TO ATTIKON: Assignment for Monday, Week 2.1

Materials for the QUIZ today, Monday:

1. The alphabet in CAPITALS.
2. All the readings assigned thus far (pp. 3, 8, 12-13).
3. All the vocabulary assigned thus far (pp. 3, 8, 12, 18).
4. A few English-to-Greek sentences based on the vocabulary and grammar you have studied.
5. Your Greek signature.

Consider the sheer texture of the language as a quasi-aesthetic phenomenon. You are re-creating in yourself the intricate processes and patterns, which, if there were no students of ancient Greek, would be lost. You are preserving this part of the "memory of the tribe" --- not just intellectually: Greek is movement and gesture, even song.

TO ATTIKON: Assignment for Tuesday, Week 2.2

1. Exercises pp. 14-15: Do 2α orally; write (to hand it) 2β #1-7.
2. Please double-space! Attend carefully to accents.

Today you will be taken on a tour of the Greek language, especially the Greek verb. (A Greek noun typically has about 10 forms, a Greek adjective about 30, and a Greek verb about 300.) But this is also meant as an opportunity for you to ask about any grammatical or syntactical term you have ever heard, in particular the ones that you find scribbled into the margins of your papers, such as “dangling participle”, “subject-verb congruence” etc. So, your assignment for today is simply to jot down all these terms and to bring them to class tomorrow. (If there are no terms that you find bewildering, I might ask you about a few that continue to befuddle me…).

Also recite and enjoy the Greek melody of the enormous μεν−δε clause from Herodotus on your handout.
TO ATTIKON: Assignment for Wednesday, Week 2.3

1. Learn the vocabulary on p. 24.

2. Read "Word Building" p. 19.

3. Review/complete translation of first half of 2(β) ---i.e. the paragraph on p. 18.
Please write down your translation (to hand in), starting with line 4: Dicaeopolis then
calls him and says: "...

4. Read through "Grammar" pp. 20-21. Then memorize the masculine and neuter
columns at the top of p. 20, glancing back to #6 to make sense of the accents. Since it
is the season to perfect your photographic memory… MINI-QUIZ!

TO ATTIKON: Assignment for Thursday, Week 2.4

1. Complete/review readings 2 (β) and 3(α) up to line 16.

2. With the exercises on pp. 21-22 proceed as follows:
   2δ - write (to hand in) ##1-7.
   2ε - write (to hand in) ##1, 4.
   2ζ - ##1-3 translate the Greek-to English sentences orally, write out (to hand in)
   the English-to-Greek sentences. Since these sentences come in pairs, firmly grasp the
   helping hand offered by the editors by mimicking the word order provided.

3. Review your vocabulary!!!

   ... you charge words with meaning mainly in three ways, called
   phanopoeia, melopoeia, logopoeia. You use a word to throw a visual
   image on to the reader's imagination, or charge it by sound, or you use
   groups of words to do this... In the languages known to me (which do not
   include Persian and Arabic) the maximum of melopoeia is reached in
   Greek with certain developments in Provençal which are not in Greek,
   and which are of a different KIND than the Greek.

   (Ezra Pound, ABC of Reading)

TO ATTIKON: Assignment for Friday, Week 2.5
1. Learn the vocabulary on p. 30.
2. Review/complete the reading of 3(α) on pp. 24-25.
3. Read "Grammar" pp. 26-27 and make your own gorgeous chart of the forms given therein, to rival the lovely Aegean Blue Sheet I provided. \textit{MINI-QUIZ!}
4. Do Exercises pp. 22-28 as follows:
   a. 2ζ write out (to hand in) ## 4 and 5.
   b. 3α orally.
   c. 3β read out and translate (to hand in). Resort to syntactical analysis only when intuition fails. In order to cope with the grammatically irregular “oxen,” use the
d. chart on p. 146.

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Have you chosen and learned how to say and write your Greek name in upper and lower case, along with its breathings and accents?

Remember that your Greek name must be attached to a story, a myth, a historical event, a narrative plot from Attic drama, or anything you find in the glimpses of Greek literature you have been exposed to thus far.

My Greek name is:

\textit{ΣΜΙΝΘΕΥΣ} ο \textit{Σμινθεύς}, \textit{Sminthian}, an obscure epithet of Apollo (\textit{Iliad}, 1.39):

\begin{center}
\textbf{Apollo Smintheus}
\end{center}

\footnotesize{ALEXANDRIA TROCARE (Jugurtha, 111-109 B.C.). A silver tetradrachm showing the laureate head of Apollo on the obverse, and Apollo Sminthius, with drawn bow, on the reverse. The name, being one of the epithets of "Smintheus" in the \textit{Iliad}, has been identified with the Trojans who wore a place name throughout the Greek camp misleading his enemies. See belly of coin for comment, p. 34, AL 94.}
Analysis and Structure of the *Theogony* (line numbers follow the Greek text and Lombardo’s translation)

1. Proem: Invocation to the Muses (1-115)
   a. Let’s begin from the Muses, who sing (1-10)
   b. Their hymn to Zeus and the other immortals (11-22)
   c. Hesiod’s poetic investiture (23-36)
   d. Hymn to the Muses (37-115): their wisdom; ancestry and kinship; dance and song; names; protégés; function(s); farewell

2. First Gods (116-36)

3. Castration of Ouranos (137-87)

4. Aphrodite’s Birth (188-210)

5. Children of Night, Sea, Ocean, Titans (211-455)
   a. *Progeny of Night* per parthenogenesis: Doom; Fates; Death; Sleep; Dreams; Blame; Grief; Hesperides = *Ladies of the West*; Destinies; Fates (= Clotho, Lachesis, Atropos); Nemesis; Deception; Friendship; Old Age; Eris = *Stride*, who begets: Toil, Forgetfulness, Famine, Pains, Battles, Fights, Murders, Manslaughters, Quarrel, Lying Words, Disputatious Words, Lawlessness, Recklessness, Oath;
      1. Graiai (= Pemphredo, Enyo)
      2. *Gorgons*, two immortals: Stheno, Euryale; one mortal: Medousa;
         a. >> capsule story of Geryon: Medousa slept with Poseidon and, when Perseus cut her head off, Chrysaor and Pegasos leapt out; Chrysaor mingled with Oceanid Kallirhoe, who bore him Geryon, slain by Herakles
   c. *Progeny of Ocean*: from Tethys (a Titan), rivers (Styx) and water nymphs: hard for mortals to tell all their names
      Titans’ progenies:
      d. *Theias and Hyperion* (= he who passes over): Helios (= Sun), Selene (= Moon), Eos (=Dawn); note how these are born so late
      e. Eurybia and Krios: Astraios, Pallas, Perses
         i. Eos (= Dawn) to Astraios (=’starry’): winds Boreas (N), Zephyros (W), Notos (S), Stars
         ii. Styx (Ocean’s daughter from Tethys) to Pallas: Vying, Victory, Strength, Force


7. Prometheus (509-72) (continues account of Titans’ offspring)
   a. Titan Iapetos begets from Klymene: Atlas, Menoitios, Prometheus, Epimetheus

8. Pandora (573-620); Note that Pandora is not named here. She is named in *WD*.

9. Titanomachy (621-725)

10. Tartaros (726-825)
    a. The Ends of the Universe

11. Typhoios (826-85)

12. Zeus’s Power (886-969)
    a. Zeus’s offspring from: Metis;Themis; Eurynome; Demeter; Mnemosyne; Leto; Hera
    b. Other offspring from Zeus, Hera, and others including: Athena, Hephaistos, Hermes, etc.

13. Goddesses and Heroes

14. END = Transition to (fragmentarily preserved) *Catalogue of Women* (1029-30)