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GREEK TEXT · TRANSLATION · INTERLINEAR · DISCOURSE STRUCTURE

The Book of Joshua, Chapter 12

ΙΗΣΟΥΣ ΙΒ΄

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

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

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

Theme

The conquered kings east and west of the Jordan stand as a memorial to the Lord's victory.

Translation & textual notes

The Greek text of Joshua 12 follows the standard critical text of the Septuagint as established in the Rahlfs–Hanhart edition (Septuaginta, rev. ed. 2006), an ancient and public-domain text; the critical apparatus is not reproduced. Joshua 12 is a victory-memorial: a register of the kings conquered in the conquest, organized in two clearly demarcated phases. The first frame (vv. 1–6) catalogues the two kings east of the Jordan whose land Moses and the sons of Israel took — Sihon king of the Amorites at Heshbon (vv. 2–3) and Og king of Bashan, expressly the surviving remnant ἐκ τῶν γιγάντων ('of the giants', the Rephaim, v. 4); this Transjordanian territory Moses gave as an inheritance to Reuben, Gad, and the half-tribe

of Manasseh (v. 6). The second frame (vv. 7–8) introduces the kings west of the Jordan whom Joshua and Israel struck 'from Baal-Gad in the plain of Lebanon as far as Mount Halak going up toward Seir,' land Joshua then gave the tribes κληρονομεῖν κατὰ κλῆρον αὐτῶν ('to inherit by their allotments'). There follows (vv. 9–24) the enumerated roster of the Canaanite kings — the king of Jericho, the king of Ai, and so on — each governed by the bare accusative βασιλέα ('the king of ...') dependent on the verb ἀνεῖλεν of v. 7. The list is markedly transliterative: virtually every toponym (Εσεβων, Βασαν, Ασταρωθ, Ιεριχω, Χεβρων, etc.) is an indeclinable Hebrew place-name carried over without inflection. A notable LXX–MT divergence closes the chapter: where the Masoretic text totals thirty-one kings, the Greek of v. 24 reads βασιλεῖς εἴκοσι ἑννέα ('twenty-nine kings'), reflecting both a shorter list and a different summation in the Greek tradition. The two-agent structure — Transjordan under Moses (ὁ παῖς κυρίου, v. 6) and Cisjordan under Joshua (Ἰησοῦς, v. 7) — frames the whole conquest as one continuous divinely-sanctioned dispossession spanning two leaders.

Discourse structure of the chapter

A · 12:1–6

Kings east of the Jordan: Sihon and Og, defeated under Moses

The chapter opens with a heading (v. 1) covering the kings whose land Israel took 'beyond the Jordan toward the sunrise,' from the Wadi Arnon to Mount Hermon. Two kings are named: Sihon king of the Amorites, who dwelt at Heshbon and ruled from Aroer (vv. 2–3), and Og king of Bashan, the last survivor of the giants (Rephaim), who dwelt at Ashtaroth and Edrei (vv. 4–5). The frame closes (v. 6) by attributing this eastern conquest to Moses, the servant of the LORD, and recording his grant of the territory to Reuben, Gad, and the half-tribe of Manasseh.

B · 12:7–8

Heading for the western kings: Joshua's conquest and allotment

A second heading (v. 7) covers the kings of the Amorites whom Joshua and the sons of Israel struck on the west side of the Jordan, from Baal-Gad in the plain of Lebanon to Mount Halak; this land Joshua gave the tribes 'to inherit by their allotments.' Verse 8 details the varied terrain (hill country, lowland, Arabah, slopes, wilderness, Negeb) and the six peoples dispossessed: Hittite, Amorite, Canaanite, Perizzite, Hivite, and Jebusite.

The enumerated roster of the Canaanite kings

The list proper: each king named by his city in the bare accusative (βασιλέα Ιεριχω, βασιλέα τῆς Γαι, ...), all dependent on the verb ἀνείλεν of v. 7. The roster runs from Jericho and Ai (v. 9) through Jerusalem, Hebron, Lachish, Gezer, Debir, Hazor, Megiddo, and the rest, closing (v. 24) with the king of Tirzah and the summary total πάντες οὗτοι βασιλεῖς εἴκοσι ἑννέα ('all these kings, twenty-nine').

- 1 καὶ οὗτοι οἱ βασιλεῖς τῆς γῆς οὓς ἀνείλον οἱ υἱοὶ Ἰσραὴλ καὶ κατεκληρονόμησαν τὴν γῆν αὐτῶν πέραν τοῦ Ἰορδάνου ἀφ' ἡλίου ἀνατολῶν ἀπὸ φάραγγος Ἀρνων ἕως τοῦ ὄρους Αερμων καὶ πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν Ἀραβα ἀπ' ἀνατολῶν

And these are the kings of the land whom the sons of Israel killed and whose land they inherited beyond the Jordan toward the sunrise, from the Wadi Arnon as far as Mount Hermon, and all the land of the Arabah eastward.

Opening heading (new register-unit)

καὶ οὗτοι οἱ βασιλεῖς

The demonstrative heading καὶ οὗτοι οἱ βασιλεῖς ('and these are the kings') is a list-introducing formula; it governs the whole eastern frame (vv. 1–6) and is echoed verbatim at v. 7 for the western kings. The relative clause οὓς ἀνείλον ... καὶ κατεκληρονόμησαν supplies the two-fold action — slaughter and dispossession — that defines the entire chapter.

καὶ
and

narrative conjunction (heading-introducing)

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

οὗτοι
these

Nominative

demonstrative subject (predicate-of-identification with οἱ βασιλεῖς)

οὗτος: 'this / these'; the nominative plural heads the cataloguing formula οὗτοι οἱ βασιλεῖς, rendering Hebrew כִּי־לְמַךְ הַלְּזִי; the same formula reopens the list at v. 7.

οἱ
the

Nominative

article

οἱ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

βασιλεῖς
kings

Nominative

predicate nominative ('these are the kings')

βασιλεύς: 'king'; renders מֶלֶךְ; the keyword of the chapter, recurring as the bare accusative βασιλέα throughout the roster (vv. 9–24); here nominative as the subject of the cataloguing formula.

τῆς

of the

Genitive

article

τῆς: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

γῆς

land

Genitive

genitive (objective: 'the kings of the land')

γῆ: 'land / earth'; renders גְּרָם; 'the kings of the land' = the indigenous Canaanite and Transjordanian rulers dispossessed in the conquest.

οὓς

whom

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of ἀνείλον)

ὓς: relative pronoun; the masculine accusative plural οὓς refers back to βασιλεῖς and introduces the two-fold defining action of the chapter.

ἀνείλον

killed

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · ἀναιρέω

verb of relative clause

→ constative aorist (completed conquest)

ἀναιρέω: 'do away with / kill / destroy'; renders גָּרַח / הָרַח; the aorist sums up the whole conquest as accomplished fact; the singular ἀνείλεν recurs at v. 7 with Joshua as subject — the verb that grammatically governs the entire king-roster of vv. 9–24.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article

οἱ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

υἱοὶ

sons

Nominative

subject of ἀνείλον

υἱός: 'son'; the phrase οἱ υἱοὶ Ἰσραὴλ ('the sons of Israel') renders בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל, the standard designation of the covenant nation as conquering agent.

Ἰσραὴλ

Israel

genitive of relationship (indeclinable: 'sons of Israel')

Ἰσραὴλ: transliteration of יִשְׂרָאֵל; indeclinable in the LXX; here the people, not the patriarch.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

κατεκληρονόμησαν

took as inheritance

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · κατακληρονομέω

second verb of relative clause (coordinate with ἀνείλον)

→ constative aorist (completed dispossession)

κατακληρονομέω: 'take possession of / inherit / give as inheritance'; renders שָׁרַח (dispossess and occupy); the compound κατα- intensifies; the paired ἀνείλον ... κατεκληρονόμησαν ('killed ... and inherited') states the chapter's twin theme of conquest and allotment.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

τὴν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

γῆν

land

Accusative

direct object of κατεκληρονόμησαν

γῆ: 'land'; the object of dispossession; the recurring keyword tying conquest to inheritance.

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession (the kings' land)

αὐτός: 'their'; refers to the dispossessed kings.

πέραν

beyond

improper preposition + genitive (location)

πέραν: 'beyond / across'; with τοῦ Ἰορδάνου renders יַרְדֵּן עַבְרָא; here 'beyond the Jordan' = the eastern (Transjordanian) side, as the qualifier ἀφ' ἡλίου ἀνατολῶν makes explicit.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

τοῦ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

Ἰορδάνου

Jordan

Genitive

genitive with πέραν

Ἰορδάνης: the Jordan river (Hebrew יַרְדֵּן); declined as a first-declension masculine in the LXX (gen. Ἰορδάνου); the geographic axis dividing the two conquest-phases of the chapter.

ἀφ'

from

preposition + genitive (elided before vowel)

ἀφ': preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

ἡλίου

of the sun

Genitive

genitive (with ἀνατολῶν: 'sunrise')

ἥλιος: 'sun'; the phrase ἀφ' ἡλίου ἀνατολῶν ('from the risings of the sun') renders מִן הַמִּזְחָל, an idiom for 'eastward,' specifying the Transjordanian orientation.

ἀνατολῶν

risings / east

Genitive

genitive (with ἡλίου: directional)

ἀνατολή: 'rising / east'; the plural ἀνατολαί is idiomatic for the eastern quarter; renders מִן הַמִּזְחָל.

ἀπὸ

from

preposition + genitive (starting point of geographic span)

ἀπὸ: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

φάραγος

wadi / ravine

Genitive

genitive object of ἀπό

φάραγξ: 'ravine / gorge / wadi'; renders לְאֲרֹן; the Wadi Arnon was the traditional southern boundary of the Transjordanian conquest (cf. Num 21:13).

Αρνων

Arnon

genitive of apposition (indeclinable place-name)

Αρνων: transliteration of אֲרֹנוֹן, the Arnon gorge; indeclinable; the southern terminus of the eastern territory.

ἕως

as far as

preposition + genitive (end-point of span)

ἕως: 'as far as / until'; with τοῦ ὄρους Αερμων marks the northern terminus.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

τοῦ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

ὄρους

mountain

Genitive

genitive with ἕως

ὄρος: 'mountain'; renders הָהָר; Mount Hermon, the great northern landmark, marks the northern boundary of the eastern conquest.

Αερμων

Hermon

genitive of apposition (indeclinable place-name)

Αερμων: transliteration of הַר הֶרְמוֹן, Mount Hermon; indeclinable; the northern terminus.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

πᾶσαν

all

Accusative

attributive adjective (modifying γῆν)

πᾶς: 'all / whole'; feminine accusative agreeing with γῆν.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

τὴν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

γῆν

land

Accusative

accusative (second territorial summary, object resumed from κατεκληρονόμησαν)

γῆ: 'land'; 'all the land of the Arabah' adds the rift-valley plain to the eastern domain.

Αραβα

Arabah

genitive of apposition (indeclinable place-name)

Αραβα: transliteration of אֲרָבָה, the Arabah (the Jordan rift-valley plain); indeclinable; recurs at vv. 3 and 8.

ἀπ'

from

preposition + genitive (elided)

ἀπ': preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

ἀνατολῶν

the east

Genitive

genitive object of ἀπ' (directional: 'eastward')

ἀνατολή: 'east'; the closing ἀπ' ἀνατολῶν reiterates the eastward orientation framing the whole eastern register.

2 Σηων τὸν βασιλέα τῶν Αμορραίων ὃς κατῴκει ἐν Εσεβων κυριεύων ἀπὸ Αροηρ ἢ ἐστὶν ἐν τῇ φάραγγι κατὰ μέρος τῆς φάραγγος καὶ τὸ ἥμισυ τῆς Γαλααδ ἕως Ιαβοκ ὅρια υἱῶν Αμμων

Sihon the king of the Amorites, who dwelt in Heshbon, ruling from Aroer, which is in the ravine, along the middle of the ravine, and half of Gilead as far as Jabbok, the boundary of the sons of Ammon;

First named king (apposition to οὗς ἀνείλον of v.1)

Σηων τὸν βασιλέα

The accusative Σηων τὸν βασιλέα is in apposition to the relative οὗς of v. 1 — 'whom they killed, namely Sihon ...!'. Sihon is the first of the two great Transjordanian kings; his defeat (Num 21:21–31) opened the eastern conquest. The participles κατῴκει and κυριεύων sketch his realm: seated at Heshbon, ruling the territory from Aroer up to the Jabbok.

Σηων

Sihon

accusative in apposition to οὗς (v.1); indeclinable king-name

Σηων: transliteration of שִׁיחֹן, Sihon king of the Amorites; indeclinable; first of the two giant-era Transjordanian kings, defeated under Moses (Num 21).

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with βασιλέα, in apposition to Σηων)

τὸν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

βασιλέα

king

Accusative

accusative in apposition to Σηων

βασιλεύς: 'king'; the appositional 'Sihon the king of the Amorites' identifies the first conquered ruler.

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article

τῶν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

Αμορραίων

Amorites

Genitive

genitive (of subordination: 'king of the Amorites')

Αμορραῖος: 'Amorite'; renders אַמֹּרִי; the Amorites were the dominant Transjordanian power; their gentilic recurs in the heading of v. 7.

ὃς

who

Nominative

relative pronoun (subject of κατοῶκει)

ὃς: relative pronoun; nominative masculine singular referring to Sihon.

κατοῶκει

dwelt

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · κατοικέω

verb of relative clause (descriptive)

→ *descriptive imperfect (settled habitual residence)*

κατοικέω: 'dwell / inhabit / settle'; renders יָשַׁב; the imperfect describes Sihon's established residence at Heshbon prior to the conquest.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (location)

ἐν: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

Εσεβων

Heshbon

dative object of ἐν (indeclinable place-name)

Εσεβων: transliteration of עֶשְׂבּוֹן, Heshbon, Sihon's royal city; indeclinable.

κυριεύω

ruling

Pres Act Ptc Nom Masc Sg · κυριεύω

circumstantial participle (modifying Sihon)

→ *present participle (ongoing dominion)*

κυριεύω: 'rule over / have dominion'; renders מָשַׁל; the participle describes the extent of Sihon's rule, detailed by the geographic spans that follow.

ἀπό

from

preposition + genitive (starting point of dominion)

ἀπό: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

Αροερ

Aroer

genitive object of ἀπό (indeclinable place-name)

Αροερ: transliteration of אֶרֶוֶר, Aroer on the rim of the Arnon; indeclinable; the southern edge of Sihon's realm.

ἥ

which

Nominative

relative pronoun (subject of ἐστιν)

ἥ: feminine relative pronoun agreeing with the city Αροερ (construed as feminine πόλις).

ἐστιν

is

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

copula of relative clause (locating Aroer)

→ *stative present*

εἰμί: 'be'; the present locates Aroer geographically within the ravine.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (location)

ἐν: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

τῇ

the

Dative

article

τῇ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

φάραγγι

ravine

Dative

dative object of ἐν

φάραγξ: 'ravine / gorge / wadi'; here the Arnon gorge; renders לְנַחַל.

κατὰ

along

preposition + accusative (distributive: 'along / in the midst of')

κατὰ: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

μέρος

the middle / part

Accusative

accusative object of κατὰ

μέρος: 'part / portion / middle'; the phrase κατὰ μέρος τῆς φάραγγος ('along the middle of the ravine') renders לְנַחַל הַיַּבֹּק, describing the central course of the wadi as boundary.

τῆς

of the

Genitive

article

τῆς: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

φάραγγος

ravine

Genitive

genitive (partitive, with μέρος)

φάραγξ: 'ravine'; the repeated noun fixes the Arnon gorge as the boundary line.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction (extending the realm)

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article

τὸ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

ἥμισυ

half

Accusative

accusative (substantivized: 'half of Gilead')

ἥμισυς: 'half'; renders חֶמֶשׁ; 'half of Gilead' marks the northern extent of Sihon's dominion; the same word describes the half-tribe of Manasseh at v. 6.

τῆς

of

Genitive

article

τῆς: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

Γαλααδ

Gilead

genitive (partitive, with ἥμισυς); indeclinable place-name

Γαλααδ: transliteration of גִּלְעָד, Gilead, the Transjordanian highland; indeclinable; recurs at v. 5.

ἕως

as far as

preposition + genitive (boundary)

ἕως: 'as far as'; marks the Jabbok as the northern limit of Sihon's realm.

Ιαβοκ

Jabbok

genitive with ἕως (indeclinable place-name)

Ιαβοκ: transliteration of יַבְבֵּק, the Jabbok river; indeclinable; the boundary between Sihon's land and Ammonite territory.

ὄρια

boundary

Accusative

accusative in apposition (defining the limit)

ὄριον (pl. ὄρια): 'boundary / territory / border'; renders גְּבוּל; here in apposition, 'the boundary of the sons of Ammon'; recurs at v. 5.

υἱῶν

of the sons

Genitive

genitive (possessive, with ὄρια)

υἱός: 'son'; οἱ υἱοὶ Ἀμμων ('sons of Ammon') = the Ammonites, whose territory bordered Sihon's to the east.

Αμμων

Ammon

genitive of relationship (indeclinable national name)

Αμμων: transliteration of עַמּוֹן, Ammon; indeclinable; the Ammonite border was off-limits to Israel (Deut 2:19).

3 καὶ Αραβα ἕως τῆς θαλάσσης Χενερεθ κατ' ἀνατολὰς καὶ ἕως τῆς θαλάσσης Αραβα θάλασσαν τῶν ἁλῶν ἀπὸ ἀνατολῶν ὁδὸν τὴν κατὰ Ασιμωθ ἀπὸ Θαιμαν τὴν ὑπὸ Ασηδωθ Φασγα

and the Arabah as far as the Sea of Chinnereth on the east, and as far as the Sea of the Arabah, the Salt Sea, on the east by the road to Asimoth, from Teman, which is under Ashedoth Pisgah.

Continuation of Sihon's domain (geographic extension) καὶ Αραβα

v. 3 continues the delineation of Sihon's western/Jordan-valley holdings: the Arabah up to the Sea of Chinnereth (Galilee) in the north and the Sea of the Arabah (the Dead/Salt Sea) in the south, bounded by the slopes of Pisgah. The string of indeclinable toponyms is dense; the comment is kept concise.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

Αραβα

the Arabah

accusative (territory, continuing the realm); indeclinable place-name

Αραβα: the Arabah rift-valley; indeclinable; here Sihon's Jordan-valley holdings.

ἕως

as far as

preposition + genitive (boundary)

ἕως: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

τῆς

the

Genitive

article

τῆς: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

θαλάσσης

sea

Genitive

genitive with ἕως

θάλασσα: 'sea'; renders Π ; here the Sea of Chinnereth (Galilee).

Χενερεθ

Chinnereth

genitive of apposition (indeclinable place-name)

Χενερεθ: transliteration of חֲנַנְרֵת , Chinnereth = the Sea of Galilee; indeclinable; the northern lake-boundary.

κατ'

toward

preposition + accusative (directional, elided)

κατ': preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

ἀνατολὰς

the east

Accusative

accusative object of κατά (directional: 'eastward')

ἀνατολή: 'east'; κατ' ἀνατολὰς = 'on the east side.'

καὶ
and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

ἕως
as far as

preposition + genitive (second boundary)

ἕως: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

τῆς
the

Genitive

article

τῆς: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

θαλάσσης
sea

Genitive

genitive with ἕως

θάλασσα: 'sea'; here the Sea of the Arabah = the Dead Sea.

Αραβα
of the Arabah

genitive of apposition (indeclinable place-name)

Αραβα: 'the Sea of the Arabah,' i.e. the Dead Sea; indeclinable.

θάλασσαν
sea

Accusative

accusative in apposition ('the Salt Sea')

θάλασσα: 'sea'; the appositional θάλασσαν τῶν ἁλῶν identifies the Sea of the Arabah as the Salt (Dead) Sea.

τῶν
of the

Genitive

article

τῶν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

ἁλῶν
salt

Genitive

genitive (descriptive: 'sea of salt')

ἅλς (pl. ἅλεις): 'salt'; θάλασσα τῶν ἁλῶν renders מֶלַח הַיָּם, the Salt Sea (Dead Sea).

ἀπὸ
from

preposition + genitive (directional)

ἀπὸ: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

ἀνατολῶν
the east

Genitive

genitive object of ἀπό (directional)

ἀνατολή: 'east'; ἀπὸ ἀνατολῶν, 'on the eastern side.'

ὁδὸν
by the road

Accusative

accusative of route ('by way of')

ὁδός: 'way / road'; the accusative of route renders דֶּרֶךְ, 'by the road toward Asimoth.'

τὴν
the (one)

Accusative

article (attributive, with κατὰ Ἀσιμωθ)

τὴν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

κατὰ
toward

preposition + accusative (direction of the road)

κατὰ: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

Ἀσιμωθ
Asimoth

accusative object of κατὰ (indeclinable place-name)

Ἀσιμωθ: transliteration of בֵּית־יֶשֶׁמוֹת (Beth-Jeshimoth); indeclinable; a site near the northeast Dead Sea.

ἀπὸ
from

preposition + genitive

ἀπὸ: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

Θαιμαν
Teman

genitive object of ἀπό (indeclinable place-name)

Θαιμαν: transliteration of דֶּמֶן ('south / Teman'); indeclinable; here a directional/place reference.

τὴν

which is

Accusative

article (attributive, with ὑπὸ Ασηδωθ)

τὴν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

ὑπὸ

under

preposition + accusative (location: 'beneath')

ὑπὸ: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

Ασηδωθ

Ashedoth

accusative object of ὑπὸ (indeclinable place-name)

Ασηδωθ: transliteration of ΣΙΤΨΛ ('the slopes'); indeclinable; with Φασγα = 'the slopes of Pisgah.'

Φασγα

Pisgah

genitive of relationship (indeclinable place-name)

Φασγα: transliteration of פִּגְגָּא, Pisgah; indeclinable; Ασηδωθ Φασγα = the slopes of Pisgah, the southwestern limit of Sihon's land.

4 καὶ Ωγ βασιλεὺς Βασαν ὑπελείφθη ἐκ τῶν γιγάντων ὁ κατοικῶν ἐν Ασταρωθ καὶ ἐν Εδραϊν

And Og king of Bashan was left of the giants, the one dwelling in Ashtaroth and in Edrei;

Second named king (the giant-king Og)

καὶ Ωγ βασιλεὺς Βασαν

The second great Transjordanian king, Og of Bashan, is introduced with the theologically loaded note ὑπελείφθη ἐκ τῶν γιγάντων — 'was left over from the giants,' i.e. the last survivor of the Rephaim (cf. Deut 3:11, his iron bedstead). Whereas Sihon stood in the accusative (apposition to οὗς, v. 2), Og is here cast in the nominative as the subject of ὑπελείφθη, a syntactic shift highlighting his distinct, almost legendary status.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

Ωγ

Og

nominative subject of ὑπελείφθη (indeclinable king-name)

Ωγ: transliteration of אֹג, Og king of Bashan; indeclinable; the last of the Rephaim/giants, defeated under Moses (Num 21:33–35; Deut 3).

βασιλεὺς

king

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Ωγ

βασιλεὺς: 'king'; here nominative (contrast the accusative βασιλέα of Sihon, v. 2), as subject-apposition with the finite verb ὑπελείφθη.

Βασαν

of Bashan

genitive of subordination (indeclinable place-name)

Βασαν: transliteration of בַּשָּׁן, Bashan, the fertile northern Transjordanian region; indeclinable.

ὑπελείφθη

was left

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · ὑπολείπω

main verb (Og as sole survivor)

→ **constative aorist passive (resultant remnant-status)**

ὑπολείπω (aor. pass.): 'leave behind / leave remaining'; renders וְנִשְׁאַר / וְנִשְׁאַרְתָּ; the passive ὑπελείφθη ('was left over') marks Og as the surviving remnant of the giants — the Rephaim, an antediluvian-style race; the same theology appears at Deut 3:11.

ἐκ

of / from

preposition + genitive (partitive: 'from among')

ἐκ: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

τῶν

the

Genitive

article

τῶν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

γιγάντων

giants

Genitive

genitive (partitive, with ὑπελείφθη)

γίγας (pl. γίγαντες): 'giant'; renders גִּימְרִי (Rephaim) and גִּבְיִלִים; the LXX's γίγαντες links Og to the legendary giant-races; that the conqueror Israel overcame a giant-king magnifies the divine victory.

ὁ

the one

Nominative

article (substantivizing the participle)

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

κατοικῶν

dwelling

Pres Act Ptc Nom Masc Sg · κατοικέω

substantival participle in apposition to Ωγ ('the one dwelling')

→ **present participle (settled residence)**

κατοικέω: 'dwell / inhabit'; the articular participle ὁ κατοικῶν identifies Og's twin royal seats, Ashtaroth and Edrei.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (location)

ἐν: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

Ασταρωθ

Ashtaroth

dative object of ἐν (indeclinable place-name)

Ασταρωθ: transliteration of אֲשֶׁת־רֹחַ, Ashtaroth, one of Og's capitals in Bashan; indeclinable.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (location)

ἐν: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

Εδραῖν

Edrei

dative object of ἐν (indeclinable place-name)

Εδραῖν: transliteration of עֲדְרַי, Edrei, Og's second royal city and the site of his defeat (Num 21:33); indeclinable.

5 ἄρχων ἀπὸ ὄρους Αερμων καὶ ἀπὸ Σελχα καὶ πᾶσαν τὴν Βασαν ἕως ὀρίων Γεσουρι καὶ τὴν Μαχατι καὶ τὸ ἥμισυ Γαλααδ ὀρίων Σηων βασιλέως Εσεβων

ruling from Mount Hermon and from Selcha, and over all Bashan as far as the borders of Geshuri, and Maachathi, and half of Gilead — the borders of Sihon king of Heshbon.

Extent of Og's dominion (parallel to κυριεύων of Sihon, v. 2) ἄρχων ἀπὸ ὄρους Αερμων

v. 5 delineates Og's realm by the participle ἄρχων ('ruling'), mirroring the κυριεύων used of Sihon (v. 2). His dominion runs from Mount Hermon and Selcha over all Bashan to the borders of the Geshurites and Maacathites, plus half of Gilead — abutting Sihon's kingdom (ὀρίων Σηων βασιλέως Εσεβων), so that the two giant-kings together held the whole eastern table-land.

ἄρχων

ruling

Pres Act Ptc Nom Masc Sg · ἄρχω

circumstantial participle (modifying Og, v. 4)

→ present participle (ongoing dominion)

ἄρχω: 'rule / govern'; the participle ἄρχων parallels κυριεύων (Sihon, v. 2), delineating the geographic reach of Og's kingdom.

ἀπὸ

from

preposition + genitive (starting point)

ἀπὸ: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

ὄρους

Mount

Genitive

genitive object of ἀπό

ὄρος: 'mountain'; Mount Hermon, the northern edge of Og's realm.

Αερμων

Hermon

genitive of apposition (indeclinable place-name)

Αερμων: Mount Hermon; indeclinable.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

ἀπὸ

from

preposition + genitive

ἀπὸ: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

Σελχα

Selcha

genitive object of ἀπό (indeclinable place-name)

Σελχα: transliteration of סַלְחָה, Salcah, on the eastern edge of Bashan; indeclinable.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

παῖσαν

all

Accusative

attributive adjective (with Βασαν)

παῖς: 'all / whole'; 'all Bashan,' the full extent of Og's heartland.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

τὴν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

Βασαν

Bashan

accusative (territory ruled); indeclinable place-name

Βασαν: Bashan; indeclinable; here the accusative object of the dominion expressed by ἄρχων.

ἕως

as far as

preposition + genitive (boundary)

ἕως: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

ὁρίων

borders

Genitive

genitive with ἕως

ὅριον (pl. ὅρια): 'border / territory'; renders גְּבוּל; the limit toward Geshurite land.

Γεσουρι

Geshuri

genitive of relationship (indeclinable national name)

Γεσουρι: transliteration of גִּשּׁוּרִי, the Geshurites; indeclinable; a people on Bashan's western border.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

τὴν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

Μαχατι

Maachathi

accusative (territory); indeclinable national name

Μαχατι: transliteration of מַחַתִּי, the Maacathites; indeclinable; a people adjoining Geshur.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

τὸ

the

Accusative

article

τὸ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

ἡμισυ

half

Accusative

accusative (substantivized: 'half of Gilead')

ἡμισυ: 'half'; the northern half of Gilead fell within Og's domain (the southern half within Sihon's, v. 2).

Γαλααδ

of Gilead

genitive (partitive, with ἡμισυ); indeclinable place-name

Γαλααδ: Gilead; indeclinable.

ὁρίων

the borders

Genitive

genitive in apposition (defining the shared boundary)

ὅριον: 'border / territory'; the appositional ὁρίων Σηων marks where Og's realm met Sihon's, joining the two eastern kingdoms.

Σηων

of Sihon

genitive of relationship (indeclinable king-name)

Σηων: Sihon; indeclinable; the two giant-era kings' territories adjoined at Gilead.

βασιλέως

king

Genitive

genitive in apposition to Σηων

βασιλεύς: 'king'; 'Sihon king of Heshbon,' recalling v. 2.

Εσεβων

of Heshbon

genitive of subordination (indeclinable place-name)

Εσεβων: Heshbon, Sihon's capital; indeclinable.

6 Μωυσῆς ὁ παῖς κυρίου καὶ οἱ υἱοὶ Ἰσραηλ ἐπάταξαν αὐτούς καὶ ἔδωκεν αὐτὴν Μωυσῆς ἐν κληρονομίᾳ Ρουβην καὶ Γαδ καὶ τῷ ἡμίσει φυλῆς Μανασση

Moses the servant of the LORD and the sons of Israel struck them down, and Moses gave it as an inheritance to Reuben and Gad and to the half-tribe of Manasseh.

Summary of phase one: Moses' conquest and allotment (closes frame A)

Μωυσῆς ὁ παῖς κυρίου

v. 6 closes the eastern register by naming the human agent: Moses, ὁ παῖς κυρίου ('the servant of the LORD'), with the sons of Israel, struck the two kings, and Moses allotted (ἔδωκεν ... ἐν κληρονομίᾳ) the Transjordanian land to Reuben, Gad, and half-Manasseh. The honorific παῖς κυρίου and the verb ἔδωκεν deliberately anticipate the parallel structure at v. 7, where Joshua replaces Moses for the western phase.

Μωυσῆς

Moses

Nominative

subject of ἐπάταξαν

Μωυσῆς: transliteration of מֹשֶׁה; declined as a second-declension noun in the LXX; the agent of the Transjordanian conquest, paralleling Joshua in v. 7.

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (with παῖς)

ὁ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

παῖς

servant

Nominative

nominative in apposition to Μωυσῆς

παῖς: 'servant / child / attendant'; renders תַּבָּר; the title ὁ παῖς κυρίου ('the servant of the LORD') is Moses' standard honorific (cf. Josh 1:1; Deut 34:5 LXX), marking the divine authorization of his conquest.

κυρίου

of the LORD

Genitive

genitive of relationship (with παῖς)

κύριος: the standard LXX rendering of the Tetragrammaton יהוה; 'servant of the LORD' frames Moses' action as the execution of YHWH's own purpose.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article

οἱ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

υἱοὶ

sons

Nominative

subject (coordinate with Μωυσῆς)

υἱός: 'son'; οἱ υἱοὶ Ἰσραὴλ as co-agents of the conquest.

Ἰσραὴλ

Israel

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

Ἰσραὴλ: indeclinable; the people.

ἐπάταξαν

struck down

Aor Act Indic 3 Pl · πατάσσω

main verb (the conquest-act)

→ *constative aorist (completed defeat)*

πατάσσω: 'strike / smite / strike down'; renders הִכָּה (Hiphil of הכה); the standard conquest-verb; here it sums up the defeat of both Sihon and Og.

αὐτούς

them

Accusative

direct object (the two kings)

αὐτός: 'them'; the masculine plural refers to Sihon and Og.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

ἔδωκεν

gave

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · δίδωμι

main verb (the allotment-act)

→ *constative aorist (completed grant)*

δίδωμι: 'give'; renders יָתַן; the verb of inheritance-allotment; the same ἔδωκεν αὐτήν recurs at v. 7 with Joshua, structurally binding the two conquest-phases.

αὐτήν

it

Accusative

direct object (the land, fem.)

αὐτός: 'it'; the feminine refers to ἡ γῆ ('the land'), the territory just described.

Μωυσῆς

Moses

Nominative

subject of ἔδωκεν (resumed by name)

Μωυσῆς: repeated as explicit subject of the allotment, stressing his authority over the eastern grant.

ἐν

as

preposition + dative (Hebraizing 'as / for an inheritance')

ἐν: the construction ἔδωκεν ... ἐν κληρονομίᾳ renders / לְמוֹרָשָׁה ... יָתַן לְהִנָּחֵל, a Hebraism, 'gave as a possession.'

κληρονομία

inheritance

Dative

dative (with ἐν: 'as an inheritance')

κληρονομία: 'inheritance / possession'; renders הִנָּחִיָּה; the theological keyword of the allotment; the Transjordanian land becomes the patrimony of two and a half tribes.

Ρουβην

to Reuben

dative of recipient (indeclinable tribal name)

Ρουβην: transliteration of רְּוִיבֵן, Reuben; indeclinable; first of the two-and-a-half Transjordanian tribes (Num 32).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

Γαδ

to Gad

dative of recipient (indeclinable tribal name)

Γαδ: transliteration of גָּד, Gad; indeclinable; the second Transjordanian tribe.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

τῷ to the Dative article (with ἡμίσει) τῷ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	ἡμίσει half Dative dative of recipient (substantivized: 'to the half') ἡμις; 'half'; τῷ ἡμίσει φυλῆς Μανασση = the half-tribe of Manasseh, the third recipient of the eastern grant.	φυλῆς of the tribe Genitive genitive (partitive, with ἡμίσει) φυλή: 'tribe'; renders בְּנֵי־טָלַח / בְּנֵי־חֶלֶח; the recurring unit of the inheritance-allotment.	Μανασση of Manasseh genitive of relationship (indeclinable tribal name) Μανασση: transliteration of מְנַשֶּׁשֶׁת, Manasseh; indeclinable; only half this tribe settled east of the Jordan.
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7 καὶ οὗτοι οἱ βασιλεῖς τῶν Ἀμορραίων οὓς ἀνείλεν Ἰησοῦς καὶ οἱ υἱοὶ Ἰσραὴλ ἐν τῷ πέραν τοῦ Ἰορδάνου παρὰ θάλασσαν Βααλγαδ ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ τοῦ Λιβάνου καὶ ἕως τοῦ ὄρους Χελχα ἀναβαινόντων εἰς Σηὶρ καὶ ἔδωκεν αὐτὴν Ἰησοῦς ταῖς φυλαῖς Ἰσραὴλ κληρονομεῖν κατὰ κλῆρον αὐτῶν

And these are the kings of the Amorites whom Joshua and the sons of Israel killed on the west side of the Jordan, by the sea, Baal-Gad in the plain of Lebanon, and as far as Mount Halak as one goes up to Seir; and Joshua gave it to the tribes of Israel to inherit by their allotment,

Second heading: the western kings under Joshua (opens frame B) καὶ οὗτοι οἱ βασιλεῖς

v. 7 reopens the cataloguing formula of v. 1 verbatim (καὶ οὗτοι οἱ βασιλεῖς), now for the western (Cisjordanian) kings, and substitutes Joshua (Ἰησοῦς) for Moses as the conquering agent — the structural pivot from phase one (Transjordan) to phase two (Canaan proper). The geographic span runs from Baal-Gad in the Lebanon valley to Mount Halak going up to Seir. The infinitive κληρονομεῖν κατὰ κλῆρον αὐτῶν ('to inherit by their allotment') anticipates the tribal land-distribution of chs. 13–21. The verb ἀνείλεν here grammatically governs the entire king-roster of vv. 9–24.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction (heading-introducing)

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

οὗτοι

these

Nominative

demonstrative subject (cataloguing formula, echoing v. 1)

οὗτος: the formula οὗτοι οἱ βασιλεῖς is repeated verbatim from v. 1, now opening the western register.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article

οἱ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

βασιλεῖς

kings

Nominative

predicate nominative

βασιλεύς: 'king'; here the Cisjordanian kings enumerated in vv. 9–24.

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article

τῶν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

Αμορραίων

Amorites

Genitive

genitive (of subordination)

Αμορραῖος: 'Amorite'; here used broadly for the Canaanite peoples west of the Jordan (cf. the six-nation list of v. 8).

οὓς

whom

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of ἀνείλεν)

ὅς: relative; the masculine accusative plural governs the whole roster — the kings 'whom Joshua killed.'

ἀνείλεν

killed

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀναιρέω

verb of relative clause (governs the roster of vv. 9–24)

→ *constative aorist (completed conquest)*

ἀναιρέω: 'kill / destroy'; the singular ἀνείλεν (subject Ἰησοῦς) is the verb that grammatically governs the bare accusatives βασιλέα of the entire list (vv. 9–24).

Ἰησοῦς

Joshua

Nominative

subject of ἀνείλεν

Ἰησοῦς: rendering of יְהוֹשֻׁעַ, Joshua; declinable in the LXX (gen. Ἰησοῦ); the agent of the western conquest, replacing Moses for phase two; the name is identical to that later borne by Jesus.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

οἱ

the

Nominative

article

οἱ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

υἱοὶ

sons

Nominative

subject (coordinate with Ἰησοῦς)

υἱός: 'son'; the people as co-agents with Joshua.

Ισραηλ

Israel

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

Ισραηλ: indeclinable.

ἐν

on

preposition + dative (location)

ἐν: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

τῷ

the

Dative

article (substantivizing πέραν: 'the region across')

ὁ: the article substantivizes the following adverb πέραν, 'the [region] across the Jordan'; here the western side (Cisjordan).

πέραν

across

improper preposition + genitive (location)

πέραν: 'across / beyond'; ἐν τῷ πέραν τοῦ Ιορδάνου here denotes the western bank — the perspective is reversed from v. 1.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

τοῦ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

Ιορδάνου

Jordan

Genitive

genitive with πέραν

Ιορδάνης: the Jordan; the geographic axis dividing the two conquest-phases.

παρά

by

preposition + accusative (alongside)

παρά: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

θάλασσαν

the sea

Accusative

accusative object of παρά

θάλασσα: 'sea'; here marking the western/Mediterranean orientation of the second conquest-zone.

Βααλγαδ

Baal-Gad

accusative in apposition (indeclinable place-name)

Βααλγαδ: transliteration of בַּלְגַּד, Baal-Gad; indeclinable; the northern terminus of the western conquest, in the Lebanon valley.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (location)

ἐν: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

τῷ

the

Dative

article

τῷ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

πεδίῳ

plain

Dative

dative object of ἐν

πεδῖον: 'plain / valley'; renders נַחְלֵי; the broad valley of Lebanon; recurs at v. 8.

τοῦ

of

Genitive

article

τοῦ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

Λιβάνου

Lebanon

Genitive

genitive of location (with πεδίῳ)

Λίβανος: Lebanon (Hebrew לְבָנוֹן); declinable in the LXX; the northern mountain region.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καί: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

ἕως

as far as

preposition + genitive (southern boundary)

ἕως: 'as far as'; marks the southern terminus of the western conquest.

τοῦ

the

Genitive

article

τοῦ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

ὄρους

mountain

Genitive

genitive with ἕως

ὄρος: 'mountain'; with Χελχα = Mount Halak, 'the bald mountain,' the southern limit toward Seir.

Χελχα

Halak

genitive of apposition (indeclinable place-name)

Χελχα: transliteration of קֶלְחַ (Mount Halak, 'the bald/smooth mountain'); indeclinable; the southern boundary of the conquered land.

ἀναβαινόντων

as one goes up

Pres Act Ptc Gen Masc Pl · ἀναβαίνω

genitive absolute / participle of direction ('as people go up')

→ present participle (directional idiom)

ἀναβαίνω: 'go up / ascend'; the genitive participle ἀναβαινόντων εἰς Σηρ is a directional idiom, 'in the direction of the ascent to Seir,' rendering שְׁעִיר הָעֹלָה; locates Mount Halak relative to Edomite Seir.

εἰς

to

preposition + accusative (direction)

εἰς: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

Σηρ

Seir

accusative object of εἰς (indeclinable place-name)

Σηρ: transliteration of שֵׁיִר, Seir, the Edomite highland; indeclinable; the southern landmark.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

ἔδωκεν

gave

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · δίδωμι

main verb (the allotment-act, paralleling v. 6)

→ constative aorist (completed grant)

δίδωμι: 'give'; ἔδωκεν αὐτὴν Ἰησοῦς exactly mirrors ἔδωκεν αὐτὴν Μωυσῆς of v. 6, binding the two phases: as Moses allotted the east, so Joshua allots the west.

αὐτήν

it

Accusative

direct object (the land, fem.)

αὐτός: 'it'; the feminine refers to ἡ γῆ, the western land.

Ἰησοῦς

Joshua

Nominative

subject of ἔδωκεν (resumed by name)

Ἰησοῦς: repeated as the explicit subject of the western allotment, the counterpart to Moses in v. 6.

ταῖς

to the

Dative

article (with φυλαῖς)

ταῖς: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

φυλαῖς

tribes

Dative

dative of recipient

φυλή: 'tribe'; the recipients of the western inheritance — the nine and a half tribes settling in Canaan proper.

Ισραηλ

of Israel

genitive of relationship (indeclinable)

Ισραηλ: indeclinable.

κληρονομεῖν

to inherit

Pres Act Inf · κληρονομέω

infinitive of purpose ('gave ... to inherit')

→ present infinitive (purpose of the grant)

κληρονομέω: 'inherit / take possession'; renders שָׁרָה; the purpose infinitive defines the grant's intent and anticipates the detailed tribal allotments of chs. 13–21.

κατὰ

according to

preposition + accusative (distributive)

κατὰ: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

κληῖρον

allotment

Accusative

accusative object of κατὰ (distributive: 'by their allotment')

κληῖρος: 'lot / allotment / portion'; renders שָׁרָה; the land was apportioned by sacred lot (cf. Josh 18:10), so κατὰ κληῖρον αὐτῶν = 'each according to their allotted portion.'

αὐτῶν

their

Genitive

genitive of possession (with κληῖρον)

αὐτός: 'their'; the tribes' respective allotted portions.

8 ἐν τῷ ὄρει καὶ ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ καὶ ἐν Αραβα καὶ ἐν Ασηδωθ καὶ ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ καὶ ἐν Ναγεβ τὸν Χετταῖον καὶ τὸν Αμορραῖον καὶ τὸν Χαναναῖον καὶ τὸν Φερεζαῖον καὶ τὸν Ευαῖον καὶ τὸν Ιεβουσαῖον

in the hill country and in the lowland and in the Arabah and in the slopes and in the wilderness and in the Negeb — the Hittite and the Amorite and the Canaanite and the Perizzite and the Hivite and the Jebusite;

Terrain and peoples conquered (completes frame B)

ἐν τῷ ὄρει

v. 8 rounds off the western heading with two parallel six-fold lists: six terrain-types (hill country, lowland, Arabah, slopes, wilderness, Negeb) covering all the topographic zones of Canaan, and the six dispossessed peoples (Hittite, Amorite, Canaanite, Perizzite, Hivite, Jebusite) — the standard conquest-nations list (cf. Deut 7:1, here without the Gergashite). The accusatives τὸν Χετταῖον etc. resume the object of ἀνεῖλεν / ἔδωκεν, the conquered populations.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (location)

ἐν: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

τῷ

the

Dative

article

τῷ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

ὄρει

hill country

Dative

dative of place

ὄρος: 'mountain / hill country'; renders רָחֵק; the central highland zone, first of six terrain-types.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative

ἐν: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

τῷ

the

Dative

article

τῷ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

πεδίῳ

lowland

Dative

dative of place

πεδῖον: 'plain / lowland'; renders רְחֵלֶשׁ; the western foothills.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative

ἐν: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

Αραβα

the Arabah

dative-equivalent (indeclinable place-name)

Αραβα: the Arabah rift-valley; indeclinable; third terrain-type.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative

ἐν: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

Ασηδωθ

the slopes

dative-equivalent (indeclinable place-name)

Ασηδωθ: transliteration of טִּיטְשִׁי ('the slopes / springs'); indeclinable; fourth terrain-type, the descending hillsides.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative

ἐν: preposition governing its complement and marking the relation specified by the clause.

τῇ

the

Dative

article

τῇ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

ἐρήμῳ

wilderness

Dative

dative of place

ἐρημος: 'wilderness / desert'; renders
רָמָד; fifth terrain-type.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses,
phrases, or discourse developments in the
passage.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative

ἐν: preposition governing its complement
and marking the relation specified by the
clause.

Ναγεβ

the Negeb

dative-equivalent (indeclinable place-name)

Ναγεβ: transliteration of נָגֶב ('south /
Negeb'); indeclinable; sixth terrain-type,
the arid southland.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with Χετταῖον)

τὸν: Greek article marking definiteness and
the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

Χετταῖον

Hittite

Accusative

accusative (object resumed: peoples conquered)

Χετταῖος: 'Hittite'; renders חִתִּי; first of the
six dispossessed nations.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses,
phrases, or discourse developments in the
passage.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

τὸν: Greek article marking definiteness and
the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

Αμορραῖον

Amorite

Accusative

accusative (people conquered)

Αμορραῖος: 'Amorite'; renders אֲמֹרִי;
second of the six nations.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses,
phrases, or discourse developments in the
passage.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

τὸν: Greek article marking definiteness and
the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

Χαναναῖον

Canaanite

Accusative

accusative (people conquered)

Χαναναῖος: 'Canaanite'; renders כְּנַעֲנִי;
third of the six nations.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses,
phrases, or discourse developments in the
passage.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

τὸν: Greek article marking definiteness and
the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

Φερεζαῖον

Perizzite

Accusative

accusative (people conquered)

Φερεζαῖος: 'Perizzite'; renders פְּרִזִּי; fourth
of the six nations.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses,
phrases, or discourse developments in the
passage.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

τὸν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

Ευαῖον

Hivite

Accusative

accusative (people conquered)

Ευαῖος: 'Hivite'; renders יִּזְרְיָה; fifth of the six nations.

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

τὸν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

Ιεβουσαῖον

Jebusite

Accusative

accusative (people conquered)

Ιεβουσαῖος: 'Jebusite'; renders יְרוּשָׁלַיִם; sixth of the six nations, the people of Jerusalem (cf. v. 10).

9 τὸν βασιλέα Ιεριχω καὶ τὸν βασιλέα τῆς Γαι ἣ ἔστιν πλησίον Βαιθηλ

the king of Jericho, and the king of Ai, which is near Bethel;

First entries of the roster (object of ἀνεῖλεν, v. 7) τὸν βασιλέα Ιεριχω

The enumerated list begins. Each entry is a bare accusative τὸν βασιλέα + indeclinable city-name, all dependent on ἀνεῖλεν (v. 7). Jericho (Josh 6) and Ai (Josh 7–8) head the roster in the order of their conquest; the per-word notes are kept concise for the formulaic list.

τὸν

the

Accusative

article (with βασιλέα)

τὸν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

βασιλέα

king

Accusative

accusative (roster-entry, object of ἀνεῖλεν v. 7)

βασιλεύς: 'king'; the repeated bare accusative βασιλέα is the structural unit of the roster (vv. 9–24), each governed by ἀνεῖλεν.

Ιεριχω

Jericho

genitive of subordination (indeclinable place-name)

Ιεριχω: transliteration of יִּרְיָח, Jericho; indeclinable; the first city taken (Josh 6).

καὶ

and

coordinate conjunction

καὶ: connective element linking clauses, phrases, or discourse developments in the passage.

τὸν the Accusative <i>article</i> τὸν: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	βασιλέα king Accusative <i>accusative (roster-entry)</i> βασιλεύς: 'king.'	τῆς of Genitive <i>article (with Γαί)</i> τῆς: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.	Γαί Ai <i>genitive of subordination (indeclinable place-name)</i> Γαί: transliteration of יַצְרָאֵל, Ai; indeclinable; the second city taken (Josh 8).
ἣ which Nominative <i>relative pronoun (subject of ἐστίν)</i> ὅς: feminine relative, agreeing with the city Ai (πόλις).	ἐστίν is Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί <i>copula (locating Ai)</i> → <i>stative present</i> εἰμί: 'be'; locates Ai geographically.	πλησίον near <i>improper preposition + genitive ('near to')</i> πλησίον: 'near / nearby'; here adverbial/prepositional, 'near Bethel.'	Βαιθηλ Bethel <i>genitive with πλησίον (indeclinable place-name)</i> Βαιθηλ: transliteration of בֵּית לָחֶם, Bethel; indeclinable; the landmark for locating Ai.

10 βασιλέα Ιερουσαλημ βασιλέα Χεβρων

| the king of Jerusalem, the king of Hebron;

Roster (continued) βασιλέα Ιερουσαλημ

Two further entries, now without the connecting καί — bare juxtaposed accusatives. Jerusalem and Hebron belonged to the southern coalition defeated at Gibeon (Josh 10).

βασιλέα king Accusative <i>accusative (roster-entry)</i> βασιλεύς: 'king.'	Ιερουσαλημ Jerusalem <i>genitive of subordination (indeclinable place-name)</i> Ιερουσαλημ: transliteration of יְרוּשָׁלַיִם, Jerusalem; indeclinable; its king Adonizedek led the southern coalition (Josh 10:1).	βασιλέα king Accusative <i>accusative (roster-entry, asyndetic)</i> βασιλεύς: 'king.'	Χεβρων Hebron <i>genitive of subordination (indeclinable place-name)</i> Χεβρων: transliteration of חֶבְרֹן, Hebron; indeclinable; a southern hill-country city (Josh 10:36).
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11 βασιλέα Ιεριμουθ βασιλέα Λαχισ

the king of Jarmuth, the king of Lachish;

Roster (continued) βασιλέα Ιεριμουθ

Jarmuth and Lachish, both members of the five-king southern coalition (Josh 10:3, 5).

βασιλέα

king

Accusative

accusative (roster-entry)

βασιλεύς: 'king.'

Ιεριμουθ

Jarmuth

genitive of subordination (indeclinable place-name)

Ιεριμουθ: transliteration of ירמוֹת, Jarmuth; indeclinable; a southern coalition city (Josh 10:3).

βασιλέα

king

Accusative

accusative (roster-entry)

βασιλεύς: 'king.'

Λαχισ

Lachish

genitive of subordination (indeclinable place-name)

Λαχισ: transliteration of לַחִישׁ, Lachish; indeclinable; major fortified city of the Shephelah (Josh 10:31).

12 βασιλέα Αιλαμ βασιλέα Γαζερ

the king of Eglon, the king of Gezer;

Roster (continued) βασιλέα Αιλαμ

Eglon (LXX Αιλαμ) completes the southern five-king coalition; Gezer's king came to aid Lachish (Josh 10:33).

βασιλέα

king

Accusative

accusative (roster-entry)

βασιλεύς: 'king.'

Αιλαμ

Eglon

genitive of subordination (indeclinable place-name)

Αιλαμ: LXX form of עִלְגֹּל, Eglon; indeclinable; the fifth member of the southern coalition (Josh 10:3).

βασιλέα

king

Accusative

accusative (roster-entry)

βασιλεύς: 'king.'

Γαζερ

Gezer

genitive of subordination (indeclinable place-name)

Γαζερ: transliteration of גֶּזֶר, Gezer; indeclinable; its king Horam came to aid Lachish and was destroyed (Josh 10:33).

13 βασιλέα Δαβιρ βασιλέα Γαδερ

the king of Debir, the king of Geder;

Roster (continued) βασιλέα Δαβιρ

Debir, a southern hill-country city taken in Joshua's southern campaign (Josh 10:38–39); Geder, otherwise obscure.

βασιλέα

king

Accusative

accusative (roster-entry)

βασιλεύς: 'king.'

Δαβιρ

Debir

genitive of subordination (indeclinable place-name)

Δαβιρ: transliteration of דְּבִיר, Debir (Kiriath-sepher); indeclinable; taken in the southern campaign (Josh 10:38).

βασιλέα

king

Accusative

accusative (roster-entry)

βασιλεύς: 'king.'

Γαδερ

Geder

genitive of subordination (indeclinable place-name)

Γαδερ: transliteration of גְּדֵר, Geder; indeclinable; an otherwise obscure southern site.

14 βασιλέα Ερμαθ βασιλέα Αραθ

the king of Hormah, the king of Arad;

Roster (continued) βασιλέα Ερμαθ

Hormah and Arad, sites in the southern Negeb region (cf. Num 21:1–3).

βασιλέα

king

Accusative

accusative (roster-entry)

βασιλεύς: 'king.'

Ερμαθ

Hormah

genitive of subordination (indeclinable place-name)

Ερμαθ: LXX form of הֶרְמָה, Hormah; indeclinable; a Negeb city (cf. Num 21:3).

βασιλέα

king

Accusative

accusative (roster-entry)

βασιλεύς: 'king.'

Αραθ

Arad

genitive of subordination (indeclinable place-name)

Αραθ: LXX form of אֲרָד, Arad; indeclinable; a southern Negeb city (Num 21:1).

15 βασιλέα Λεβνα βασιλέα Οδολλαμ

the king of Libnah, the king of Adullam;

Roster (continued) βασιλέα Λεβνα

Libnah, taken after Makkedah (Josh 10:29); Adullam, a city of the Shephelah.

βασιλέα

king

Accusative

accusative (roster-entry)

βασιλεύς: 'king.'

Λεβνα

Libnah

genitive of subordination (indeclinable place-name)

Λεβνα: transliteration of לִבְנָה, Libnah; indeclinable; taken in the southern campaign (Josh 10:29).

βασιλέα

king

Accusative

accusative (roster-entry)

βασιλεύς: 'king.'

Οδολλαμ

Adullam

genitive of subordination (indeclinable place-name)

Οδολλαμ: transliteration of אָדוּלָאָם, Adullam; indeclinable; a Shephelah city.

16 βασιλέα Μακηδα

the king of Makkedah;

Roster (continued) βασιλέα Μακηδα

Makkedah, the cave-town where the five southern kings were trapped and executed (Josh 10:16–28); here a single, unpaired entry.

βασιλέα

king

Accusative

accusative (roster-entry)

βασιλεύς: 'king.'

Μακηδα

Makkedah

genitive of subordination (indeclinable place-name)

Μακηδα: transliteration of מַכְדָּה, Makkedah; indeclinable; site of the cave where the five kings hid (Josh 10:16).

17 βασιλέα Ταφουγ βασιλέα Οφερ

the king of Tappuah, the king of Hephher;

Roster (continued) βασιλέα Ταφουγ

Tappuah and Hephher, central-hill-country sites; the list now moves northward from the southern campaign.

βασιλέα

king

Accusative

accusative (roster-entry)

βασιλεύς: 'king.'

Ταφουγ

Tappuah

genitive of subordination (indeclinable place-name)

Ταφουγ: LXX form of תַּפּוּחַ, Tappuah; indeclinable; a central hill-country town.

βασιλέα

king

Accusative

accusative (roster-entry)

βασιλεύς: 'king.'

Οφερ

Hephher

genitive of subordination (indeclinable place-name)

Οφερ: LXX form of הֶפְרָיָה, Hephher; indeclinable; a town of the central highlands.

18 βασιλέα Αφεκ τῆς Σαρων

the king of Aphek of Sharon;

Roster (continued) βασιλέα Αφεκ

Aphek in the Sharon plain; the genitive τῆς Σαρων specifies its region. A single entry.

βασιλέα

king

Accusative

accusative (roster-entry)

βασιλεύς: 'king.'

Αφεκ

Aphek

genitive of subordination (indeclinable place-name)

Αφεκ: transliteration of אֲפֶק, Aphek; indeclinable; here located in the Sharon plain.

τῆς

of

Genitive

article (with Σαρων)

τῆς: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

Σαρων

Sharon

genitive of region (indeclinable place-name)

Σαρων: transliteration of שָׂרֹן, the Sharon coastal plain; indeclinable; locates this Aphek.

19 βασιλέα Ασωρ

the king of Hazor;

Roster (continued) βασιλέα Ασωρ

Hazor, the head of the northern coalition (Josh 11:1, 10: 'formerly the head of all those kingdoms'); a single, weighty entry.

βασιλέα

king

Accusative

accusative (roster-entry)

βασιλεύς: 'king.'

Ασωρ

Hazor

genitive of subordination (indeclinable place-name)

Ασωρ: transliteration of הַצֹּר, Hazor; indeclinable; its king Jabin led the northern coalition (Josh 11:1) and Hazor was the chief of those kingdoms.

20 βασιλέα Συμωων βασιλέα Μαρρων βασιλέα Αζιφ

the king of Shimron, the king of Maron, the king of Achshaph;

Roster (continued) βασιλέα Συμωων

Three northern cities — Shimron-meron, Maron, and Achshaph — all members of the northern coalition mustered against Israel (Josh 11:1).

βασιλέα

king

Accusative

accusative (roster-entry)

βασιλεύς: 'king.'

Συμωων

Shimron

genitive of subordination (indeclinable place-name)

Συμωων: LXX form of שִׁמְרוֹן, Shimron(-meron); indeclinable; a northern coalition city (Josh 11:1).

βασιλέα

king

Accusative

accusative (roster-entry)

βασιλεύς: 'king.'

Μαρρων

Maron

genitive of subordination (indeclinable place-name)

Μαρρων: LXX form (cf. Madon/Meron); indeclinable; a northern site.

βασιλέα

king

Accusative

accusative (roster-entry)

βασιλεύς: 'king.'

Αζιφ

Achshaph

genitive of subordination (indeclinable place-name)

Αζιφ: LXX form of Ἀψάφ, Achshaph; indeclinable; a northern coalition city (Josh 11:1).

21 βασιλέα Καδης βασιλέα Ταναχ

the king of Kedesh, the king of Taanach;

Roster (continued)

βασιλέα Καδης

Kedesh (in Galilee) and Taanach (in the Jezreel valley), both northern sites.

βασιλέα

king

Accusative

accusative (roster-entry)

βασιλεύς: 'king.'

Καδης

Kedesh

genitive of subordination (indeclinable place-name)

Καδης: transliteration of קִדְשׁ, Kedesh; indeclinable; a Galilean city, later a city of refuge (Josh 20:7).

βασιλέα

king

Accusative

accusative (roster-entry)

βασιλεύς: 'king.'

Ταναχ

Taanach

genitive of subordination (indeclinable place-name)

Ταναχ: transliteration of תַּנַּח, Taanach; indeclinable; a city of the Jezreel valley.

22 βασιλέα Μαγεδων βασιλέα Ιεκωναμ τοῦ Χερμελ

the king of Megiddo, the king of Jokneam of Carmel;

Roster (continued)

βασιλέα Μαγεδων

Megiddo (the great Jezreel-valley fortress) and Jokneam, located τοῦ Χερμελ ('of Carmel'), near the Carmel range.

βασιλέα

king

Accusative

accusative (roster-entry)

βασιλεύς: 'king.'

Μαγεδων

Megiddo

genitive of subordination (indeclinable place-name)

Μαγεδων: LXX form of מגידו, Megiddo; indeclinable; the strategic fortress guarding the Jezreel pass.

βασιλέα

king

Accusative

accusative (roster-entry)

βασιλεύς: 'king.'

Ιεκοναμ

Jokneam

genitive of subordination (indeclinable place-name)

Ιεκοναμ: LXX form of יֶכְנֵאָם, Jokneam; indeclinable; a city near Carmel.

τοῦ

of

Genitive

article (with Χερμελ)

τοῦ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

Χερμελ

Carmel

genitive of region (indeclinable place-name)

Χερμελ: LXX form of חֶרְמֵל, Carmel; indeclinable; locates Jokneam by the Carmel range.

23 βασιλέα Δωρ τοῦ Ναφεδδωρ βασιλέα Γωιμ τῆς Γαλιλαίας

the king of Dor of Naphath-Dor, the king of Goiim of Galilee;

Roster (continued)

βασιλέα Δωρ

Dor (with the regional qualifier Naphath-Dor, the coastal height of Dor) and Goiim of Galilee ('Goiim' = 'nations,' MT 'Goiim in Gilgal'); the northernmost entries before the summary.

βασιλέα

king

Accusative

accusative (roster-entry)

βασιλεύς: 'king.'

Δωρ

Dor

genitive of subordination (indeclinable place-name)

Δωρ: transliteration of דּוֹר, Dor; indeclinable; a Mediterranean coastal city.

τοῦ

of

Genitive

article (with Ναφεδδωρ)

τοῦ: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

Ναφεδδωρ

Naphath-Dor

genitive of region (indeclinable place-name)

Ναφεδδωρ: transliteration of נֶפֶת דּוֹר ('the height of Dor'); indeclinable; the coastal district of Dor.

βασιλέα

king

Accusative

accusative (roster-entry)

βασιλεύς: 'king.'

Γωιμ

Goiim

genitive of subordination (indeclinable name)

Γωιμ: transliteration of גוֹיִם ('nations / Goiim'); indeclinable; the MT reads 'Goiim in Gilgal', the LXX 'Goiim of Galilee.'

τῆς

of

Genitive

article (with Γαλιλαίας)

τῆς: Greek article marking definiteness and the role of the accompanying noun phrase.

Γαλιλαίας

Galilee

Genitive

genitive of region (with Γωιμ)

Γαλιλαία: Galilee (Hebrew גליל); declinable in the LXX; the northern region — the LXX's reading where the MT has Gilgal.

24 βασιλέα Θαρσα πάντες οὔτοι βασιλεῖς εἴκοσι ἑννέα

the king of Tirzah — all these kings, twenty-nine.

Final entry and summary total (closes the roster)

βασιλέα Θαρσα

The roster closes with the king of Tirzah and a summary total: πάντες οὔτοι βασιλεῖς εἴκοσι ἑννέα ('all these kings, twenty-nine'). The Greek number (29) diverges from the Masoretic total of thirty-one, reflecting a shorter and differently-summed list in the Greek tradition. The closing οὔτοι forms an inclusio with the opening οὔτοι οἱ βασιλεῖς (vv. 1, 7).

βασιλέα

king

Accusative

accusative (final roster-entry)

βασιλεύς: 'king'; the last of the bare-accusative entries.

Θαρσα

Tirzah

genitive of subordination (indeclinable place-name)

Θαρσα: LXX form of תִּרְזָה, Tirzah; indeclinable; later the early capital of the northern kingdom (1 Kgs 14:17).

πάντες

all

Nominative

attributive adjective (summary: 'all these')

πᾶς: 'all'; the summary πάντες οὔτοι gathers the whole roster into a single total.

οὔτοι

these

Nominative

demonstrative (summary subject, inclusio with vv. 1, 7)

οὔτος: 'these'; the closing οὔτοι echoes the heading-formula οὔτοι οἱ βασιλεῖς of vv. 1 and 7, framing the whole chapter.

βασιλεῖς

kings

Nominative

predicate nominative (summary count)

βασιλεὺς: 'kings'; the chapter's keyword in its final, summarizing occurrence.

εἴκοσι

twenty

numeral (indeclinable, with ἐννέα)

εἴκοσι: 'twenty'; indeclinable cardinal; with ἐννέα = 'twenty-nine,' the LXX total (the MT counts thirty-one).

ἐννέα

nine

numeral (indeclinable, with εἴκοσι)

ἐννέα: 'nine'; indeclinable cardinal; εἴκοσι ἐννέα ('twenty-nine') is the LXX's summary count of the kings conquered, a notable divergence from the Masoretic thirty-one.

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.