

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	α	ἄλφα
B	β	βῆτα
Γ	γ	γάμμα
Δ	δ	δέλτα
E	ε	ἒ ψιλόν (literally: 'bald e')
Z	ζ	ζῆτα
H	η	ἦτα
Θ	θ	θητα
I	ι	ἰώτα
K	κ	κάππα
Λ	λ	λάμβδα
M	μ	μυ
N	ν	νυ
Ξ	ξ	ξι
O	ο	ὀ μικρόν (literally: 'small o')
Π	π	πι
P	ρ	ῥω
Σ	σ, ς	σίγμα
T	τ	ταυ
Υ	υ	ὕ ψιλόν (literally: 'bald u')
Φ	φ	φι
X	χ	χι
Ψ	ψ	ψι
Ω	ω	ὦ μέγα (literally: 'great o')

A mnemonic for the order of φι, χι, ψι: think of the English: f, g, p.

7.3 Repetition of lesson 3: the present tense of εἶμι

εἶμι	ἔσμεν
εἶ	ἔστε
ἔστιν	εἶσιν

7.4 Repetition of lesson 4: the past tense of εἶμι

ἤμην	ἤμεν / ἤμεθα
ἦς / ἦσθα	ἦτε
ἦν	ἦσαν

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

	(m.)	(f.)	(neut.)
1st c. sing.	ὁ	ἡ	το
2nd c. sing.	του	της	του
3rd c. sing.	τω	τη	τω
4th c. sing.	τον	την	το

1st c. pl.	οἱ	αἱ	τα
2nd c. pl.	των	των	των
3rd c. pl.	τοις	ταις	τοις
4th c. pl.	τους	τας	τα

	(m.)	(f.)	(neut.)
1st c. sing.	πας	πασα	παν
2nd c. sing.	παντος	πασης	παντος
3rd c. sing.	παντι	παση	παντι
4th c. sing.	παντα	πασαν	παν

1st c. pl.	παντες	πασαι	παντα
2nd c. pl.	παντων	πασων	παντων
3rd c. pl.	πασι(ν)	πασαις	πασι(ν)
4th c. pl.	παντας	πασας	παντα

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

- ω
- εις
- ει
- ομεν
- ετε
- ουσι(ν)

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. Ἐγώ εἰμι τὸ ἄλφα καὶ τὸ ὦ, λέγει κύριος ὁ θεός.
2. Ἡ χάρις τοῦ κυρίου Ἰησοῦ μετὰ πάντων.
3. ΤΙΣ ἔστιν ὁ ψευστής;
4. ΓΡΑΦΩ ὑμῖν, τέκνια.
5. Ἀγαπητοί, οὐκ ἐντολὴν καινὴν γράφω ὑμῖν ἀλλ' ἐντολὴν παλαιάν.
6. Ἰησοῦς οὐκ ἔστιν ἐκεῖ.
7. καὶ σὺ ἤσθα μετὰ Ἰησοῦ.
8. καὶ ἡμεῖς τυφλοὶ ἐσμεν;
9. ΠΑΝΤΑ ἰσχύω.
10. τοῦ κυρίου ἐσμεν.

τέκνια- 1st c. pl. τέκνιον- (little) child, ἀγαπητοί- 1st c. pl. m. < ἀγαπητός- (adjective) beloved, here used as a noun: 'beloved (ones)', ἐντολὴν- 4th c. sing. < ἐντολή- commandment, καινὴν- 4th c. sing. f. (goes with ἐντολὴν) < καινός- (adjective) new, παλαιάν- 4th c. sing. f. (goes with ἐντολὴν) < παλαιός- (adjective) old, τυφλοὶ- 1st c. pl. m. < τυφλός- (adjective) blind

7.8 New words

κύριος (m.)	- Lord (used instead of JHWH in the Old Testament)
χάρις (f.)	- grace
μετὰ	- (+ 2nd c.) with
τίς;	- who?
ψευστής (m.)	- liar
τέκνιον (neut.)	- (little) child (1st c. pl : τέκνια)
ἀγαπητός	- (adjective) beloved
ἐντολή (f.)	- commandment
καινός	- (adjective) new
παλαιός	- (adjective) old
τυφλός	- (adjective) blind
ἰσχύω	- 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 (Καίσαρ) 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 (τελωναι) 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 (στρατιωται) consisted of ten units of six hundred men. At the head of each unit the centurion (έκατοναρχης/ έκατοναρχος, κεντυριων) was appointed.

NOTES: