

**Polis – The Jerusalem Institute of Languages and Humanities**

<b>COURSE</b>	
Ancient Greek II	
<b>ACADEMIC YEAR</b>	<b>SEMESTER</b>
2021-2022	Spring
<b>TEACHING HOURS</b>	
60 academic hours (1 ac. h. = 45 min.)	
<b>INSTRUCTOR</b>	
Greek Department	
<b>PREREQUISITES</b>	
Ancient Greek I	
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	
Introduction to Koine Greek: over the course of Greek II, the student will gain a deep understanding of some basic morphology of Greek and 1000 words, with the goal of being able to hold a basic conversation in Koine Greek as well as to read and understand simple narrative texts without translating.	
<b>METHODOLOGY</b>	
Polis Method	
<b>MODE OF ASSESSMENT</b>	
There will be at least 4 exams, written or oral. The grade is an average of all exams, the final being given particular weight. Class participation (in-class performance, written and oral assignments and other "soft" aspects) can be taken into account as well. The final grade is to be formulated in %.	
<b>PROGRAM</b>	

Nominative and accusative cases in the singular and plural (1st and 2nd declension nouns)  
Plural genitive case and dative case (1st and 2nd declension nouns)  
Plural definite article  
Vocabulary for time, place, number, and manner  
Vocabulary for the phases of the day, week, month, and year  
Numbers in Greek writing  
Declension of numbers  
Differences between the first, second, and third declensions in the nominative and genitive cases  
First declension nouns types ἡμέρα, γλῶσσα, κεφαλή, μαθητής  
Overview of the second declension nouns types λόγος, δῶρον (nominative and genitive singular only)  
Overview of the third declension nouns types (nominative and genitive singular only)  
Feminine adjectives types σκληρά, πᾶσα, ἑλληνική  
Phonetic changes (alpha purum et impurum)  
Present active indicative verbs, types ἀνοίγω; φιλῶ, -εῖς; πλέω; ζῶ  
Cause and consequence  
Traveling vocabulary  
Second declension nouns types λόγος, δῶρον  
Adjectives type καλός, καλή, καλόν  
Noun-adjective agreement  
Vocabulary for colors, qualities, character, and size  
Vocabulary for cardinal points and geographical locations, especially in Israel  
Present active indicative verbs in -μι  
Herding vocabulary  
Relative pronoun in the nominative case  
Plural neuter subject agreement with verbs  
Third person imperative types τρεχέτω, ἀκουσάτω, εἰπέτω, ἀναστήτω, ἀναγνώτω, στραφέτω  
Instrumental dative  
Vocabulary for parts of the body  
Overview of all cases  
Adjectives type δύσκολος, δύσκολον  
Compound adjectives  
Vocabulary for reputation, character, size, quality, and price  
Declension of adjectives πολὺς and μέγας  
Present middle verbs type πορεύομαι  
Verbs with middle and active voices, as well as verbs with only one voice  
Sigmatic (-ι-, -υ-, -κ-, -γ-, -χ-, -ζ-, -σσ-, -τ-, -δ-, -θ-, -π-, -β-, -φ-, -πτ-) vs thematic (type ἐλθεῖν)  
aorists: root, endings, imperative, and infinitive  
Aorist tense active: imperative and infinitive, verbs in -ω, -ῶ, εἶς and -μι :  
Types ἀκοῦσαι, φιλησαι, ἀνοῖξαι, ἀγοράσαι, γράψαι, λαβεῖν, δοῦναι, θεῖναι, ἀφεῖναι, ἀναστῆναι, γνῶναι  
Present tense active: imperative and infinitive, verbs in -ω, -ῶ, εἶς and -μι : types ἀνοίγειν, φιλεῖν, εἶναι, διδόναι, τιθέναι, ἀφιέναι, ιστάναι, δεικνύναι

Passive voice: present indicative and infinitive of -ω verbs  
Middle voice: present indicative and infinitive of -ω verbs  
Present middle and passive forms of -ῶ, εἶς verbs  
Media tantum vs passive voice, passive vs active voice  
Acute > grave accents  
Vocabulary to express age

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Christophe Rico, *Polis. Speaking ancient Greek as a living language*, Polis Institute Press, 2015.