LESSON V

LESSON V

5.1 Introduction
In this lesson we present you with forms of the adjective πας. This word means 'all, every' and is used both as a noun and as an adjective. Particularly in the case of the forms παντες- all (people) (1st case plural m.) and παντα- all things (1st / 4th c. pl. neuter) this word is used as a noun. When it is connected with a noun, that is when it says something about another person or thing then it is used as an adjective and so also receives the same gender, case and number.

5.2 Examples from the New Testament with forms of the adjective πας.

παρα δε θεῳ *παντα* δυνατα	But with God all things are possible. (Mat. 19. 26)	παρα-(+ 3rd case) with, παντα- 1st c. pl. neut. πας (used as a noun), δυνατα- 1st c. pl. neut. δυνατος- powerful, possible (do you notice that gender, number and case are the same as the noun to which δυνατα belongs?!)
πασαι οὐν αἱ γενεαι ἀπο ᾽Αβρααμ ἑως Δαυιδ...	All generations then from Abraham till David... (Mat. 1. 17)	πασαι- 1st c. pl. f. (used as an adjective, belongs to γενεαι), οὐν- then, therefore, αἱ- 1st c. pl. f. < definite article, γενεαι- 1st c. pl. < γενεα (f)- generation, ἀπο-(+ 2nd c.) from, ἑως- until. N.B. pronounce the υ in Δαυιδ as 'v'
πασα ἡ πολις ἐξηλθεν	The entire town went out. (Mat. 8. 34)	πασα- 1st c. sin. f. (used as an adjective, belongs to πολις (f.)- town), ἐξηλθεν- 3rd p. sin. aorist < ἐξερχομαι- I go out (the aorist will be discussed later)

πασα πολις	Every town. (Mat. 12. 25)	Πας **with** the article means 'entire, all' (see the above example), without the article it means 'every, each'

Are you doing O.K. and do you like it!?

και *πας* ὁ ἀκουων μου λογους τουτους...	And everybody that hears these words of mine... (Mat. 7. 26)	ἀκουων- participle 'hearing' (the participle will be dealt with later), μου- 2nd c. < ἐγω- I, τους- 4th c. pl. m. < def. article, λογους- 4th c. pl. < λογος- word, τουτους- 4th c. pl. m. < οὑτος- this (demonstrative pronoun)
παντες ζητουσι σε	All seek you. (Mark 1. 37)	παντες- 1st c. pl. m. (used as a noun), ζητουσι- 3rd p. pl. present tense ζητεω- I seek, σε- 4th tense ζητεω- I seek, σε- 4th c. < συ- you, thou

5.3 Grammatical functions of cases

We now want to share with you some information about the grammatical functions of cases. We do this by giving you four English sentences in each of which a phrase is italicized. At the end we put this phrase in Greek in the case of the grammatical function that the phrase has in the sentence.

Examples:

1st	case	*The brother* is the son of my father.	ὁ ἀδελφος
2nd	case	The book *of the brother.*	του ἀδελφου
3rd	case	I give *the brother* a book.	τω ἀδελφω
4th	case	I beat *the brother.*	τον ἀδελφον

The first case is used as the subject of the sentence. Also words that belong to or point to the subject, such as adjectives, are written in the first case. So 'son' in the example will be in the first case in Greek.

LESSON V

The second case is used to express relations that in English are often described with the word 'of.'
The third case is used to point out the indirect object.
The fourth case is used to give the direct object.

5.4 Other functions of cases
Cases can also have other functions. For instance prepositions are followed by different cases. There are prepositions that are followed by the second, third or fourth case. Depending on what case is used, the preposition receives its meaning. In general this rule applies:
preposition with the second case: denotes separation: 'from, from out of'
preposition with the third case: denotes place: 'with, alongside of, close by'
preposition with the fourth case: denotes direction: 'unto, to, till'

5.5 The definite article: overview
We give you now the complete inflexion of the definite article. The definite article always is congruent in number, gender and case with the word it belongs to in a sentence. This way often the article tells you what gender a particular word has. This facilitates seeing the connection with adjectives that are added. In long sentences this can be a great help. Therefore learn the forms of the definite article as well as possible!

			(m.)	(f.)	(neu.)
1st	c.	sing.	ὁ	ἡ	το
2nd	c.	sing.	του	της	του
3rd	c.	sing.	τῳ	τη	τῳ
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

Pay attention to the fact that some forms are used in different genders:
του- 2nd c. sing. *m. and neut.*
τῳ- 3rd c. sing. *m. and neut.*
των- 2nd c. pl. *m., f. and neut.* (!)
τοις- 3rd c. pl. *m. and neut.*

Notice that the neuter 1st case is always the same as the fourth, both in the singular and in the plural. This holds also for neuter nouns and adjectives (see e.g. πας, 5.6)

LESSON V

5.6 The adjective πας: overview

			(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

Notice similar forms:
παντος - 2nd c. sing. *m. and neut.*
παντι - 3rd c. sing. *m. and. neut.*
παντων - 2nd c. pl. *m. and neut.*
πασι(ν) - 3rd c. pl. *m. and neut.*
παντα - 4th c. sing. *m.* and 1st / 4th c. pl. *neut.* (!)

We are conscious of the fact that this lesson contains far more new material than previous lessons, but if you just continue with the regularity of dropping rain (at least 20-30 minutes a day), then in the end you will conquer! If you experience too much trouble with all these inflexions, limit your study then to learning the sentences as well as possible.

5.7 Homework
a) We give you here various words in combination with a form of πας. All these combinations are taken from the New Testament. Try to determine the gender of the nouns. You can check your answers in the list of new words. For in that list the gender of the noun is supplied.

1. ἐν παση τη δοξη
2. πασα ψυχη
3. παντα τα ῥηματα
4. ἡμεις μαρτυρες παντων
5. πασα ἡ κτισις
6. ἐν παση ἐκκλησια
7. παντα δυνατα σοι
8. παντα τον βιον
9. πασα σαρξ
10. ἐκ πασης κωμης

b) Translate the phrases given above. Pay attention to whether or not the definite article is used. For that plays a role in the meaning of πας.

LESSON V

δοξα- honor, glory, ψυχη- soul, ῥημα- word, utterance, κτισις - creation, creature, ἐκκλησια-church, assembly, σοι- 3rd c. < συ ('for you, thee'), βιος - life, livelihood, victuals, σαρξ-flesh, ἐκ- (+ 2nd c.) (from)out, κωμη- village

5.8 New Words

παρα	- (+ 3rd c.) with, close by
θεῳ	- God (3rd c.)
δυνατος	- powerful, possible
οὐν	- then, therefore
γενεα (f.)	- generation
ἀπο	- (+2nd c.) from
ἑως	- to, unto, until
πολις (f.)	- town
ἐξερχομαι	- I go out (aorist form: ἐξηλθεν)
ἀκουων	- hearing (present participle)
μου	- (2nd c. < ἐγω- I) my, mine
τους λογους τουτους	- these words (4th c. pl. m.)
ζητεω	- I seek
σε	- (4th c. < συ- you, thou) you, thee
δοξα (f.)	- honor, glory
ψυχη (f.)	- soul
ῥημα (neut.)	- word
κτισις (f.)	- creation, creature
ἐκκλησια (f.)	- church, assembly
σοι	- (3rd c. < συ- you, thou) to/ for you/thee
βιος (m.)	- life, livelihood, victuals
σαρξ (f.)	- flesh
ἐκ	- (+ 2nd c.) (from)out
κωμη (f.)	- village

Warning: Never go on to the next lesson, unless you have learned the previous one thoroughly. That will prevent problems and frustrations!!!

5.9 The background of the New Testament: The Roman Hegemony I
In this lesson and the next we wish to pay attention to the influence of Roman rule in daily life. In the next lesson, therefore, we take a look at the army in Palestine and now we touch upon fiscal collection.

Taxes from the provinces were very important for the income of the Roman government. As said before, fiscal money was used to finance great building projects and military campaigns. Taxes can be divided into two kinds: direct and indirect. Direct taxes were levied on soil and ground, the **tributum soli** and on persons, the **tributum capitis** (lit. tax of the head). The collection of these taxes was the responsibility of local authorities in the provinces. These could contract it out to secondary people, but were obliged themselves to hand the moneys over to Rome. The indirect taxes were toll. The collection of toll money was farmed out to

so-called *publicani*; often ordinary citizens who themselves were responsible to pay over the money to Rome. The 'publicans' were allowed to keep anything beyond and above what they had to collect for Rome. It is understandable that they were impopular and that they often were considered as traitors.

Also in Palestine people were obliged to pay these taxes (see for instance Matth. 22. 15- 22). The publicans are known to us by their Latin name (Greek for publican: τελωνης). They normally built their toll houses alongside throughways. Such a toll house is also mentioned in the New Testament (Matth. 9. 9; Luke. 5. 27). From the account about Zaccheus (Luke 19. 1- 10) it is clear that overcharging and even extortion occurred regularly (Luke 19. 8). The parable of the Pharisee and the publican (Luke 18. 9- 14) shows the common contempt of publicans.

NOTES: