

## **Introduction to Biblical Languages: Greek Section**

### **Review Sheet**

*All of the PDF notes are available on Blackboard*

#### **01 Getting Started in Greek**

Is Greek the most precise language?

Does every word have a basic root meaning that never changes?

#### **02 History of Greek Language**

Name the dialect of Greek spoken in Athens

Be familiar with the slides “Why Study NT Greek”

Two possible names for the type of biblical Greek are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

The Old Testament written in Greek is known as the \_\_\_\_\_ and symbolized by \_\_\_\_\_

Identify two periods of the development of the Greek language

Know Alexander the Great’s conquest of the world began the Hellenistic period (330 B.C. to 330 A.D.)

Koine means “common”

#### **03 Ancient Writing Practices**

Explain the difference between Parchment and Papyrus material

What are the 2 kinds of writing instruments used?

What group popularized the Codex form for its literature?

Codex form could hold more than the Scroll form.

What was the writing position of the ancient scribe?

#### **04 Semantics**

Recognize the 5 Semantic Principles and basic use. (Not the Verkruyse principles)

#### **06 Nouns**

Know the 4 Cases of the nouns and what function they perform in the sentence.

Be able to identify the Greek word that is the Nominative and the word that is the Accusative, and the word that is Dative on the slide that has the Greek sentence, Paul gave the book to Peter.

#### **07 Verbs**

Know the difference between the Indicative Mood, Imperative Mood, and Subjunctive Mood and be able to identify an example.

Know the three Dictionary Form endings of verbs from the slide.

## 10 Translation Theory

Go through this and be able to recognize the numbered items in a True/False context.

Know where the KJV, NIV, and NASB are on the chart (Difficult, Easy, Moderate).

## 11 Bible Translations

According to the slides, what is the meaning of the word “prevent”?

Know which types of versions are based on “lean” and “fat” Greek texts

Be familiar with the slide "Why not stay with the King James Version?"

Be familiar with the slides “They’re taking things out of the Bible”

An example of Formal Equivalency would be the KJV, or NASB

An example of Dynamic Equivalency would be the NIV or NLT

## 12 NT Textual Criticism

Study the slides (Textual Criticism *is* and Common Scribal errors)

Know that the most common Greek NT for students is the RED edition of the UBS text.

Know that the RED edition has the {A}{B}{C}{D} variant rating system

Be familiar with the 4 sections of the RED edition

Know that Codex Alexandrinus, Codex Sinaiticus, and Codex Vaticanus are important witnesses to the text of the New Testament.

What heresy did the punctuation of John 1 have to deal with? \_\_\_\_\_

Know that no "autographs" i.e. "original" NT books exist.

Know that the oldest witnesses to the text of the NT are Papyrus fragments.

Know that the NT books were written in all capital letters known as UNCIALS.

Know that the King James Version is based on what is commonly known as THE TEXTUS RECEPTUS, and that important new documents have been discovered since it was originally translated.

Know that the NIV is based on the most modern, scholarly version of the Greek NT known as the UBS or Nestle-Aland text.

Know that Greek is one of the languages directly descended from the Proto-Indo-European language (PIE).

Know that English is also descended from the Proto-Indo-European Language, but through the German branch.

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### Transliteration Guide

- α a    β b    γ g    δ d    ε e
- ζ z    η ē    θ th    ι I    κ k
- λ l    μ m    ν n    ξ x    ο o
- π p    ρ r    σ s    τ t    υ U<sup>ory</sup>
- φ ph    χ ch    ψ ps    ω ō

### Approximate Letter Heights

- Αα    Ββ    Γγ    Δδ    Εε
- Ζζ    Ηη    Θθ    Ιι    Κκ
- Λλ    Μμ    Νν    Ξξ    Οο
- Ππ    Ρρ    Σσ ς    Ττ    Υυ
- Φφ    Χχ    Ψψ    Ωω

Greek to Me, by Story & Story, p. 4

α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ ς σ τ υ φ χ ψ ω

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## Word Study Worksheet

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**Problem #1: Transliterate the following text over each word in the Greek text. Remember the extra markings over the eta and omega. Remember the rough breathing marks. Use your transliteration guide.**

ho theos

Example: ὁ θεός

λέγει αὐτῷ ὁ Ἰησοῦς· ἐγώ εἰμι ἡ ὁδὸς καὶ

ἡ ἀλήθεια καὶ ἡ ζωὴ· οὐδεὶς ἔρχεται πρὸς"

τὸν πατέρα εἰ μὴ δι' ἐμοῦ.

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**Problem #2: Find the Greek Word Underlying the following English words.**

*Working from English to Greek. Using a Concordance & Commentary.*

**1. Using the *Strongest* Concordance, find the information on each word.**

a. Rev. 12:12 "heavens"

i. Write the GK number \_\_\_\_\_

ii. Write the word in Greek letters \_\_\_\_\_

iii. Write the word transliterated into English letters \_\_\_\_\_

iv. Are there are any other Greek words used for "heavens"? \_\_\_\_\_ If so, write the GK number(s). \_\_\_\_\_

b. Rev. 11:6 "sky"

i. Write the GK number \_\_\_\_\_

ii. Write the word in Greek letters \_\_\_\_\_

iii. Write the word transliterated into English letters \_\_\_\_\_

iv. Are there are any other Greek words used for "sky"? \_\_\_\_\_ If so, write the GK number(s). \_\_\_\_\_

c. Rev. 11:12 "heaven"

i. Write the GK number \_\_\_\_\_

ii. Write the word in Greek letters \_\_\_\_\_

iii. Write the word transliterated into English letters \_\_\_\_\_

iv. Are there any other Greek words used for "heaven"? \_\_\_\_\_ If so, write the GK number(s). \_\_\_\_\_

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*LANG 2012 (Greek Unit)*

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- d. Matt. 6:26 "air"
- i. Write the GK number \_\_\_\_\_
  - ii. Write the word in Greek letters \_\_\_\_\_
  - iii. Write the word transliterated into English letters \_\_\_\_\_
  - iv. Are there any other Greek words used for "air"? \_\_\_\_\_ If so, write the GK number(s). \_\_\_\_\_

2. **Based on these verses, what is the difference between "heaven" and "the heavens"?** You may want to consult the Anchor Bible Dictionary, Brown, or some other resource to help answer these two questions.

3. **Based on these verses, how would you explain the translation of "heaven" in Matt. 6:26 as "air" instead of "birds of heaven"?**

4. **Now look at 2 Cor. 12:2. What is the "third heaven"?** Feel free to consult a commentary on 2 Cor. if necessary.

5. Read the selections below:

- a. 3 Baruch: <http://www.pseudepigrapha.com/pseudepigrapha/3Baruch.html>
  - i. How many levels of heavens were there? \_\_\_\_\_

6. Make sure your name, date, and box number are complete.

7. Staple the pages together (or get an "F")





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4. Make sure your name, date, and box number are complete.
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### Problem #4: Compare the use of the words Hell and Hadēs in the NIV.

1. **Look up both Hell and Hadēs in the concordance.**
  - a. Word numbers, the Greek word, and the transliteration for the words translated as Hell.
    - i. # \_\_\_\_\_ G \_\_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_\_
    - ii. # \_\_\_\_\_ G \_\_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_\_
    - iii. # \_\_\_\_\_ G \_\_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Word number, the Greek word, and the transliteration for the word translated as Hadēs.
    - i. # \_\_\_\_\_ G \_\_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_\_
2. **Using a dictionary, write a brief definition of each of the three words used as Hell/Hadēs. List the words in Greek Alphabetical Order.**
  - a. Resource used \_\_\_\_\_ Word #1:
  
  - b. Resource used \_\_\_\_\_ Word #2:
  
  - c. Resource used \_\_\_\_\_ Word #3:
3. **Answer the questions:**
  - a. What is the significance of translating Hadēs as verses Hell for the English reader?
  
  - b. Luke 16:23
    - i. Why might the NIV have translated Hadēs as Hell in Luke 16:23? You'll probably need to look at a commentary or good dictionary for the answer. It is also okay to use a little informed speculation at this point.

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- ii. Should the NIV have used Hadēs or Hell in Luke 16:23? Explain your reasoning.
  - c. Has the NIV done a good job by using the word Hell rather than Tartarus or Hadēs in 2 Pet. 2:4? Why?
    - i. Based upon your research, how might you have chosen to translate the word in 2 Pet. 2:4 (either a word or phrase will do)? Why?
4. Make sure your name, date, and box number are complete.
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**Problem #5: Read the selected chapters of 1 Enoch and Jude then answer the questions.**

1. Chapter 1
  - a. Who is reportedly telling the story? \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Where is his story found in the Bible? \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Who was his father? \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. Who is his son? \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. Why is Enoch an interesting character in the Bible? \_\_\_\_\_
  - f. According to Hebrew 11:5, why is he taken up? \_\_\_\_\_
  
2. Chapter 6: The Fall of the Watchers
  - a. What do the angels conspire to do? \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. How many angels do this? \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Who is the chief leader of the group? \_\_\_\_\_
  
3. Chapter 7
  - a. The angels committed two sins. What were they?
    - i. \_\_\_\_\_
    - ii. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. What did the women give birth to? \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. What sins did this progeny commit? \_\_\_\_\_
  
4. Chapter 8
  - a. What is the result of the angels' teaching secrets to humans?  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - b. What brings attention to the situation? . . . . . \_\_\_\_\_
  
5. Chapter 9
  - a. Whose cries are being heard? \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Where are they? \_\_\_\_\_

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*LANG 2012 (Greek Unit)*

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6. Chapter 10

- a. What action does God order in reaction to the situation?
  - i. In regard to the earth: \_\_\_\_\_
  - ii. In regard to the angels: \_\_\_\_\_
- b. What is Azazel's immediate punishment? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- c. Why is Azazel's punishment so severe when he was not the leader of the group of angels?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- d. Where will the angels be after the final judgment? \_\_\_\_\_
- e. How will the giants die? \_\_\_\_\_

7. Chapter 21

- a. What terms are used to describe this place (v. 3)? \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Who is imprisoned here (v. 10)? \_\_\_\_\_

8. Chapter 22

- a. What is the purpose of the hollow places?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- b. How many hollow places are there? \_\_\_\_\_
- c. How long will they be held there? \_\_\_\_\_
- d. What groups are in the hollow places?
  - i. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ii. \_\_\_\_\_
  - iii. \_\_\_\_\_
  - iv. \_\_\_\_\_

9. Additional Reading. Click on these links in the PDF file and it will open to the Internet site. or type

## Word Study Worksheet

LANG 2012 (Greek Unit)

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the link in your web browser.

- a. Ecclesiasticus a.k.a. Sirach (Apocrypha). *The author of Ecclesiasticus lived about the beginning of the second century B.C.*
  - i. 44:16 only <http://www.sacred-texts.com/bib/apo/sir044.htm#016>
  - ii. 49:14 only <http://www.sacred-texts.com/bib/apo/sir049.htm#014>
- b. The Book of Jubilees. *The Book of Jubilees was written in Hebrew by a Pharisee between the year of the accession of Hyrcanus to the high priesthood in 135 and his breach with the Pharisees some years before his death in 105 B.C.*
  - i. <http://www.sacred-texts.com/bib/jub/jub17.htm>
  - ii. <http://www.sacred-texts.com/bib/jub/jub18.htm>
  - iii. <http://www.sacred-texts.com/bib/jub/jub24.htm>
- c. Wisdom of Solomon (Apocrypha). *A date in the first century B.C.E. seems most likely, though any time from the second century B.C.E. to the first century C.E. is possible.*
  - i. <http://www.sacred-texts.com/bib/apo/wis004.htm#010> Only read 4:10-14
- d. Have you read all the above material?    Yes    No

### 10. Read Jude.

- a. Have you read the book of Jude?    Yes    No
- b. Write the quotation found in Jude 14-15.

c. What is its source? \_\_\_\_\_

d. Read Jude 6 again. What does this remind you of? \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Box \_\_\_\_\_

# Word Study Worksheet

*LANG 2012 (Greek Unit)*

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## Word Study Worksheet

*LANG 2012 (Greek Unit)*

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**Problem #6 In Matthew 5:32, what does the Greek word for “marital unfaithfulness” mean?**

1. **Look up the word for marital unfaithfulness in the concordance.**
  - a. Write the word number, the word in Greek, and the transliteration.
    - i. # \_\_\_\_\_ G \_\_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_\_
  
2. **Look in the back of the concordance and write the ways that the NIV has translated this word.**
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. \_\_\_\_\_
  - f. \_\_\_\_\_
  - g. \_\_\_\_\_
  
3. **Write the definitions given in one of the Greek dictionaries.**
  - a. Dictionary used \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Definitions -
  
4. **Look up these words in the same dictionary and write the definitions.**
  - a. μοιχάω -
  - b. μοιχεία -
  - c. μοιχεύω -
  
5. **Compare the following English translations of the word for “marital unfaithfulness” in the NIV in of Matthew 5:32. How have they translated this word?**
  - a. NIV - “marital unfaithfulness”
  - b. NASB -
  - c. KJV -

## Word Study Worksheet

*LANG 2012 (Greek Unit)*

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- d. NLT -
6. **List some of the differences and similarities between a, b, c, and d above as understood by an English speaker.**
- a.
  - b.
  - c.
  - d.
7. **Based upon your research of the Greek word in question, evaluate choices made by the above translations.**
- a. Which is the best?
  - b. Is the meaning equally clear between the English translations?
  - c. Why do you think the NIV chose “marital unfaithfulness”?
8. **Cultural Context**
- a. Under which covenant/testament, Old or New, would the Jews in Matthew's time have been living when they heard this?
  - b. What was the punishment for adultery under Jewish law?
  - c. Read Leviticus 18-20 **in the NIV**. Look at the following verses and note the sexual offenses. List the offenses from Lev. 18, e.g. "Father's wife/mother", "Brother's wife", "male homosexuality", etc. and the corresponding punishment & verse number for the punishments from Lev. 20 in the chart below. I've included the verse numbers from Lev. 18 to help. Some of the punishments cover two or three verses in Lev. 18. There is only one with no penalty. **Use the NIV for this project.**

## Word Study Worksheet

*LANG 2012 (Greek Unit)*

	Leviticus 18 Offense	Lev. 20 Penalty		Leviticus 18 Offense	Lev. 20 Penalty
7			15		
8			16		
9			17		
10			18		
11			19		
12			20		
13			22		
14			23		

9. **Often it is said that the only biblical reason given for divorce is for a case of adultery. Matthew 5:32 and 19:9 are cited as evidence. This is assumed to be sexual relations between a married woman and a man other than her husband. Based upon your research into this word, is it accurate to say that adultery is the only reason for divorce?**
- a. YES or NO Explain.
  - b. If “no”, then explain why the word for “marital unfaithfulness” is used rather than “adultery”.
  - c. If “yes” then explain what other reasons there might be for divorce.
10. Answer the following two questions.
- a. If a man divorces his wife, how does he cause her to commit adultery?
  - b. If a woman is legally divorced, how is it possible for the man she marries to commit adultery with her?

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Box \_\_\_\_\_

# Word Study Worksheet

*LANG 2012 (Greek Unit)*

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11. Make sure your name, date, and box number are complete.
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**Word Study Worksheet***LANG 2012 (Greek Unit)***Problem #7: Using Mounce's or Moulton's *Analytical Lexicon*, write the parsing of each word.**

1. ὁ γὰρ πατήρ φιλεῖ τὸν υἱόν.

	Vocabulary Form	Parsing	Part of Speech	Meaning
ὁ				
γὰρ		-----		
πατήρ				
φιλεῖ				
τὸν				
υἱόν				

- Which of the words above is the SUBJECT of the sentence (Nominative)?
- Which of the words is the DIRECT OBJECT (Accusative)?
- Which of the words is the VERB?
- What is your best translation of the sentence fragment? Hint: make γὰρ the first word in the sentence.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Box \_\_\_\_\_

# Word Study Worksheet

*LANG 2012 (Greek Unit)*

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**Word Study Worksheet***LANG 2012 (Greek Unit)***Problem #8: Use Mounce's or Moulton's *Analytical Lexicon* to identify the selected words.**

ἀμὴν ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν ὅτι ἔρχεται ἡ ὥρα καὶ (and) νῦν (now) ἐστὶν (is) ὅτε (when) οἱ (the) νεκροὶ ἀκούσουσιν τῆς (the) φωνῆς" τοῦ (of the) υἱοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ (of God) καὶ (and) οἱ (the [ones]) ἀκούσαντες" (who hear) ζήσουσιν.

	Parsing	Part of Speech	Translation
ἀμὴν	-----	-----	
λέγω	PAIS		
ὑμῖν			
ἔρχεται			
ὥρα			
νεκροὶ			
ἀκούσουσιν			
φωνῆς			
υἱοῦ			
ζήσουσιν			

Now, take your research and try to piece together a translation. Here are some helpful hints. (1) The words in () are the definition of the word to their left—no work needed! (2) The ὅτι is not translated so skip it. (3) Underlined words are pairs and both have the same parsing. (4) This sentence largely follows English word order, but in the first line the nominative follows the verb in typical Greek fashion. You'll need to rearrange it in your translation.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Box \_\_\_\_\_

# Word Study Worksheet

*LANG 2012 (Greek Unit)*

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## Word Study Worksheet

*LANG 2012 (Greek Unit)*

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**Problem #9: Pick ONE of the issues below and write a 2-page essay on it.**

- How can God both love the “world” (John 3.16) and tell us not to (1 John 2.15)?
- Were “bishop” and “elder” the same or different offices according to Acts 20.17, 28?
- Does “temptation” mean the same thing in James 1.12, James 1.13, and Matt 6.13?
- Distinguish the differences between three Greek words for “worship.”
- What light does the meaning of *baptizô* shed on the question of immersion?

Hint: Include the relevant Greek words, historical references to the development of the word, important texts, etc. **See the syllabus** for a reminder of what I expect in terms of quality. **Very important:** this is not a sermon, it is a research project so treat it as such. Make your claims based upon evidence not “feelings” or tradition. Speculation should be formed based upon the research.