

2.1.1 Translation of Practice Sentences for verb tenses [act/dep/-mi]

1. Afterwards, the Apatouria was held.

NOTE: The Apatouria was a three day festival in autumn celebrating the clans (Phratries). During this festival, male babies born that year were enrolled as citizens.

2. The city had perished.
3. And the Persian King himself cuts off his head.
4. Clearly now the gods are fighting alongside.
5. That man is not doing new things, but is a traitor by nature.
6. Thrasydaios has not died.
7. He is sending to him and asking.
8. They are making a slaughter and killing some other as well.

NOTE: *σφαγὰς* does not easily translate into the plural in English.

9. He takes the city by force with the following attack, and he enslaved it.
10. He himself will furnish the pay.
11. They will write up the paternal laws.
12. Suddenly from the other side they see scouts among the monuments.
13. It is among the common laws.
14. And they are killing about a hundred and fifty of them.
15. Kallikratidas has won and the Athenian ships have all perished.
16. But the poorer people have never done anything unjust for the sake of money.
17. They have killed more Athenians in eight months for the sake of private gains.
18. And indeed all of Hellas except the Samians have immediately revolted from the Athenians.

NOTE: One revolts from someone in the genitive (separation).

19. They are opposite Lesbos on the Malean headland opposite Mytilene.

NOTE: The selection of a PNOM is arbitrary, based on context and what position one believes the author is stressing. –SBJ is feminine plural.

20. They are not only the most unjust men when it comes to human affairs, but they are also most impious concerning the gods.
21. They are sending to the farthest parts, fifteen stades from Phyle, the Lakonian guards, except for a few, and two units of cavalry.
22. Lysander is sailing out from Rhodes along Ionia to the Hellespont, in order to stop the departure of the ships and to act against the cities.

NOTE: This sentence, taken verbatim from 2.1.17, features coordinated prepositions expressing purpose, both meaning *against*.

23. Afterwards, Thrasyboulos takes Phyle, a strong place, with about seventy men.
24. Theramenes sails in with twenty ships from Macedonia, and at the same time Thrasyboulos also sails in from Thasos with another twenty.
25. Chairon and Thibrachos, both polemarchs, and Lakrates and others Lakedaimonians died there.

NOTE: ἄμφω πολεμάρχῳ are dual forms, standing in apposition to Χαίρων τε καὶ Θίβραχος.

26. Kindness and citizenship is bestowed upon the Syracusans in Antandros because of these things.

NOTE: Literally, *kindness and citizenship is to the Syracusans*. Because the dative of possession is the stressed point, it is labeled PNOM.

27. He is looking out in both directions.

NOTE: Literally *looking away from both*. The idiom in English is *to look in both directions*.

28. Pausanias the King is leading out the guard.

29. And Thrasyboulos is already going down by night into Phyle.

30. And he is sending him toward the Hellespont.

31. Therefore the Lakedaimonians are sending to them Thibron as the governor.

NOTE: Since ἀρμοστήν is not attributive (i.e., it has no article), then it should be read as an OCOMP.

32. And the people are not abiding by their oaths.

33. He is crossing the Hellespont into Europe with his army and arriving at the Chersonese.

34. Within five days, someone was denouncing before the ephors both the plot and the Kinadon, the leader of the trouble.

35. The barbarians were retreating again, and one of the Persians themselves died.

36. That man gives out gold in Thebes to Androkleides and Ismenias and Galaxidoros, in Korinth to Timolaos and Polyanthes, and in Argos to Kyklon and the men with him.

NOTE: The verb must be repeated in all three main clauses.

37. For Ephesos is distant from Sardis a journey of five days.

38. Moreover, Tithraustes sends Timokrates the Rhodian to Hellas.

39. Tithraustes sends messengers to Agesilaos.

40. And truly Tithraustes gives him thirty talants.

41. Immediately the Phocaians send messengers to Lakedaimonia.

42. Are not the Argives always ever been hostile to them?

NOTE: ἄρχω means to *be first* and, by extension to *rule* someone in the gen. ὑπάρχω means to *begin, take the initiative*, and, by extension, simply to *be*. Therefore it can take a PNOM. –note the semi-colon, functioning as a question mark.

43. He captures the city by force.

44. The peltasts and cavalymen fall upon about two hundred hoplites at the same time as day(break).

45. The ship escaped and announces the siege in the town.

46. Therefore they now share a common blame and they are in danger in exchange for their kindness then.

47. The friends of the Lakonians and Eteonikos, the Lakonian governor, are banished.

NOTE: Literally, ἐκπίπτω means to *fall out*. By extension it means to *be driven out* or *be banished*.

48. But his mother is even now yet speaking.

49. They flatter the barbarians for the sake of silver.

50. The decree of Kannonos is most severe.

51. The Athenians did not name the year, but instead they called it “anarchy.”

NOTE: Athenians normally named each year after the eponymous archon for that year.

52. Those men bring war against each other that is most shameful of all and most difficult and most impious and most hateful to both gods and men.