

## Joshua 1:1-4

וַיְהִי אַחֲרֵי מוֹת מֹשֶׁה עֶבֶד יְהוָה וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֶל־יְהוֹשֻׁעַ בֶּן־נֹון  
מִשְׁרַת מֹשֶׁה לֵאמֹר: 2 מֹשֶׁה עֶבְדִּי מֵת וְעַתָּה קוּם עֲבַר אֶת־הַיַּרְדֵּן  
הַזֶּה אַתָּה וְכָל־הָעָם הַזֶּה אֶל־הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר אָנֹכִי נֹתֵן לָהֶם לְבְנֵי  
יִשְׂרָאֵל: 3 כָּל־מְקוֹם אֲשֶׁר תִּדְרֹךְ כַּף־רַגְלֶיךָ בּוֹ לָכֶם נִתְּנוּ כַּאֲשֶׁר  
דִּבַּרְתִּי אֶל־מֹשֶׁה: 4 מִהַמְּדָבָר וְהַלְבַּנוֹן הַזֶּה וְעַד־הַנֶּהָר הַגָּדוֹל  
נְהַר־פָּרָת כָּל אֶרֶץ הַחֲתִים וְעַד־הַיַּם הַגָּדוֹל מִבּוֹא הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ יְהִיה  
גְּבוּלְכֶם:

### Vocabulary

#### Verse 1

אחרי noun: "after"

משרת noun: "servant" (BDB, 1058)

נון "Nun" (the father of Joshua)

### Syntax & Miscellaneous

- Line 1 uses [apposition](#) twice. Apposition is found frequently in Hebrew with proper names (in this case with Moses מֹשֶׁה and Joshua יְהוֹשֻׁעַ).
- The syntax of the second clause follows the typical Hebrew quotation formula—the verbal form of אָמַר followed by the infinitive construct of the same verb—that is similar to the English form: He said, "\_\_\_\_\_".
- Notice how the first introduction of Joshua links directly to the end of the book of Deuteronomy in subject with the death of Moses and in grammar with a waw-consecutive construction. Joshua the book, therefore, is connecting seamlessly the Torah and the Former Prophets.

### Vocabulary

#### Verse 2

קום verb (Qal imperative ms): "stand up"

עבר verb (Qal impv ms): "go through, cross over"

ירדן "Jordan [River]"

אנכי 1 person singular pronoun: "I"

#### Verse 3

כף "hollow, sole" (BDB, 496)

רגל "foot"

#### Verse 4 (more advanced students)

מדבר "wilderness"

לבנון "Lebanon"

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פרת "Euphrates"

חתיים "Hivites"

מבוא participle: "entering" (*BDB*, 99)

### Syntax & Misc.

#### **Verse 2**

- Because the first word of verse two is the beginning of the quotation, the regular initial conjunction is absent.
- The second word is in apposition to the moniker, Moses.
- The mark above the demonstrative (וזה) is a disjunctive accent (*reḥîḏ* [Young, 29]), which indicates the following is a separate phrase from the previous one.

#### **Verse 3**

- The feminine form, תדרך, agrees with the feminine noun subject.
- The relative marker, אשר, is used very frequently in Biblical Hebrew prose, but is typically absent in poetry.

#### **Verse 4**

- Adjectives and demonstratives must agree with the nouns they modify in gender, number, and definiteness.