

HANSEN & QUINN: Review Sheet #2 (for Units 1-10) - The Case System (key)

1). The following sentence highlights the functions of the **NOMINATIVE** case. Translate, identify the Nominative nouns, and describe how they are being used:

- A). ποιητῆς ἡ θυγάτηρ. (Nominative as subject; Nominative as predicate nominative - Unit 1)

The daughter is a poet.

ποιητῆς: Nominative singular masculine, predicate nominative

ἡ θυγάτηρ: Nominative singular feminine, subject

2). The following sentences highlight the uses of the **GENITIVE** case with which you should be familiar. Translate them, identify the Genitive nouns, and describe how they are being used:

- A). τὰ χρήματα τὰ τοῦ στρατιώτου ἐκ τῆς οἰκίας, ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς ἐπέμφθη. (Genitive of possession; Genitive of motion away from - Unit 1)

The soldier's possessions were sent out of his house, away from the land.

τοῦ στρατιώτου: Genitive singular masculine, Genitive of possession

τῆς οἰκίας: Genitive singular feminine, Genitive of place from which

τῆς γῆς: Genitive singular feminine, Genitive of place from which

- B). ὁ νεανίας ἀνάξιος τιμῆς οὐκ ἤθελε ὑπὸ τῶν ἡγεμόνων ταφῆναι. (Genitive of value - Unit 4; Genitive of personal agent - Unit 5)

The young man unworthy of honor was not wanting to be buried by the leaders.

τιμῆς: Genitive singular feminine, Genitive of value

τῶν ἡγεμόνων: Genitive plural masculine, Genitive of personal agent

- C). τοὺς ἀδίκους τῶν ὀπλιτῶν πέμψετε πέντε ἡμερῶν εἰς τὴν νῆσον. (Partitive genitive; Genitive of time within which - Unit 6)

Y'all will send the unjust (ones of the) hoplites within five days (in)to the island.

τῶν ὀπλιτῶν: Genitive plural masculine, partitive Genitive

ἡμερῶν: Genitive plural feminine, Genitive of time within which

- D). εἴθε μὴ οἱ πολῖται ἐκείνους τοὺς ῥήτορας γραφὴν κλοπῆς γράψαντο. (Genitive of the charge - Unit 7)

If only the citizens would not indict those public speakers on a charge of theft.

κλοπῆς: Genitive singular feminine, Genitive of the charge

- E). ἄλογος ἡ τῆς νίκης ἐλπὶς ἡ τοῦ στρατοῦ. (Subjective genitive; Objective genitive - Unit 9)

The army's hope of victory is senseless.

τῆς νίκης: Genitive singular feminine, objective Genitive

τοῦ στρατοῦ: Genitive singular masculine, subjective Genitive

3). The following sentences highlight some uses of the **DATIVE** case. Translate, identify Dative forms, and describe the type or use of the Dative case in each:

- A). ὦ Ὅμηρε, ἡ θεὸς τοῖς ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ, παρὰ τῷ ἱερῷ δῶρα πέμπει. (Dative as indirect object; Dative of place where - Unit 1)

(O) Homer, the goddess is sending gifts to those in the land, beside/at the temple.

τοῖς: Dative plural masculine, indirect object

τῇ χώρᾳ: Dative singular feminine, Dative of place where

τῷ ἱερῷ: Dative singular neuter, Dative of place where

- B). οὗτος ὁ πᾶσι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἄθλου ἄξιος ὅμως σύμπασι τοῖς εὐγενέσι νενίκηται. (Dative of reference - Unit 4; Dative of personal agent - Unit 5)

This man, (considered) worthy of a prize to all the Athenians, nevertheless has been conquered by all of the nobles.
πασι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις: Dative plural masculine, Dative of reference
σύμπασιν τοῖς εὐγενέσι: Dative plural masculine, Dative of personal agent (with perfect passive verb)

- C).** ἐκεῖνη τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ὅπλοις τε καὶ λίθοις ἄπασαι αἱ τῶν πολεμίων φάλαγγες ἐλύθησαν. (Dative of means or instrument - Unit 5; Dative of time at which - Unit 6)

On that day, all of the enemy's battle-lines were destroyed with weapons and stones.
ἐκεῖνη τῇ ἡμέρᾳ: Dative singular feminine, Dative of time at which
ὅπλοις: Dative plural neuter, Dative of means or instrument
λίθοις: Dative plural masculine, Dative of means or instrument

- D).** ὄδῳ ὁ γέρον, ἄλογος τῇ γνώμῃ, ὅμως τὰ αἰσχρὰ τὰ τοῦ βασιλέως ἐν ἀληθείᾳ ἐδήλου. (Dative of manner; Dative of respect - Unit 9)

This old man, irrational in mind, nevertheless was demonstrating the disgraces of the king in a truthful manner.
τῇ γνώμῃ: Dative singular feminine, Dative of respect
ἀληθείᾳ: Dative singular feminine, Dative of manner

4). The **ACCUSATIVE** case is highlighted in the next few sentences. Translate, identify Accusative forms, and describe how the Accusative case is used in each:

- A).** πότε πέμπω τὸ ἀργύριον εἰς τὴν πόλιν παρὰ τοὺς ῥήτορας; (Accusative as direct object; Accusative of motion toward - Unit 1)

When am I to send the money (in)to the city, to the (side of the) public speakers?
τὸ ἀργύριον: Accusative singular neuter, direct object
τὴν πόλιν: Accusative singular feminine, Accusative of place to which
τοὺς ῥήτορας: Accusative plural masculine, Accusative of place to which

- B).** πέντε νύκτας ἐν τῷ ἐκεῖ ἱερῷ ἔμεινα ἐπεὶ ἕξ στάδια εἰς τὴν χώραν ἐπεπέμμη. (Accusative of extent of time; Accusative of extent of space - Unit 6)

For five nights I remained in the temple there after I had been sent (for) six stades into the countryside.
πέντε νύκτας: Accusative plural feminine, Accusative of extent of time
ἕξ στάδια: Accusative plural neuter, Accusative of extent of space
τὴν χώραν: Accusative singular feminine, Accusative of place to which

- C).** ἄρα ἀγαθὸν τὸ φίλον φίλον γραφὴν δώρων γράφεσθαι; (Internal/cognate accusative - Unit 7; Accusative as subject of infinitive - Unit 10)

Is it (a) good (thing) for a friend to indict a friend on a charge of bribes?
φίλον (either): Accusative singular masculine, Accusative as subject of the infinitive
φίλον (either): Accusative singular masculine, direct object
γραφὴν: Accusative singular feminine, internal/cognate Accusative

5). The **VOCATIVE** case has one major use, highlighted in the following sentence. Translate this example, identify which nouns/adjectives are Vocatives, and explain how the Vocative case is being used.

- A).** μὴ φυλάξῃς τὰς οἰκίας, ὦ ἄδελφε. (Direct address - Unit 1)

Do not guard the houses, (o) brother.
ἄδελφε: Vocative singular masculine, direct address