

Joshua 11:20 (LXX): “for because of the Lord it came to pass that their heart was strengthened in order to meet Israel in battle so that they would be annihilated. That is, so that mercy *would not* be granted to them – even so that they would be totally destroyed, just as the Lord said to Moses!”

Josh 11:20	ὅτι	διὰ	κυρίου	ἐγένετο	κατισχῦσαι	αὐτῶν	τὴν	καρδίαν	συναντᾶν	εἰς	πόλεμον
	conj	prep	gsm	3 rd ,s,a,m,i	aor,a,inf	gpm	asf	asf	p,a,inf	prep	asm
	because	through	the Lord	happened	strength	their	the	heart	happened met with	into	battle
for because of the Lord it came to pass that their heart was strengthened in order to meet Israel in battle											

ὅτι: (1) **Classification** – the conjunction is expressing the intentional cause, the grounds, of the preceding statement (Josh 11:19)

διὰ: (1) **Classification** – the preposition is expressing *reason*

κυρίου: (1) **Case** – in the genitive case because it is the object of the preposition διὰ

ἐγένετο: (1) **Translation** – this construction is common in narrative literature, and its general sense is to move the events along. The normal gloss is “it came to pass,” or something of that nature (cf. BDAG, s.v. “1646 γίνομαι,” 4.f.).

κατισχῦσαι: (1) **Classification** – an anarthrous, simple infinitive which complements and completes the thought of the verb ἐγένετο. (2) **Voice** – a *simple active*, indicating the subject (the heart of Israel’s enemies) is performing the action of the infinitive. Of course, it was “because of the Lord” (διὰ κυρίου) that their heart did this in the first place! (3) **Tense** – context suggests a *constative aorist*, describing a simple historical event in the past.

αὐτῶν: (1) **Case** – the personal pronoun is possessive, indicating the heart in question belong to Israel’s enemies

τὴν καρδίαν: (1) **Case** – an *accusative subject of the infinitive* κατισχῦσαι

συναντᾶν: (1) **Classification** – an anarthrous, simple infinitive which complements the prepositional phrase

εἰς: (1) **Classification** – the preposition is expressing *purpose*. Why was their enemies’ heart strengthened? So that they would sally forth into battle against Israel and be destroyed!

πόλεμον: (1) **Case** – in the accusative case because it is the object of the preposition εἰς

πρὸς	Ἰσραηλ	ἵνα	ἐξολεθρευθῶσιν	ὅπως	μὴ	δοθῇ	αὐτοῖς	ἔλεος	ἀλλ’	ἵνα	ἐξολεθρευθῶσιν
prep		conj	3 rd ,pl,aor,pass,sub	conj	neg	3 rd ,s,aor,pass,sub	dpm	nsn	conj	conj	3 rd ,pl,aor,pass,sub
with	Israel	so that they would be annihilated		in order that he would not give		them	mercy	but	so that they would be completely destroyed		
so that they would be annihilated; that is, so that mercy would <i>not</i> be granted to them – even so that they would be totally destroyed,											

πρὸς: (1) **Classification** – the preposition is either expressing *association* (“battle with Israel”) or *opposition* (“battle against Israel”). (2) **Translation** – I opted to leave this completely untranslated, because it’s basically superfluous.

Ἰσραηλ: (1) **Case** – in the accusative case because it is the object of the preposition πρὸς ἵνα ἐξολεθρευθῶσιν: (1) **Classification** – this is a standard purpose clause. (2) **Voice** – a *simple passive*, which indicates the subject (Israel’s enemies) receive the action of the verb.

ὅπως: (1) **Classification** – the conjunction is expressing *purpose*. I believe it’s acting in apposition to the preceding purpose clause, further explaining God’s intentions here – therefore I translated it with “that is . . .”

μὴ: This is a simple negation

δοθῆ: (1) **Voice** – a *simple passive*, which indicates that mercy is something being dispensed (or in this case, *not* being dispensed!) to Israel’s enemies

αὐτοῖς: (1) **Case** – a *dative of direct object*, signifying Israel’s enemies are receiving the action of the verb

ἔλεος: (1) **Case** – the *subject nominative* of the sentence

ἀλλ’: (1) **Classification** – the conjunction is expressing emphasis. It makes no contextual sense to translate this to express contrast (“but”), because the preceding subjunctive purpose clause is *already* negative. I think it serves to just heighten the sense of God’s divine condemnation, so I translated it as “even.”

ἵνα ἐξολεθρευθῶσιν: (1) **Classification** – this is a standard purpose clause. (2) **Voice** – a *simple passive*, which indicates the subject (Israel’s enemies) receive the action of the verb.

ὄν	τρόπον	εἶπεν	κύριος	πρὸς	Μωυσῆν
asm	asm	3 rd ,s,aor,a,i	nsm	prep	asm
which	way	He said	Lord	to	Moses
just as the Lord said to Moses!					

ὄν τρόπον: (1) **Translation** – this construction is usually expressed in English with the gloss “just as . . .” (Friberg, s.v. “27075 τρόπος,” 1).

εἶπεν: (1) **Voice** – a *simple active*, indicating the Lord performed the action of the verb. (2)

Tense – context suggests a *constative aorist*, describing a simple historical event in the past. (3)

Mood – a *declarative indicative*.

κύριος: (1) **Case** – the *subject nominative*

πρὸς: (1) **Classification** – the preposition is expressing *association*

Μωυσῆν: (1) **Case** – in the accusative case because it is the object of the preposition πρὸς