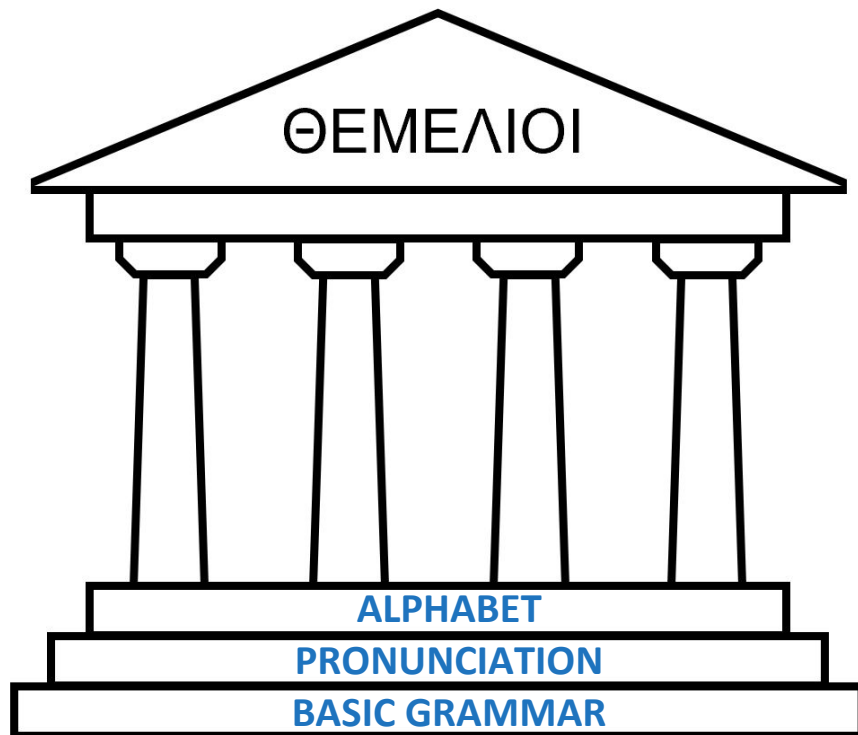


FOUNDATIONS of Koine Greek



STUDENT MANUAL

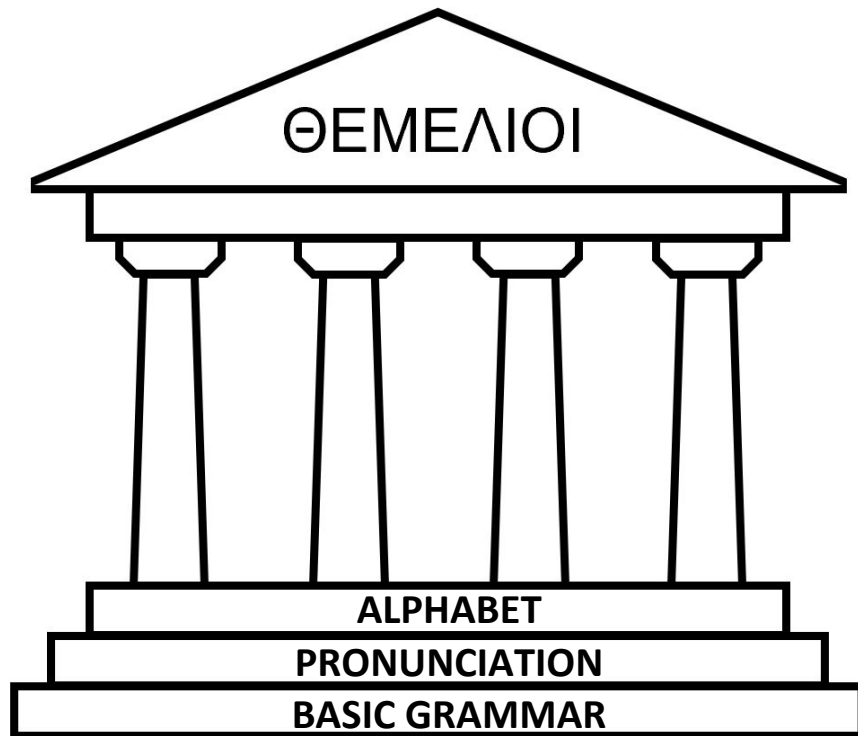
An introductory course for Koine Greek that focuses on
pronouncing and writing the Greek alphabet and Greek words.
Also introduces basic Greek grammar concepts.

Includes Practice Exercises for a 14 Week Course
Includes Online Audio and Video Resources

By Matthew Jones

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STUDENT MANUAL

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Also introduces basic Greek grammar concepts.

Includes Practice Exercises for a 14 Week Course
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koinefoundations@gmail.com

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Notes to the Homeschool Teacher or Self-Learner

A. Introduction

This course is designed for anyone who wants to learn the Koine Greek alphabet or needs to learn it in preparation for learning the Biblical Greek language. Koine Greek, also known as Biblical Greek and Hellenistic Greek, is the form of the Greek language used in the Septuagint, New Testament, and early Christian writings.

I believe that the most challenging and intimidating aspect of learning Greek is learning the Greek alphabet symbols and their sounds. A student's success in learning the alphabet will determine his or her success in being able to learn Greek grammar and effectively read, understand, and enjoy the language. Unfortunately, in most beginning Greek courses the alphabet is one lesson (usually the first). Then the student is expected to begin learning massive amounts of grammar and memorize dozens of paradigms and vocabulary words while also still struggling with learning the alphabet.

That was my first experience with Greek. I went through my first two semesters of Greek without really knowing what all the squiggly symbols were and how they sounded. That made it difficult to memorize vocabulary and learn Greek grammar. When I finally learned how to pronounce Greek, the language became much easier and fun!

B. Purpose

As its name implies, this course is designed to be a foundation for learning Koine Greek. Its purpose is to teach the student the Greek alphabet in preparation for taking a beginning Biblical Greek class. The focus is on pronunciation and writing skills.

C. Different Ways to Pronounce Greek

As with all languages, the Greek language has changed in pronunciation over the thousands of years it has been spoken. The way Plato spoke Greek is not the same as the way the Apostle Paul spoke Greek, and is not the same as that of a modern Greek speaker. There are several pronunciation systems used in Classical and Biblical Greek education. The major ones are:

- Classical Greek Pronunciation – This is the pronunciation system typically used for the study of Classical Greek.
- Erasmian \i-raz-mē-ən\ Pronunciation - Erasmian pronunciation is the system taught for Biblical Greek in most colleges and seminaries around the world. It was developed by Desiderius Erasmus in the 16th century. It is not how Greek sounded during the time that the New Testament was written during the first century. Though it is similar to the pronunciation of Classical Greek, at no time in the history of the Greek language was Greek actually pronounced this way. It is used for its pedagogical benefits because each Greek letter is assigned only one unique sound.
- Reconstructed Koine Pronunciation – This is a reconstruction of what Greek might have sounded like in the Koine period from about 300 B.C. to A.D. 300 based on historical research. The reconstruction focuses primarily on the pronunciation of the first three centuries A.D. – the period in which the New Testament and other important Christian documents were written. The Greek of this period is known as Koine Greek, Biblical Greek, or Hellenistic Greek.

- Modern Greek Pronunciation – Some teachers of Classical and Biblical Greek use modern Greek pronunciation. Obviously, this is not how Classical or Biblical Greek actually sounded, but it has the benefit of learning how to pronounce the modern, living language.

In order to learn Greek, you must decide which pronunciation system to use. Because this course is designed to prepare a student to eventually learn the Greek language of the New Testament period, a Reconstructed Koine Pronunciation system is taught. This will give the student an appreciation for what the New Testament may have sounded like when it was read aloud in church gatherings, and what early believers like the Apostle Paul sounded like when they taught and preached.

As noted above, Erasmian Pronunciation is used in most colleges and seminaries. Will that be a problem for the student using this course if they eventually pursue Biblical Greek in higher education? Not really. There are two reasons:

- The various pronunciation systems are similar, with the sound of vowels being the major difference. A student can easily adjust their pronunciation with a little practice.
- The newest Biblical Greek textbooks are offering both Erasmian and Reconstructed Koine Pronunciation options. Some professors are already switching to a Reconstructed Koine Pronunciation. So, no matter which pronunciation system a student learns now, they may still find themselves in a class in the future that uses a different pronunciation system.

The important thing is to choose a system and stick with it.

D. Pronunciation Symbols

To help the student learn the sound of each letter, two options are provided to illustrate the sound. The options are:

- **A simple English word** that contains the same sound as that of the Greek letter.
Examples: alpha (α) sounds like the **a** in **spa**
mu (μ) sounds like the **m** in **met**
- **Merriam-Webster Pronunciation Symbols** (MWPS). These are the standard pronunciation symbols used in the Merriam-Webster dictionary. You are probably familiar with these if you have studied English grammar. For a downloadable PDF document that explains the symbols and includes a one-page chart, go to:

<https://merriam-webster.com/assets/mw/static/pdf/help/guide-to-pronunciation.pdf>

They are also explained in any hardcopy edition of the Merriam-Webster dictionary.

Examples: alpha (α) sounds like \ä\
mu (μ) sounds like \m\

Important Note: Both of these pronunciation options are provided for each Greek letter. They represent the same exact sound for the Greek letter. Younger students should probably use the first option – a simple English word.

E. Notes About this Course

Lessons: This course consists of 14 lessons. Each lesson is designed for one week and consists of learning materials (reading assignments in this Student Manual, and audio and video files on the koinefoundations.com website) and five sets of Learning Exercises in this Student Manual.

Large tasks are always more easily done in smaller pieces. So, this course presents the Greek alphabet in groups of three letters along with some vocabulary words in each lesson. By lesson nine, the student will know how to say and write the alphabet. Then the lessons introduce basic Greek Grammar.

Learning Exercises: There are five sets of Learning Exercises per lesson designed to be used over five days. The Learning Exercises guide the student through the reading assignments and learning activities for each lesson. Begin each lesson with the Learning Exercises for Day 1. Each daily Learning Exercise will take between 15 to 45 minutes. However, the student will also need additional time throughout the day to memorize the alphabet and vocabulary words. Because language skills are acquired through repetition, some activities are repeated throughout the Learning Exercises.

The student is expected to complete all the reading assignments and learning activities listed in the Learning Exercises. The student should check off each activity they complete.

In a classroom or homeschool setting, the instructor/teacher should review the completed Learning Exercises to monitor the progress of the student, and to identify where the student needs help and encouragement. If the instructor, teacher or student feels that additional practice is needed, permission is granted to photocopy the worksheets for personal study or homeschool use where noted.

An activity marked with an asterisk has an Answer Key. See pages 197 to 222.

Counting activities have a small “check number” in parenthesis at the end of the activity which the student can use to check the answers for the activity. The number is the total count of all items in that activity. For example, if the student counts 15 items and the check number is 18, they missed three items and should redo the activity.

Audio / Video Files: It is difficult to learn a language if you can’t hear it spoken. Therefore, online audio and video files are available to help the learner and teacher at <https://koinefoundations.com>.

The audio and video files are part of the Learning Exercises, which direct the student to the assigned files. In addition, there are audio files marked throughout the Student Manual by this symbol:



The student can hear the Greek read or pronounced at <https://koinefoundations.com>.

Memorization: Most languages require some degree of memorization to gain proficiency. The learning activities are designed to work along with rote memorization to aid the student in learning the Greek alphabet.

Copywork: Homeschool teachers know the value of copywork, including developing fine motor skills, as an aid for memorization, and helping focus the student’s attention. As such, copywork is a part of the learning process throughout this course.

Scripture: This course is about learning the language that God used to reveal his plan of salvation through Jesus Christ. Therefore, examples from the Holy Bible are used throughout this course. Each vocabulary word is illustrated with an example of where the word is used in the New Testament.

F. How to Use the Online Resources

Online resources are available to help the learner and teacher at <https://koinefoundations.com>. Audio and video files are part of the Learning Exercises, which direct the student to the assigned files. Files are posted under one of these four pages:

- Alphabet / Ἀλφάβητος
- Vocabulary / Λεξιλόγιο
- Video / Βίντεο
- Hear It / Ἀκουσον

On the home page, click on the link button for that resource. Files are in order by lesson or page number.

G. Outcomes

In this course, the student will:

- Learn the names and sounds of the Greek alphabet letters and digraphs.
- Learn to recite the alphabet from Alpha to Omega.
- Learn to write the Greek letters.
- Learn at least 65 Greek words.
- Learn to pronounce Greek words and text.
- Learn some very basic grammar of the Koine Greek language.

Completing this course will prepare the student to take a beginning Biblical Greek course in a homeschool setting or in college. Even though this course focuses on the foundations, the student will cover material that is equivalent to the first four to five chapters in a typical college level textbook.

H. Grades

In a classroom or homeschool setting, the instructor may wish to evaluate the student's competence by assigning a course grade. A suggested course grading weight is:

- Completion of Learning Exercises: 70%
- Weekly Review Quizzes: 15%
- Class Participation: 15%

Weekly Review Quizzes are not included in this Student Manual. However, they can be downloaded at <https://koinefoundations.com>.

1.1 Introduction / Where to Begin

Χαῖρε! Hello!

In this course you will learn the Koine Greek alphabet so that you can pronounce and write the Greek letters and pronounce Greek words. You will also learn over 60 Greek words and a little beginning grammar. Completing this course will prepare you to take a beginning Biblical Greek course and start you on the journey of eventually being able to read the New Testament in the original Greek language in which it was written.

Begin each weekly lesson by turning to the Learning Exercises at the end of the lesson. There are five sets of Learning Exercises per lesson designed to be used over five days. The Learning Exercises will guide you through the reading assignments and learning activities for that lesson. If you have not already done so, begin Lesson 1 by turning to page 13.

1.2 A Brief History of the Greek Language

The Greek language has a long history. It has been spoken for at least the last 3500 years.

Its roots are among the people who migrated to the areas around the Aegean Sea. Possibly before 2000 B.C., they first settled in what is today called Greece. They later spread to the islands in the Aegean Sea, to Crete, to Cyprus (not on map), and to the seacoast of western Turkey.

Over time, all languages change in the way they are written and spoken. So, it is not surprising that Greek has changed over its 3500-year history. Scholars trace the changes in Greek by breaking its history into stages as shown in the table below.



Map of the Aegean Sea area.
Country names and borders are modern.

Stages of the Greek Language	Approximate Date Range
Mycenaean Greek	16 th to 12 th century BC
Greek Dark Ages	12 th to 8 th century BC
Ancient / Classical Greek	8 th to 4 th century BC
Hellenistic / Koine Greek	4 th century BC to 4 th century AD
Medieval Greek / Byzantine Greek	4 th to 15 th century AD
Modern Greek	15 th century AD to Present

Stages of the Greek Language.

You may be familiar with the Ancient / Classical Greek stage. That is when Greek culture flourished and Greek philosophers like Socrates (c. 470-399 B.C.), Plato (c. 428 - c. 348 B.C.) and Aristotle (384-322 B.C.) lived and wrote. Their works of philosophy, science, and poetry are still read and studied today.

The Greek you will learn in this course is from the Hellenistic / Koine Greek stage. This stage begins in the fourth century B.C., when King Philip of Macedon gained control over all of Greece through military conquest and diplomacy. To unify his power, he established the dialect of Greek called Attic Greek as the language of His empire.

When he was assassinated in 336 B.C., his son Alexander became king at age 20. You know him as Alexander the Great. Over the next 13 years he conquered and carved out the largest empire of the ancient world that stretched 3000 miles from Greece to India.

Alexander had been tutored by the Greek philosopher Aristotle, which instilled in him a love for all things Greek. Through his conquests, he spread Classical Greek culture and the Greek language. Greek became the international language of commerce and government throughout his empire

But over time Greek changed into a simpler language as it bumped up against other cultures and other languages. It became a common language used by everyday people, not just by merchants and government officials. Scholars today call it Koine Greek. “Koine” (κοινή) is the Greek word that means “common.” This Koine or Common Greek language would remain the standard international language for at least four centuries, even after Latin speaking Rome conquered the Greek empire.

This common language had an uncommon impact on the religious lives of Jews and Christians. The Hebrew Bible (what Christians call the Old Testament) was translated into Greek starting around 250 B.C. Many Jews no longer understood Hebrew, the original language of the Hebrew Bible. But this Greek translation, called the **Septuagint**, gave them access to the Scriptures. This Greek translation was also the primary version of the Old Testament used by the early Christians.

Another impact was that Koine Greek was the language of the New Testament. Even though Rome ruled the world during the time of Jesus, and Latin was the official language of the empire, the New Testament was written in Koine Greek. This made it accessible to everyone in the empire because they shared this common language.

Koine Greek was spoken in Palestine during the earthly ministry of Jesus. His primary language was Aramaic, but he also spoke Koine Greek. His brothers, James and Jude, both wrote books of the New Testament that are written in an excellent style of Koine Greek.

This class focuses on teaching you to pronounce and write the alphabet of Koine Greek - the Greek of the Old Testament Septuagint, the New Testament, and many early Christian writings. This class will start you on the journey of eventually being able to read the New Testament in the original Koine Greek language in which it was written.



The Septuagint book of Obadiah being written in Greek on papyrus.

1.3 The Greek Alphabet ὁ Ἑλληνικὸς Ἀλφάβητος

Name	Upper Case	Lower Case
alpha	A	α
beta	B	β
gamma	Γ	γ
delta	Δ	δ
epsilon	E	ε
zeta	Z	ζ
eta	H	η
theta	Θ	θ
iota	I	ι
kappa	K	κ
lambda	Λ	λ
mu	M	μ
nu	N	ν
xi	Ξ	ξ
omicron	O	ο
pi	Π	π
rho	Ρ	ρ
sigma	Σ	σ ς
tau	Τ	τ
upsilon	Υ	υ
phi	Φ	φ
chi	Χ	χ
psi	Ψ	ψ
omega	Ω	ω

The Greek Alphabet.

This Greek alphabet first appeared in the eighth century B.C. and underwent changes over the next 400 years. Several versions developed in the areas around the Aegean Sea. But in 403 B.C. in Athens, one version was officially adopted as the standard alphabet. Within 100 years it replaced all other versions of the alphabet in the Greek-speaking world. This official alphabet consisted of the upper-case letters which are still used today, over 2400 years later! The lower case letters gradually developed during the Byzantine period.

Learning the alphabet is not hard. Some of the Greek letters look and sound like the English alphabet letters¹ such as alpha (A/α), epsilon (E/ε), iota (I/ι), kappa (K/κ), omicron (O/ο), and tau (T/τ). You might know some of the letters from math class, like delta (Δ) and pi (π). Once you know the sound of each letter, you can pronounce any word in Koine Greek, even if you do not know what it means.

- There are 24 letters in the alphabet.
- There are 7 vowels (yellow highlight). Notice that some look similar to English vowels.

Greek Vowels: α ε η ι ο υ ω

English Vowels: a e ē i o u ō

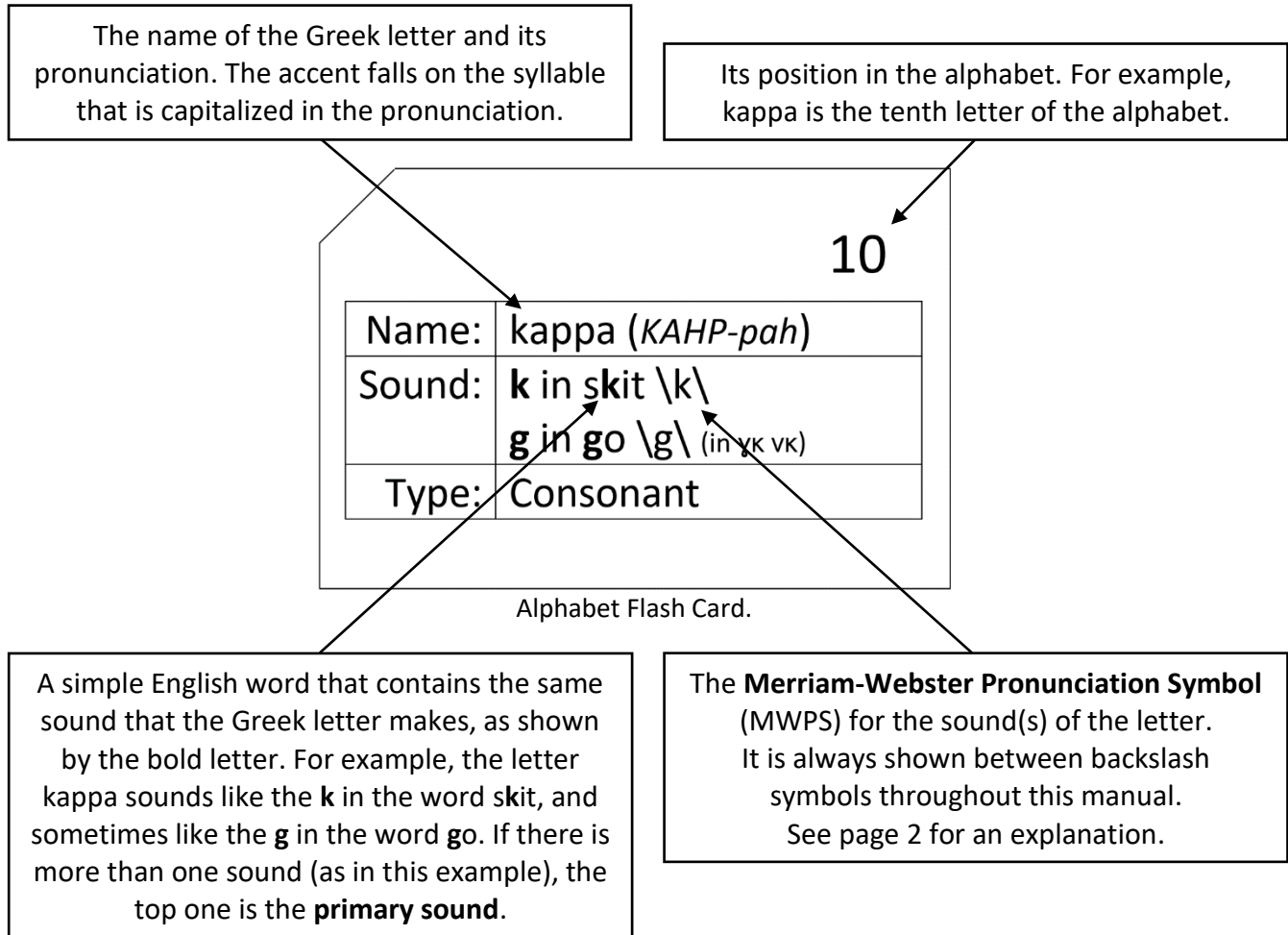
- The lower-case sigma has two forms (blue highlight). The ς form is called a “final sigma” and is used only at the end of a word.
- Many of the upper-case forms look similar to their lower-case forms but are used infrequently in modern printed texts.
- Every letter has a name.
- Every name begins with that letter – alpha begins with an alpha, beta begins with a beta, etc.
- That beginning letter has the primary sound of the letter. When you say the name correctly, you will hear the sound the letter makes in words.
- You will learn the names as they are pronounced in Koine Greek, not in modern English. In this course you will always use the Greek name of the letter.

¹The set of alphabet symbols used in the English alphabet is called the Latin Script or Roman Script.

1.4 Alphabet Flash Cards

Alphabet flash cards are a useful aid to learn and review the alphabet. An **Alphabet Flash Card Master** is included in this manual on pages 233 to 238. You will make flash cards from this master following the instructions in the Lesson 1 / Day 2 Learning Exercises.

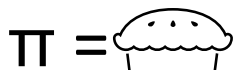
Each Alphabet Card has the same information on the reverse side as illustrated below.



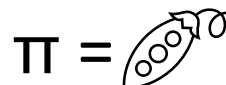
It is not necessary for you to memorize or understand the MWPS. This is an aid for getting the sound of the letter correct. You can also get the sound from the simple English word that is provided as an example. If you are learning phonetics, the MWPS might be helpful in reinforcing that material.

Keep in mind that you are learning the Koine names of the Greek letters. The names might be pronounced in a different way in modern English. For example:

In math class pronounce π like apple pie.



In this course pronounce π like sweet pea.



1.5 The Letters Αα, Ββ, Ωω
Τὰ Γράμματα Αα, Ββ, Ωω

Aa

Name:	alpha (<i>AHL-fah</i>)
Sound:	a in spa \ä\
Type:	Vowel

Alpha is the first letter of the Greek alphabet. It is very similar in appearance to the upper-case and lower-case A/a in the English alphabet.

Alpha always sounds like the **a** in **spa**.

Bβ

Name:	beta (<i>VAY-tah</i>)
Sound:	v in vet \v\
Type:	Consonant

Beta is similar in appearance to the upper-case and lower-case B/b in the English alphabet.

However, Beta sounds like the **v** in **vet**. Do not pronounce it like the B/b in the English alphabet.

Note that the English word “alphabet” comes from the first two letters of the Greek alphabet:
Alpha + Beta → alphabet.

Ωω

Name:	omega (<i>oh-MEH-ghah</i>)
Sound:	o in go \ō\
Type:	Vowel

Omega is the last letter of the Greek alphabet. The dictionary form (lemma¹) of many Greek verbs ends in Omega. Not surprisingly, they are called Omega Verbs. Therefore, Omega is introduced now, out of order, so that you can learn verbs early in this course.

Do not confuse the lower-case Omega with the English letter W/w. They have nothing in common. Always write the lower-case Omega with rounded bottoms, not pointed like the English lower-case w.

Omega always sounds like the **o** in **go**.

Two of the letters in this lesson, Alpha and Omega, make up an important title for God. In The Revelation to John (22:13) in the New Testament, God says:

I am the **Alpha** and the **Omega**,
The First and the Last,
The Beginning and the End.

¹Lemma is the form of a word under which it is listed in a dictionary or lexicon.

1.6 Vocabulary – Lesson 1

Λεξιλόγιο – Μάθημα Έν

In each lesson you will be assigned several Greek words to memorize. The words will use only the letters you have learned so far. Learning words is a helpful way to learn the sounds of the alphabet letters.

In each lesson, the vocabulary list will show:

- The Greek word.
- A gloss, which is a brief meaning for the word. This is not a full dictionary definition, but rather a common way to translate the word into English.
- The part of speech.
- The frequency of the word in the New Testament (NT). The number shows approximately how many times the word is used. The number is based on information in the *Complete Vocabulary Guide to the Greek New Testament* by Warren C. Trenchard, Copyright 1992, 1998 by Warren C. Trenchard. Published by Zondervan.
- Notes with additional information about the word.
- A scripture verse as an example of how the word is used in the New Testament. Translations are the author's and are not quotations from any copyrighted Bible version or translation. Names and titles substituted for pronouns to clarify the meaning of the text are in italics.

There are very few words that can be spelled using just Αα, Ββ, and Ωω, but one is listed below.

Word	Gloss	Part of Speech	NT Freq.
1. ἄββᾱ	Father (used to address God)	Noun	3

Notes on the words:

1. ἄββᾱ - You may have heard this word pronounced \äb-bä\ (with the accent on the first syllable). But during the time of the New Testament, the Greek word was pronounced \äv-vä\ (with the accent on the last syllable). It is used in the New Testament as a way of addressing God the Father when praying. It is not the Greek word you would normally use for your human father. That is the word πατήρ \pä-tär\, which you will learn later. ἄββᾱ is a special word to address God as Father.

And *Jesus* was saying, "Abba, Father, all things are possible for you. Please remove this cup* from me. But don't act based on what I want, but on what you want. (Mark 14:36)

*A reference to *Jesus'* suffering and death and God the Father's wrath and judgment.

1.7 Vocabulary Cards

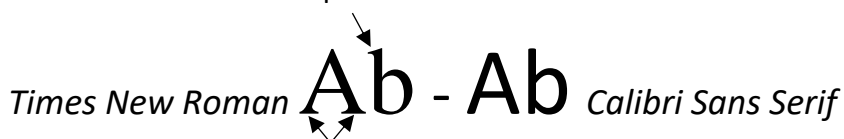
Flash cards are a great tool to help study and memorize vocabulary words. The student is expected to make flash cards as part of the Learning Exercises.

A critical key to learning vocabulary words is to say them aloud as you memorize them. Memorization is easier when you **see**, **hear**, and **say** the word.

1.8 Writing Greek Letters

Learning the Greek alphabet also includes learning to write the Greek letters.

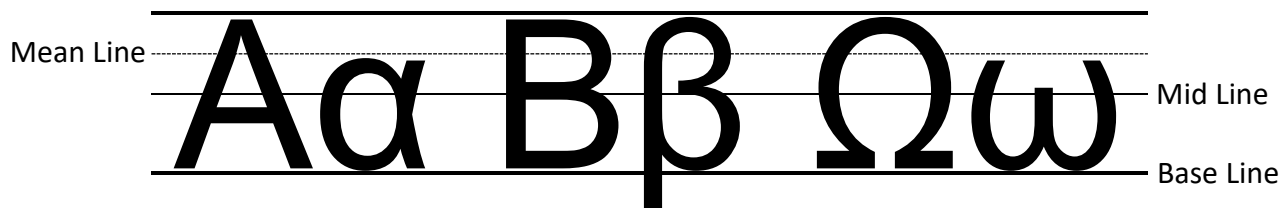
There is often a difference between printed letters in books and handwritten letters. Printed letters often contain **serifs** which are extra strokes added to the basic form of the letter, usually as decoration. For example, compare the common *Times New Roman* font (on the left) with the *Calibri Sans Serif* font (on the right) used in this book. The arrows point to serifs on the *Times New Roman* font.



When we hand write an upper-case A we don't include the feet as seen on the *Times New Roman* font, or the tail at the top of the lower-case b. You should hand write the Greek letters using simple strokes that don't include decorative serifs.

A few Greek letters have alternate ways of writing them. When this is the case, the alternate way will be presented, and you are free to choose.

Look closely at the letters below. Notice the dotted line (called the Mean Line) that is three quarters the distance from the bottom line (called the Base Line) to the top line. The Mean Line is a guide for writing lower-case Greek letters the proper size.



Worksheet exercises in the Learning Exercises provide instructions about how to write each Greek letter. For some letters, a star (★) marks the starting point and arrows show the direction of the strokes. Some upper-case Greek letters are identical to upper-case English letters. For these Greek letters, write them as you would the English letters.

1.9 Learning Expectations – Alphabet

In this course you are expected to learn the Greek alphabet so that you can recite or write it from Alpha to Omega from memory. For each letter you are expected to know:

- The name of the letter and can write the name.
- The upper-case and lower-case forms of the letter and can write them.
- The sound(s) of the letter and can give the English word example for the sound(s).

This is an example of what you should know for Alpha:

Name	Forms	Sound
Alpha	Aα	a in spa

The **Letters and Sounds** table on pages 223 and 224 shows this information for the entire Greek alphabet.

1.10 Learning Expectations – Vocabulary Words

In this course you are expected to learn each vocabulary word so that:

- You can pronounce it.
- You know the English gloss.

What is expected is sight recognition of the Greek word from Greek to English. For example, when you see the Greek word ἀββᾶ, you should know how to pronounce it and that the English gloss is “father”.

The **Vocabulary** section on pages 227 and 228 lists all the vocabulary words you will learn.

1.11 Something Extra - What Makes Greek Easy to Pronounce

Koine Greek is a very phonetic language, which means you can look at a written word and know how to pronounce it or hear a word and know how to spell it. Its 24 letters and 4 digraphs (two letters representing one sound) are always pronounced the same way. English is not a phonetic language and is ranked among the most difficult languages to learn because of its unpredictable spelling and pronunciation. Here is a comparison:

	Letters	Phonemes (Sounds)	Graphemes
English	26	44	~250
Koine Greek	24	29	34

A phoneme is the smallest unit of sound in a language. A grapheme is a letter or letter group that represents a single sound. For example, the English phoneme (sound) \ā\ has a number of graphemes (letter groups) that represent the same sound: **ay** in say, **ey** in hey, **ai** in aid, **ei** in vein, and **eigh** in weigh. The same sound is represented in Greek by the letter Eta (η) – just one grapheme!

You learned English that has 250 graphemes, so Greek will be easy by comparison!

Name: _____

Check off each exercise that you complete. Hand in these sheets at the next class session.

Alphabet, vocabulary, and video resources are available at: <https://koinefoundations.com>

-
- ☐ 1. Read sections **A. Introduction** to **H. Grades** on pages 1 to 4.

 - ☐ 2. Give your **Student Manual** to your homeschool teacher and ask him/her to read sections **A. Introduction** to **H. Grades** on pages 1 to 4.

 - ☐ 3. Read section **1.1 Introduction** and section **1.2 A Brief History of the Greek Language**.

 - ☐ 4. Read section **1.3 The Greek Alphabet**.

 - ☐ 5. Watch video **1.3 The Greek Alphabet**.

 - ☐ 6. In this lesson you will learn the letters Alpha (Αα), Beta (Ββ), and Omega (Ωω).
Watch video **1.5 The Letter Alpha**. Use the **Writing Practice Worksheet** on page 14 to practice writing the letter. Each time you write the letter, say its name aloud.

 - ☐ 7. Watch video **1.5 The Letter Beta**. Use the **Writing Practice Worksheet** on page 14 to practice writing the letter. Each time you write the letter, say its name aloud.

 - ☐ 8. Watch video **1.5 The Letter Omega**. Use the **Writing Practice Worksheet** on page 14 to practice writing the letter. Each time you write the letter, say its name aloud.

 - ☐ 9. Work on memorizing the names, forms and sounds of Αα, Ββ and Ωω.
If you need help with pronunciation, access the online alphabet resources.

Writing Practice Worksheet

Use this sheet to practice writing the alphabet, words, or phrases. Say what you write aloud as you write it.

Αα Ββ Γγ Δδ Εε Ζζ Ηη Θθ

Ιι Κκ Λλ Μμ Νν Ξξ Οο Ππ

Ρρ Σς Ττ Υυ Φφ Χχ Ψψ Ωω

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Name: _____

Check off each exercise that you complete. Hand in these sheets at the next class session.
Alphabet, vocabulary, and video resources are available at: <https://koinefoundations.com>

-
- ☐ 1. Reread the bulleted points on page 7 in section **1.3 The Greek Alphabet**.
-
- ☐ 2. Read section **1.4 Alphabet Flash Cards**.
-
- ☐ 3. Follow the instructions below to photocopy and cut **Alphabet Flash Cards**.

Items Needed: 3 sheets of cardstock, Alphabet Flash Card Master (pages 233-238), scissors.

- Print or photocopy pages 233 to 238 as double sided copies onto cardstock.
- Carefully cut the cards apart using the dotted lines as a guide. Also cut off the diagonal area marked on the upper-right corner of the cards. This diagonal cut will make it easy to arrange the cards so that they all face the same way.

-
- ☐ 4. Read section **1.5 The Letters Αα, Ββ, Ωω**.
-
- ☐ 5. Read section **1.8 Writing Greek Letters**.
-
- ☐ 6. Read section **1.9 Learning Expectations – Alphabet**.
-
- ☐ 7. Use the **Αα, Ββ, Ωω Worksheet** on page 16 to practice writing the Greek letters.
-
- ☐ 8. Watch video **1.0 Alphabet Pronunciation**. Repeat the name of each letter after it is pronounced by the instructor.
-
- ☐ 9. Work on memorizing the names, forms and sounds of Αα, Ββ and Ωω.
Use your Alphabet Flash Cards to help with memorization.
If you need help with pronunciation, access the online alphabet resources.

Optional Alphabet Flash Card Match Game

This is an optional game that you can use throughout this course to help you memorize the alphabet.

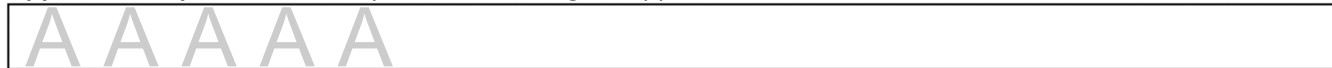
Items Needed: Two sets of Alphabet Flash Cards on different color card stock.

1. Separately shuffle set 1 and set 2 of the Alphabet Cards.
2. Arrange the cards in set 1 in a row with the **Greek Letter** face up.
3. Arrange the cards in set 2 in a row with the **Name** face up.
4. Match the **Greek Letter** in set 1 with the **Name** in set 2.
5. As you make a match, say the name of the letter aloud.

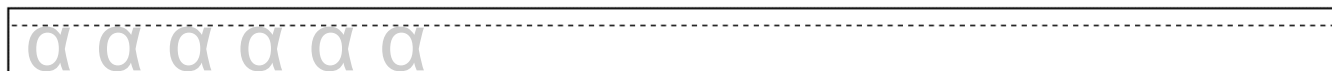
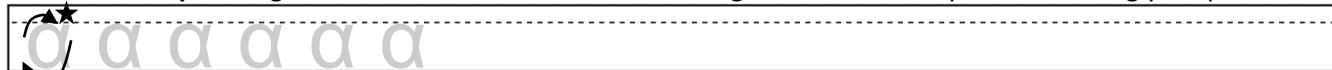
Aα, Bβ, Ωω Worksheet

Practice writing each letter by tracing over the grey outlines and then writing additional copies of the letter to fill the line. For some letters, a star (★) marks the starting point and arrows show the direction of the strokes. As you write each letter, say its name aloud. Make additional copies of this sheet if you need more practice.

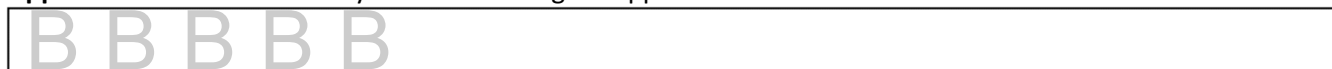
Upper-Case Alpha: Write it as you would an English upper-case letter A.



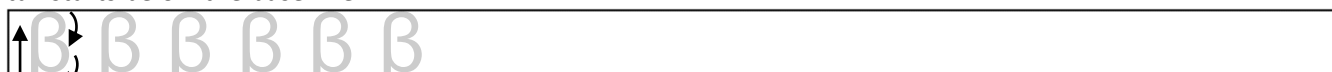
Lower-Case Alpha: Begin at the star and write the letter using a continuous loop without lifting your pen.



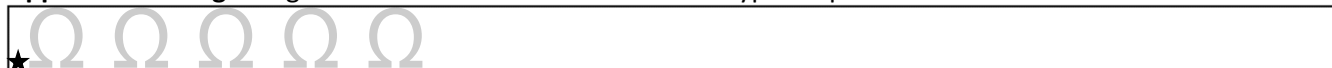
Upper-Case Beta: Write it as you would an English upper-case letter B.



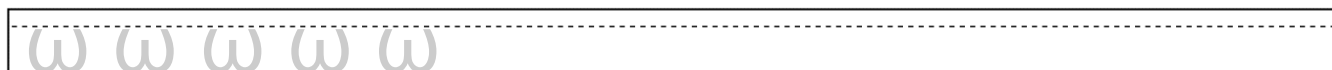
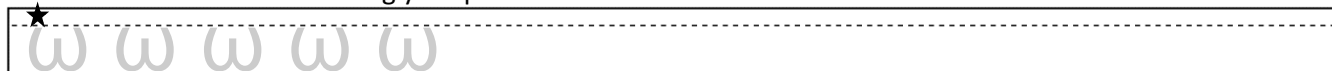
Lower-Case Beta: Begin at the star and write the letter using a continuous stroke without lifting your pen. The tail starts below the base line.



Upper-Case Omega: Begin at the star and draw a horseshoe type shape.



Lower-Case Omega: Begin at the star and write an English lower-case letter w with rounded bottoms in a continuous stroke without lifting your pen.



Name: _____

Check off each exercise that you complete. Hand in these sheets at the next class session.
Alphabet, vocabulary, and video resources are available at: <https://koinefoundations.com>

☐ 1. Read sections **1.6 Vocabulary – Lesson 1** and **1.7 Vocabulary Cards**.

☐ 2. Follow the instructions below to create vocabulary cards for Lesson 1.

Items Needed: Index cards (such as 3x5 cards).

- On one side of the card, write the word exactly as shown on the vocabulary list on page 10. Include the breathing and accent marks above the Alphas. These will be explained in Lesson 2.
- Write the gloss on the other side of the card.

☐ 3. Read section **1.10 Learning Expectations – Vocabulary Words**.

☐ 4. Listen to the pronunciation of the alphabet letters and vocabulary words for Lesson 1.

☐ 5. Work on memorizing the vocabulary words for Lesson 1.
Use your Vocabulary Cards to help with memorization.

☐ 6. Continue to work on memorizing the names, forms and sounds of Αα, Ββ and Ωω.
Use your Alphabet Flash Cards to help with memorization.

☐ *7. Each word below contains the English letter **a**. Say each word aloud and place a check before any word where the English letter **a** has the same sound as Alpha (**a** in **spa**).

___ cave	___ art	___ ape
___ apple	___ snake	___ ark
___ far	___ cake	___ ace
___ apron	___ car	___ barn
___ hard	___ snack	___ dad

☐ 8. Use the **Αα, Ββ, Ωω Worksheet** on page 18 to practice writing the Greek letters.

☐ 9. Look up and read Mark 14:32-36 in your New Testament.

In these verses, Jesus is praying in the Garden of Gethsemane on the night before His crucifixion. He addresses God using the Aramaic word for father in verse 36, which is spelled out in Greek letters as Ἀββᾶ. Jesus speaks to God using the everyday language of the family.

Here is the Greek text of the beginning of verse 36:

Greek Text: καὶ ἔλεγεν Ἀββᾶ ὁ Πατήρ, πάντα δυνατά σοι

Word-for-Word Gloss: and He said, “Abba Father, all things [are] possible for you”

🔊 Hear It

➡ Find and circle your vocabulary word Ἀββᾶ in the Greek text shown above.

➡ How many times is the letter Alpha in the Greek text? _____ Beta? _____ (=10)

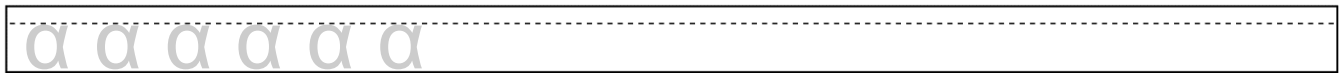
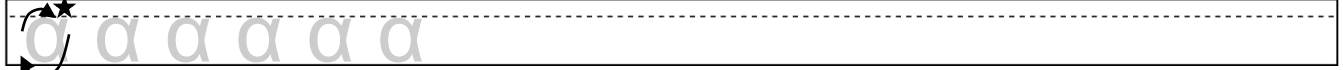
Aα, Bβ, Ωω Worksheet

Practice writing each letter by tracing over the grey outlines and then writing additional copies of the letter to fill the line. For some letters, a star (★) marks the starting point and arrows show the direction of the strokes. As you write each letter, say its name aloud. Make additional copies of this sheet if you need more practice.

Upper-Case Alpha: Write it as you would an English upper-case letter A.



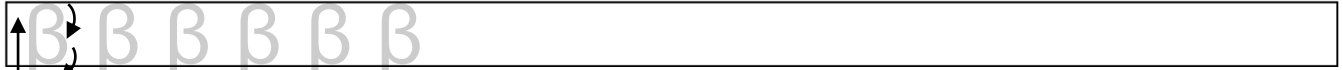
Lower-Case Alpha: Begin at the star and write the letter using a continuous loop without lifting your pen.



Upper-Case Beta: Write it as you would an English upper-case letter B.



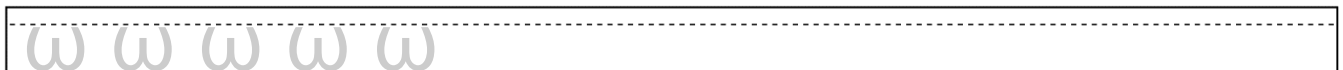
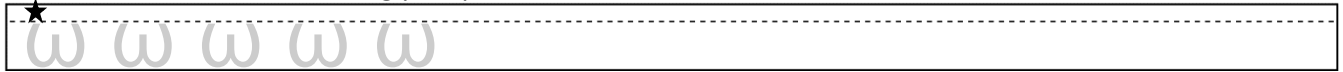
Lower-Case Beta: Begin at the star and write the letter using a continuous stroke without lifting your pen. The tail starts below the base line.



Upper-Case Omega: Begin at the star and draw a horseshoe type shape.



Lower-Case Omega: Begin at the star and write an English lower-case letter w with rounded bottoms in a continuous stroke without lifting your pen.



Name: _____

Check off each exercise that you complete. Hand in these sheets at the next class session.
Alphabet, vocabulary, and video resources are available at: <https://koinefoundations.com>

- ☐ 1. Watch video **1.0 Alphabet Pronunciation**. Repeat the name of each letter after it is pronounced by the instructor.
- ☐ 2. Continue to work on memorizing the names, forms and sounds of Αα, Ββ and Ωω.
- ☐ 3. Continue to work on memorizing the vocabulary words for Lesson 1.
- ☐ *4. Each word below contains the English letter **a**. Say each word aloud and place a check before any word where the English letter **a** has the same sound as Alpha (**a** in **spa**).

___ father	___ garb	___ star
___ lake	___ farm	___ add
___ snap	___ rabbit	___ swab
___ hat	___ sat	___ flag
___ aha	___ park	___ gas

- ☐ 5. The following Greek text is from Romans 8:15 and contains your vocabulary word ἄββᾱ.

οὐ γὰρ ἐλάβετε πνεῦμα δουλείας πάλιν εἰς φόβον,
ἀλλὰ ἐλάβετε πνεῦμα υἰοθεσίας,
ἐν ᾧ κράζομεν Ἀββᾱ ὁ Πατήρ

 Hear It

- ➡ Find and circle the word ἄββᾱ in the Greek text shown above.
- ➡ How many times is the letter Alpha in this text? ___ Beta? ___ Omega? ___ (=20)

- ☐ 6. Practice writing each letter sequence or word below by tracing over the grey outlines. Then write additional copies of the sequence or word to fill the rest of the line. As you write each letter, say its name aloud.

A B Ω

α β ω

ἄββᾱ

- ☐ *7. Circle the words below where the English letter **o** has the same sound as Omega.

not / note / gone / prop / obey / hope / word / to / for / open / copy / photo / fox / cope

- ☐ 8. Complete **Lesson 1 Knowledge Check A** on page 20 without referring to notes, cards, or this student manual. This is a closed book review to check your progress.

Lesson 1 Knowledge Check A

Complete this knowledge check without referring to notes, cards, or this student manual.

Complete the information below for the 3 Greek letters you learned in Lesson 1.

See page 223 to check your answers.

Write the Name of the Letter	Write the Upper-Case and Lower-Case Forms	Complete the “Sounds Like” Information
		Sounds like the _____ in _____
		Sounds like the _____ in _____
		Sounds like the _____ in _____

The New Testament is written in Koine Greek. What does the word “koine” mean? _____

Review page 6 to check your answer.

Who was responsible for spreading Greek culture and language? _____

Review page 6 to check your answer.

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Name: _____

Check off each exercise that you complete. Hand in these sheets at the next class session.

Alphabet, vocabulary, and video resources are available at: <https://koinefoundations.com>

-
- ☐ 1. Read section **1.11 Something Extra - What Makes Greek Easy to Pronounce**.
-
- ☐ 2. Watch video **1.0 The Alphabet Pronunciation**. Repeat the name of each letter after it is pronounced by the instructor.
-
- ☐ 3. Listen to the pronunciation of the alphabet letters and vocabulary words for Lesson 1.
-
- ☐ 4. Continue to work on memorizing the names, forms and sounds of Αα, Ββ and Ωω.
-
- ☐ 5. Continue to work on memorizing the vocabulary words for Lesson 1.
-
- ☐ 6. Practice writing each letter sequence or word below by tracing over the grey outlines. Then write additional copies of the sequence or word to fill the rest of the line. As you write each letter, say its name aloud.

α β ω

A B Ω

α β ω

αββᾱ

-
- ☐ 7. Review: Answer the following questions (see pages 5 to 7 to check your answers).
- ➡ The Greek language has been spoken for at least how many years? _____
 - ➡ The roots of Greek are from the areas around what sea? _____
 - ➡ The way Greek is spoken has not changed over its history. True / False
 - ➡ Who was responsible for spreading Greek culture and language? _____
 - ➡ What does the word “koine” mean in Greek? _____
 - ➡ How many letters are in the Greek alphabet? _____
 - ➡ How many vowels are in the Greek alphabet? _____
-
- ☐ 8. Complete **Lesson 1 Knowledge Check B** on page 22 without referring to notes, cards, or this student manual. This is a closed book review to check your progress.

Lesson 1 Knowledge Check B

Complete this knowledge check without referring to notes, cards, or this student manual.

Complete the information below for the 3 Greek letters you learned in Lesson 1.

See page 225 to check your answers.

Write the Name of the Letter	Write the Upper-Case and Lower-Case Forms

How many letters are in the Greek alphabet? _____

Review page 7 to check your answer.

Write the gloss for the word ἀββᾶ: _____

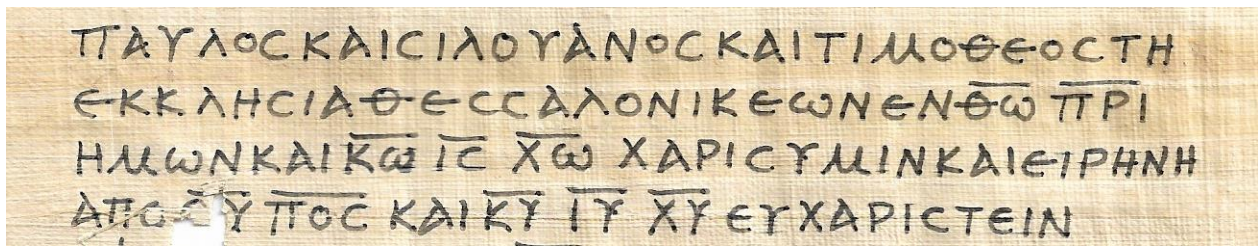
See page 10 to check your answer.

2.1 Upper-Case and Lower-Case Letters

It was noted in Lesson 1 that the official version of the Greek alphabet was adopted in 403 B.C. in Athens. Since then, there have been some changes in the way the letters are written.

Originally, there were only upper-case letters called **majuscules**. Documents were written using only these upper-case letters, with no spaces between words, and no punctuation. The early copies of the New Testament were written in this style of writing as illustrated below.

This reproduction by the author shows Second Thessalonians 1:1-2 written in majuscules on papyrus. This is how early copies of the New Testament might have looked.



Over time, scribes developed running or cursive letters to make writing quicker. These cursive letters were the origin of the lower-case Greek letters and are called **minuscules**.

The development and transition to the use of lower-case letters took place during the ninth to tenth centuries. Modern printed copies of the New Testament use mostly lower-case letters. Here are the same verses from Second Thessalonians from a modern printed text. The lines of Greek text below are divided the same as the example shown above.

¹ Παῦλος καὶ Σιλουανὸς καὶ Τιμόθεος τῇ
ἐκκλησίᾳ Θεσσαλονικέων ἐν Θεῷ Πατρὶ
ἡμῶν καὶ Κυρίῳ Ἰησοῦ Χριστῷ· ² χάρις ὑμῖν καὶ εἰρήνη
ἀπὸ Θεοῦ Πατρὸς καὶ Κυρίου Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ. ³ Εὐχαριστεῖν

Here is the translation that closely follows the same line divisions as the above two examples.

¹Paul and Silvanus and Timothy, to the
Church of the Thessalonians, in God our Father
and the Lord Jesus Christ. ²Grace to you and peace
from God the Father and the Lord Jesus Christ.

Besides the difference in upper-case and lower-case letters, another obvious difference between the examples shown on the previous page are the various marks above and below the letters in the modern printed text. You saw some of these marks on your vocabulary word ἀββᾱ in Section 1.6 (page 10). The marks above the text are accent marks and breathing marks. The marks below the text are iota subscripts and will be explained in Lesson 8.

2.2 Accent Marks

In English, many words have a syllable that is accented or stressed. Sometimes changing which syllable is accented changes the meaning of the word. For example:

PRO-duce / pro-DUCE
RE-cord / re-CORD

We naturally learn where English words are accented as we hear them spoken by other native speakers, such as our parents.

Greek words also have accents. In ancient Greek, accents were probably tonal rather than stress. The accent was a musical rising and falling of the voice. There were three types of accents:

Acute: A rising pitch

Circumflex: A rising and falling pitch on the same syllable

Grave: A pitch maintained at the normal level. Note that the word “grave” rhymes with “suave”.

As the Greek language spread because of the conquests of Alexander the Great and bumped up against other languages, the tonal accent gradually changed. By the time of Jesus in the first century, the Koine Greek accent was probably a simple stress accent just like in English.

Because the rules of accenting Greek words were complex, sometime around 200 B.C., accent marks were developed to help non-native speakers know where to accent words. However, accent marks were not consistently written in manuscripts until 800 years later.

Modern printed editions of ancient Greek texts, such as the works of the philosopher Aristotle or the New Testament, have accent marks. So, you will know where words are accented as you read the text.

Here are some basic points about accent marks:

- There are three types of accent marks: acute (ᾱ), circumflex (ᾶ), and grave (ὰ).
- Almost every word has an accent mark.
- Occasionally a word will have two accent marks.
- Accent marks are always placed over vowels.
- Accent marks can only occur on the last three syllables of a word.
- Modern printed texts use either the rounded circumflex character (͂) or the tilde (˜) to mark the circumflex accent.

The table below shows how to pronounce the three accent marks in Koine Greek. You will learn the accents as you hear and pronounce vocabulary words.

	Acute Accent	Circumflex Accent	Grave Accent
Symbol	ᾱ	ῶ	ὰ
Example	ἀγάπη (love)	ἄββῶ (father)	τὰ πρόβατα (the sheep)
Koine Stress	Stress the syllable and return to normal voice on the next syllable.	Stress the syllable and return to normal voice on the same syllable.	No stress if speaking at normal speed. Slight stress if speaking slowly.

 Hear It

2.3 Breathing Marks

The Greek alphabet does not have a letter equivalent to the English letter h. However, ancient Greek did have the \h\ sound at the beginning of some words. Native Greek speakers learned which words began with an \h\ sound as they heard them spoken by other native speakers, such as their parents.

Just as with the accent marks, breathing marks were developed to help non-native speakers know when to add an \h\ sound. But as the table below shows, by the time of Koine Greek the rough breathing or \h\ sound was no longer applied to words, except perhaps by the very well educated. So, the smooth and rough breathing marks make no difference in how you pronounce a word. In Koine Greek there is no \h\ sound at the beginning of a word with a rough breathing mark. However, the smooth and rough breathing marks are part of the proper spelling of the word.

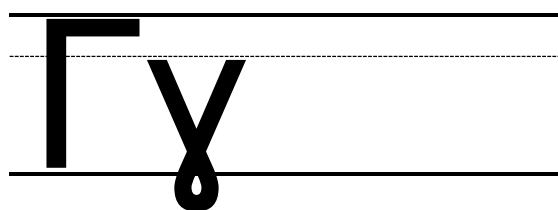
	Smooth Breathing Mark	Rough Breathing Mark
Symbol	ᾱ	ῶ
Example	ἀγάπη (love)	ἁμαρτία (sin)
Ancient Greek	No \h\ sound.	Add \h\ sound.
Koine Greek	No \h\ sound.	No \h\ sound.

Here are some basic points about breathing marks:

- There are two breathing marks: smooth (ᾱ) and rough (ῶ).
- They occur only at the beginning of a word.
- They occur only on words beginning with a vowel (α, ε, η, ι, ο, υ, ω) or the consonant Rho (ρ).
- Every word beginning with a vowel or Rho (ρ) has a breathing mark.
- A breathing mark and accent mark can occur on the same beginning vowel (ᾱ, ᾶ, ᾷ, Ᾱ, ῶ, ῶ).
- In Koine Greek pronunciation, the rough breathing sound is not pronounced.

2.4 The Letters Γγ, Δδ, Εε

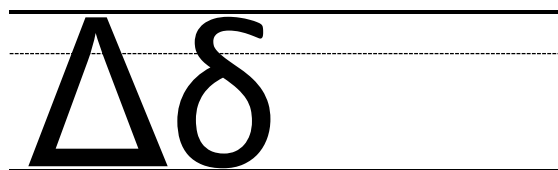
Τὰ Γράμματα Γγ, Δδ, Εε



Name:	gamma (<i>GHAM-mah</i>)
Sound:	gh in ghost \gh\ guttural y in yet \y\ (in γε γι γει) ng in sing \ŋ\ (in γγ γκ γξ γχ)
Type:	Consonant

Gamma is the most complex letter in regard to sound. All three of the sounds shown above are common in words. You will quickly learn them as you learn vocabulary words. In this lesson you will learn the primary sound of **gh** in **ghost**. You will learn the other sounds in Lessons 5 and 10.

In modern printed texts, the lower-case Gamma often looks similar to the English lower-case y: γ.



Name:	delta (<i>THEL-tah</i>)
Sound:	th in then \th\ <u>th</u>
Type:	Consonant

Delta is somewhat similar in appearance to the D/d in the English alphabet.

Delta sounds like the **th** in **then**. Do not pronounce it like the D/d in the English alphabet.

The deposits of soil and sand at the mouth of a river are called a delta because of its triangular shape that looks like the Greek upper-case letter Delta.



Name:	epsilon (<i>eh-psee-LONE</i>)
Sound:	e in end \e\ <u>e</u>
Type:	Vowel

Epsilon is similar in appearance to the upper-case and lower-case E/e in the English alphabet.

Epsilon always sounds like the **e** in **end**.

There is an alternate way of writing the lower-case form as shown above. You may choose which lower-case form you prefer to write. The ε form is used in many modern printed texts. The € form was used by scribes in some ancient texts.

The name Epsilon was coined in the Middle Ages and means “simple e”.

2.5 Vocabulary – Lesson 2

Λεξιλόγιο – Μάθημα Δύο

Word	Gloss	Part of Speech	NT Freq.
2. ἄγω	I lead, bring, go	Verb	67
3. ὧδε	here	Adverb	61
4. ἐγώ	I	Pronoun	2666

Notes on the words:

2. ἄγω – Notice the smooth breathing mark and acute accent over the beginning Alpha.
English Derivatives: Pedagogue (a person who teaches or leads a child), agent (a person who acts on behalf of another person).

Then Pilate went outside again and said to them, “Look! I am bringing Him out to you, so that you will know that I find nothing worthy of punishment in Him.” (John 19:4)

3. ὧδε – Notice the rough breathing mark and circumflex accent over the beginning Omega.

The *disciples* said to *Jesus*, “We have nothing here except five loaves of bread and two fish.” And He said, “Bring them here to me.” (Matthew 14:17-18)

4. ἐγώ – First person, singular, personal pronoun. Used as the subject of a verb. Notice the smooth breathing mark over the beginning Epsilon.
English Derivative: Ego, egocentric.

Jesus said to him, “I (ἐγώ) am the way and the truth and the life. No one comes to the Father, except through me.” (John 14:6)

Jesus makes a bold and profound claim in this verse. He does not simply show us the way to a relationship with God, He claims that He is the way. He is the only way.

2.6 Something Extra – Pinakidion and Grapheion

🔊 Hear It

πινακίδιον καὶ γραφεῖον

A pinakidion was a small writing tablet made of wood and covered with wax. A user could write on the wax surface using a grapheion (stylus). The writing was easily removed by smoothing out the wax. These were used throughout the Greek and Roman periods and into the Middle Ages.

The pinakidion was an essential part of Greek and Roman education. The student used it to do copy work exercises. The image on the left shows an actual example of this from the second century. The inscription at the top is a neatly inscribed example, possibly by the teacher. Below that, the example is copied twice by the student. The holes in the frame allowed the user to tie several boards together.

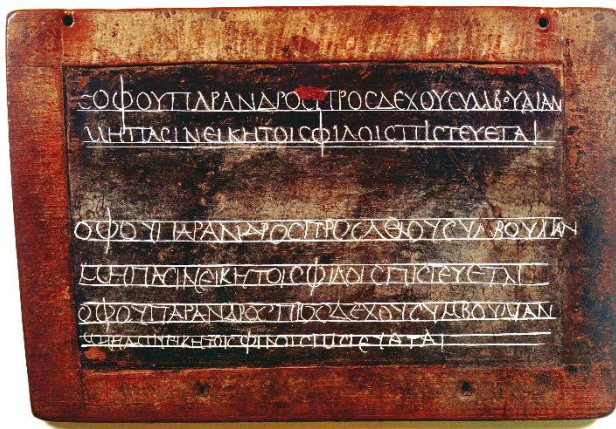


Image courtesy of the British Library from its digital collections.



Ancient Greek man with a writing tablet.
Pottery art from circa 500 B.C.

The image on the right is a vase painting by the famous Greek vase-painter Douris who lived in the fifth century B.C. Hundreds of his works have survived. The image shows a Greek man using a writing tablet and a stylus. If you didn't know this painting is 2500 years old, you would think he is working on a laptop computer!

A pinakidion is mentioned once in the New Testament in Luke 1:63. When John the Baptist was born, there was a debate among the family members about what he would be named. His father, Zechariah, was unable to speak. So, Luke tells us that...

Zechariah asked for a writing tablet [πινακίδιον] and wrote, "His name is John." And all were amazed.

Name: _____

Check off each exercise that you complete. Hand in these sheets at the next class session.

Alphabet, vocabulary, and video resources are available at: <https://koinefoundations.com>

-
- ☐ 1. Read sections **2.1 Upper-Case and Lower-Case Letters**, **2.2 Accent Marks**, and **2.3 Breathing Marks**. There is a lot of information in these sections. Note that accent marks and breathing marks are part of any printed text you read. You do not have to figure out where they go. You simply need to:
- Recognize the 3 accent marks and 2 breathing marks. See page 25.
 - Know how to stress the accent marks. See the table on the top of page 25.
 - Remember that the breathing marks make no difference in how you pronounce a word.
-
- ☐ 2. In this lesson you will learn the letters Gamma (Γγ), Delta (Δδ), and Epsilon (Εε). Watch video **2.4 The Letter Gamma**. Use the **Writing Practice Worksheet** on page 30 to practice writing the letter. Each time you write the letter, say its name aloud.
-
- ☐ 3. Watch video **2.4 The Letter Delta**. Use the **Writing Practice Worksheet** on page 30 to practice writing the letter. Each time you write the letter, say its name aloud.
-
- ☐ 4. Watch video **2.4 The Letter Epsilon**. Use the **Writing Practice Worksheet** on page 30 to practice writing the letter. Each time you write the letter, say its name aloud.
-
- ☐ *5. Circle the words below where the English letter **e** has the same sound as Epsilon.
- met / eve / ego / send / me / elf / we / emu / be / beg / edict / echo / she / lens
-
- ☐ 6. Work on memorizing the names, forms and sounds of Γγ, Δδ, and Εε. Use your Alphabet Flash Cards to help with memorization. If you need help with pronunciation, access the online alphabet resources.

Writing Practice Worksheet

Use this sheet to practice writing the alphabet, words, or phrases. Say what you write aloud as you write it.

Αα Ββ Γγ Δδ Εε Ζζ Ηη Θθ

Ιι Κκ Λλ Μμ Νν Ξξ Οο Ππ

Ρρ Σς Ττ Υυ Φφ Χχ Ψψ Ωω

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Name: _____

Check off each exercise that you complete. Hand in these sheets at the next class session.

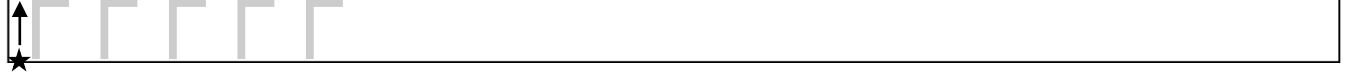
Alphabet, vocabulary, and video resources are available at: <https://koinefoundations.com>

-
- ☐ 1. Watch videos **2.2 Accent Marks** and **2.3 Breathing Marks**.
Remember that accent marks and breathing marks are part of any printed text you read. You do not have to figure out where they go. You simply need to:
- Recognize the 3 accent marks and 2 breathing marks. See page 25.
 - Know how to stress the accent marks. See the table on the top of page 25.
 - Remember that the breathing marks make no difference in how you pronounce a word.
-
- ☐ 2. Read section **2.5 Vocabulary – Lesson 2**.
-
- ☐ 3. Listen to and practice the pronunciation of the vocabulary words for Lesson 2.
-
- ☐ 4. Follow the instructions below to create vocabulary cards for Lesson 2.
Items Needed: Index cards (such as 3x5 cards).
- On one side of the card, write the word exactly as shown on the vocabulary list on page 27. Include accent marks and breathing marks.
 - Write the gloss on the other side of the card.
-
- ☐ 5. Work on memorizing the vocabulary words for Lesson 2.
Use your Vocabulary Cards to help with memorization.
If you need help with pronunciation, access the online vocabulary resources.
-
- ☐ 6. Watch video **1.0 Alphabet Pronunciation**. Repeat the name of each letter after it is pronounced by the instructor.
-
- ☐ 7. Read section **2.4 The Letters Γγ, Δδ, Εε**.
-
- ☐ 8. Listen to the pronunciation of the alphabet letters Γγ, Δδ, Εε.
-
- ☐ 9. Use the **Γγ, Δδ, Εε Worksheet** on page 32 to practice writing the Greek letters.
-
- ☐ 10. Work on memorizing the names, forms and sounds of Γγ, Δδ, and Εε.
Use your Alphabet Flash Cards to help with memorization.
If you need help with pronunciation, access the online alphabet resources.

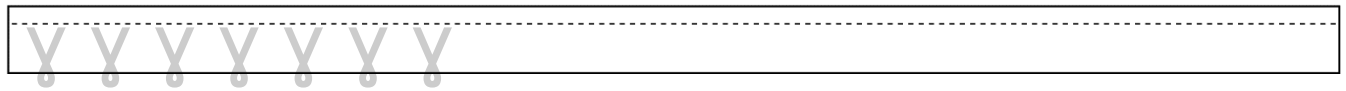
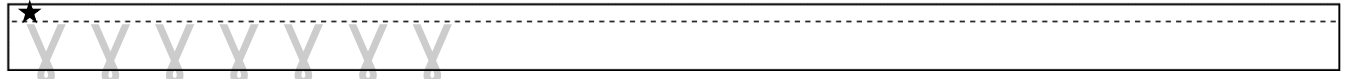
Γγ, Δδ, Εε Worksheet

Practice writing each letter by tracing over the grey outlines and then writing additional copies of the letter to fill the line. For some letters, a star (★) marks the starting point and arrows show the direction of the strokes. As you write each letter, say its name aloud. Make additional copies of this sheet if you need more practice.

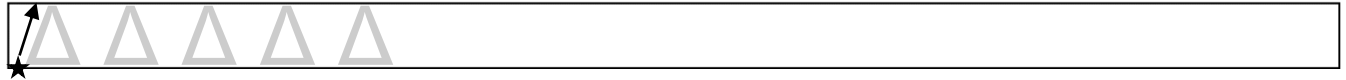
Upper-Case Gamma: Begin at the star and write the letter using a continuous stroke without lifting your pen.



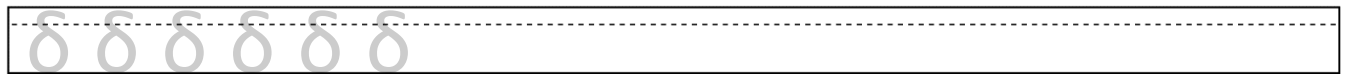
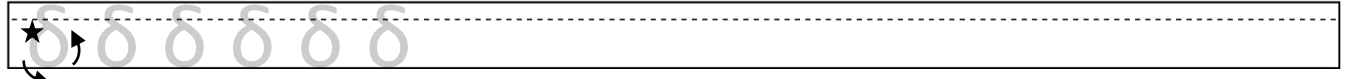
Lower-Case Gamma: Begin at the star and write the letter in a single continuous loop without lifting your pen. The bottom of the loop is open and goes below the base line.



Upper-Case Delta: Begin at the star and draw a triangle using a continuous stroke without lifting your pen.



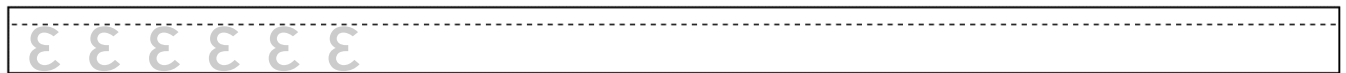
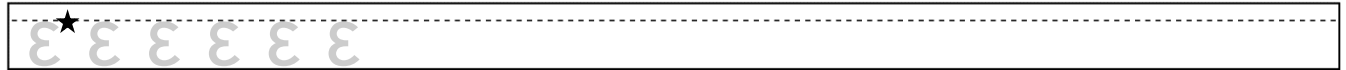
Lower-Case Delta: Begin at the star and write the letter using a continuous curving stroke without lifting your pen.



Upper-Case Epsilon: Write it as you would an English upper-case E.



Lower-Case Epsilon: Begin at the star and write the letter using a continuous stroke without lifting your pen. See page 26 for an alternate way to write this letter.



Name: _____

Check off each exercise that you complete. Hand in these sheets at the next class session.
Alphabet, vocabulary, and video resources are available at: <https://koinefoundations.com>

- ☐ 1. Listen to the pronunciation of the alphabet letters and vocabulary words for Lesson 2.
- ☐ 2. Continue to work on memorizing the names, forms and sounds of Γγ, Δδ, and Εε.
- ☐ 3. Continue to work on memorizing the vocabulary words for Lesson 2.
- ☐ *4. For each word below, identify the accent and breathing marks. Circle all the terms that describe the marks. See page 25 for help. You are not responsible to learn these words.

ἥλιος (sun):	acute	circumflex	grave	smooth	rough
ἀστήρ (star):	acute	circumflex	grave	smooth	rough
σελήνη (moon):	acute	circumflex	grave	smooth	rough
οὐρανοὶ (heavens):	acute	circumflex	grave	smooth	rough
γῆ (earth):	acute	circumflex	grave	smooth	rough
κόσμος (universe):	acute	circumflex	grave	smooth	rough

 Hear It

- ☐ 5. Use the **Γγ, Δδ, Εε Worksheet** on page 34 to practice writing the Greek letters.
- ☐ 6. Look up and read John 19:1-5 in your New Testament.

This is part of the account where Pilate questions Jesus before he condemns him to death by crucifixion. Here is the Greek text of the last half of verse 4:

ἵδε ἄγω ὑμῖν αὐτὸν ἔξω, ἵνα γνῶτε ὅτι οὐδεμίαν αἰτίαν εὐρίσκω ἐν αὐτῷ.

 Hear It

- 🔍 Find and circle your vocabulary word ἄγω in the Greek text shown above.
- 🔍 How many times is the letter Gamma in this text? ____ Delta? ____ Epsilon? ____ (=10)

- ☐ 7. Practice writing the words below. Trace over the grey outlines and then write additional copies of the words on the blank line. As you write each word, say it and its gloss aloud.

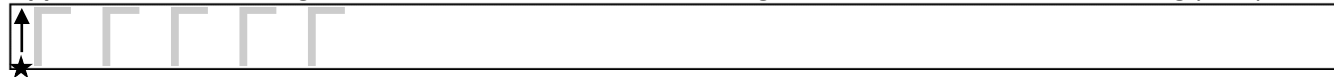
ἄγω · ἄγω · ὤδε · ὤδε · ἐγώ · ἐγώ

- ☐ 8. Watch video **1.0 Alphabet Pronunciation**. Repeat the name of each letter after it is pronounced by the instructor.

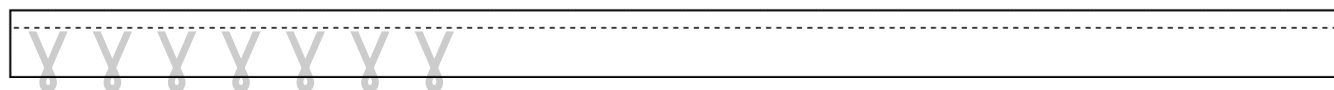
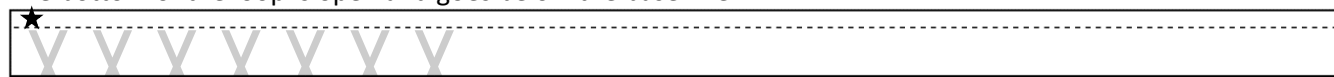
Γγ, Δδ, Εε Worksheet

Practice writing each letter by tracing over the grey outlines and then writing additional copies of the letter to fill the line. For some letters, a star (★) marks the starting point and arrows show the direction of the strokes. As you write each letter, say its name aloud. Make additional copies of this sheet if you need more practice.

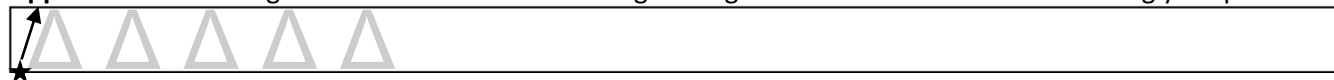
Upper-Case Gamma: Begin at the star and write the letter using a continuous stroke without lifting your pen.



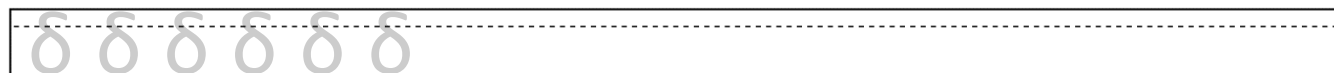
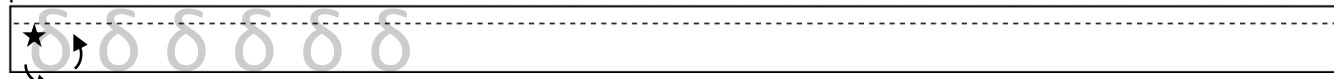
Lower-Case Gamma: Begin at the star and write the letter in a single continuous loop without lifting your pen. The bottom of the loop is open and goes below the base line.



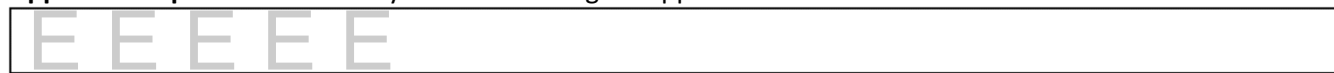
Upper-Case Delta: Begin at the star and draw a triangle using a continuous stroke without lifting your pen.



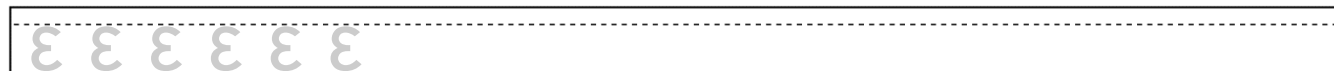
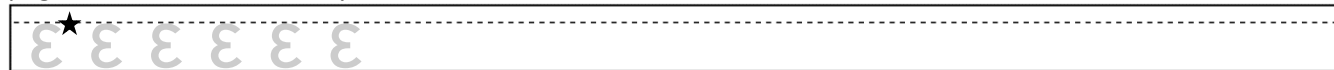
Lower-Case Delta: Begin at the star and write the letter using a continuous curving stroke without lifting your pen.



Upper-Case Epsilon: Write it as you would an English upper-case E.



Lower-Case Epsilon: Begin at the star and write the letter using a continuous stroke without lifting your pen. See page 26 for an alternate way to write this letter.



Name: _____

Check off each exercise that you complete. Hand in these sheets at the next class session.

Alphabet, vocabulary, and video resources are available at: <https://koinefoundations.com>

- ☐ 1. Continue to work on memorizing the names, forms and sounds of Γγ, Δδ, and Εε.
- ☐ 2. Continue to work on memorizing the vocabulary words for Lesson 2.
- ☐ *3. Word Search: Find the four vocabulary words listed below in the word search box. Words are spelled across, up-and-down, and diagonally (but not backwards).

ἄββᾶ
ἄγω
ἐγώ
ὤδε

ω	α	γ	ω	η	ι
δ	β	ο	ε	β	ω
α	β	κ	μ	γ	β
ω	α	υ	δ	ο	ω
κ	δ	μ	ω	ε	ν
λ	δ	ε	υ	γ	ω

- ☐ 4. Practice writing the Greek letter sequences below by tracing over the grey outlines and then writing additional copies to fill the rest of the line. As you write the letter, say its name aloud.

Γ Δ Ε

γ δ ε

- ☐ *5. Translate this short sentence: ἐγὼ ἄγω
- ☐ 6. Look up and read John 14:1-6 in your New Testament.

This is from the account of the Last Supper the night before Jesus' crucifixion. You are probably familiar with verse 6 where Jesus says, "I am the way, and the truth, and the life." Below is that phrase in Greek. By the end of Lesson 8, you will know every word in this phrase and be able to say it.

Greek Text: ἐγὼ εἰμι ἡ ὁδὸς καὶ ἡ ἀλήθεια καὶ ἡ ζωή

Word-for-Word Gloss: I am the way and the truth and the life

🔊 Hear It

- ➡ Find and circle your vocabulary word ἐγὼ in the Greek text shown above.
- ➡ Count the accent marks: Acute _____ Circumflex _____ Grave _____ (=6)
- ➡ Count the breathing marks: Smooth _____ Rough _____ (=7)
- ➡ Listen to the **Hear It** audios of this verse several times.

- ☐ 7. Complete **Lesson 2 Knowledge Check A** on page 36 without referring to notes, cards, or this student manual. This is a closed book review to check your progress.

Lesson 2 Knowledge Check A

Complete this knowledge check without referring to notes, cards, or this student manual.

Complete the information below for the 3 Greek letters you learned in Lesson 2.

See page 223 to check your answers.

Write the Name of the Letter	Write the Upper-Case and Lower-Case Forms	Complete the “Sounds Like” Information
		Sounds like the _____ in _____ Sounds like the _____ in _____ Sounds like the _____ in _____
		Sounds like the _____ in _____
		Sounds like the _____ in _____

For the Greek words below:

1) Write the English gloss.

2) Circle all the terms that describe the accent and breathing marks in the word.

See page 198 to check your answers.

- | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------|------------|-------|--------|-------|
| 1. ἀββᾱ _____ | acute | circumflex | grave | smooth | rough |
| 2. ᾗγω _____ | acute | circumflex | grave | smooth | rough |
| 3. ᾧδε _____ | acute | circumflex | grave | smooth | rough |
| 4. ἐγώ _____ | acute | circumflex | grave | smooth | rough |

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Name: _____

Check off each exercise that you complete. Hand in these sheets at the next class session.

Alphabet, vocabulary, and video resources are available at: <https://koinefoundations.com>

- ☐ 1. Watch video **1.0 Alphabet Pronunciation**. Repeat the name of each letter after it is pronounced by the instructor.
- ☐ 2. Listen to the pronunciation of the alphabet letters and vocabulary words for Lesson 2.
- ☐ 3. Continue to work on memorizing the names, forms and sounds of Γγ, Δδ, and Εε.
- ☐ 4. Continue to work on memorizing the vocabulary words for Lesson 2.
- ☐ 5. Practice writing the words below. Trace over the grey outlines and then write additional copies of the words to fill the lines. As you write each word, say it and its gloss aloud.

α γ ω

ω δ ε

ε γ ω

- ☐ *6. Circle all the terms that describe the accent and/or breathing marks over each Alpha. See page 25 for help.

ᾱ:	acute	circumflex	grave	smooth	rough
ᾶ:	acute	circumflex	grave	smooth	rough
ᾷ:	acute	circumflex	grave	smooth	rough
Ᾱ:	acute	circumflex	grave	smooth	rough
Ὰ:	acute	circumflex	grave	smooth	rough
Ά:	acute	circumflex	grave	smooth	rough
᾽:	acute	circumflex	grave	smooth	rough

- ☐ 7. Complete **Lesson 2 Knowledge Check B** on page 38 without referring to notes, cards, or this student manual. This is a closed book review to check your progress.
- ☐ 8. Read section **2.6 Something Extra – Pinakidion and Grapheion**.

Lesson 2 Knowledge Check B

Complete this knowledge check without referring to notes, cards, or this student manual.

Complete the information below for the 6 Greek letters you learned in Lessons 1 and 2.

See page 225 to check your answers.

Write the Name of the Letter	Write the Upper-Case and Lower-Case Forms
Omega	

Draw a line to connect the accent or breathing mark with its name.

See page 199 to check your answers.

´

Acute Accent

ˆ

Circumflex Accent

˘

Grave Accent

Ͱ

Smooth Breathing Mark

ͱ

Rough Breathing Mark

Lesson 1 Answer Key

7.

Lesson 1 / Day 3

<input type="checkbox"/> cave	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> ape
<input type="checkbox"/> apple	<input type="checkbox"/> snake	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ark
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> far	<input type="checkbox"/> cake	<input type="checkbox"/> ace
<input type="checkbox"/> apron	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> car	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> barn
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> hard	<input type="checkbox"/> snack	<input type="checkbox"/> dad

4.

Lesson 1 / Day 4

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> father	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> garb	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> star
<input type="checkbox"/> lake	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> farm	<input type="checkbox"/> add
<input type="checkbox"/> snap	<input type="checkbox"/> rabbit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> swab
<input type="checkbox"/> hat	<input type="checkbox"/> sat	<input type="checkbox"/> flag
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> aha	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park	<input type="checkbox"/> gas

7.

Lesson 1 / Day 4

not / note / gone / prop / obey / hope / word / to / for / open / copy / photo / fox / cope

Lesson 2 Answer Key

5.

Lesson 2 / Day 1

met / eve / ego / send / me / elf / we / emu / be / beg / edict / echo / she / lens

4.

Lesson 2 / Day 3

ἥλιος (sun):	<u>acute</u>	circumflex	grave	smooth	<u>rough</u>
ἀστήρ (star):	<u>acute</u>	circumflex	grave	<u>smooth</u>	rough
σελήνη (moon):	<u>acute</u>	circumflex	grave	smooth	rough
οὐρανοὶ (heavens):	acute	circumflex	<u>grave</u>	<u>smooth</u>	rough
γῆ (earth):	acute	<u>circumflex</u>	grave	smooth	rough
κόσμος (universe):	<u>acute</u>	circumflex	grave	smooth	rough

3.

Lesson 2 / Day 4

ἄββᾱ
ἄγω
ἐγώ
ῶδε

ω	α	γ	ω	η	ι
δ	β	ο	ε	β	ω
α	β	κ	μ	γ	β
ω	α	υ	δ	ο	ω
κ	δ	μ	ω	ε	ν
λ	δ	ε	υ	γ	ω

5.

Lesson 2 / Day 4

ἐγὼ ἄγω = “I lead” or “I bring” or “I go”

Knowledge Check A

Lesson 2 / Day 4

1. ἄββᾱ	father	acute	circumflex	grave	smooth	rough
2. ἄγω	I lead, bring, go	acute	circumflex	grave	smooth	rough
3. ῶδε	here	acute	circumflex	grave	smooth	rough
4. ἐγώ	I (pronoun)	acute	circumflex	grave	smooth	rough

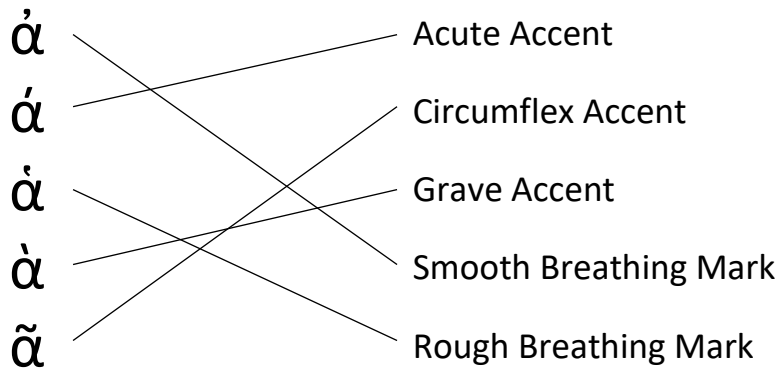
6.

Lesson 2 / Day 5

ã:	acute	<u>circumflex</u>	grave	smooth	rough
ǎ:	<u>acute</u>	circumflex	grave	<u>smooth</u>	rough
à:	acute	circumflex	<u>grave</u>	smooth	rough
á:	acute	circumflex	grave	<u>smooth</u>	rough
â:	acute	circumflex	grave	smooth	<u>rough</u>
ǣ:	<u>acute</u>	circumflex	grave	smooth	<u>rough</u>
á:	<u>acute</u>	circumflex	grave	smooth	rough

Knowledge Check B

Lesson 2 / Day 5



Letters and Sounds

Name of the Letter	Upper-Case and Lower-Case Forms	“Sounds Like” Information
Alpha	Aα	Sounds like the <u>a</u> in <u>spa</u>
Beta	Bβ	Sounds like the <u>y</u> in <u>vet</u>
Gamma	Γγ	Sounds like the <u>gh</u> in <u>ghost</u> Sounds like the <u>y</u> in <u>yet</u> Sounds like the <u>ng</u> in <u>sing</u>
Delta	Δδ	Sounds like the <u>th</u> in <u>then</u>
Epsilon	Εε	Sounds like the <u>e</u> in <u>end</u>
Zeta	Ζζ	Sounds like the <u>z</u> in <u>zest</u>
Eta	Ηη	Sounds like the <u>e</u> in <u>olé</u>
Theta	Θθ	Sounds like the <u>th</u> in <u>thin</u>
Iota	Ιι	Sounds like the <u>i</u> in <u>ski</u>
Kappa	Κκ	Sounds like the <u>k</u> in <u>skit</u> Sounds like the <u>g</u> in <u>go</u>
Lambda	Λλ	Sounds like the <u>l</u> in <u>let</u>

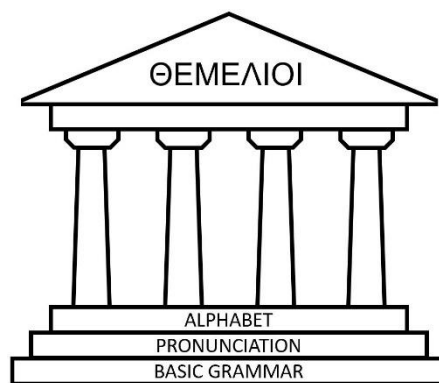
Alphabet

Name of the Letter	Upper-Case and Lower-Case Forms
Alpha	Aα
Beta	Bβ
Gamma	Γγ
Delta	Δδ
Epsilon	Εε
Zeta	Ζζ
Eta	Ηη
Theta	Θθ
Iota	Ιι
Kappa	Κκ
Lambda	Λλ
Mu	Μμ

Name of the Letter	Upper-Case and Lower-Case Forms
Nu	Νν
Xi	Ξξ
Omicron	Οο
Pi	Ππ
Rho	Ρρ
Sigma	Σσς
Tau	Ττ
Upsilon	Υυ
Phi	Φφ
Chi	Χχ
Psi	Ψψ
Omega	Ωω

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