

[ἀποκρίναμένη, *replying σπανίως, rarely ἀδύνατον, (it's) impossible ὅταν... ἀπῶ, whenever I'm away*]

25 ἡ δὲ Μελίττα, “ἀλλὰ μὴ χαλεπὸς ἴσθι, ὦ πάτερ, ἀλλὰ πείθου ἡμῖν. ἄρ' οὐκ ἐθέλεις καὶ σὺ τὴν ἐορτὴν θεᾶσθαι καὶ τὸν θεὸν τίμαν; ὁ γὰρ Διόνυσος σφάζει ἡμῖν τὰς ἀμπέλους. καὶ τὸν Φίλιππον—ἄρ' οὐ βούλει τίμαν τὸν παῖδα, διότι τὸν λύκον ἀπέκτονεν; βούλεται γὰρ τοὺς τε ἀγῶνας θεᾶσθαι καὶ τοὺς χοροὺς καὶ τὰ δράματα, ἅγε οὖν ἡμᾶς πάντας πρὸς τὸ ἄστυ.”

[τὰς ἀμπέλους, *the vines διότι, because τοὺς... ἀγῶνας, the contests τὰ δράματα, the plays*]

30 ὁ δὲ Δικαιοπόλις, “ἔστω οὖν, ἐπεὶ οὕτω βούλεσθε. ἀλλὰ λέγω ὑμῖν ὅτι ὁ λιμὸς ἔπεσθαι ἡμῖν μέλλει—ἀλλ' οὐκ αἴτιος ἔγωγε.”

[ἔστω, *let it be! very well! ἐπεὶ, here, since ἔγωγε, an emphatic ἐγώ*]

WORD STUDY

Identify the Greek stems in the English words below and give the meanings of the English words:

1. politics
2. politburo
3. metropolis (*metr-* is not from μέτρον)
4. necropolis (ὁ νεκρός = *corpse*)
5. cosmopolitan

GRAMMAR

1. Participles: “Present” or Progressive: Middle Voice

In addition to the indicative mood, the imperative, and the infinitive, which you have studied so far in this course, verbs have adjectival forms known as *participles* (verbal adjectives). These may be used in several ways:

- a. Participles may describe some circumstance that accompanies the main action of the sentence, e.g.:

ὁ δούλος τῷ δεσπότη ἑπόμενος τὸ ἄροτρον φέρει.
The slave, (as/while he is) following his master, carries the plow.

τὸν πάππον ὁρῶσιν ἐν τῷ κήπῳ ἐργαζόμενον.
They see the grandfather (as/while he is) working in the garden.

This use is called *circumstantial*; the participle is in the predicate position (see Chapter 5, Grammar 7b, pp. 78–79). It agrees with the noun it modifies in gender, number, and case; and it may be best translated as part of a subordinate clause (e.g., “as/while he is working”).

- b. Participles in the *attributive* position (see Chapter 5, Grammar 7a, pp. 78–79) may simply modify nouns or pronouns like any other adjective, agreeing in gender, number, and case. When so used, they are called “attributive” and may be best translated by a relative clause, e.g.:

οἱ αὐτουργοὶ οἱ ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ ἐργαζόμενοι μάλα κάμνουσιν.
The farmers who are working in the field are very tired.

Compare the following, which has its participle in the *predicate* position (circumstantial):

οἱ αὐτουργοὶ ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ ἐργαζόμενοι μάλα κάμνουσιν.
The farmers (since/because they are) working in the fields are very tired.

- c. Participles may be used to complete the meaning of a verb, e.g.:

ὁ δούλος οὐ παύεται ἐργαζόμενος.
The slave does not stop working.

This use is called *supplementary*, since the participle fills out or completes the meaning of the verb. The participle agrees with the stated or implied subject of the verb in gender, number, and case.

“Present” participles do not refer to time as such but describe the action as in process, ongoing, or progressive.

The sentences above contain participles of deponent verbs, which have their forms in the middle voice. The following charts give the full sets of forms of *present / progressive middle participles*. Each form has a stem, a thematic vowel (ο), the suffix -μεν-, and an ending. The endings, which indicate gender, number, and case, are the same as those of 1st and 2nd declension adjectives such as *καλός, -ή, -όν* (see p. 59).

λυ-ό-μεν-ος

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom.	λυόμενος	λυόμενη	λυόμενον
Gen.	λυομένου	λυομένης	λυομένου
Dat.	λυομένῳ	λυομένην	λυομένῳ
Acc.	λυόμενον	λυομένην	λυόμενον
Voc.	λυόμενε	λυομένη	λυόμενον
Nom., Voc.	λυόμενοι	λυόμεναι	λυόμενα
Gen.	λυομένων	λυομένων	λυομένων
Dat.	λυομένοις	λυομέναις	λυομένοις
Acc.	λυομένους	λυομένας	λυόμενα

Recite all the forms of the present participle of ἔπομαι.

φιλε-ό-μεν-ος > φιλούμενο

Nom.	φιλούμενος	φιλουμένη	φιλούμενον
Gen.	φιλουμένου	φιλουμένης	φιλουμένου
Dat.	φιλουμένῳ	φιλουμένην	φιλουμένῳ
Acc.	φιλούμενον	φιλουμένην	φιλούμενον
Voc.	φιλούμενε	φιλουμένη	φιλούμενον
Nom., Voc.	φιλούμενοι	φιλούμεναι	φιλούμενα
Gen.	φιλουμένων	φιλουμένων	φιλουμένων
Dat.	φιλουμένοις	φιλουμέναις	φιλουμένοις
Acc.	φιλουμένους	φιλουμένας	φιλούμενα

τίμα-ό-μεν-ος > τῖμάμενος

Nom.	τῖμάμενος etc.	τῖμαμένη	τῖμάμενον
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[When the accent is on the second of two vowels that contract, the diphthong that results from contraction receives an acute accent, thus φιλε-ό-μενος > φιλούμενος (see Chapter 6, Grammar 3, p. 92).]

Recite all the forms of the present participle of ἡγέομαι and all the forms of τῖμάμενος.

⇒ EXERCISE 8α

Fill in the present participles on the three Verb Charts on which you entered forms for Exercise 6β. Keep these charts for reference.

⇒ EXERCISE 8β

Read aloud and translate the following sentences. Identify and explain the gender, number, and case of each participle and identify it as circumstantial, attributive, or supplementary:

1. αἱ γυναῖκες παύονται ἐργαζόμεναι.
2. ὁ Φίλιππος τὸν πατέρα ὄρᾳ εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν ἀφικνούμενον.
3. βουλόμενοι τὴν ἑορτὴν θεᾶσθαι, πρὸς τὸ ἄστυ σπεύδομεν.
4. ἄρ' ὄρατε τοὺς παῖδας τοὺς ταῖς καλαῖς παρθένους ἐπομένους;
5. αἱ παρθένοι αἱ μάλα φοβούμεναι ὡς τάχιστα (as quickly as possible) οἴκαδε τρέχουσιν.
6. ἄρ' ἀκούεις τῶν γυναικῶν τῶν ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ ἀλλήλαις διαλεγομένων;
7. οἱ παῖδες τῷ πατρὶ ἐπονται πρὸς τὸ ἄστυ πορευομένων.
8. ἡ κύων ἢ τὸν λύκον φοβουμένη ἀποφεύγει.
9. ἡ κύων ἐπὶ τὸν λύκον ὀρμυμένη ἀγρίως ὑλακτεῖ (barks).
10. ὁ αὐτοργὸς τὰ πρόβατα εὕρισκει ἐν τοῖς ὄρεσι πλανώμενα (wandering).

⇒ EXERCISE 8γ

Translate into Greek:

1. Do you see the boys (who are) fighting in the road?
2. Dicaeopolis stops working and drives the oxen home.
3. Stop following me and go away (ἄπελθε)!
4. Obeying Myrrhine, Melissa stays at home.
5. (While) bravely leading his comrades, Theseus escapes out of the labyrinth.
6. The men (οἱ ἄνδρες) rejoice (while) journeying to the island.

Athens: A Historical Outline

1. The Bronze Age

Athens grew around the Acropolis, the rocky hill that rises precipitously in the middle of the later city. Archaeologists have shown that in the Bronze Age the Acropolis was fortified and was crowned by a palace, which was no doubt the administrative center of the surrounding district, like the palaces at Mycenae and Pylos. Tradition says that Theseus united Attica in the generation before the Trojan War, but in the *Iliad* there is scant mention of Athenian heroes, and this suggests that Athens was not an important center in the Bronze Age.

(continued)



Vocabulary Chapters 1-5

See p. xii for advice on how to use these vocabulary lists.

VERBS

ω VERBS

ἄγω	I lead; I take
αἶρω	I lift
ἀκούω	I listen; I listen to; I hear
ἀποφεύγω	I flee away, escape
βαδίζω	I walk; I go
βαίνω	I step; I walk; I go
βλέπω	I look; I see
γιγνώσκω	I get to know, learn
διώκω	I pursue, chase
ἐθέλω	I am willing; I wish
εἰσάγω	I lead in; I take in
ἐκβαίνω	I step out; I come out
ἐλαύνω	I drive
ἔχω	I have; I hold
ἦκω	I have come
θαυμάζω	I am amazed; I wonder at; I admire
καθεύδω	I sleep
καθίζω	I sit
λαμβάνω	I take
λέγω	I say; I tell; I speak
λείπω	I leave
λύω	I loosen, loose
μένω	I stay; I wait; I wait for

πάσχω	I suffer; I experience
πείθω	I persuade
πίπτω	I fall
σπεύδω	I hurry
στενάζω	I groan
συλλαμβάνω	I help
τρέχω	I run
τύπτω	I strike, hit
φέρω	I carry
φεύγω	I flee; I escape
φυλάττω	I guard
χαίρω	I rejoice

-άω CONTRACT VERBS

βοάω	I shout
ώραώ	I see
τιμάω	I honor

-έω CONTRACT VERBS

ζητέω	I seek, look for
θεωρέω	I watch; I see
καλέω	I call
οικέω	I live; I dwell
ποιέω	I make; I do
πονέω	I work
προσχωρέω	I go toward, approach
φιλέω	I love

IMPERATIVES

ἔλθέ	come!
ἴθι/ἴτε	go!

ΜΙ VERBS

ἄπειμι	I am away (from)
εἰμί	I am
πάρειμι	I am present; I am here; I am there
φημί	I say

NOUNS

Note that we give the nominative and genitive singular forms.

1ST DECLENSION

γῆ, γῆς, ἡ	land; earth; ground
δεσπότης, -ου, ὁ	master
ἑορτή, -ῆς, ἡ	festival
κόρη, -ης, ἡ	girl
κρήνη, -ης, ἡ	spring
μάχαιρα, -ᾶς, ἡ	knife
μέλιττα, -ης, ἡ	bee
νεανίας, -ου, ὁ	young man
οἰκία, -ᾶς, ἡ	house; home; dwelling
πολίτης, -ου, ὁ	citizen
ὕδριᾶ, -ᾶς, ἡ	water jar
φίλη, -ης, ἡ	friend

2ND DECLENSION

ἄγγελος, -ου, ὁ	messenger
ἄγρός, -οῦ, ὁ	field
ἄνθρωπος, -ου, ὁ	man; human being; person
ἄροτρον, -ου, τό	plow
αὐτουργός, -οῦ, ὁ	farmer

δεῖπνον, -ου, τό	dinner
δένδρον, -ου, τό	tree
δούλος, -ου, ὁ	slave
ἥλιος, -ου, ὁ	sun
καιρός, -οῦ, ὁ	time; right time
λαγώς, -ῶ, ὁ	hare
λίθος, -ου, ὁ	stone
λύκος, -ου, ὁ	wolf
μῦθος, -ου, ὁ	story
νῆσος, -ου, ἡ	island
ὁδός, -οῦ, ἡ	road; way; journey
οἶκος, -ου, ὁ	house; home; dwelling
πάππος, -ου, ὁ	grandfather
πόνος, -ου, ὁ	toil, work
πρόβατα, -ων, τά	sheep
σίτος, -ου, ὁ	grain; food
φίλος, -ου, ὁ	friend
χορός, -οῦ, ὁ	dance; chorus
χρόνος, -ου, ὁ	time

3RD DECLENSION

ἄνῆρ, ἀνδρός, ὁ	man; husband
βοῦς, βοός, ὁ	ox
γυνή, γυναϊκός, ἡ	woman; wife
θυγάτηρ,	daughter
θυγατρός, ἡ	
κῶν, κυνός, ὁ/ἡ	dog
μήτηρ, μητρός, ἡ	mother
ὄρος, ὄρους, τό	mountain; hill
παῖς, παιδός, ὁ/ἡ	boy; girl; son;
πατήρ, πατρός, ὁ	daughter; child father

PRONOUNS

αὐτά	them
αὐτάς	them
αὐτήν	her; it
αὐτῆς	of her, her; of it, its

αὐτό	it
αὐτόν	him; it
αὐτοῦ	of him, his; of it, its
αὐτοῦς	them
αὐτῶν	of them; their
ἐγώ	I
ἡμεῖς	we
σύ	you (sing.)
τί;	what?
ὑμεῖς	you (pl.)

ADJECTIVES

1ST AND 2ND DECLENSION

ἀγαθός, -ῆ, -όν	good
ἄγριος, ᾶ, -ον	savage; wild; fierce
αἴτιος, -ᾶ, -ον	responsible (for); to blame
ἄκρος, -ᾶ, -ον	top (of)
ἄλλος, -η, -ο	other, another
ἀνδρείος, -ᾶ, -ον	brave
αὐτός, -ῆ, -ό	-self, -selves
δυνατός, -ῆ, -όν	possible
ἐμός, -ῆ, -όν	my; mine
ἡμέτερος, -ᾶ, -ον	our; ours
ἰσχυρός, -ᾶ, -όν	strong
καλός, -ῆ, -όν	beautiful
μακρός, -ᾶ, -όν	long; large
μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα	big, large; great
μικρός, -ᾶ, -όν	small
πολλοί, -αί, -ά	many
πολύς, πολλή, πολύ	much
πρῶτος, -η, -ον	first
ῥάδιος, -ᾶ, -ον	easy
σός, -ῆ, -όν	your; yours (sing.)

τοσοῦτος,	so great; pl., so great;
τοσαύτη, τοσοῦτο	so many
ὑμέτερος, -ᾶ, -ον	your; yours (pl.)
φίλος, -η, -ον	dear
χαλεπός, -ῆ, -όν	difficult

2ND DECLENSION

ἄργός, -όν	not working, idle, lazy
ῥάθυμος, -ον	careless

PREPOSITIONS

ἀνά	+ acc., up
ἀπό	+ gen., from
κατά	+ acc., down
πρός	+ dat., at, near, by; + acc., to, toward
εἰς	+ acc., into; to; at
ἐκ, ἐξ	+ gen., out of
ἐν	+ dat., in; on
ἐπί	+ dat., upon, on; + acc., at; against
ὑπό	+ dat., under; + acc., under

PREFIX

ἀπο-	away
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ADVERBS

ἀεί	always
αὐθις	again
βραδέως	slowly
δεῦρο	here, hither
ἐνταῦθα	then; here; hither; there; thither

ἔπειτα	then, thereafter
ἔτι	still
ἤδη	already; now
ἰδού	look!
καί	even; also, too
μάλα	very
μάλιστα	most, most of all; very much; especially
μή	not; don't ...!
μηκέτι	don't ... any longer!
μόλις	with difficulty; scarcely; reluctantly
νῦν	now
οἴκαδε	homeward, to home
οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ	not
οὐκέτι	no longer
οὖν	so; then
οὕτω(ς)	so, thus
ποῦ;	where?
πρῶτον	first
ταχέως	quickly, swiftly
τί;	why?

CONJUNCTIONS

ἀλλά	but
γάρ	for
ἐπεί	when
καί	and
καί ... καί	both ... and
ὅτι	that
οὐδέ	and ... not; nor; not even; but not
οὔτε ... οὔτε	neither ... nor
ὥστε	so that, that, so as to

PARTICLES

ἄρα	introduces a question
δέ	and, but
μέν ... δέ ...	on the one hand ... and on the other hand; on the one hand ... but on the other hand
τε ... καί	both ... and

EXPRESSIONS

ἄκρον τὸ ὄρος	the top of the mountain/hill
δι' ὀλίγου	soon
ἐν νῶ ἔχω	I have in mind; I intend
ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις	in Athens
ἐνταῦθα δῆ	at that very moment, then
ἐορτὴν ποιῶ	I celebrate a festival
ἴθι δῆ	go on!
τὰ Διονύσια ποιῶ	I celebrate the festival of Dionysus
χαῖρε/χαίρετε	greetings!
ὦ Ζεῦ	O Zeus

PROPER NAMES AND ADJECTIVES

Ἀθηναῖος, -ᾶ, -ον	Athenian
Ἄργος, -ου ὄ	Argus
Δικαιοπόλις, Δικαιοπόλιδος ὄ	Dicaeopolis
Διονύσια, -ων τὰ	the festival of Dionysus
Μέλιττα, -ης ἡ	Melissa
Μυρρίνη, -ης ἡ	Myrrhine
Ξανθιάς, -ου, ὄ	Xanthias
Φίλιππος, -ου ὄ	Philip



Vocabulary Chapters 6-9

VERBS

-ω VERBS

ἀναβαίνω	<i>I go up, get up; + ἐπί + acc., I climb, go up onto</i>	κάμνω	<i>I am sick; I am tired</i>
ἀποκτείνω	<i>I kill</i>	κελεύω	<i>+ acc. and infin., I order, tell (someone to do something)</i>
αὐξάνω	<i>I increase</i>	μέλλω	<i>+ infin., I am about (to); I am destined (to); I intend (to)</i>
βάλλω	<i>I throw; I put; I pelt; I hit, strike</i>	παρασκευάζω	<i>I prepare</i>
βασιλεύω	<i>I rule</i>	παρέχω	<i>I hand over; I supply, provide</i>
ἐγείρω	<i>active, transitive, I wake X up; middle, intransitive, I wake up</i>	παύω	<i>active, transitive, I stop X; middle, intransitive, I stop doing X; + gen., I cease from</i>
ἐκφεύγω	<i>I flee out, escape</i>	παῦε	<i>stop!</i>
ἐπαίρω	<i>I lift, raise</i>	πειθω	<i>I persuade</i>
ἐσθίω	<i>I eat</i>	πέμπω	<i>I send</i>
εὐρίσκω	<i>I find</i>	πίνω	<i>I drink</i>
καθίζω	<i>active, transitive, I make X sit down; I set; I place; active, intransitive, I sit; middle, intransitive, I seat myself, sit down</i>	σώζω	<i>I save</i>
καίω or κάω	<i>active, transitive, I kindle, burn; middle, intransitive, I burn am on fire</i>	τέρπω	<i>I delight, gladden, cheer X</i>

DEPONENT OR MIDDLE -ω VERBS

ἀποκρίνομαι	<i>I answer</i>
βούλομαι	<i>+ infin., I want; I wish</i>
γίγνομαι	<i>I become</i>

γίγνεται	he / she / it becomes; it happens
δέχομαι	I receive
διαλέγομαι	+ dat., I talk to, converse with
έπομαι	+ dat., I follow
έργάζομαι	I work; I accomplish
έρχομαι	I come; I go
άπέρχομαι	I go away
έξέρχομαι	+ έκ + gen., I come out of; I go out of

έπανάρχομαι	I come back, return; + εις or πρός + acc., I return to
-------------	--

εύχομαι	I pray; + dat., I pray to; + acc. and infin., I pray (that)
---------	---

μάχομαι	I fight
πειθομαι	+ dat., I obey
πορεύομαι	I go; I walk; I march; I journey

τέρπομαι	I enjoy myself; + dat., I enjoy X; + participle, I enjoy doing X
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-άω CONTRACT VERBS

όρμάω	active, transitive, I set X in motion; active, intransitive, I start; I rush; middle, intransitive, I set myself in motion; I start; I rush; I hasten
σίγαώ	I am silent

DEPONENT -άω CONTRACT VERBS

θεάομαι	I see, watch, look at
---------	-----------------------

-έω CONTRACT VERBS

αίρώ	I take
βοηθέω	I come to the rescue; + dat., I come to X's aid, I come to rescue/aid X
πλέω	I sail
προχωρέω	I go forward; I come forward, advance
φοβέω	I put X to flight; I terrify X

DEPONENT OR MIDDLE -έω CONTRACT VERBS

άφικνέομαι	I arrive; + εις + acc., I arrive at
ήγέομαι	+ dat., I lead
φοβέομαι	intransitive, I am frightened, am afraid; transitive, I fear, am afraid of (something or someone)

IMPERATIVES AND INFINITIVES LISTED SEPARATELY

άγε; pl., άγετε	come on!
ιέναι	to go

-μι VERBS

φάσι(v)	they say
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NOUNS**1ST DECLENSION**

άγορά, -άς, ή	agora, city center, market place
άριστερά, -άς, ή	left hand
δεξιά, -άς, ή	right hand

έσπέρā, -ās, ή	evening
ήμέρā, -ās, ή	day
θάλαττα, -ης, ή	sea
θύρā, -ās, ή	door
νεανίās, -ου, ό	young man
ποιητής, -ου, ό	poet
πολίτης, -ου, ό	citizen
πομπή, -ής, ή	procession
πύλαι, -ών, αί	pl., double gates

2ND DECLENSION

βωμός, -ου, ό	altar
δήμος, -ου, ό	the people
έργον, -ου, τό	work; deed
έταϊρος, -ου, ό	comrade, companion
θεός, -ου, ή	goddess
θεός, -ου, ό	god
ιερείον, -ου, τό	sacrificial victim
ιερόν, -ου, τό	temple
κίνδυνος, -ου, ό	danger
νήσος, -ου, ή	island
ξένος, -ου, ό	foreigner; stranger
οίνος, -ου, ό	wine
ουρανός, -ου, ό	sky, heaven
όφθαλμός, -ου, ό	eye
πάππας, -ου, ό	papa
παρθένος, -ου, ή	maiden; girl

3RD DECLENSION

αϊξ, αιγός, ό ορ ή	goat
άστν, άστεως, τό	city
βασιλεύς,	king
βασιλέως, ό	
γέρων,	old man
γέροντος, ό	

ιερεύς,	priest
ιερέως, ό	
κήρυξ,	herald
κήρυκος, ό	
ναύς, νεώς, ή	ship
νύξ, νυκτός, ή	night
όνομα,	name
όνόματος, τό	
πόλις, πόλεως, ή	city
πύρ, πυρός, τό	fire
χειμών,	storm; winter
χειμώνος, ό	
χείρ, χειρός, ή	hand

PRONOUNS

έμαυτοῦ, σεαυτοῦ,	of myself, of yourself, of
έαυτοῦ	him-, her-, itself
οὔδεις, οὔδεμία,	no one; nothing
οὔδέν	
τις, τινός	someone; something; anyone; anything
τίς; τινός	who?

ADJECTIVES**1ST AND 2ND DECLENSION**

άριστος, -η, -ον	best; very good; noble
δεινός, -ή, -όν	terrible
δύο	two
έτοιμος, -η, -ον	ready
κάλλιστος, -η, -ον	most beautiful; very beautiful
μέγιστος, -η, -ον	very big, very large; very great; biggest, largest; greatest
μέσος, -η, -ον	middle (of)

ATTIC DECLENSION

ἔλεως, -ω propitious

3RD DECLENSION

γέρων, γέροντος old
σώφρων, σώφρον of sound mind; prudent; self-controlledτις, τινός a certain; some; a, an
τίς; τίνος; which ...? what ...?

3RD AND 1ST DECLENSION

εἷς, μία, ἓν one
οὐδείς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν no
πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν all; every; whole

PREPOSITIONS

διά + gen., through
ἐπί + dat., upon, on; + acc., at; against; onto, upon
μετά + gen., with; + acc., after
περί + gen., about, concerning; + acc., around
ὑπέρ + gen., on behalf of, for

ADVERBS

ἐκεῖ there
ἐκεῖσε to that place, thither
ἐνθάδε here; hither; there; thither
εὖ well
οἶκοι at home
οὐδαμῶς in no way, noπόθεν; from where? whence?
πολλάκις many times, often
πῶς; how?
τέλος in the end, finally
ὡς in exclamations, how ...!
ὥσπερ just as

CONJUNCTION

ὁμως nevertheless

PARTICLES

γε at least; indeed
δή indeed, in fact

EXPRESSIONS

ἐν ... τούτῳ meanwhile
ἐν ᾧ while
ἐπαίρω ἑμαυτόν I get up
εὖ γε good! well done!
τῆ ὑστεραία on the next day

PROPER NAMES

Ἀγαμέμνων, Agamemnon
Ἀγαμέμνονος, ὁ
Ἀθηνᾶ, -ᾶς, ἡ Athena (daughter of Zeus)
Ἀθῆναι, -ῶν, αἱ Athens
Αἰγέυς, Αἰγέωος, ὁ Aegeus (king of Athens)
Ἀκρόπολις, the Acropolis (the citadel of Athens)
Ἀκροπόλεως, ἡ
Ἀριάδνη, -ης, ἡ Ariadne (daughter of King Minos)
Ἀχαιοί, -ῶν, οἱ Achaeans; Greeks

Βρόμιος, -ου, ὁ the Thunderer (a name of Dionysus)

Διόνυσος, -ου, ὁ Dionysus

Ζεὺς, Διός, ὁ Zeus (king of the gods)

Θησεύς, Theseus (son of King Aegeus)

Κνωσός, -οῦ, ἡ Knossos

Κρήτη, -ης, ἡ Crete

Κύκλωψ, Cyclops (one-eyed monster)

Μίνως, Μίνω, ὁ Minos (king of Crete)

Μίνωταυρος, Minotaur
-ου, ὁ

Νίκη, -ης, ἡ Nike (the goddess of victory)

Ὅδυσσεύς, Odysseus

Ὅδυσσέως, ὁ

Παρθένος, -ου, ἡ the Maiden (= the goddess Athena)

Παρθενών, the Parthenon (the temple of Athena on the Acropolis in Athens)

Παρθενώνος, ὁ

Τροία, -ᾶς, ἡ Troy

Ὁ Φειδιᾶς, -ου, ὁ Pheidias (the great Athenian sculptor)