ceded.

χώραν
land

N1A ASF · χώρα

fronted object resumed by αὐτάς

χώρα: 'land, province, territory'; the territorial asset being redistributed.

τὴν
the

RA ASF · ὁ

article with the first named province

ὁ: article introducing the first land named.

Ἰνδικὴν
Indian

N1 ASF · Ἰνδική

appositional designation of χώραν

Ἰνδική: 'India' or the Indian territory; the first of the ceded regions listed.

καὶ
and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction

καί: joins the provinces in the list.

Μηδίαν
Media

N1A ASF · Μηδία

second appositional province name

Μηδία: 'Media'; another eastern province named among the ceded lands.

καὶ
and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction

καί: adds the final province in the sequence.

Λυδίαν
Lydia

N1A ASF · Λυδία

third appositional province name

Λυδία: 'Lydia'; the western Anatolian region completing the list.

ἀπὸ
from

P · ἀπό

preposition governing the genitive phrase

ἀπό: 'from'; introduces the larger set from which these provinces are taken.

τῶν
the

RA GPF · ὁ

article with χωρῶν

ὁ: article introducing the class of provinces.

καλλίστων
finest

A1 GPFS · καλός

superlative adjective modifying χωρῶν

καλός: 'beautiful, fine, excellent'; in the superlative it marks these provinces as especially valuable.

χωρῶν
provinces

N1A GPF · χώρα

partitive genitive after ἀπό

χώρα: 'province, territory'; here plural for the king's larger holdings.

αὐτῶν
their

RD GPM · αὐτός

genitive of possession

αὐτός: possessive pronoun referring to Antiochus and his realm.

καὶ
and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction introducing the participial action

καί: links the identification of the lands with their transfer.

λαβόντες
having taken

VB · απαυπμ λαμβάνω

circumstantial participle modifying the Roman subject

→ *constative aorist participle*

λαμβάνω: 'take'; the participle marks seizure as prior to transfer.

αὐτάς
them

RD APF · αὐτός

direct object of λαβόντες

αὐτός: pronoun referring to the listed provinces.

παρ' from P · παρά <i>preposition governing the genitive</i> παρά: with genitive, 'from the hand of'; marks removal from the defeated king.	αὐτοῦ him RD GSM · αὐτός <i>object of παρ'</i> αὐτός: pronoun referring to Antiochus as the dispossessed ruler.	ἔδωκαν they gave VAI AAI3P · δίδωμι <i>main verb of the clause</i> → <i>constative aorist</i> δίδωμι: 'give, hand over'; Rome redistributes the provinces at will.	αὐτὰς them RD APF · αὐτός <i>direct object of ἔδωκαν</i> αὐτός: pronoun again referring to the provinces transferred.
Εὐμένει to Eumenes N1M DSM · Εὐμενής <i>dative indirect object</i> Εὐμενής: Eumenes, beneficiary of Rome's redistribution of conquered territory.	τῷ the RA DSM · ὁ <i>article with βασιλεῖ</i> ὁ: article introducing Eumenes' royal title.	βασιλεῖ king N3V DSM · βασιλεύς <i>dative in apposition to Εὐμένει</i> βασιλεύς: 'king'; marks Eumenes' status as recipient ruler.	

9 καὶ ὅτι οἱ ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἐβουλεύσαντο ἐλθεῖν καὶ ἐξᾶραι αὐτούς

And that those from Greece planned to come and destroy them,

Continuation of the report about attempted threats to Rome

καὶ ὅτι

The dossier turns from successes already achieved to a planned threat from Greece. The verse is syntactically incomplete by itself and flows directly into verse 10, which narrates how Rome answered the plot.

καὶ and C · καί <i>connective coordinating particle</i> καί: adds another report item to the Roman dossier.	ὅτι that C · ὅτι <i>content conjunction introducing reported matter</i> ὅτι: introduces yet another fact reported to Judas.	οἱ the ones RA NPM · ὁ <i>article substantivizing the following phrase</i> ὁ: article turning the prepositional phrase into a substantive group.	ἐκ from P · ἐκ <i>preposition governing the genitive</i> ἐκ: 'from, out of'; marks geographic origin.
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τῆς

the

RA GSF · ὁ

article with Ἑλλάδος

ὁ: article introducing Greece as the place of origin.

Ἑλλάδος

Greece

N3D GSF · Ἑλλάς

object of ἐκ

Ἑλλάς: 'Greece'; the source of the hostile plan described next.

ἐβουλεύσαντο

planned

VAI AMI3P · βουλεύω

main verb of the reported clause

→ constative aorist middle

βουλεύω: 'plan, deliberate, resolve'; the middle voice highlights purposeful plotting.

ἐλθεῖν

to come

VB AAN · ἔρχομαι

complementary infinitive after ἐβουλεύσαντο

→ aorist infinitive

ἔρχομαι: 'come'; the infinitive gives the first element of the hostile design.

καὶ

and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction joining infinitives

καί: links arrival with the intended act of destruction.

ἐξῆραι

destroy

VA AAN · αἶρω + ἐκ

second complementary infinitive after

ἐβουλεύσαντο

→ aorist infinitive

ἐξαίρω: 'remove, destroy, wipe out'; here it denotes eliminating Rome as a power.

αὐτούς

them

RD APM · αὐτός

direct object of ἐξῆραι

αὐτός: pronoun referring to the Romans as the intended victims of the plan.

10 καὶ ἐγνώσθη ὁ λόγος αὐτοῖς καὶ ἀπέστειλαν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς στρατηγὸν ἓνα καὶ ἐπολέμησαν πρὸς αὐτούς καὶ ἔπεσον ἐξ αὐτῶν τραυματαῖα πολλοί καὶ ἠχμαλώτισαν τὰς γυναῖκας αὐτῶν καὶ τὰ τέκνα αὐτῶν καὶ ἐπρονόμεισαν αὐτοὺς καὶ κατεκράτησαν τῆς γῆς καὶ καθεῖλον τὰ ὀχυρώματα αὐτῶν καὶ κατεδουλώσαντο αὐτοὺς ἕως τῆς ἡμέρας ταύτης

and the matter became known to them, and they sent one commander against them and fought against them, and many of them fell wounded, and they captured their wives and their children and plundered them and gained control of their land and tore down their strongholds and reduced them to slavery to this day.

Narrative resolution of the Greek plot

καὶ

The threatened attack of verse 9 is answered decisively. A rapid chain of aorists narrates intelligence, deployment, battle, casualties, captivity, plunder, territorial control, demolition of fortresses, and enduring subjugation.

καὶ
and

C · καί

connective coordinating particle

καί: carries the report from the hostile plan to Rome's successful response.

ἐγνώσθη

became known

VSI API3S · γινώσκω

main verb of the clause

→ ingressive aorist passive

γινώσκω: 'become known'; the passive marks the plot's disclosure to the Romans.

ὁ

the

RA NSM · ὁ

article with λόγος

ὁ: article marking the reported matter as a specific plot.

λόγος

matter

N2 NSM · λόγος

subject of ἐγνώσθη

λόγος: 'word, report, matter'; here the news of the Greek plan.

αὐτοῖς

to them

RD DPM · αὐτός

dative of indirect object with ἐγνώσθη

αὐτός: pronoun referring to the Romans as recipients of the intelligence.

καὶ

and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction

καί: links disclosure of the threat with the Roman response.

ἀπέστειλαν

they sent

VAI AAI3P · στέλλω + ἀπο

main verb of the next action

→ constative aorist

ἀποστέλλω: 'send'; the Romans respond by dispatching a military leader.

ἐπ'

against

P · ἐπί

preposition governing the accusative

ἐπί: with accusative, 'against'; marks hostile direction.

αὐτοὺς

them

RD APM · αὐτός

object of ἐπ'

αὐτός: pronoun referring to the Greeks who plotted against Rome.

στρατηγὸν

commander

N2 ASM · στρατηγός

direct object of ἀπέστειλαν

στρατηγός: 'general, commander'; the appointed military leader sent to suppress the threat.

ἓνα

one

A3 ASM · εἷς

attributive numeral modifying στρατηγόν

εἷς: 'one'; a single commander is dispatched for the campaign.

καὶ

and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction

καί: joins deployment to engagement in battle.

ἐπολέμησαν

they fought

VAI AAI3P · πολεμέω

main verb of battle action

→ *constative aorist*

πολεμέω: 'fight, wage war'; describes the military confrontation itself.

πρὸς

against

P · πρὸς

preposition governing the accusative

πρὸς: with accusative, 'against'; marks opposition in combat.

αὐτούς

them

RD APM · αὐτός

object of πρὸς

αὐτός: pronoun referring to the enemy forces.

καὶ

and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction

καί: advances from battle to casualties.

ἔπεσον

fell

VBI AAI3P · πίπτω

main verb of the casualty clause

→ *constative aorist*

πίπτω: 'fall'; common battle language for collapsing in combat.

ἐξ

from

P · ἐκ

preposition governing the genitive

ἐκ: 'from, out of'; marks the group from which casualties come.

αὐτῶν

them

RD GPM · αὐτός

object of ἐξ

αὐτός: pronoun referring to the enemy party.

τραυματίαι

wounded men

N1T NPM · τραυματίας

subject complement with ἔπεσον

τραυματίας: 'wounded man'; describes those falling as battle casualties.

πολλοί

many

A1 NPM · πολὺς

attributive adjective modifying τραυματίαι

πολὺς: 'many'; stresses the scale of enemy losses.

καὶ

and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction

καί: moves from battlefield losses to the aftermath of conquest.

ἤχμαλώτισαν

they captured

VAI AAI3P · αἰχμαλωτίζω

main verb of the captivity clause

→ *constative aorist*

αἰχμαλωτίζω: 'take captive'; denotes seizure of noncombatants after victory.

τὰς

the

RA APF · ὁ

article with γυναῖκας

ὁ: article introducing the first class of captives.

γυναῖκας

wives

N3K APF · γυνή

direct object of ῥιχμαλώτισαν

γυνή: 'woman, wife'; here the enemy women's captivity signals total defeat.

αὐτῶν

their

RD GPM · αὐτός

genitive of possession

αὐτός: possessive pronoun referring to the enemy men.

καὶ

and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction

καί: joins children to wives among the captives.

τὰ

the

RA APN · ὁ

article with τέκνα

ὁ: article introducing the second class of captives.

τέκνα

children

N2N APN · τέκνον

second direct object of ῥιχμαλώτισαν

τέκνον: 'child'; the capture of children underscores comprehensive subjugation.

αὐτῶν

their

RD GPM · αὐτός

genitive of possession

αὐτός: possessive pronoun again referring to the enemy households.

καὶ

and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction

καί: carries the narrative into plunder.

ἐπρονόμευσαν

they plundered

VAI AA13P · νομεύω + προ

main verb of the plunder clause

→ [constative aorist](#)

προνομεύω: 'plunder, despoil'; the enemy are stripped of their goods after defeat.

αὐτούς

them

RD APM · αὐτός

direct object of ἐπρονόμευσαν

αὐτός: pronoun referring to the defeated people as those despoiled.

καὶ

and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction

καί: adds territorial seizure to plunder.

κατεκράτησαν

gained control of

VAI AA13P · κρατέω + κατα

main verb of territorial domination

→ [effective aorist](#)

κατακρατέω: 'gain mastery over'; here of taking possession of the enemy land.

τῆς

the

RA GSF · ὁ

article with γῆς

ὁ: article introducing the land subdued.

γῆς

land

N1 GSF · γῆ

genitive object with κατεκράτησαν

γῆ: 'land'; the territory itself falls under Roman control.

καὶ

and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction

καί: adds destruction of defenses to territorial conquest.

καθεῖλον

they tore down

VBI AA13P · αἰρέω + κατα

main verb of the demolition clause

→ [constative aorist](#)

καθαίρέω: 'tear down, demolish'; the enemy's fortified positions are dismantled.

τὰ

the

RA APN · ὁ

article with ὀχυρώματα

ὁ: article introducing the fortifications.

ὀχυρώματα

strongholds

N3M APN · ὀχύρωμα

direct object of καθεῖλον

ὀχύρωμα: 'fortress, stronghold'; the fixed defenses of the conquered land.

αὐτῶν

their

RD GPM · αὐτός

genitive of possession

αὐτός: possessive pronoun referring to the defeated people.

καὶ

and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction

καί: climactically adds enslavement to military conquest.

κατεδουλώσαντο

they reduced to slavery

VAI AMI3P · δουλώω + κατα

main verb of the final result clause

→ [effective aorist middle](#)

καταδουλώω: 'enslave, bring into subjection'; denotes enduring political and social domination.

αὐτούς

them

RD APM · αὐτός

direct object of κατεδουλώσαντο

αὐτός: pronoun referring to the conquered enemy population.

ἕως

until

D · ἕως

preposition or improper preposition governing the genitive

ἕως: 'until, up to'; here marking duration extending to the present.

τῆς

the

RA GSF · ὁ

article with ἡμέρας

ὁ: article introducing the time expression.

ἡμέρας

day

N1A GSF · ἡμέρα

object of ἕως in a temporal expression

ἡμέρα: 'day'; part of the idiom extending the result into the narrator's present.

ταύτης

this

RD GSF · οὗτος

demonstrative modifier of ἡμέρας

οὗτος: 'this'; points to the present day of narration.

11 καὶ τὰς ἐπιλοίπους βασιλείας καὶ τὰς νήσους ὅσοι ποτὲ ἀντέστησαν αὐτοῖς κατέφθειραν καὶ ἐδούλωσαν αὐτούς μετὰ δὲ τῶν φίλων αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ἐπαναπαυομένων αὐτοῖς συνετήρησαν φιλίαν

And the remaining kingdoms and the islands, as many as ever resisted them, they ruined and enslaved them; but with their friends and with those who relied on them they maintained friendship.

Contrast between Rome's treatment of enemies and friends

καὶ ... μετὰ δὲ

The verse sharply contrasts Roman severity toward resisters with Roman loyalty toward allies. Destruction and enslavement stand opposite the guarded maintenance of friendship, reinforcing Rome's reputation for both terror and fidelity.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective coordinating particle

καί: adds a further summary statement about Rome's dealings with other peoples.

τὰς

the

RA APF · ὁ

article with βασιλείας

ὁ: article introducing the first group of polities named.

ἐπιλοίπους

remaining

A1B APF · ἐπίλοιπος

attributive adjective modifying βασιλείας

ἐπίλοιπος: 'remaining, rest'; gathers together other kingdoms not already individually named.

βασιλείας

kingdoms

N1A APF · βασιλεία

fronted object resumed by αὐτούς

βασιλεία: 'kingdom, reign, royal dominion'; here political entities subject to Rome.

καὶ

and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction

καί: joins a second group to the kingdoms.

τὰς

the

RA APF · ὁ

article with νήσους

ὁ: article introducing the islands as a second category.

νήσους

islands

N2 APF · νήσος

second fronted object in the clause

νήσος: 'island'; signals Rome's reach over maritime territories as well as continental kingdoms.

ὅσοι

as many as

A1 NPM · ὅσος

substantival relative adjective introducing a generalized clause

ὅσος: 'as many as, whoever'; gathers all cases of resistance into a general rule.

ΠΟΤΕ

ever

D · ποτέ

adverb modifying the generalized relative clause

ποτέ: 'ever, at any time'; broadens the statement to any instance of resistance.

ἀντέστησαν

resisted

VHI AAI3P · ἴστημι + ἀντι

verb of the generalized relative clause

→ *constative aorist*

ἀνθίστημι: 'stand against, resist'; denotes open opposition to Roman power.

αὐτοῖς

them

RD DPM · αὐτός

dative complement with ἀντέστησαν

αὐτός: pronoun referring to the Romans as the party resisted.

κατέφθειραν

they ruined

VAI AAI3P · φθείρω + κατα

main verb of the response clause

→ *constative aorist*

καταφθείρω: 'destroy, ruin, utterly corrupt'; states Rome's devastating response to resistance.

καὶ

and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction

καί: joins destruction with enslavement as parallel outcomes.

ἐδούλωσαν

enslaved

VAI AAI3P · δουλόω

coordinated main verb

→ *constative aorist*

δουλόω: 'enslave, subject'; military defeat leads to political bondage.

αὐτούς

them

RD APM · αὐτός

direct object of κατέφθειραν and ἐδούλωσαν

αὐτός: pronoun referring back to the resisting kingdoms and islands.

μετά

with

P · μετά

preposition governing the genitive

μετά: with genitive, 'with'; introduces the contrasting sphere of allies.

δὲ

but

X · δέ

adversative particle

δέ: marks the sharp contrast between Rome's enemies and friends.

τῶν

the

RA GPM · ὁ

article with φίλων

ὁ: article introducing the first allied group.

φίλων

friends

A1 GPM · φίλος

object of μετά

φίλος: 'friend, ally'; in political language, those bound to Rome in amity.

αὐτῶν

their

RD GPM · αὐτός

genitive of possession

αὐτός: possessive pronoun referring to the Romans.

καὶ

and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction

καί: adds another class closely attached to Rome.

τῶν

the

RA GPM · ὁ

article with ἐπαναπαυομένων

ὁ: article substantivizing the participle.

ἐπαναπαυομένων

relying

V1 · πιπγπι παύω + ἐπι + ἀνα

substantival participle coordinated with φίλων

→ *progressive present participle*

ἐπαναπαύομαι: 'rest upon, rely upon'; describes those who place their confidence in Rome.

αὐτοῖς

on them

RD DPM · αὐτός

dative complement with ἐπαναπαυομένων

αὐτός: pronoun referring to the Romans as the object of trust.

συνετήρησαν

they maintained

VAI AAI3P · τηρέω + συν

main verb of the contrasted clause

→ *constative aorist*

συντηρέω: 'keep, preserve, maintain'; Rome is portrayed as faithfully preserving alliances.

φιλίαν

friendship

N1A ASF · φιλία

direct object of συνετήρησαν

φιλία: 'friendship, alliance'; the diplomatic bond Rome keeps with its allies.

12 καὶ κατεκράτησαν τῶν βασιλέων τῶν ἐγγὺς καὶ τῶν μακρὰν καὶ ὅσοι ἤκουον τὸ ὄνομα αὐτῶν ἐφοβοῦντο ἀπ' αὐτῶν

And they gained mastery over the kings who were near and who were far away, and as many as heard their name were afraid of them.

Summary of Rome's reach and reputation καὶ

The verse broadens the scope from specific cases to a general geopolitical impression. Rome dominates kings both near and far, and even its name carries enough weight to inspire fear before any battle begins.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective coordinating particle

καί: continues the summary portrait of Roman dominance.

κατεκράτησαν

gained mastery over

VAI AAI3P · κρατέω + κατα

main verb of the opening clause

→ *effective aorist*

κατακρατέω: 'gain mastery over, overpower'; denotes established domination.

τῶν

the

RA GPM · ὁ

article with βασιλέων

ὁ: article introducing the category of kings.

βασιλέων

kings

N3V GPM · βασιλεύς

genitive object with κατεκράτησαν

βασιλεύς: 'king'; the rulers brought under Roman supremacy.

τῶν

the ones

RA GPM · ὁ

article with ἐγγύς

ὁ: article specifying the first subgroup of kings.

ἐγγύς

near

D · ἐγγύς

indeclinable modifier of βασιλέων

ἐγγύς: 'near'; marks rulers geographically close to Rome.

καὶ

and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction

καί: balances the paired extremes of near and far.

τῶν

the ones

RA GPM · ὁ

article with μακράν

ὁ: article specifying the second subgroup of kings.

μακράν

far away

D · μακράν

indeclinable modifier of βασιλέων

μακράν: 'far away'; the range of Roman influence extends to distant rulers as well.

καὶ

and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction introducing the consequence in reputation

καί: turns from direct domination to indirect fear generated by Rome's fame.

ὅσοι

as many as

A1 NPM · ὅσος

substantival relative adjective introducing a generalized clause

ὅσος: 'as many as'; opens the general statement about all hearers of Rome's fame.

ἤκουον

heard

V1I IAI3P · ἀκούω

verb of the generalized clause

→ imperfect of customary action

ἀκούω: 'hear'; the imperfect suggests the repeated effect of hearing Rome's reputation.

τὸ

the

RA ASN · ὁ

article with ὄνομα

ὁ: article introducing the object heard.

ὄνομα

name

N3M ASN · ὄνομα

direct object of ἤκουον

ὄνομα: 'name, fame, reputation'; here the public renown of Rome.

αὐτῶν

their

RD GPM · αὐτός

genitive dependent on ὄνομα

αὐτός: possessive pronoun referring to the Romans.

έφοβοῦντο

were afraid

V2I IMI3P · φοβέω

main verb of the consequence clause

→ imperfect middle of ongoing reaction

φοβέω: 'fear'; the imperfect portrays sustained dread at Rome's reputation.

ἀπ'

of

P · ἀπό

preposition governing the genitive with a verb of fear

ἀπό: with verbs of fear, it can mark the source or object of dread.

αὐτῶν

them

RD GPM · αὐτός

object of ἀπ'

αὐτός: pronoun referring to the Romans as the feared power.

13 οἷς δ' ἂν βούλωνται βοηθεῖν καὶ βασιλεύειν βασιλεύουσιν οὕς δ' ἂν βούλωνται μεθιστῶσιν καὶ ὑψώθησαν σφόδρα

Those whom they wish to help and to make kings, they make kings; and those whom they wish, they remove, and they were exalted greatly.

Statement of Rome's discretionary power over other rulers

... δ' ... δ' καὶ

Rome is portrayed as possessing almost royal prerogative over kingship itself. The parallel clauses emphasize its freedom both to raise rulers up and to remove them, and the concluding passive sums up the prestige flowing from that power.

οἷς

those whom

RR DPM · ὅς

relative pronoun introducing the first correlated clause

ὅς: relative pronoun referring to persons who may receive Roman favor.

δ'

but

X · δέ

developmental or contrastive particle

δέ: marks the first member of a balanced statement about Roman power.

ἂν

ever

X · ἄν

modal particle with the subjunctive

ἄν: marks contingency or indefiniteness with βούλωνται.

βούλωνται

they wish

V1 PMS3P · βούλομαι

verb of the relative clause

→ present subjunctive of volition

βούλομαι: 'wish, desire, intend'; Rome's will is the operative principle in the sentence.

βοηθεῖν

to help

V2 PAN · βοηθέω

complementary infinitive after βούλωνται

→ present infinitive

βοηθέω: 'help, come to aid'; aid is dispensed according to Roman choice.

καὶ

and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction joining infinitives

καί: joins assistance with the act of installing rulers.

βασιλεύειν

to make kings

V1 PAN · βασιλεύω

second complementary infinitive after βούλωνται

→ present infinitive

βασιλεύω: literally 'to reign'; in this context, to cause or allow someone to rule as king.

βασιλεύουσιν

they make kings

V1 PAI3P · βασιλεύω

main verb of the first clause

→ customary present

βασιλεύω: here the present portrays Rome as regularly establishing rulers.

οὓς those whom RR APM · ὅς <i>relative pronoun introducing the second correlated clause</i> ὅς: relative pronoun now referring to persons Rome chooses to displace.	δ' but X · δέ <i>contrastive particle</i> δέ: marks the second half of the balanced pair.	ἄν ever X · ἄν <i>modal particle with the subjunctive</i> ἄν: again marks indefinite contingency under Roman will.	βούλωνται they wish V1 PMS3P · βούλομαι <i>verb of the second relative clause</i> → present subjunctive of volition βούλομαι: repeated to emphasize that removal too depends on Roman choice.
μεθιστῶσιν they remove V6 PAS3P · ἵστημι + μετα <i>main verb of the second clause</i> → customary present μεθίστημι: 'remove, transfer, depose'; Rome can unmake kings as readily as it helps them.	καὶ and C · καί <i>coordinating conjunction introducing the summary result</i> καί: adds the concluding statement about Rome's exaltation.	ὑψώθησαν they were exalted VCI API3P · ὑψόω <i>main verb of the concluding summary</i> → constative aorist passive ὑψόω: 'raise high, exalt'; the passive sums up Rome's elevated standing in consequence of such power.	σφόδρα greatly D · σφόδρα <i>adverb intensifying ὑψώθησαν</i> σφόδρα: 'greatly, exceedingly'; heightens the degree of Rome's exaltation.

14 καὶ ἐν πᾶσιν τούτοις οὐκ ἐπέθεντο αὐτῶν οὐδὲ εἷς διάδημα οὐδὲ περιέβαλοντο πορφύραν ὥστε ἄδρυνθῆναι ἐν αὐτῇ

And in all these things not one of them put on a diadem, nor did they clothe themselves in purple so as to be magnified by it.

Contrastive note on Roman restraint

καὶ ... οὐκ ... οὐδὲ ... οὐδὲ

After describing Rome's king-making power, the narrator stresses a striking restraint: they do not adopt the visible trappings of monarchy for themselves. The point is political modesty, not lack of power.

καὶ
and

C · καί

connective coordinating particle

καί: introduces a surprising qualification to Rome's power.

ἐν
in

P · ἐν

preposition governing the dative

ἐν: 'in'; locates the statement within the whole set of actions just described.

πᾶσιν
all

A3 DPM · πᾶς

attributive adjective modifying τούτοις

πᾶς: 'all'; comprehensively gathers the foregoing displays of Roman power.

τούτοις
these things

RD DPM · οὗτος

object of ἐν

οὗτος: 'these'; refers back to the actions and honors just recounted.

οὐκ
not

D · οὐ

negation of ἐπέθεντο

οὐ: simple negation of the verbal claim that follows.

ἐπέθεντο
put on

VEI AMI3P · τίθημι + ἐπι

main verb of the first negative clause

→ *constative aorist middle*

ἐπιτίθημι: 'put on, place upon'; here of assuming a royal emblem.

αὐτῶν
of them

RD GPM · αὐτός

partitive genitive with εἷς understood after the verb

αὐτός: pronoun referring to the Romans, with the sense 'none of them.'

οὐδὲ
not even

C · οὐδέ

negative coordinator

οὐδέ: extends the negation to a further specification.

εἷς
one

M NSM · εἷς

substantival numeral in the idiom οὐδὲ εἷς

εἷς: 'one'; in the phrase οὐδὲ εἷς, 'not even one.'

διάδημα
diadem

N3M NSN · διάδημα

predicate or object notion with ἐπέθεντο in the idiom

διάδημα: 'diadem'; the visible sign of Hellenistic kingship.

οὐδὲ
nor

C · οὐδέ

negative coordinator introducing the second denial

οὐδέ: carries the negation into a second royal symbol.

περιέβαλοντο
clothed themselves

VBI AMI3P · βάλλω + περι

main verb of the second negative clause

→ *constative aorist middle*

περιβάλλω: 'put on, clothe oneself with'; here of adopting royal dress.

πορφύραν
purple

N1A ASF · πορφύρα

direct object of περιέβαλοντο

πορφύρα: 'purple robe, purple cloth'; a standard marker of royal magnificence.

ὥστε
so as

C · ὥστε

conjunction introducing a result or intended-result infinitive

ὥστε: 'so that, so as to'; gives the perceived purpose or result of royal dress.

ἀδρυνθῆναι
to be magnified

VC APN · ἀδρύνω

infinitive of result or intended result after ὥστε

→ *aorist passive infinitive*

ἀδρύνω: 'make great, magnify, aggrandize'; the infinitive states the status-enhancing effect they avoid.

ἐν
by

P · ἐν

preposition governing the dative

ἐν: here instrumental, 'by means of.'

αὐτῇ

it

RD DSF · αὐτός

dative object of ἐν

αὐτός: pronoun referring to the purple garment as the means of aggrandizement.

15 καὶ βουλευτήριον ἐποίησαν ἑαυτοῖς καὶ καθ' ἡμέραν ἐβουλευόντο τριακόσιοι καὶ εἴκοσι βουλευόμενοι
διὰ παντὸς περὶ τοῦ πλήθους τοῦ εὐκοσμεῖν αὐτούς

And they made for themselves a council chamber, and every day three hundred twenty men would deliberate continually concerning the multitude, in order to govern them well.

Description of Roman deliberative government

καὶ

The focus shifts from military power to internal political structure. The daily deliberation of a fixed body of 320 counselors portrays Rome as ordered, collective, and administratively disciplined.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective coordinating particle

καί: introduces the description of Roman institutions.

βουλευτήριον

council chamber

N2N ASN · βουλευτήριον

direct object of ἐποίησαν

βουλευτήριον: 'council chamber, senate-house'; the institutional seat of deliberation.

ἐποίησαν

they made

VAI AAIP · ποιέω

main verb of the first clause

→ *constative aorist*

ποιέω: 'make, establish'; Rome is said to have established a deliberative body for itself.

ἑαυτοῖς

for themselves

RD DPM · ἑαυτοῦ

dative of advantage

ἑαυτοῦ: reflexive pronoun, 'for themselves'; the institution serves their own polity.

καὶ
and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction

καί: moves from the institution's existence to its regular operation.

καθ'
every

P · κατά

preposition in distributive temporal expression

κατά: with accusative in distributive time, 'day by day' or 'every.'

ἡμέραν
day

N1A ASF · ἡμέρα

accusative of distributive time with καθ'

ἡμέρα: 'day'; marks the daily rhythm of deliberation.

ἐβουλεύοντο
deliberated

V1I IMI3P · βουλεύω

main verb of ongoing customary action

→ *imperfect of customary action*

βουλεύω: 'deliberate, take counsel'; the imperfect portrays repeated regular deliberation.

τριακόσιοι
three hundred

A1A NPM · τριακόσιοι

numeral modifying the participial subject

τριακόσιοι: 'three hundred'; the first part of the fixed number of counselors.

καὶ
and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction within the number

καί: links the two parts of the number.

εἴκοσι
twenty

M · εἴκοσι

indeclinable numeral completing the count

εἴκοσι: 'twenty'; with τριακόσιοι yields the total of 320.

βουλευόμενοι
taking counsel

V1 · πμπνπμ βουλεύω

circumstantial participle describing the counselors

→ *progressive present participle*

βουλεύω: repeated as a participle, 'taking counsel'; depicts the members in the act of deliberation.

διὰ
continually

P · διά

preposition in idiomatic temporal expression

διά: in the phrase διὰ παντός, 'continually, constantly.'

παντός
always

A3 GSN · πᾶς

genitive object in the idiom διὰ παντός

πᾶς: in this idiom, 'the whole time, always.'

περὶ
concerning

P · περί

preposition governing the genitive

περί: 'concerning, about'; introduces the object of deliberation.

τοῦ
the

RA GSN · ὁ

article with πλήθους

ὁ: article introducing the populace.

πλήθους

multitude

N3E GSN · πλήθος

object of περι

πλήθος: 'multitude, populace'; the people whose welfare is under discussion.

τοῦ

to

RA GSN · ὁ

article introducing the infinitive of purpose

ὁ: article with the infinitive marking purpose or aim.

εὐκοσμεῖν

govern well

V2 PAN · εὐκοσμέω

articular infinitive of purpose

→ **present infinitive**

εὐκοσμέω: 'set in good order, govern well'; the purpose of deliberation is sound civic administration.

αὐτούς

them

RD APM · αὐτός

direct object of εὐκοσμεῖν

αὐτός: pronoun referring to the populace just mentioned.

16 καὶ πιστεύουσιν ἐνὶ ἀνθρώπῳ ἄρχειν αὐτῶν κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν καὶ κυριεύειν πάσης τῆς γῆς αὐτῶν καὶ πάντες ἀκούουσιν τοῦ ἐνός καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν φθόνος οὐδὲ ζῆλος ἐν αὐτοῖς

And they entrust to one man to rule over them for a year and to exercise authority over all their land, and all listen to the one, and there is neither envy nor jealousy among them.

Further description of annual magistracy and civic concord

καὶ ... καὶ ... καὶ

Rome's orderly constitution culminates in a yearly single ruler who nonetheless functions within communal obedience and harmony. The final negated pair, envy and jealousy, frames Roman unity as a political virtue.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective coordinating particle

καί: adds another institutional feature to the Roman constitution.

πιστεύουσιν

entrust

V1 PAI3P · πιστεύω

main verb of the opening clause

→ **customary present**

πιστεύω: 'entrust, commit to'; here of assigning governing responsibility.

ἐνὶ

to one

A3 DSM · εἷς

dative indirect object with πιστεύουσιν

εἷς: 'one'; emphasizes the singular annual ruler.

ἀνθρώπῳ

man

N2 DSM · ἄνθρωπος

dative in apposition to ἐνὶ

ἄνθρωπος: 'man'; the office is entrusted to a single individual.

ἄρχειν

to rule

V1 PAN · ἄρχω

infinitive of content after πιστεύουσιν

→ present infinitive

ἄρχω: 'rule, govern'; states the assigned function of the annual magistrate.

αὐτῶν

them

RD GPM · αὐτός

genitive object with ἄρχειν

αὐτός: pronoun referring to the Romans as those under his rule.

κατ'

for

P · κατά

preposition with accusative expressing duration by unit

κατά: with accusative, 'for' in the sense of per or during the unit named.

ἐνιαυτὸν

a year

N2 ASM · ἐνιαυτός

accusative of duration or distributive tenure with κατ'

ἐνιαυτός: 'year'; the office is limited to a yearly term.

καὶ

and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction

καί: adds a second infinitival description of the office.

κυριεύειν

to exercise authority over

V1 PAN · κυριεύω

second infinitive of content after πιστεύουσιν

→ present infinitive

κυριεύω: 'exercise lordship over, rule'; expands the scope of the magistrate's authority.

πάσης

all

A1S GSF · πᾶς

attributive adjective modifying γῆς

πᾶς: 'all, whole'; the authority extends over the whole realm.

τῆς

the

RA GSF · ὁ

article with γῆς

ὁ: article introducing the territory governed.

γῆς

land

N1 GSF · γῆ

genitive object with κυριεύειν

γῆ: 'land'; the realm over which authority is exercised.

αὐτῶν

their

RD GPM · αὐτός

genitive of possession

αὐτός: possessive pronoun referring to the Romans.

καὶ

and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction

καί: moves from the magistrate's office to the people's response.

πάντες

all

A3 NPM · πᾶς

subject of ἀκούουσιν

πᾶς: 'all'; the whole community shares in obedience.

ἀκούουσιν

listen

V1 PAI3P · ἀκούω

main verb of the obedience clause

→ customary present

ἀκούω: 'listen to, heed'; the people obey the single ruler.

τοῦ

the

RA GSM · ὁ

article with ἐνός

ὁ: article introducing the singular magistrate as the object obeyed.

ἐνός

one

A3 GSM · εἷς

genitive object with ἀκούουσιν

εἷς: 'one'; again the single annual ruler.

καὶ

and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction introducing the final state

καί: concludes with the social effect of this polity.

οὐκ not D · οὐ <i>negation of ἔστιν</i> οὐ: negates the existence of the vices named.	ἔστιν there is V9 PAI3S · εἰμί <i>main verb of existence</i> → <i>descriptive present</i> εἰμί: 'be'; states the present internal condition of the polity.	φθόνος envy N2 NSM · φθόνος <i>subject complement with ἔστιν</i> φθόνος: 'envy'; one of the corrosive passions said to be absent from Rome's polity.	οὐδέ nor C · οὐδέ <i>negative coordinator</i> οὐδέ: extends the negation to a second vice.
ζῆλος jealousy N2 NSM · ζῆλος <i>second subject complement with ἔστιν</i> ζῆλος: 'jealousy, rivalry'; another destabilizing passion denied of the Roman community.	ἐν among P · ἐν <i>preposition governing the dative</i> ἐν: 'in, among'; locates the absence of envy and jealousy within the community.	αὐτοῖς them RD DPM · αὐτός <i>object of ἐν</i> αὐτός: pronoun referring to the Romans as the harmonious body politic.	

17 καὶ ἐπελέξατο Ιουδας τὸν Εὐπόλεμον υἱὸν Ἰωαννου τοῦ Ακκως καὶ Ἰάσονα υἱὸν Ελεαζαρου καὶ ἀπέστειλεν αὐτοὺς εἰς Ῥώμην στήσαι φιλίαν καὶ συμμαχίαν

And Judas chose Eupolemus son of John son of Akkos, and Jason son of Eleazar, and sent them to Rome to establish friendship and alliance,

Narrative transition from report to diplomatic action καὶ

After hearing the Roman dossier, Judas moves from admiration to policy. The verse names the envoys with formal patronymics and frames the mission in explicitly diplomatic terms: friendship and alliance.

καὶ
and

C · καί

connective coordinating particle

καί: marks the shift from descriptive report to Judas' concrete response.

ἐπελέξατο
chose

VAI AMI3S · λέγω + ἐπι

main verb of the narrative clause

→ *constative aorist middle*

ἐπιλέγομαι: 'choose, select'; Judas deliberately appoints envoys for the Roman mission.

Ιουδας
Judas

N1T NSM · Ἰούδας

subject of ἐπελέξατο and ἀπέστειλεν

Ἰούδας: Judas Maccabaeus, now acting not as battlefield commander only but as diplomat and statesman.

τὸν
the

RA ASM · ὁ

article with Εὐπόλεμον

ὁ: article introducing the first envoy named.

Εὐπόλεμον

Eupolemus

N2 ASM · Εὐπόλεμος

first direct object of ἐπελέξατο

Εὐπόλεμος: Eupolemus, one of the accredited envoys sent to negotiate with Rome.

υἱὸν
son

N2 ASM · υἱός

accusative in apposition to Εὐπόλεμον

υἱός: 'son'; part of the formal patronymic identification of the envoy.

Ιωαννου
of John

N1M GSM · Ἰωαννης

genitive dependent on υἱὸν

Ἰωάννης: John, father of Eupolemus in the formal lineage notice.

τοῦ
the

RA GSM · ὁ

article with Ακκως

ὁ: article introducing the grandfather in the patronymic chain.

Ακκως
Akkos

N GSM · Ακκως

genitive proper name dependent on Ιωαννου

Ακκως: Akkos, the ancestor completing Eupolemus' formal identification.

καὶ
and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction

καί: joins the second envoy to the first.

Ἰάσωνα
Jason

N3W ASM · Ἰάσων

second direct object of ἐπελέξατο

Ἰάσων: Jason, the second envoy named for the Roman embassy.

υἱὸν
son

N2 ASM · υἱός

accusative in apposition to Ἰάσωνα

υἱός: 'son'; again part of a formal identifying patronymic.

Ελεαζαρου

of Eleazar

N2 GSM · Ελεαζαρος

genitive dependent on υἱὸν

Ἑλεάζαρος: Eleazar, father of Jason in the embassy notice.

καὶ
and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction

καί: advances from selection to dispatch.

ἀπέστειλεν
sent

VAI AAI3S · στέλλω + ἀπο

coordinated main verb

→ *constative aorist*

ἀποστέλλω: 'send'; Judas formally commissions the envoys on their mission.

αὐτούς
them

RD APM · αὐτός

direct object of ἀπέστειλεν

αὐτός: pronoun referring to Eupolemus and Jason.

εἰς to P · εἰς <i>preposition governing the accusative</i> εἰς: 'to'; marks the destination of the diplomatic journey.	Ῥώμην Rome N1 ASF · Ῥώμη <i>object of εἰς</i> Ῥώμη: Rome, the western power now sought as ally.	στήσαι to establish VA AAN · ἵστημι <i>infinitive of purpose after ἀπέστειλεν</i> → <i>constative aorist infinitive</i> ἵστημι: 'establish, set up'; in diplomatic idiom, to establish a formal relationship.	φιλίαν friendship N1A ASF · φιλία <i>direct object of στήσαι</i> φιλία: 'friendship, treaty friendship'; a formal bond in Hellenistic diplomacy.
καὶ and C · καί <i>coordinating conjunction</i> καί: joins the two diplomatic terms.	συμμαχίαν alliance N1A ASF · συμμαχία <i>second direct object of στήσαι</i> συμμαχία: 'alliance'; the military-political counterpart to friendship.		

18 καὶ τοῦ ἄραι τὸν ζυγὸν ἀπ' αὐτῶν ὅτι εἶδον τὴν βασιλείαν τῶν Ἑλλήνων καταδουλουμένους τὸν Ἰσραὴλ δουλείᾳ

and to remove the yoke from them, because they saw the kingdom of the Greeks enslaving Israel with slavery.

Purpose and motivation of the embassy καὶ ... ὅτι

The mission is not merely honorary; it seeks relief from domination. The explanatory ὅτι clause grounds the embassy in a clear political grievance: the Greek kingdom is seen actively reducing Israel to servitude.

καὶ
and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction continuing the mission purpose

καί: adds a second goal to the embassy beyond alliance itself.

τοῦ
to

RA GSN · ὁ

article introducing the infinitive of purpose

ὁ: article with infinitive marking purpose or intended result.

ἄραι
remove

VA AAN · αἶρω

articular infinitive of purpose

→ *constative aorist infinitive*

αἶρω: 'lift, remove, take away'; the embassy aims at lifting oppressive domination.

τὸν
the

RA ASN · ὁ

article with ζυγόν

ὁ: article introducing the image of the yoke.

ζυγόν
yoke

N2 ASN · ζυγός

direct object of ἄραι

ζυγός: 'yoke'; a common metaphor for oppressive foreign domination.

ἀπ'
from

P · ἀπό

preposition governing the genitive

ἀπό: 'from'; marks the removal of the burden away from its sufferers.

αὐτῶν
them

RD GPM · αὐτός

object of ἀπ'

αὐτός: pronoun referring to the Jewish people as those bearing the yoke.

ὅτι
because

C · ὅτι

causal conjunction

ὅτι: introduces the reason motivating the embassy.

εἶδον
they saw

VBI AAI3P · ὁράω

main verb of the causal clause

→ *constative aorist*

ὁράω: 'see, perceive'; the motivation is grounded in observed political reality.

τὴν
the

RA ASF · ὁ

article with βασιλείαν

ὁ: article introducing the ruling power named.

βασιλείαν
kingdom

N1A ASF · βασιλεία

subject accusative of the participial construction after εἶδον

βασιλεία: 'kingdom, royal power'; here the Greek imperial regime.

τῶν
of the

RA GPM · ὁ

article with Ἑλλήνων

ὁ: article introducing the ethnic genitive.

Ἑλλήνων
Greeks

N2 GPM · Ἕλλην

genitive dependent on βασιλείαν

Ἕλλην: 'Greek'; here the Hellenistic ruling power oppressing Israel.

καταδουλουμένους
enslaving

V4 · πιπαπμ δουλόω + κατα

participle describing the action of the kingdom toward Israel

→ *progressive present participle*

καταδουλόω: 'enslave, bring into subjection'; the participle portrays ongoing oppression.

τὸν
the

RA ASM · ὁ

article with Ἰσραήλ

ὁ: article marking Israel as the specific people oppressed.

Ἰσραήλ
Israel

N ASM · Ἰσραήλ

direct object of καταδουλουμένους

Ἰσραήλ: Israel, the covenant people represented here as politically oppressed.

δουλεία

with slavery

N1A DSF · δουλεία

dative of state or manner

δουλεία: 'slavery, bondage'; intensifies the description of subjugation.

19 καὶ ἐπορεύθησαν εἰς Ῥώμην καὶ ἡ ὁδὸς πολλὴ σφόδρα καὶ εἰσῆλθοσαν εἰς τὸ βουλευτήριον καὶ ἀπεκρίθησαν καὶ εἶπον

And they traveled to Rome, and the road was very long, and they entered the council chamber and answered and said,

Narrative advance to the embassy audience

καὶ

The verse moves briskly through journey, hardship, arrival, and formal speech setting. The note that the road was very long underlines the seriousness of the mission and the geographic reach of Judean diplomacy.

καὶ

and

C · καί

connective coordinating particle

καί: advances the narrative from commission to execution.

ἐπορεύθησαν

they traveled

VCI API3P · πορεύομαι

main verb of the travel clause

→ **constative aorist passive-form deponent**

πορεύομαι: 'travel, go on a journey'; the envoys undertake the embassy route to Rome.

εἰς

to

P · εἰς

preposition governing the accusative

εἰς: 'to'; marks Rome as the destination.

Ῥώμην

Rome

N1 ASF · Ῥώμη

object of εἰς

Ῥώμη: Rome, seat of the senate the envoys seek.

καὶ
and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction

καί: inserts a comment about the journey itself.

ἡ
the

RA NSF · ὁ

article with ὁδός

ὁ: article introducing the subject of the travel comment.

ὁδός
road

N2 NSF · ὁδός

subject of the nominal clause

ὁδός: 'road, way, journey'; here shorthand for the route undertaken by the envoys.

πολλή
long

A1 NSF · πολὺς

predicate adjective with ὁδός

πολὺς: literally 'much'; with ὁδός it conveys length or extent.

σφόδρα
very

D · σφόδρα

adverb intensifying πολλή

σφόδρα: 'very, exceedingly'; emphasizes the arduous distance.

καὶ
and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction

καί: moves from the journey to the embassy's audience.

εἰσήλθοσαν
they entered

VBI AAI3P · ἔρχομαι + εἰς

main verb of arrival at the council

→ *constative aorist*

εἰσέρχομαι: 'enter'; the envoys are admitted into the Roman deliberative body.

εἰς
into

P · εἰς

preposition governing the accusative

εἰς: 'into'; marks entry into the senate-house.

τὸ
the

RA ASN · ὁ

article with βουλευτήριον

ὁ: article introducing the chamber entered.

βουλευτήριον
council chamber

N2N ASN · βουλευτήριον

object of εἰς

βουλευτήριον: 'council chamber, senate-house'; the formal place of Roman deliberation.

καὶ
and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction

καί: moves from entry to speech.

ἀπεκρίθησαν
answered

VCI API3P · κρίνω + ἀπο

main verb introducing formal reply or address

→ *constative aorist passive-form deponent*

ἀποκρίνομαι: 'answer, reply'; a conventional speech-introduction verb.

καὶ
and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction

καί: joins the formal introductory verb to the content verb of speech.

εἶπον
said

VBI AAI3P · εἶπον

speech verb introducing the embassy statement

→ *constative aorist*

λέγω/εἶπον: 'say'; marks the beginning of the formal petition.

20 Ἰουδᾶς ὁ καὶ Μακκαβαῖος καὶ οἱ ἀδελφοὶ αὐτοῦ καὶ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν Ἰουδαίων ἀπέστειλαν ἡμᾶς πρὸς ὑμᾶς στῆσαι μεθ' ὑμῶν συμμαχίαν καὶ εἰρήνην καὶ γραφῆναι ἡμᾶς συμμάχους καὶ φίλους ὑμῶν

Judas, who is also called Maccabaeus, and his brothers and the multitude of the Jews sent us to you to establish with you alliance and peace, and that we might be enrolled as your allies and friends.

Content of the embassy address implicit speech continuation

The envoys identify their senders with full representative weight: Judas, his brothers, and the Jewish people. The request is framed in formal treaty language, combining alliance, peace, and recognized status as allies and friends.

Ἰουδᾶς

Judas

N1T NSM · Ἰούδας

subject of ἀπέστειλαν

Ἰούδας: Judas Maccabaeus, named first as principal sender of the embassy.

ὁ

the one

RA NSM · ὁ

article introducing the appellative phrase

ὁ: article setting up the identifying title that follows.

καὶ

also

D · καί

adverbial use modifying Μακκαβαῖος

καί: here adverbial, 'also' or 'even,' in the identifying epithet.

Μακκαβαῖος

Maccabaeus

N2 NSM · Μακκαβαῖος

appositional title identifying Judas

Μακκαβαῖος: Maccabaeus, the sobriquet by which Judas is publicly known.

καὶ

and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction

καί: adds the wider representative body to Judas himself.

οἱ

the

RA NPM · οἱ

article with ἀδελφοὶ

οἱ: article introducing the second subject group.

ἀδελφοὶ

brothers

N2 NPM · ἀδελφός

second subject coordinated with Ἰουδᾶς

ἀδελφός: 'brother'; here Judas' brothers as fellow leaders in the revolt.

αὐτοῦ

his

RD GSM · αὐτός

genitive of possession

αὐτός: possessive pronoun referring to Judas.

καὶ
and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction

καί: adds the people as the third and widest subject.

τὸ
the

RA NSN · ὁ

article with πληθος

ὁ: article introducing the collective populace.

πληθος
multitude

N3E NSN · πληθος

third subject coordinated with Judas and his brothers

πληθος: 'multitude, mass'; the broader Jewish community represented by the embassy.

τῶν
of the

RA GPM · ὁ

article with Ἰουδαίων

ὁ: article introducing the ethnic designation.

Ἰουδαίων

Jews

N2 GPM · Ἰουδαῖος

genitive dependent on πληθος

Ἰουδαῖος: 'Jew'; identifies the people whose multitude is represented.

ἀπέστειλαν

sent

VAI AAI3P · στέλλω + ἀπο

main verb of the statement

→ *constative aorist*

ἀποστέλλω: 'send'; the embassy's authority comes from the whole Judean leadership and people.

ἡμᾶς

us

RP AP · ἐγώ

direct object of ἀπέστειλαν

ἐγώ: first-person pronoun referring to the envoys speaking before the senate.

πρὸς
to

P · πρὸς

preposition governing the accusative

πρὸς: 'to, toward'; marks the Roman audience addressed.

ὕμᾱς
you

RP AP · σύ

object of πρὸς

σύ: second-person pronoun referring to the Romans addressed directly.

στήσαι
to establish

VA AAN · ἵστημι

infinitive of purpose after ἀπέστειλαν

→ *constative aorist infinitive*

ἵστημι: 'establish'; again the technical diplomatic term for instituting a formal relationship.

μεθ'
with

P · μετά

preposition governing the genitive

μετά: with genitive, 'with'; expresses mutual treaty relationship.

ὕμῶν
you

RP GP · σύ

object of μεθ'

σύ: second-person pronoun referring to the Romans as treaty partners.

συμμαχίαν alliance N1A ASF · συμμαχία <i>first direct object of στησαι</i> συμμαχία: 'alliance'; the formal political-military bond requested.	καὶ and C · καί <i>coordinating conjunction</i> καί: pairs alliance with peace.	εἰρήνην peace N1 ASF · εἰρήνη <i>second direct object of στησαι</i> εἰρήνη: 'peace'; treaty peace accompanying alliance.	καὶ and C · καί <i>coordinating conjunction introducing an additional request</i> καί: adds a request for formal recognition alongside the treaty itself.
γραφῆναι to be enrolled VD APN · γράφω <i>infinitive of further purpose or requested result</i> → aorist passive infinitive γράφω: in passive infinitive, 'to be written down, enrolled, registered'; asks for official recognition in Roman records.	ἡμᾶς us RP AP · ἐγώ <i>accusative subject of γραφῆναι</i> ἐγώ: the envoys speak representatively for the Jewish side in the treaty request.	συμμάχους allies N2 APM · σύμμαχος <i>predicate accusative with γραφῆναι</i> σύμμαχος: 'ally'; the formal status sought from Rome.	καὶ and C · καί <i>coordinating conjunction</i> καί: joins the paired treaty statuses.
φίλους friends A1 APM · φίλος <i>second predicate accusative with γραφῆναι</i> φίλος: 'friend'; the diplomatic language of amity paired with alliance.	ὑμῶν of you RP GP · σύ <i>genitive dependent on συμμάχους and φίλους</i> σύ: second-person pronoun identifying the Romans as the party whose allies and friends the Jews seek to be recognized as.		

21 καὶ ἤρεσεν ὁ λόγος ἐνώπιον αὐτῶν

And the proposal pleased them.

Immediate positive response καὶ

The Roman reception is compressed into a brief approval formula. The short verse functions as a hinge between petition and the formal documentary reply that follows.

καὶ and C · καί <i>connective coordinating particle</i> καί: marks the Roman response to the embassy speech.	ἤρεσεν pleased VAI AAI3S · ἀρέσκω <i>main verb of the approval formula</i> → <i>constative aorist</i> ἀρέσκω: 'please, be acceptable'; the proposal meets with Roman approval.	ὁ the RA NSM · ὁ <i>article with λόγος</i> ὁ: article introducing the proposal under consideration.	λόγος proposal N2 NSM · λόγος <i>subject of ἤρεσεν</i> λόγος: 'word, proposal, matter'; here the embassy's request as a diplomatic proposition.
ἐνώπιον before D · ἐνώπιον <i>improper preposition governing the genitive</i> ἐνώπιον: 'before, in the presence of'; an approval formula locating judgment in the Roman assembly.	αὐτῶν them RD GPM · αὐτός <i>object of ἐνώπιον</i> αὐτός: pronoun referring to the Roman deliberative body.		

22 καὶ τοῦτο τὸ ἀντίγραφον τῆς ἐπιστολῆς ἧς ἀντέγραψαν ἐπὶ δέλτοις χαλκαῖς καὶ ἀπέστειλαν εἰς Ἱερουσαλημ εἶναι παρ' αὐτοῖς ἐκεῖ μνημόσυνον εἰρήνης καὶ συμμαχίας

And this is the copy of the letter which they copied on bronze tablets and sent to Jerusalem to be there with them as a memorial of peace and alliance:

Documentary heading introducing the treaty text καὶ

The narrative pauses to mark the transition from story to document. The mention of bronze tablets underlines permanence and public authority, while the memorial purpose frames the treaty as a durable witness of peace and alliance.

καὶ
and

C · καί

connective coordinating particle

καί: introduces the formal documentary section that follows.

τοῦτο
this

RD NSN · οὗτος

demonstrative subject of the nominal clause

οὗτος: 'this'; points forward to the documentary text now to be quoted.

τὸ
the

RA NSN · ὁ

article with ἀντίγραφον

ὁ: article introducing the documentary noun.

ἀντίγραφον
copy

N2N NSN · ἀντίγραφον

predicate nominative with τοῦτο

ἀντίγραφον: 'copy, transcript'; marks the following section as a reproduced document.

τῆς
of the

RA GSF · ὁ

article with ἐπιστολῆς

ὁ: article introducing the source document.

ἐπιστολῆς
letter

N1 GSF · ἐπιστολή

genitive dependent on ἀντίγραφον

ἐπιστολή: 'letter'; the official communication copied below.

ἧς
which

RR GSF · ὅς

relative pronoun referring to ἐπιστολῆς

ὅς: relative pronoun linking the copy to the letter actually inscribed and sent.

ἀντέγραψαν
they copied

VAI AA13P · γράφω + ἀντι

main verb of the relative clause

→ *constative aorist*

ἀντιγράφω: 'copy, transcribe'; states the act of reproducing the treaty text.

ἐπὶ
on

P · ἐπί

preposition governing the dative

ἐπί: with dative, 'on'; marks the material surface of inscription.

δέλτοις
tablets

N2 DPF · δέλτος

object of ἐπὶ

δέλτος: 'tablet'; the medium on which the treaty copy is inscribed.

χαλκαῖς
bronze

A1C DPF · χαλκοῦς

attributive adjective modifying δέλτοις

χαλκοῦς: 'bronze'; emphasizes durability and official permanence.

καὶ
and

C · καί

coordinating conjunction

καί: joins inscription with dispatch to Jerusalem.

ἀπέστειλαν
they sent

VAI AA13P · στέλλω + ἀπο

coordinated main verb

→ *constative aorist*

ἀποστέλλω: 'send'; the treaty copy is formally transmitted to Jerusalem.

εἰς
to

P · εἰς

preposition governing the accusative

εἰς: 'to'; marks Jerusalem as the destination of the copy.

Ιερουσαλημ
Jerusalem

N ASF · Ἱερουσαλήμ

object of εἰς

Ἱερουσαλήμ: Jerusalem, where the memorial copy will be kept.

εἶναι
to be

V9 PAN · εἶμι

infinitive of purpose or result after ἀπέστειλαν

→ *present infinitive*

εἶμι: 'be'; the infinitive states the intended continuing presence of the document.

παρ' with P · παρά <i>preposition governing the dative</i> παρά: with dative, 'with, beside'; marks the document's place among the Jews.	αὐτοῖς them RD DPM · αὐτός <i>object of παρ'</i> αὐτός: pronoun referring to the Jewish recipients who will keep the memorial copy.	ἐκεῖ there D · ἐκεῖ <i>adverb modifying εἶναι</i> ἐκεῖ: 'there'; points to Jerusalem as the place of deposit.	μνημόσυνον memorial N2N NSN · μνημόσυνον <i>predicate nominative with the infinitive idea</i> μνημόσυνον: 'memorial, remembrance'; the document serves as enduring witness.
εἰρήνης of peace N1 GSF · εἰρήνη <i>genitive dependent on μνημόσυνον</i> εἰρήνη: 'peace'; the memorial testifies to the peace established.	καὶ and C · καί <i>coordinating conjunction</i> καί: joins the two treaty goods remembered by the document.	συμμαχίας of alliance N1A GSF · συμμαχία <i>second genitive dependent on μνημόσυνον</i> συμμαχία: 'alliance'; the formal political bond memorialized in the bronze copy.	

23 καλῶς γένοιτο Ῥωμαίοις καὶ τῷ ἔθνει Ιουδαίων ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς ξηρᾶς εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα καὶ ῥομφαία καὶ ἐχθρὸς μακρυνθείη ἀπ' αὐτῶν

May it go well for the Romans and for the nation of the Jews on sea and on land forever, and may sword and enemy be far removed from them.

treaty ASYNDETON

The treaty opens with a formal benediction wishing enduring well-being and security to both parties.

καλῶς well D · καλῶς <i>adverb qualifying the optative wish formula</i> καλῶς: well, favorably.	γένοιτο may it be VB AMO3S · γίγνομαι <i>optative main verb expressing the treaty blessing</i> γίγνομαι: become, happen, be.	Ῥωμαίοις for Romans N2 DPM · Ῥωμαῖος <i>dative of advantage naming the first treaty partner</i> Ῥωμαῖος: Roman.	καὶ and C · καί <i>conjunction linking the two covenant partners</i> καί: and, also, even.
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τῷ

for the

RA DSN · ὁ

article introducing the second party to the blessing

ὁ: the definite article.

ἔθνει

nation

N3E DSN · ἔθνος

dative noun naming the Jewish people as a treaty body

ἔθνος: nation, people, ethnic body.

Ιουδαίων

of Jews

N2 GPM · Ἰουδαῖος

genitive noun specifying which nation is meant

Ἰουδαῖος: Jew, Judean.

ἐν

on

P · ἐν

preposition introducing the first sphere of safety

ἐν: in, on, among.

τῇ

the

RA DSF · ὁ

article introducing the sea realm

ὁ: the definite article.

θαλάσση

sea

N1S DSF · θάλασσα

dative noun marking one sphere of operation or safety

θάλασσα: sea.

καὶ

and

C · καί

conjunction joining sea and land

καί: and, also, even.

ἐπὶ

on

P · ἐπί

preposition introducing the second sphere of safety

ἐπί: on, upon, over.

τῆς

the

RA GSF · ὁ

article introducing the dry land

ὁ: the definite article.

ξηρᾶς

dry land

A1A GSF · ξηρός

genitive noun with ἐπί marking the landward sphere

ξηρά: dry land, firm ground.

εἰς

for

P · εἰς

preposition introducing the duration of the blessing

εἰς: into, for, unto.

τὸν

the

RA ASM · ὁ

article introducing the age-long duration

ὁ: the definite article.

αἰῶνα

age

N3W ASM · αἰών

accusative noun expressing perpetual duration

αἰών: age, eternity, forever.

καὶ

and

C · καί

conjunction introducing the negative counterpart to the blessing

καί: and, also, even.

ῥομφαία

sword

N1A NSF · ῥομφαία

first nominative subject of the wish for removal

ῥομφαία: sword.

καὶ

and

C · καί

conjunction joining the two threats to be removed

καί: and, also, even.

ἐχθρὸς

enemy

A1A NSM · ἐχθρός

second nominative subject paired with sword

ἐχθρός: enemy, hostile one.

μακρυνθείη

may be far removed

VA APO3S · μακρύνω

optative verb expressing the wish that war and enemies stay distant

μακρύνω: remove far away, keep distant.

ἀπ'

from

P · ἀπό

preposition introducing those protected by the treaty wish

ἀπό: from, away from.

αὐτῶν

them

RD GPM · αὐτός

genitive pronoun referring jointly to Romans and Jews

αὐτός: he, she, it; self, same.

24 ἐὰν δὲ ἐνστῇ πόλεμος Ῥώμῃ προτέρᾳ ἢ πᾶσιν τοῖς συμμάχοις αὐτῶν ἐν πάσῃ τῇ κυριείᾳ αὐτῶν

But if war should first arise against Rome or against any of their allies anywhere within their dominion,

condition ASYNDETON

The treaty turns to a conditional defense clause covering attacks on Rome or any ally under Roman rule.

ἐὰν

if

C · ἐάν

conditional particle opening the treaty contingency

ἐάν: if, whenever.

δὲ

but

X · δέ

mild adversative marking transition from blessing to stipulation

δέ: but, and, now.

ἐνστῇ

should arise

VH AAS3S · ἵστημι + ἐν

aorist subjunctive verb heading the conditional clause

ἐνίστημι: arise, set in, come upon.

πόλεμος

war

N2 NSM · πόλεμος

subject of the conditional verb

πόλεμος: war, battle, conflict.

Ῥώμῃ

against Rome

N1 DSF · Ῥώμη

dative of disadvantage marking the threatened party

Ῥώμη: Rome.

προτέρᾳ

first

A1 DSF · πρότερος

adverbial adjective emphasizing Rome as the first case considered

πρότερος: former, first.

ἢ

or

C · ἢ

disjunctive conjunction extending the clause to allies

ἢ: or.

πᾶσιν

against all

A3 DPM · πᾶς

adjective broadening the protection to any allied group

πᾶς: all, every, whole.

τοῖς the RA DPM · ὁ <i>article introducing the allied parties</i> ὁ: the definite article.	συμμάχοις allies N2 DPM · συμμάχος <i>dative noun naming the associated states protected by the clause</i> σύμμαχος: ally, confederate.	αὐτῶν of them RD GPM · αὐτός <i>genitive pronoun marking Roman possession of the alliance network</i> αὐτός: he, she, it; self, same.	ἐν in P · ἐν <i>preposition introducing the territorial extent of the clause</i> ἐν: in, on, among.
πάσῃ every A1S DSF · πᾶς <i>adjective qualifying the whole domain under consideration</i> πᾶς: all, every, whole.	τῇ the RA DSF · ὁ <i>article introducing the noun for dominion</i> ὁ: the definite article.	κυριείᾳ dominion N1A DSF · κυριεία <i>dative noun marking the sphere within which the clause applies</i> κυριεία: dominion, authority, rule.	αὐτῶν of them RD GPM · αὐτός <i>genitive pronoun referring to Roman dominion</i> αὐτός: he, she, it; self, same.

25 συμμαχήσει τὸ ἔθνος τῶν Ἰουδαίων ὡς ἂν ὁ καιρὸς ὑπογράφη αὐτοῖς καρδίᾳ πλήρει

the nation of the Jews shall fight alongside them, as the occasion may prescribe to them, with a whole heart.

result ASYNDETON

The apodosis states the Jewish obligation: wholehearted military support for Rome when circumstances require it.

συμμαχήσει shall fight alongside VF FA13S · συμμαχέω <i>future main verb expressing the promised allied response</i> συμμαχέω: fight with, assist as an ally.	τὸ the RA NSN · ὁ <i>article introducing the Jewish polity as subject</i> ὁ: the definite article.	ἔθνος nation N3E NSN · ἔθνος <i>subject noun naming the Jewish people as treaty partner</i> ἔθνος: nation, people, ethnic body.	τῶν of the RA GPM · ὁ <i>article introducing the identifying genitive</i> ὁ: the definite article.
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Ιουδαίων Jews N2 GPM · Ἰουδαῖος <i>genitive noun specifying which nation is intended</i> Ἰουδαῖος: Jew, Judean.	ὥς as C · ὥς <i>comparative-conjunctive marker introducing the manner clause</i> ὥς: as, just as, according as.	ἄν ever X · ἄν <i>modal particle with the subjunctive making the clause contingent</i> ἄν: modal particle marking contingency.	ὁ the RA NSM · ὁ <i>article introducing the deciding circumstance</i> ὁ: the definite article.
καιρός occasion N2 NSM · καιρός <i>subject of the subordinated verb prescribing the response</i> καιρός: season, occasion, opportune circumstance.	ὑπογράφη may prescribe VD APS3S · γράφω + ὑπο <i>subjunctive verb describing what the situation calls for</i> ὑπογράφω: indicate, prescribe, set forth.	αὐτοῖς to them RD DPM · αὐτός <i>dative indirect object referring to the Jews receiving the directive</i> αὐτός: he, she, it; self, same.	καρδία with heart N1A DSF · καρδία <i>dative of manner expressing the disposition of their aid</i> καρδία: heart.
πλήρει full A3H DSF · πλήρης <i>adjective modifying heart to indicate total commitment</i> πλήρης: full, complete.			

26 καὶ τοῖς πολεμοῦσιν οὐ δώσουσιν οὐδὲ ἐπαρκέσουσιν σῖτον ὅπλα ἀργύριον πλοῖα ὥς ἔδοξεν Ῥώμῃ καὶ φυλάζονται τὰ φυλάγματα αὐτῶν οὐθὲν λαβόντες

And to those who are waging war against them they shall not give or supply grain, weapons, silver, or ships, as it seemed good to Rome, and they shall keep their obligations, taking nothing.

result ASYNDETON

The treaty further forbids aid to Rome's enemies and binds the Jews to keep the agreement without seeking payment.

καὶ
and

C · καί

conjunction continuing the apodosis with a negative obligation

| καί: and, also, even.

τοῖς
to the

RA DPM · ὁ

article introducing the hostile group denied assistance

| ὁ: the definite article.

πολεμοῦσιν
those waging war

V2 · παπδπμ πολεμέω

substantival participle naming the enemy forces

| πολεμέω: wage war, fight.

οὐ
not

D · οὐ

negation attached to the first future verb

| οὐ: not.

δώσουσιν
shall they give

VF FAI3P · δίδωμι

future main verb forbidding direct aid

| δίδωμι: give.

οὐδὲ
nor

C · οὐδέ

negative conjunction linking the second prohibition

| οὐδέ: nor, and not.

ἐπαρκέσουσιν
shall they supply

VF FAI3P · ἀρκέω + ἐπι

future main verb forbidding material support

| ἐπαρκέω: give assistance, furnish support, supply.

σῖτον
grain

N2 ASM · σίτος

first accusative object in the list of prohibited aid

| σίτος: grain, food supply.

ὄπλα
weapons

N2N APN · ὄπλον

second accusative object in the list of prohibited aid

| ὄπλον: weapon, arms.

ἀργύριον
silver

N2N ASN · ἀργύριον

third accusative object in the list of prohibited aid

| ἀργύριον: silver, money.

πλοῖα
ships

N2N APN · πλοῖον

fourth accusative object completing the list of prohibited aid

| πλοῖον: ship, vessel.

ὥς
as

C · ὥς

comparative conjunction introducing the Roman standard for the stipulation

| ὥς: as, according as.

ἔδοξεν
it seemed good

VAI AAI3S · δοκέω

impersonal verb grounding the clause in Roman decision

| δοκέω: seem, seem good, be decided.

Ῥώμη
to Rome

N1 DSF · Ῥώμη

dative of reference naming the deciding authority

| Ῥώμη: Rome.

καὶ
and

C · καί

conjunction linking the prohibition with the duty of observance

| καί: and, also, even.

φυλάσσονται
shall they keep

VF FMI3P · φυλάσσω

future main verb expressing faithful observance of the pact

| φυλάσσω: guard, keep, observe.

τὰ

the

RA APN · ὁ

article introducing the obligations to be observed

ὁ: the definite article.

φυλάγματα

obligations

N3M APN · φύλαγμα

direct object naming the treaty duties to be kept

φύλαγμα: charge, ordinance, obligation to keep.

αὐτῶν

of them

RD GPM · αὐτός

genitive pronoun referring to the obligations belonging to the treaty partners

αὐτός: he, she, it; self, same.

οὐθέν

nothing

A3 ASN · οὐδεὶς

accusative object of the participle indicating absence of compensation

οὐδεὶς: no one, nothing.

λαβόντες

having taken

VB · απαμπι λαμβάνω

circumstantial participle stating that no payment is to be accepted

λαμβάνω: take, receive.

27 κατὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὲ ἔὰν ἔθνη Ιουδαίων συμβῇ προτέροις πόλεμος συμμαχήσουσιν οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι ἐκ ψυχῆς ὥς ἂν αὐτοῖς ὁ καιρὸς ὑπογράφη

But in the same way, if war should first befall the nation of the Jews, the Romans shall fight alongside them from the heart, as the occasion may prescribe to them.

condition ASYNDETON

The treaty mirrors the previous clause by promising wholehearted Roman assistance if the Jews are attacked first.

κατὰ

according to

P · κατὰ

preposition introducing the reciprocal standard for the clause

κατὰ: according to, in accordance with.

τὰ

the

RA APN · ὁ

article introducing the reciprocal formula

ὁ: the definite article.

αὐτὰ

same things

RD APN · αὐτός

accusative pronoun expressing reciprocal equivalence

αὐτός: same, self.

δὲ

but

X · δέ

adversative particle shifting to the reciprocal obligation

δέ: but, and, now.

ἐάν

if

C · ἐάν

conditional particle opening the reciprocal contingency

ἐάν: if, whenever.

ἔθνει

to a nation

N3E DSN · ἔθνος

dative of disadvantage naming the threatened people

ἔθνος: nation, people, ethnic body.

Ιουδαίων

of Jews

N2 GPM · Ἰουδαῖος

genitive noun specifying which nation is meant

Ἰουδαῖος: Jew, Judean.

συμβῇ

should befall

VZ AAS3S · βαίνω + συν

aurist subjunctive verb heading the conditional clause

συμβαίνω: happen, befall, occur.

προτέροις

first

A1 DPM · πρότερος

dative adjective qualifying the Jews as the first attacked party

πρότερος: former, prior, first.

πόλεμος

war

N2 NSM · πόλεμος

subject of the conditional verb

πόλεμος: war, battle, conflict.

συμμαχήσουσιν

shall fight alongside

VF FAI3P · συμμαχέω

future main verb promising Roman allied support

συμμαχέω: fight with, assist as an ally.

οἱ

the

RA NPM · ὁ

article introducing the Roman subject

ὁ: the definite article.

Ῥωμαῖοι

Romans

N2 NPM · Ῥωμαῖος

subject noun naming the assisting treaty partner

Ῥωμαῖος: Roman.

ἐκ

from

P · ἐκ

preposition introducing the idiom of wholehearted support

ἐκ: from, out of.

ψυχῆς

heart

N1 GSF · ψυχή

genitive noun in idiom meaning sincerely or wholeheartedly

ψυχή: soul, life, inner self, heart.

ὥς

as

C · ὥς

conjunction introducing the manner clause

ὥς: as, just as, according as.

ἄν

ever

X · ἄν

modal particle marking contingency with the subjunctive

ἄν: modal particle marking contingency.

αὐτοῖς

to them

RD DPM · αὐτός

dative indirect object referring to the Romans as recipients of the situation's demand

αὐτός: he, she, it; self, same.

ὁ

the

RA NSM · ὁ

article introducing the deciding circumstance

ὁ: the definite article.

καιρὸς

occasion

N2 NSM · καιρός

subject of the subordinate verb prescribing the response

καιρός: season, occasion, opportune circumstance.

ὑπογράφω

may prescribe

VD APS3S · γράφω + ὑπο

subjunctive verb stating what the situation requires

ὑπογράφω: indicate, prescribe, set forth.

28 καὶ τοῖς συμμαχοῦσιν οὐ δοθήσεται σῖτος ὅπλα ἀργύριον πλοῖα ὡς ἔδοξεν Ῥώμῃ καὶ φυλάσσονται τὰ φυλάγματα ταῦτα καὶ οὐ μετὰ δόλου

And to those allied with them there shall not be given grain, weapons, silver, or ships, as it seemed good to Rome, and they shall keep these obligations, and not with deceit.

result ASYNDETON

The reciprocal treaty clause forbids support for the enemies of the Jews and insists that these obligations be observed without treachery.

καὶ

and

C · καί

conjunction continuing the reciprocal stipulation

καί: and, also, even.

τοῖς

to the

RA DPM · ὁ

article introducing the hostile party associated with the attackers

ὁ: the definite article.

συμμαχοῦσιν

allied ones

N2 DPM · συμμαχός

dative substantive naming those aligned with the enemy side

σύμμαχος: ally, confederate.

οὐ

not

D · οὐ

negation attached to the passive future

οὐ: not.

δοθήσεται

shall be given

VC FPI3S · δίδωμι

future passive main verb forbidding provision of supplies

δίδωμι: give.

σῖτος

grain

N2 NSM · σῖτος

first nominative item in the list of prohibited provisions

σῖτος: grain, food supply.

ὅπλα

weapons

N2N NPN · ὅπλον

second nominative item in the list of prohibited provisions

ὅπλον: weapon, arms.

ἀργύριον

silver

N2N NSN · ἀργύριον

third nominative item in the list of prohibited provisions

ἀργύριον: silver, money.

πλοῖα

ships

N2N NPN · πλοῖον

fourth nominative item completing the list of prohibited provisions

πλοῖον: ship, vessel.

ὥς

as

C · ὥς

comparative conjunction grounding the clause in Roman decision

ὥς: as, according as.

ἔδοξεν

it seemed good

VAI AAI3S · δοκέω

impersonal verb appealing to Roman judgment

δοκέω: seem, seem good, be decided.

Ῥώμη

to Rome

N1 DSF · Ῥώμη

dative of reference naming the deciding authority

Ῥώμη: Rome.

καὶ

and

C · καί

conjunction linking prohibition with faithful observance

καί: and, also, even.

φυλάσσονται

shall they keep

VF FMI3P · φυλάσσω

future main verb expressing adherence to the stated terms

φυλάσσω: guard, keep, observe.

τὰ

the

RA APN · ὁ

article introducing the obligations to be observed

ὁ: the definite article.

φυλάγματα

obligations

N3M APN · φύλαγμα

direct object naming the treaty charges to be kept

φύλαγμα: charge, ordinance, obligation to keep.

ταῦτα

these

RD APN · οὗτος

demonstrative specifying the immediately stated treaty terms

οὗτος: this, these.

καὶ

and

C · καί

conjunction adding the manner of observance

καί: and, also, even.

οὐ

not

D · οὐ

negation attached to the following prepositional phrase

οὐ: not.

μετά

with

P · μετά

preposition introducing the excluded manner

μετά: with.

δόλου

deceit

N2 GSM · δόλος

genitive noun naming the treachery excluded from treaty observance

δόλος: deceit, guile, treachery.

29 κατὰ τοὺς λόγους τούτους οὕτως ἔστησαν Ῥωμαῖοι τῷ δήμῳ τῶν Ἰουδαίων

According to these words the Romans thus established an agreement with the people of the Jews.

summary

ASYNDETON

The narrator closes the section by summarizing the treaty as formally established between Rome and the Jewish people.

κατὰ

according to

P · κατά

preposition introducing conformity with the treaty wording

κατά: according to, in accordance with.

τοὺς

the

RA APM · ὁ

article introducing the specific treaty terms just cited

ὁ: the definite article.

λόγους

words

N2 APM · λόγος

accusative noun naming the treaty wording as the governing standard

λόγος: word, statement, matter, term.

τούτους

these

RD APM · οὗτος

demonstrative adjective pointing to the immediately preceding treaty clauses

οὗτος: this, these.

οὕτως

thus

D · οὕτως

adverb marking the manner in which the agreement was set in place

οὕτως: thus, in this way.

ἔστησαν

established

VAI AAI3P · ἵστημι

main verb summarizing the formal setting of the treaty

ἵστημι: set, establish, put in place.

Ῥωμαῖοι

Romans

N2 NPM · Ῥωμαῖος

subject noun naming the first party that ratified the agreement

Ῥωμαῖος: Roman.

τῷ

with the

RA DSM · ὁ

article introducing the dative counterpart in the agreement

ὁ: the definite article.

δήμῳ

people

N2 DSM · δῆμος

dative noun naming the civic body with whom the agreement was established

δῆμος: people, populace, civic body.

τῶν

of the

RA GPM · ὁ

article introducing the identifying genitive

ὁ: the definite article.

Ἰουδαίων

Jews

N2 GPM · Ἰουδαῖος

genitive noun specifying which people are in view

Ἰουδαῖος: Jew, Judean.

30 ἐὰν δὲ μετὰ τοὺς λόγους τούτους βουλευσῶνται οὗτοι καὶ οὗτοι προσθεῖναι ἢ ἀφελεῖν ποιήσονται ἐξ αἰρέσεως αὐτῶν καὶ ὃ ἂν προσθῶσιν ἢ ἀφέλῳσιν ἔσται κύρια

But if after these terms these and those should resolve to add or remove anything, they shall do so by their own decision, and whatever they may add or take away shall be valid.

condition ASYNDETON

The treaty includes an amendment clause: either side may alter the terms by mutual decision, and such changes will be legally binding.

ἐὰν

if

C · ἐάν

conditional particle opening the amendment clause

ἐάν: if, whenever.

δὲ

but

X · δέ

particle marking transition to a supplementary provision

δέ: but, and, now.

μετὰ

after

P · μετά

preposition introducing the temporal point following the stated terms

μετά: after, with.

τοὺς

the

RA APM · ὁ

article introducing the treaty terms already stated

ὁ: the definite article.

λόγους

terms

N2 APM · λόγος

accusative noun naming the treaty language that may later be amended

λόγος: word, statement, term, matter.

τούτους

these

RD APM · οὗτος

demonstrative adjective pointing to the immediately preceding treaty clauses

οὗτος: this, these.

βουλευσῶνται

should resolve

VA AMS3P · βουλεύω

aorist middle subjunctive verb heading the conditional clause of deliberation

βουλεύω: deliberate, resolve, plan.

οὗτοι

these

RD NPM · οὗτος

first demonstrative subject referring to one treaty party

οὗτος: this, these.

καὶ

and

C · καί

conjunction linking the two parties jointly considering amendment

καί: and, also, even.

οὗτοι

those

RD NPM · οὗτος

second demonstrative subject referring to the other treaty party

οὗτος: this, these.

προσθεῖναι

to add

VE AAN · τίθημι + προς

first infinitive complement naming one possible amendment action

προστίθημι: add, append.

ἢ

or

C · ἢ

disjunctive conjunction pairing the two amendment options

ἢ: or.

ἀφελεῖν to remove VB AAN · αἰρέω + ἀπο <i>second infinitive complement naming the alternative amendment action</i> ἀφαιρέω: remove, take away.	ποιήσονται they shall do VF FM13P · ποιέω <i>future main verb expressing enactment of the amendment</i> ποιέω: do, make, carry out.	ἐξ from P · ἐκ <i>preposition introducing the source in their own choice</i> ἐκ: from, out of.	αἰρέσεως choice N3I GSF · αἵρεσις <i>genitive noun expressing deliberate decision or election</i> αἵρεσις: choice, decision, deliberate preference.
αὐτῶν of them RD GPM · αὐτός <i>genitive pronoun marking the decision as belonging to the treaty parties themselves</i> αὐτός: he, she, it; self, same.	καί and C · καί <i>conjunction linking the amendment process with its legal consequence</i> καί: and, also, even.	ὅ whatever RR ASN · ὅς <i>relative pronoun introducing the content of any amendment</i> ὅς: who, which, whatever.	ἄν ever X · ἄν <i>modal particle with the subjunctive generalizing the relative clause</i> ἄν: modal particle marking contingency.
προσθῶσιν they may add V2 PAS3P · θέω + προς <i>subjunctive verb describing one possible type of amendment</i> προστίθμι: add, append.	ἢ or C · ἢ <i>disjunctive conjunction pairing the two kinds of amendment</i> ἢ: or.	ἀφέλωσιν they may remove VB AAS3P · αἰρέω + ἀπο <i>subjunctive verb describing subtraction from the treaty</i> ἀφαιρέω: remove, take away.	ἔσται shall be VF FM13S · εἰμί <i>future copula stating the legal status of any amendment</i> εἰμί: be.
κύρια valid A1A APN · κύριος <i>predicate adjective declaring the amendment authoritative</i> κύριος: authoritative, valid, binding.			

31 καὶ περὶ τῶν κακῶν ὧν ὁ βασιλεὺς Δημήτριος συντελεῖται εἰς αὐτοὺς ἐγράψαμεν αὐτῷ λέγοντες διὰ τί ἐβάρυνας τὸν ζυγόν σου ἐπὶ τοὺς φίλους ἡμῶν τοὺς συμμάχους Ἰουδαίους

And concerning the wrongs that King Demetrius is inflicting on them, we have written to him, saying, Why have you made your yoke heavy upon our friends and allies, the Jews?

report ASYNDETON

The Romans report that they have already written to Demetrius in defense of the Jews, protesting his oppressive treatment of their allies.

καὶ

and

C · καί

conjunction introducing a further action taken on behalf of the Jews

καί: and, also, even.

περὶ

concerning

P · περί

preposition introducing the subject matter of the Roman letter

περί: concerning, about.

τῶν

the

RA GPN · ὁ

article introducing the wrongs under discussion

ὁ: the definite article.

κακῶν

wrongs

A1 GPN · κακός

substantivized adjective naming the harmful acts done to the Jews

κακός: bad, evil, harmful; in the plural, wrongs or evils.

ὧν

which

RR GPN · ὅς

relative pronoun linking the wrongs to Demetrius's actions

ὅς: who, which, that.

ὁ

the

RA NSM · ὁ

article introducing Demetrius's royal title

ὁ: the definite article.

βασιλεὺς

king

N3V NSM · βασιλεύς

subject noun identifying the agent of oppression

βασιλεύς: king.

Δημήτριος

Demetrius

N2 NSM · Δημήτριος

proper name in apposition specifying which king is meant

Δημήτριος: Demetrius.

συντελεῖται

is inflicting

V2 PMI3S · τελέω + συν

main verb of the relative clause describing ongoing oppressive action

συντελέω: bring about, carry out, inflict.

εἰς

upon

P · εἰς

preposition introducing those affected by Demetrius's action

εἰς: into, toward, upon.

αὐτούς

them

RD APM · αὐτός

object of the preposition referring to the Jews

αὐτός: he, she, it; self, same.

ἐγράψαμεν

we wrote

VAI AA11P · γράφω

main verb of the Roman report

γράφω: write.

αὐτῷ to him RD DSM · αὐτός <i>dative indirect object referring to Demetrius as recipient of the letter</i> αὐτός: he, she, it; self, same.	λέγοντες saying V1 · παπνπι λέγω <i>circumstantial participle introducing the quoted content of the letter</i> λέγω: say, speak.	διὰ why P · διὰ <i>preposition plus interrogative introducing the reason question</i> διὰ τί: why, for what reason.	τί what RI ASN · τίς <i>interrogative pronoun completing the idiom 'why'</i> τίς: who? what? why? in idiomatic combinations.
ἐβάρυνας have you made heavy VAI AAI2S · βαρύνω <i>second-person verb in the quoted rebuke to Demetrius</i> βαρύνω: make heavy, burden, oppress.	τὸν the RA ASM · ὁ <i>article introducing the metaphorical burden</i> ὁ: the definite article.	ζυγόν yoke N2 ASM · ζυγός <i>direct object naming Demetrius's oppressive rule</i> ζυγός: yoke, burden of subjection.	σου your RP GS · σύ <i>genitive pronoun qualifying the yoke as Demetrius's own rule</i> σύ: you.
ἐπὶ upon P · ἐπί <i>preposition introducing those burdened by the yoke</i> ἐπί: on, upon, against.	τούς the RA APM · ὁ <i>article introducing the first designation of the Jews</i> ὁ: the definite article.	φίλους friends A1 APM · φίλος <i>accusative substantive naming the Jews as Roman friends</i> φίλος: friend, ally.	ἡμῶν of us RP GP · ἐγώ <i>genitive pronoun marking Roman relationship to the Jews</i> ἐγώ: I, we.
τούς the RA APM · ὁ <i>article introducing the second designation of the Jews</i> ὁ: the definite article.	συμμάχους allies N2 APM · συμμάχος <i>accusative substantive appositional to friends</i> σύμμαχος: ally, confederate.	Ιουδαίους Jews N2 APM · Ἰουδαῖος <i>final accusative apposition explicitly identifying the allies</i> Ἰουδαῖος: Jew, Judean.	

32 ἔαν οὖν ἔτι ἐντύχωσιν κατὰ σοῦ ποιήσομεν αὐτοῖς τὴν κρίσιν καὶ πολεμήσομέν σε διὰ τῆς θαλάσσης καὶ διὰ τῆς ξηρᾶς

If then they should still move against you, we will give them judgment and will make war on you by sea and by land.

result ASYNDETON

The Roman letter warns Demetrius that continued aggression against the Jews will bring Roman intervention and war.

ἔαν

if

C · ἔάν

conditional particle opening the warning clause

ἔάν: if, whenever.

οὖν

then

X · οὖν

inferential particle drawing the consequence from the prior rebuke

οὖν: therefore, then.

ἔτι

still

D · ἔτι

adverb emphasizing continued hostile action

ἔτι: still, yet, further.

ἐντύχωσιν

should move against

VB AAS3P · τυγχάνω + ἐν

aorist subjunctive verb describing renewed hostile action or appeal

ἐντυγχάνω: approach, address, move against, petition.

κατὰ

against

P · κατά

preposition introducing the target of the aggression

κατά: against.

σοῦ

you

RP GS · σύ

genitive pronoun referring to Demetrius as the warned king

σύ: you.

ποιήσομεν

we will make

VF FAI1P · ποιέω

future main verb introducing the Roman response

ποιέω: do, make, carry out.

αὐτοῖς

to them

RD DPM · αὐτός

dative indirect object referring to the Jewish allies

αὐτός: he, she, it; self, same.

τὴν

the

RA ASF · ὁ

article introducing the judicial action

ὁ: the definite article.

κρίσιν

judgment

N3I ASF · κρίσις

direct object expressing the judicial or decisive intervention to be rendered

κρίσις: judgment, decision, verdict.

καὶ

and

C · καί

conjunction linking judicial action with military action

καί: and, also, even.

πολεμήσομέν

we will make war on

VF FAI1P · πολεμέω

future main verb of direct military threat

πολεμέω: wage war, fight.

σε you RP AS · σύ <i>direct object naming Demetrius as the target of Roman war</i> σύ: you.	διὰ by P · διὰ <i>preposition introducing the first theater of war</i> διὰ: through, by way of.	τῆς the RA GSF · ὁ <i>article introducing the sea as military route</i> ὁ: the definite article.	θαλάσσης sea N1S GSF · θάλασσα <i>genitive noun naming the maritime theater</i> θάλασσα: sea.
καὶ and C · καί <i>conjunction linking the two theaters of war</i> καί: and, also, even.	διὰ by P · διὰ <i>preposition introducing the second theater of war</i> διὰ: through, by way of.	τῆς the RA GSF · ὁ <i>article introducing the landward route</i> ὁ: the definite article.	ξηρᾶς land A1A GSF · ξηρός <i>genitive noun naming the land theater of war</i> ξηρά: dry land, land.

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.