

Translations: 1st and 2nd Declension Nouns

Common Vocabulary

1. The guard remained.
2. The citizen helped.
3. Kimon led the army.
4. Kimon called the assembly.
NOTE: Literally, *made an assembly*.
5. The army was holding the gate.
6. The Lakedaimonians and Athenians made a treaty.
NOTE: *καί* = the conjunction *and*.
7. They stationed a guard of the land.
NOTE: No expressed subject, so derive it from the verb. 3rd person plural = *they*.
8. The hoplite was from that area.
NOTE: Literally, *of the land*. Genitive of source acting as the predicate nominative [PNOM] of the copular verb.
9. They sacrifices to Athena.
10. He sent the garrisons to the council of the land.
NOTE: Accusative direct object; dative indirect object; genitive of possession. Since the genitive is nested between the dative article and its noun, you know that the genitive *χώρας* modifies the dative *βουλῆ*. [Smyth 1297]
11. The citizens gave ruling power to the council.
12. He sailed away in the daytime.
NOTE: Dative of time when. [Smyth 1239]
13. Agesilaos conquered in the battle.
NOTE: Dative of place where. [Smyth 1531]
14. Pharnabazos was helping with his army.
NOTE: Dative of instrument. [Smyth 1507]
15. The army was in the Peloponnesos.
NOTE: Dative of place where acting as the PNOM of a copular verb. [Smyth 1531]
16. The army belonged to the governor.
NOTE: Dative of possession acting as the PNOM of a copular verb. [Smyth 1476]
17. Kritias was a friend.
NOTE: Nominative PNOM.
18. They took the weapons.
NOTE: Grammatically, *τὰ ὅπλα* could be either nominative or accusative, since the forms are the same in the neuter. It does not make sense to say *the arms took*, because *λαμβάνω* is a two-argument verb: it requires both a subject and an object. Also, neuter plural subjects take singular verbs, whereas here you have an aorist plural, so you know *τὰ ὅπλα* cannot be the subject. The subject must therefore be assumed from the 3rd person plural verb. SUBJ = *they*.
19. Thrasyboulos and the hoplites were helping the garrison.
20. The general arranged the encampment.
21. The allies did not abide by the treaties.
NOTE: Literally, *did not remain in the treaties*

22. Philokles was a general of the Athenians.

NOTE: A general or the general based on context. Genitive of possession (*the Athenians' general*) or objective genitive (*general over the Athenians*). Verbs of ruling (ἄρχω) take the genitive of what is being ruled.

23. Lysander took Thrasyllus of the generals.

NOTE: Partitive genitive, or even genitive of material (the two categories overlap considerably). Thrasyllus is one general out of the whole unit *the generals*. I call this the piece of pie construction.

24. He was sailing away.

NOTE: No expressed subject except the article, *he*.

25. The Lakedaimonians sent Lysander, the ship's captain.

NOTE: τὸν ναύαρχον is attributive, so it is a modifier of Lysander: it tells us who he is.

26. The Lakedaimonians sent Lysander as the ship's captain.

NOTE: ναύαρχον is predicative, so it is not an ATR of Lysander. Rather, it is an object complement (OCOMP). The verb acts on its object to create a relationship between the two accusatives that is very similar to the relationship between the SUBJ and PNOM with a copular verb. It is usually used with verbs of making or selecting or electing. Thus, *the Athenians* [SUBJ] *made Pericles* [OBJ] *archon* [OCOMP]. *The Athenians* [SUBJ] *selected Pericles* [OBJ] *as archon* [OCOMP]. In this sentence, the Lakedaimonians sent Lysander, having appointed him to be the ship's captain.

27. The sea battle took place.

NOTE: γίγνομαι has a basic meaning of *become* or even *come into being, be born*. It can also act like the verb εἶμι to mean *be*. Here it is being used as a one-argument verb to mean *took place*.

28. They were making the assembly.

29. They made an assembly.

30. The peltasts were present.

NOTE: ἦκον meaning *they came and were now present*.

31. Pharnabazos sent the governor.

32. He had friends.

NOTE: Literally, *he was in the state of possessing friendships*. ἔχω + can mean *be in the state of*. Thus ἔχω + adverb *friendly* can be translated, *he was friendly*.

33. The battle occurred.

34. The peltasts were putting the hoplites to flight.

NOTE: ἀπό = *away*, so *to flee away* can mean *to put to flight*.

35. An alliance was made.

NOTE: Literally, *an alliance occurred*.

36. There was peace.

NOTE: Literally, *peace occurred*.

37. Dionysios lost Gela or Dionysios destroyed Gela.

NOTE: Sussing out the meaning of this verb is impossible without a context. It cannot mean *killed* because Gela is a place. It could thus be read either *destroyed* or *lost*, two very different ideas. Only the context tells us that it means he lost Gela to the enemy. Note: most cities and islands are feminine.

38. Alkibiades called an assembly.

39. He arranged an alliance.

NOTE:

40. They appointed the citizen as governor.

NOTE:

41. They remained for a day.

NOTE: Accusative of extent/duration of time.

42. He was holding the gate.

43. He was silent.

NOTE: *To have rest* is an idiom meaning *to be silent*. An alpha-contract verb.

44. The council was silent.

45. Agesilaus abided by the treaties.

NOTE: ἐπιμένω = *remain in*. Thus *wait, continue, stay behind, or await*. Here *abide* is a good rendering.

46. He was conquered in battle.

NOTE: Dative of place where.

47. They came on that day.

NOTE: Dative of time when.

48. He was holding it with his army.

NOTE: Dative of means. You can translate any article as *the, a*, with a possessive like *his*, or with nothing at all, depending on what suits the context. It would be awkward English to say, *he was holding it with the army*. By implication of the context, it is his army.

49. He called an assembly.

50. The Peloponnesians were fighting on land.

51. Philokles conquered with his army.

52. They killed the citizen in the agora.

53. The citizens are not abiding by the treaties.

54. They were fighting.

55. Thrasyillos sailed.

56. Lykophron the Pheraian conquered in battle.

NOTE: Pheraia is a town in Arcadia in the central Peloponnesos. Thus *Pheraian* is the ethnic form. It can be used as an adjective or as a noun meaning *a Pheraian man*.

57. They were sending Meletos.

NOTE: Even though τὸν Μέλητον is a proper name and could have an odd formation, the article tells you it must be the accusative masculine singular.

58. He sent Theopompos the Milesian.

NOTE: Miletos is a leading Greek city in Ionia, on the west coast of Anatolia.

59. The Athenians put to shore.

NOTE: καταπλέω means to *sail down, sail back*, and hence sometimes *come ashore*.

60. Derkylidas led away the garrisons of Meidias.

NOTE: Genitive of possession: Meidias is a person's name and it is in attributive position, nested between the article τοὺς and its noun φρουρῶν, thus indicating that the genitive is an ATR of the guards.

61. Derkylidas led away the garrisons away from Olympia.

NOTE: Genitive of separation [OBJ]. It is in predicate position and τῆς Ὀλυμπίας is a place. Whenever the verb indicates motion out of or motion from, expect a genitive of separation.

62. The people were silent.

63. Of the generals, Protomachos and Aristogenes did not go out.

NOTE: Partitive genitive. οὐκ = *not*

64. Of the citizens, Lysander took Philokles and Adeimantos.

NOTE: Partitive genitive.

65. They were harming the men.

66. The people acted unjustly.

67. Krokinas won the stade-length footrace.

68. The Lakedaimonians chose Delphinios and Eion.

69. Dionysos lost/destroyed Gela and Kamarina.

70. The people were not abiding by their oaths.

71. The stranger did the deed.

72. They were fighting a war.

73. The Athenians were fighting a war.

74. Alkibiades did not abide by his oaths.

75. They fled.

76. They led away the stranger.

77. They were speaking.

78. He was replying.

NOTE: ἀντί means *opposite, against*, so ἀντιλέγω means to *speak in response or reply*.

79. Tissaphernes was collecting an army.

NOTE: σύμ means *together*, and λέγω can mean *choose or collect*, so σύμ+λέγω = συλλέγω = *collect, gather*.

80. They convened the council.

NOTE: *Convened* in the sense of *gathered*.

81. He was sacrificing to Olympian Zeus.

82. The Corinthians and Thebans were responding.

83. The Lakedaimonians made an alliance with the Athenians, Argives, and Mantineans.

Some New Vocabulary

84. They were persuading the people.

85. They were fighting by necessity.

NOTE: Dative of cause.

86. They wronged the hoplites in a lawsuit.

NOTE: δίκη originally meant *custom, order, right, justice*. It came to have a specialized legal meaning of a *private lawsuit, the judgment rendered, the law court itself, or the penalty rendered*. Dative of means or place where.

87. He was building a democracy.

88. They burned the villages.

89. They took loot.

90. Dionysios the Syracusan became tyrant.

91. The naurarch was guarding.

92. Konon took the sails.

93. Dionysius, the Syracusan tyrant, lost/destroyed Gela.

94. They stopped the generals.

95. The people lost heart.

NOTE: The word *θύμος* means *soul, breath, spirit, passion, courage*. We can often translate it *heart*, meaning the seat of the emotions. Here *κατά + θύμος* means *lost heart* or *be discouraged*.

96. The ephors sent orders to Samios their naurarch.

NOTE: Do not confuse *λήγω*, a fairly uncommon word for *cease, stop* with *λέγω*, a very common word for *speak*.

97. The war ended.

98. Pausanias gave orders to the Lakedaimonians and their allies.

NOTE: *παραγγέλλω* can mean *to give orders to, summon, encourage*. It takes a dative OBJ of the person being summoned or ordered.

99. The Athenians heard about the siege.

NOTE: Verbs of sensory perception often take genitive object: *hear of X*.

100. He died from disease.

101. Kinadon served the ephors.

NOTE: *ὑπηρετέω* means literally, *to be a rower*. By extension it has come to mean *serve*. It takes a dative OBJ of the person served.

102. He was revealing a conspiracy.

103. They were preventing the fleet from sailing.

NOTE: Since *τὰ πλοῖα* is a neuter plural, if it were the subject of the sentence, it would require a singular verb. Thus one can conclude that it is the object of *ἔργω* (*prevent*). One prevents someone/something [accusative OBJ] from something [genitive OBJ].

104. The storm prevented their departure.

105. Euryptolemos proposed a bill.

NOTE: Literally, *wrote an opinion*. In legal terms, that means *proposed a bill*.

106. They were discouraged.

NOTE: Literally, *discouragement fell on them*. *ἀ-* (called an *alpha privative*) = *not*. *ἀ + θύμος* = *lack of spirit, discouragement*.

107. They were silent.