

LESSON VII**7.1 Introduction**

Each seventh lesson is a repetition or recapitulation of the previous lessons. It gives you time to breathe. In these seventh lessons we repeat the main material of the previous six lessons through the use of overviews. Therefore they are useful to repeat the things you have learned. For example, if you have arrived at lesson 17, then in lessons 7 and 14 you can test how much you still remember from lessons 1- 13. If you experience difficulties and do not remember something, you can consult the overviews of the repetition lessons. We advise you to check on a regular basis if you still know the material you are supposed to know. For every next lesson continues with and builds upon the previous ones. It is advisable to linger at something that gives you trouble. If you go on too quickly, the difficulties will accumulate. If you really get stuck, let us know. We are there to help you on.

7.2 Repetition of lessons 1 and 2: the alphabet

We give you here the entire alphabet in capitals and small letters. Also we add the names of the letters in Greek. Learn the alphabet by heart! It is important to know the exact order of the alphabet to look up words in dictionaries and lexicons.

A	a	aj fa
B	b	bhta
G	g	gamma
D	d	del ta
E	e	ej yil on (literally: 'bald e')
Z	z	zhta
H	h	hja
Q	q	qhta
I	i	ijvta
K	k	kappa
L	l	labda
M	m	mu
N	n	nu
X	x	xi
O	o	oj mikron (literally: 'small o')
P	p	pi
R	r	rw
S	s, "	sigma
T	t	tau
U	u	uj yil on (literally: 'bald u')
F	f	fi
C	c	ci
Y	y	yi
W	w	wj mega (literally: 'great o')

A mnemonic for the order of fi, ci, yi: think of the English: f, g, p.

7.3 Repetition of lesson 3: the present tense of eijni

eijni	ejsmen
eij	ejs̄te
ejs̄tin	ejs̄in

7.4 Repetition of lesson 4: the past tense of eijni

hijnhn	hijnen / hjneqa
h̄j' / h̄jsqa	h̄jte
h̄j	h̄jsan

**7.5 Repetition of lesson 5: overview of the inflexion of the definite article
overview of the inflexion of the adjective pa''**

	(m.)	(f.)	(neut.)
1st c. sing.	oJ	hJ	to
2nd c. sing.	tou	th''	tou
3rd c. sing.	tw/	th/	tw/
4th c. sing.	ton	thn	to

1st c. pl.	oiJ	aiJ	ta
2nd c. pl.	twn	twn	twn
3rd c. pl.	toi''	tai''	toi''
4th c. pl.	tou''	ta''	ta

	(m.)	(f.)	(neut.)
1st c. sing.	pa''	pasa	pan
2nd c. sing.	panto''	pash''	panto''
3rd c. sing.	panti	pash/	panti
4th c. sing.	panta	pasan	pan

1st c. pl.	pante''	pasai	panta
2nd c. pl.	pantwn	paswn	pantwn
3rd c. pl.	pasi(n)	pasai''	pasi(n)
4th c. pl.	panta''	pasa''	panta

7.6 Repetition of lesson 6: the present tense endings of regular verbs

- w
- ei''
- ei
- omen
- ete
- ousi(n)

7.7 Homework

Translate the following sentences. The meaning of words you can find in the word list. About some forms we give extra explanation directly under these sentences.

1. Egw eijni to ajfa kai to wj legei kurio" oJqeo".
2. H cari" tou kuriou Jhsou meta pantwn.
3. TIS ESTIN O YEUSTHS;
4. GRAFW WMIN, TEKNIA.
5. Agaphtoi, ouk ejtolhn kainhn grafw uolin ajl ejtolhn palaian.
6. Jhsou" ouk ejtin ekei.
7. kai su hjsqa meta Jhsou.
8. kai hdei" tufloi ejmen;
9. PANTA ISCUW.
10. tou kuriou ejmen.

teknia- 1st c. pl. teknion- (little) child, agaphtoi- 1st c. pl. m. < agaphto"- (adjective) beloved, here used as a noun: 'beloved (ones)', ejtolhn- 4th c. sing. < ejtolh- commandment, kainhn- 4th c. sing. f. (goes with ejtolhn) < kaino"- (adjective) new, palaian- 4th c. sing. f. (goes with ejtolhn) < pal aio"- (adjective) old, tufloi- 1st c. pl. m. < tuflo"- (adjective) blind

7.8 New words

kurio" (m.)	- Lord (used instead of JHWH in the Old Testament)
cari" (f.)	- grace
meta	- (+ 2nd c.) with
tiV;	- who?
yeusth" (m.)	- liar
teknion (neut.)	- (little) child (1st c. pl : teknia)
agaphto"	- (adjective) beloved
ejtolh (f.)	- commandment
kaino"	- (adjective) new
pal aio"	- (adjective) old
tuflo"	- (adjective) blind
ijscuw	- I am able, I can, I have (the) power (to)

7.9 The background of the New Testament: Repetition

Since this is a recapitulation lesson, we want to order the data of the previous lessons.

The country of Israel in the time of the New Testament was a Roman province, part of the vast empire of Rome. The emperor (Kaisar) headed all the countries under Roman rule.. Emperors in the time of the New Testament were:

Augustus (27 b.C.- 14 A.D.)

Tiberius (14- 37)

Caligula (37- 41)

Claudius (41- 54)

Nero (54- 68)

Vespasianus (69- 79)

Titus (79- 81)

A governor or proconsul headed a province. Important governors were: Quirinius, Pontius Pilate, Felix and Festus.

The governor gave many responsibilities to people placed under him, for instance the collection of taxes. The publicans (telwnai) were occupied with the gathering of toll moneys. As they earned money on Roman occupation, their position was controversial. Particularly in important cities armies were stationed. A legion of soldiers (stratiwtai) consisted of ten units of six hundred men. At the head of each unit the centurion (ekatonarch"/ ekatonarco", kenturiwn) was appointed.

NOTES: