1
Ο ΔΙΚΑΙΟΠΟΛΙΣ (α)

ο Δικαιόπολις αὐτουργός ἑστιν. φέρει δὲ τὸν μόσχον.

VOCABULARY

Verbs

ἐστιν(v), he/she/it is
λέγει, he/she says; he/she tells;
he/she speaks
οἶκει, he/she lives; he/she
dwells
ποιεῖ, he/she works
φιλεῖ, he/she loves
χαίρει, he/she rejoices

Nouns

ὁ ἀγρός,* field
ὁ ἀνθρώπος, man; human be-
ing; person
ὁ αὐτουργός, farmer
ὁ σίκος, house; home; dwelling
ὁ πόνος, toil, work
ὁ σίτος, grain; food

Adjectives

καλός, beautiful
μακρός, long; large
μικρός, small
πολύς, much; pl., many

Prepositional Phrase

ἐν ταῖς Ἀθηναῖς, in Athens

Adverbs

οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ,** not
οὖν, a connecting adverb, post-
positive,*** so (i.e., because of
this); then (i.e., after this)

Conjunctions

ἀλλά, but
γάρ, postpositive,** for
καί, and

Particle

δέ, postpositive,** and, but

Proper Names and Adjectives

Ἀθηναῖος, Athenian
ὁ Δικαιόπολις, Dicaeopolis

*ο is the definite article, the; when
the noun is used as an object, the
article becomes τὸν. Sometimes
the article need not be translated in
English; sometimes it can best be
translated as a possessive adjective,
e.g., his. There is no indefinite
article in Greek.

**ο before consonants, οὐ before
vowels or diphthongs, and οὐχ be-
определенные аспирированные гласные, аспирированные дифтонги (т.е. οὐχ αἰσχρόν, ἡ/σεί does not take)

***These words are always "placed after" and never occur first in their clause.

ο Δικαιόπολις Ἀθηναῖς ἔστιν· οἰκεὶ δὲ ὁ Δικαιόπολις οὐκ ἐν τοῖς Ἀθηναῖς ἀλλὰ ἐν τοῖς ἄγροις· αὐτουργός γὰρ ἔστιν. γεωργεῖ οὐν τὸν κλῆρον καὶ πονεῖ ἐν τοῖς ἄγροις. χαλεπὸς δὲ ἔστιν ὁ βίος· ὁ γὰρ κλῆρος ἑστι μικρός, μακρός δὲ ὁ πόνος. ἀεὶ οὖν πονεῖ ὁ Δικαιόπολις καὶ πολλάκις στενάξει καὶ λέγει: "Ὄ Ζεὺς, χαλεπός ἔστιν ὁ βίος· ἀπέραντος γὰρ ἔστιν ὁ πόνος, μικρὸς δὲ ὁ κλῆρος καὶ οὐ πολὺν σῖτον παρέχει." ἀλλὰ ἰσχυρὸς ἔστιν ὁ ἄνθρωπος καὶ άσκονος· πολλάκις οὖν χαίρει· ἐλεύθερος γὰρ ἔστι καὶ αὐτουργός· φιλεῖ δὲ τὸν οίκον. καλὸς γὰρ ἔστιν ὁ κλῆρος καὶ σῖτον παρέχει οὐ πολὺν ἀλλὰ ικανόν.

[ἐν τοῖς ἄγροίς, in the country (lit., in the fields) γεωργεῖ, he farms, cultivates τὸν κλῆρον, the (= his) farm χαλεπός, hard ὁ βίος, the (= his) life ἀεὶ, always πολλάκις, often στενάξει, groans Ὄ Ζεὺς, O Zeus ἀπέραντος, endless παρέχει, provides ἰσχύρος, strong άσκονος, energetic ἐλεύθερος, free ικανόν, enough]

WORD STUDY

Many English words are derived from Greek. Often these derivatives are scientific and technical terms formed in English from Greek stems because the precision of the Greek language makes it possible to express a complex concept in a single word.

What Greek words from the story at the beginning of this chapter do you recognize in the following English words? Define the words, using your knowledge of the Greek:

1. anthropology
2. polysyllabic
3. philosophy
4. microscope

English words such as those above often contain more than one Greek stem. Which of the words above contain stems of the following Greek words?
1. σκονέω, he/she looks at, examines
2. σοφία, wisdom
3. λόγος, word; study

GRAMMAR

1. Verb Forms: Stems and Endings

Greek verbs have stems, which give the meaning of the word, and variable endings, which show such things as number and person. In addition to singular and plural number, Greek has dual number, used when referring to two people or things; it is fairly rare, however, and will not be taught in this course.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number:</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Person:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>we</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>he, she, it</td>
<td>they</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This chapter introduces only the third person singular of the present tense, e.g., he/she/it is.

The Greek verb for loosen, loose will serve as an example of a regular Greek verb; the verb for love will serve as an example of a contract verb (a type of verb in which the vowel at the end of the stem contracts with the initial vowel of the ending). The irregular verb for be is also given.

**Stem:** λύ-, loosen, loose
3rd singular λύ-ει he/she loosens, is loosening, does loosen

**Stem:** φιλέ-, love
3rd singular φιλέ-ει > φιλεί he/she loves, is loving, does love
Note that > means "becomes."

**Stem:** ἵστ-, be
3rd singular ἵστι* he/she/it is

*ἵστι is used when followed by a word beginning with a vowel or when coming as the last word in a clause. The -v is called movable v. The word ἵστι(v) is enclitic, which means that it "leans upon" the previous word and often loses its accent. The rules for accenting enclitics and the words that precede them will be presented as needed for writing Greek in the exercises.

2. Nouns: Genders, Stems, Endings, Cases, and Agreement

a. Grammatical Gender

Greek nouns are usually masculine or feminine or neuter (neither masculine nor feminine) in gender. Some words such as Δικαιόποιος, which is masculine, have natural gender; the gender of
other words such as ἄγρος is not determined by the gender of the thing referred to. Such words have what is called grammatical gender, this one being masculine. In learning vocabulary, always learn the article with the noun; this will tell you its gender: ὁ for masculine; ἡ for feminine; and τὸ for neuter. In this chapter all the nouns listed in the Vocabulary are masculine and are therefore accompanied by the masculine definite article, ὁ.

b. Stems, Endings, and Cases

Greek nouns, pronouns, and adjectives have stems, which give the meaning of the word, and variable endings, which show the function of the word in the sentence. The endings of nouns, pronouns, and adjectives are called cases.

There are five cases in Greek (nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, and vocative); in this chapter we focus on the use of two of them—the nominative and the accusative.

**Stem:** κλήρο-, farm

**Nominate Ending:** -ς. κλήρο- + -ς > κλήρος. This case is used for the subject of the verb and the complement after the verb “is,” e.g.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Complement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ὁ κλήρος</td>
<td>ἐστι</td>
<td>μικρός</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The farm</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>small</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Accusative Ending:** -ν. κλήρο- + -ν > κλήρον. This case is used for the direct object of the verb, e.g.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Direct Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ὁ ἄνθρωπος</td>
<td>γεωργεῖ</td>
<td>τὸν κλήρον</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The man</td>
<td>cultivates</td>
<td>the farm.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that it is the endings of the words and not the order in which they are placed in the sentence that builds the meaning of the sentence. The first sentence above could be written μικρός ἐστιν ὁ κλήρος (the definite article marks ὁ κλήρος as the subject). The second sentence could be written τὸν κλήρον γεωργεῖ ὁ ἄνθρωπος, with a change in emphasis but no change in basic meaning.

c. Agreement

Definite articles and adjectives agree with the nouns they go with in gender, number (singular or plural), and case, e.g.:

- ὁ καλὸς ἄγρος: masculine singular nominative
- τὸν μικρὸν οίκον: masculine singular accusative
3. Labeling Functions of Words in Sentences

In exercises you will be asked to label the functions of words in sentences. Label the subject S, the complement C, and the direct object DO. Label linking verbs such as ἐστι(ν) LV. Verbs that take direct objects, such as γεωργεῖ in the sentence above, are transitive and are to be labeled TV (Transitive Verb); verbs that do not take direct objects, such as οἰκεῖ in the sentence below, are intransitive and are to be labeled IV (Intransitive Verb):

\[ S \quad TV \]
\[ \text{ὁ Δικαιόπολις οἰκεῖ ἐν τοῖς ἄγροις.} \]

Note that the complement can be either an adjective as in the sentence
\[ \text{ὁ κλῆρος ἐστι μικρός} \] above or a noun as in the following sentence:

\[ S \quad C \quad LV \]
\[ \text{ὁ Δικαιόπολις αὐτουργὸς ἐστιν.} \]

4. Use of the Definite Article

The definite article is sometimes used in Greek where it is not used in English, e.g., ὁ Δικαιόπολις = Dicaeopolis, and sometimes it can be translated with a possessive adjective in English, e.g.:

\[ \text{ὁ ἄνθρωπος γεωργεῖ τὸν κλῆρον.} \]

The man cultivates his farm.

Exercise 1a

Copy the following sentences and label the function of each noun and verb by writing S, C, DO, LV, TV, or IV above the appropriate words (do not label words in prepositional phrases). Then translate the sentences into English:

1. ὁ πάνος ἐστι μικρός.
2. καλὸς ἐστιν ὁ οἶκος.
3. ὁ Δικαιόπολις τὸν οἰκον φιλεῖ.
4. πολὺν σῖτον παρέχει ὁ κλῆρος.
5. ὁ ἄνθρωπος οὗ ποιεῖ ἐν τοῖς ἄγροις.

The Athenian Farmer

Dicaeopolis lives in a village in Attica called Cholleidae, about ten miles or sixteen kilometers north of Athens. Although Athens and its port, the Piraeus, formed a very large city by ancient standards, the majority of the Athenian people lived and worked in the country. The historian Thucydides (2.14) says that when Attica had to be evacuated before the Peloponnesian in-
vasion of 431 B.C., "the evacuation was difficult for them since the majority had always been accustomed to living in the country."

Most of these people were farmers like Dicaeopolis. Their farms were small; ten to twenty acres would be the average size. What they grew on their farms would depend partly on the district in which they lived. On the plain near Athens no doubt the staple products would have been vegetables and grain, but most of Attica is hilly; this poorer land would be more suitable for grape vines, olive trees, sheep, and goats (cows were not kept for milk). All farmers aimed at self-sufficiency, but few would have attained it (two-thirds of the grain consumed by the Athenians was imported). If they had a surplus, e.g., of olive oil or wine, they would take it to the market in Athens for sale and buy what they could not produce themselves.

For purposes of administration, the Athenian citizens were divided into four classes, based on property. The top class, the pentacosiomedimnoi or "millionaires," a very small class, were those whose estates produced five hundred medimnoi of grain a year (a medimnos = about one and a half bushels or fifty-two to fifty-three liters). The second class, also small, were the hippoi, "knights," whose estates could support a horse (ἵππος); those provided the cavalry for the army (see illustration, page 162). The third and largest class were the farmers like Dicaeopolis, called the zeugitai, who kept a team of oxen (ζεύγος). These provided the heavy infantry of the army. The fourth class were the thetes, "hired laborers," who owned no land or not enough to support a family.

Our sources represent the farmers as the backbone of the Athenian democracy—sturdy, industrious, thrifty, and simple, but shrewd. In the comedies of Aristophanes they are often contrasted with self-seeking politicians, decadent knights, and grasping traders. The name of our main character, Dicaeopolis, contains the concepts δίκαιος, just, and πόλις, city, and means something like honest citizen. He is taken from a comedy of Aristophanes called the Acharnians; the play was produced in 425 B.C., and at the end of this course you will read extracts from it.

---

Scenes of plowing and sowing on a Greek vase
Ο ΔΙΚΑΙΟΠΟΛΙΣ (β)

ὁ Δικαιόπολις μέγας λίθον αἴρει καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἄγρου φέρει.

VOCABULARY

Verbs

αἴρει, he/she lifts

βαδίζει, he/she walks; he/she goes

καθίζει, he/she sits

φέρει, he/she carries

Pronoun

αὐτόν, him

Adjectives

ἰσχυρός, strong

χαλέπις, difficult

Preposition

πρὸς + acc., to, toward

ὁ χρόνος, time

ὁ ἥλιος, sun

ὁ Δικαιόπολις ἐν τῷ ἄγρῳ πονεῖ· τὸν γὰρ ἁγρόν σκάπτει. μακρὸς ἔστιν ὁ πόνος καὶ χαλέπις. τοὺς γὰρ λίθους ἐκ τοῦ ἁγροῦ φέρει. μέγας λίθον αἴρει καὶ φέρει πρὸς τὸ ἔρημα. ἰσχυρός ἔστιν ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἀλλὰ πολὺν χρόνον πονεῖ καὶ μάλα κάμνει. φλέγει γὰρ ὁ ἥλιος καὶ κατατρίβει αὐτὸν. καθίζει σὺν ὑπὸ τῷ δέντρῳ καὶ ἑσυχάζει οὐ πολὺν χρόνον. δι᾿ ὁλίγου γὰρ ἐπαίρει ἑαυτὸν καὶ πονεῖ. τέλος δὲ καταδένει ὁ ἥλιος. οὐκέτι οὖν πονεῖ ὁ Δικαιόπολις ἀλλὰ πρὸς τὸν οἶκον βαδίζει.

[ἐν τῷ ἄγρῳ, in the field σκάπτει, he is digging τοὺς...λίθους, the stones ἐκ τοῦ ἁγροῦ, out of the field μέγα τὸ ἔρημον, the stone heap πολὺν χρόνον, for a long time μάλα κάμνει, he is very tired φλέγει, is blazing κατατρίβει, wears out ὑπὸ τῷ δέντρῳ, under the tree ἑσυχάζει, he rests δι᾿ ὁλίγου, soon ἐπαίρει ἑαυτὸν, he lifts himself, gets up τέλος, adv. finally καταδένει, sets οὐκέτι, no longer]
WORD BUILDING

What is the relationship between the words in the following sets? You have not yet met two of these words (φίλος and γεωργός). Try to deduce their meanings (they both refer to people) from studying the relationship between the words in each set:

1. οίκεῖ  oίκος
2. πονεῖ  o πόνος
3. γεωργεῖ  o γεωργός
4. φιλεῖ  o φίλος

GRAMMAR

5. Accents

Attic Greek has three kinds of accent marks: acute ', grave ' , and circumflex ''. The acute accent will be found only on one of the last three syllables of a word, e.g., ἄνθρωπος, λέγει, μάκρος. An acute accent on the final syllable of a word will be changed to a grave accent if it is followed immediately by another word with no punctuation (comma, semicolon, or period) in between, thus ἀλλᾶ + καλός > ἀλλὰ καλός.

An important exception to this rule occurs when enclitics, words such as ἔστι(ν), which usually lose their accent and instead "lean upon" the previous word for their accent, follow words with an acute accent on their final syllable, e.g.:

χαλεπός + ἔστι(ν) becomes χαλεπός ἔστι(ν).

The acute on the final syllable of χαλεπός does not change to a grave when the word is followed by an enclitic, and the enclitic loses its accent.

Note also what happens when words accented like ἄνθρωπος, πόνος, and οίκος are followed by enclitics:

ἄνθρωπος + ἔστι(ν) becomes ἄνθρωπος ἔστι(ν).
An acute accent is added to ἄνθρωπος, and the enclitic loses its accent.

πόνος + ἔστι(ν) remains πόνος ἔστι(ν).
The enclitic keeps its accent.

οίκος + ἔστι(ν) becomes οίκος ἔστι(ν).
An acute accent is added to οίκος, and the enclitic loses its accent.
Exercise 1β

Copy the following Greek sentences and label the function of each noun and verb by writing S, C, DO, LV, TV, or IV above the appropriate words (do not label words in prepositional phrases). Then translate the pairs of sentences. When translating from English to Greek, keep the same word order as in the model Greek sentence. Pay particular attention to accents, following the rules given above. Do not forget to add the movable ν where necessary (see Grammar 1, page 4).

1. ὁ Δικαιόπολις σύχ αἰκεὶ ἐν ταῖς Ἀθῆναις.
   The farmer walks to the field.
2. μακρός ἦστιν ὁ ὕγρος.
   The house is small.
3. ὁ αὐτοκρατόρας ἦστιν Ισχυρός.
   Dicaeopolis is a farmer.
4. ὁ κλῆρος πολὺν σῖτον παρέχει.
   The man carries the big stone.
5. ὁ ἄνθρωπος τὸν σῖτον παρέχει.
   Dicaeopolis lifts the small stone.

Ο ΚΛΗΡΟΣ

Read the following passage and answer the comprehension questions:

μακρός ἦστιν ὁ πόνος καὶ χαλεπός. ὁ δὲ αὐτοκράτορας σύρχ ὁκνεῖ ἀλλ’ ὤσι γεωργεῖ τὸν κλῆρον. καλὸς γὰρ ἦστιν ὁ κλῆρος καὶ πολὺν σῖτον παρέχει. χαῖρει οὖν ὁ ἄνθρωπος: ἰσχυρός γὰρ ἦστι καὶ οὐ πολλάκις κάμνει.

[ὅκνει, shirks]

1. What is the farmer not doing? What does he always do?
2. What does the farm provide?
3. Why does the man rejoice?

Exercise 1γ

Translate into Greek:

1. Dicaeopolis does not always rejoice.
2. He always works in the field.
3. So he is often tired; for the work is long
4. But he does not shirk; for he loves his home.


**Classical Greek**

**Heraclitus**

Heraclitus of Ephesus (fl. 500 B.C.) was a philosopher who maintained that, despite appearances, everything was in a continual state of change. Plato (Cratylus 402a) quotes him as saying “You cannot step into the same river twice.”

In the same passage of the Cratylus, Plato reports that Heraclitus said:

\[ \text{πάντα χωρεῖ καὶ ὁδὸν μένει.} \]

[πάντα, everything χωρεῖ, is on the move ὁδὸν, nothing μένει, stays (unchanged)]

**New Testament Greek**

**Title of the Gospel of Luke**

The New Testament readings in Book I of Athenaze are taken from the Holy Gospel according to Luke. Here is the title of this gospel in Greek:

\[ \text{ΤΟ ΑΓΙΟΝ ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΙΟΝ ΤΟ ΚΑΤΑ ΛΟΥΚΑΝ} \]

or

\[ \text{τὸ ἀγιὸν εὐαγγέλιον τὸ κατὰ Λουκᾶν} \]

[τὸ, the ἀγιὸν, holy εὐαγγέλιον, good news, gospel (= Old English good, “good” + spel, “news”) κατὰ, according to]

---

A farmer in contemporary Greece, carrying a kid.