

Ancient Greek 201: Fall 2013

University of Hawai'i at Mānoa

Teacher: Lloyd Hamasaki

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Office Hours: MWF 1:30-2:30 pm,

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and by appointment.

Textbook

Ellsworth, J. D., *Reading Ancient Greek: The Second Year*, 2nd ed.

Additional commentary to *Reading Ancient Greek*

Grimal, Pierre, *The Penguin Dictionary of Classical Mythology*

Learning Objectives

Upon successfully completing this course, students will be able to

- read and understand ancient Greek prose works from the 5th century BCE to the 1st century CE.
- demonstrate a knowledge of inflections, grammatical constructions, and vocabulary items found on the average page of a classical literary text.
- demonstrate a familiarity with the styles of the selected authors in prose.

Greek 201 (Intermediate Ancient Greek) is the continuation of the first year, in which you will learn additional grammar necessary for advanced authors. Since the ultimate purpose of this course is to teach you to read advanced ancient Greek authors, selections from Saint Mark (the death of Jesus), Herodotus (the stories of Gyges and Arion), and Plato (the death of Socrates) follow the explanatory/exercise sections. Interspersed among these are **Extra Reading Selections**, intended for sight translation and lacking notes and vocabulary.

The selections proceed from the relatively easy to the more difficult. Although the readings extend over a long period of time and include several ancient Greek dialects, short introductions and numerous notes offer aid. You, at the second year level, of course, are not expected to master these dialects, but simply to use the notes to decipher the text.

The first twelve lessons present a comprehensive review of the forms and models learned in the first year text, *Reading Ancient Greek: A Reasonable Approach*. After the review section, new forms and syntax will be presented gradually and in detail. These include the imperative, subjunctive, perfect, and optative, and the syntactical rules that apply to each mood and tense.

The amount of material that has been marked for memorization is the minimum necessary for this course. For forms, this means the endings and/or illustrative examples; for vocabulary it means words (or roots of words) that occur three or more times in the reading selections.

As with *Reading Ancient Greek: A Reasonable Approach*, each lesson is designed for a single class period of 50 minutes, with a preparation time of two hours.

Daily Assignment and Exam Schedule

Aug.	26	M	Orientation	4	F	Lesson 13	13	W	Lesson 26
	28	W	Lesson 1	7	M	Lesson 14	15	F	Lesson 27
	30	F	Lesson 2	9	W	Lesson 15	18	M	Lesson 28
Sept.	4	W	Lesson 3	11	F	Lesson 16	20	W	Lesson 29
	6	F	Lesson 4	14	M	Lesson 17	22	F	Test 5
	9	M	Lesson 5	16	W	Test 3	25	M	Lesson 30
	11	W	Lesson 6	18	F	Lesson 18	27	W	Lesson 31
	13	F	Test 1	21	M	Lesson 19	Dec. 2	M	Lesson 32
	16	M	Lesson 7	23	W	Lesson 20	4	W	Lesson 33
	18	W	Lesson 8	25	F	Lesson 21	6	F	Lesson 34
	20	F	Lesson 9	28	M	Lesson 22	9	M	Lesson 35
	23	M	Lesson 10	30	W	Lesson 23	11	W	Lesson 36
	25	W	Lesson 11	Nov. 1	F	Lesson 24			
	27	F	Lesson 12	4	M	Archilochus	16	M	Final Exam
	30	M	St. Luke	6	W	Test 4			9:45–11:45 am
Oct.	2	W	Test 2	8	F	Lesson 25			

Attendance and Preparation

Careful preparation and constant review are important features in language learning. Develop good study habits and see your instructor for support as needed. You are responsible for completing all work assigned on the day that it is due. Work may be submitted one class day late, but will automatically be docked 50% (without written proof of an emergency or, in the case of athletes, appropriate prior documentation from the UH Athletic Department). Thereafter, your work will be reviewed, but no credit will be granted.

You should complete each lesson assignment before the class meets, writing out the exercises, a translation of the reading selection, and responses to the questions and instructions in the Notes and Queries section. When the class meets, the lesson should be gone over in detail, each student correcting his or her own homework as other students respond. The corrected homework assignment should then be turned in at the end of class.

Exams

The class exams, based on the material from the textbook and daily class discussions, provide feedback about your progress, allow you to demonstrate what you have learned, and indicate to your instructor where review may be needed.

Exams must be taken at the scheduled times and dates, so make your travel arrangements accordingly (see the calendar for dates). In the event of an emergency, you must contact your instructor prior to any exam or no makeup exam will be administered. No makeup exam of any kind will be given without written proof of an emergency (e.g., doctor, police, etc.) or, in the case of athletes, appropriate prior documentation from the UH Athletic Department.

KOKUA

Students with disability-related needs or concerns are invited to contact the Kokua office in Student Services, room 13, 956-7511.

Grades

Daily homework (averaged):	40 points	100-97	A+
6 Exams:	60 points	96-93	A
Total:	100 points	92-90	A-
		89-87	B+
A final course grade of C- or better is		86-83	B
required to proceed to the next course.		82-80	B-
		79-77	C+
		76-73	C
		72-70	C-
		69-67	D+
		66-63	D
		62-60	D-
		59-0	F

Extra Credit

You may earn extra credit during the semester for attending or participating in designated cultural events related to the classics department. These events will be announced in class. Speak with your instructor about how to earn these extra credits.

Note

As a courtesy to others, always turn off phones, beepers and other noisy devices until you have left the classroom. Laptops, iPods, iPhones, Smartphones, PDAs, etc. should also be turned off during class, unless they are required due to physical disability. You should discuss your needs with the instructor about exceptions.

Corrections to Reading Ancient Greek, The Second Year, 2nd ed.

Page 31, Section E, Note to line 2:

—έσμυρνισμένον should be changed to (3) έσμυρνισμένον

(3) ὄς δ: should be changed to -ὄς δ:

Page 47, Section E, note to line 7:

I.e., that Candaules come to a bad end. should be changed to
Translate *that Candaules come to a bad end.*

Page 87, Section A, the third paragraph, line 4:

ω + η = ω should be changed to ο + η = ω

Page 137, s.v. έξανίστημι:

The third principle part έξανεστάθη should be έξανεστάθην

Page 141, line 11:

λελειμένοι should be λελειμμένοι

Page 184, note to line 19:

'Write out the entire declension of this verb ...' should be 'Write out the entire conjugation of this verb ...'

Page 196, note to line 21:

παιδεύθη should be έπαιδεύθη

Page 238, Section A, s.v. ανάίσσω:

άνήίξα should be άνήίξα

Page 280, Section B, s.v. φθίω:

Add fut. before φθίσω

Page 348, Cumulative Vocabulary, s.v. άρπάζω:

Add 'άρπάσω or' after fut.

Page 378, Cumulative Vocabulary, s.v. παίς:

Add 'voc. παϊ,' after παιδός,

Ancient Greek literature (before AD 300)

Ancient Greek literature refers to literature written in Ancient Greek from the oldest surviving written works in the Greek language until approximately the fifth century AD and the rise of the Byzantine Empire. The Greek language arose from the proto-Indo-European, though roughly one-third of its words cannot be derived from various reconstructions of that tongue. A number of alphabets and syllabaries had been used to render Greek, but surviving Greek literature (as opposed to Greek epigraphy) was written in a Phoenician-derived alphabet that arose primarily in Greek Ionia and was fully adopted by Athens by the fifth century BC.

Preclassical

At the beginning of Greek literature stand the two monumental works of Homer, the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*. Though dates of composition vary, these works were fixed around 800 BC or after. The other great poet of the preclassical period was Hesiod. His two surviving works are *Works and Days* and *Theogony*. Some ancients thought Homer and Hesiod roughly contemporaneous, even rivals in contests, but modern scholarship raises doubts on these issues.

Classical

In the classical period, many of the genres of western literature became more prominent. Lyrical poetry, odes, pastorals, elegies, epigrams; dramatic presentations of comedy and tragedy; histories, rhetorical treatises, philosophical dialectics, and philosophical treatises (from mathematics to natural history to ethical works) all arose in this period. As the genres evolved, various expectations arose, such that a particular poetic genre came to require the Doric or Lesbian dialect.

The two major lyrical poets were Sappho and Pindar. The Classical era also saw the dawn of drama. Of the hundreds of tragedies written and performed during the classical age, only a limited number of plays by three authors have survived: Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides.

Like tragedy, comedy arose from a ritual in honor of Dionysus, but in this case the plays were full of frank obscenity, abuse, and insult. The surviving plays by Aristophanes are a treasure trove of comic presentation. Menander is considered the best of the writers of the New Comedy.

Two of the most influential historians who had yet lived flourished during Greece's classical age: Herodotus and Thucydides. A third historian, Xenophon, began his 'Hellenica' where Thucydides ended his work about 411 BC and carried his history to 362 BC.

The greatest prose achievement of the 4th century was in philosophy. Amongst the tide of Greek philosophy, three names tower above the rest: Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle.

Hellenistic

By 338 BC most of the Greek city-states had been conquered by King Philip II of Macedonia. There were of course some exceptions, the most notable of which being the city of Sparta. King Philip's son Alexander the Great extended his father's conquests greatly. The city of Alexandria in northern Egypt became, from the 3rd century BC, the outstanding center of Greek culture.

Later Greek poetry flourished primarily in the 3rd century BC. The chief poets were Theocritus, Callimachus, and Apollonius of Rhodes. Theocritus, who lived from about 310 to 250 BC, was the creator of pastoral poetry, a type that the Roman Virgil mastered in his Eclogues.

One of the most valuable contributions of the Hellenistic period was the translation of the Old Testament into Greek. The work was done at Alexandria and completed by the end of the 2nd century BC. The name Septuagint means "seventy," from the tradition that there were 72 scholars who did the work.

Roman Age

The significant historians in the period after Alexander were Timaeus, Polybius, Diodorus Siculus, Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Appian of Alexandria, Arrian, and Plutarch. The period of time they cover extended from late in the 4th century BC to the 2nd century AD.

Eratosthenes of Alexandria, who died about 194 BC, wrote on astronomy and geography, but his work is known mainly from later summaries. The physician Galen, in the history of ancient science, is the most significant person in medicine after Hippocrates, who laid the foundation of medicine in the 5th century BC.

Patristic literature was written in the Hellenistic Greek of this period. Syria and Alexandria, especially, flourished.



I have read the Greek 201 syllabus and understand the requirements of the course.

Name:

Date:

Phone:

Email: