

Classical Passages
AGE Ch. 10

Translate the following sentences. Notes are below.

1. Λήδας μὲν εἰμι παῖς, Κλυταιμῆστρα δὲ μοι ὄνομα, πόσις δὲ μούστιν Ἀγαμέμνων ἄναξ.
2. Ἀγαμέμνονός τε καὶ Κλυταιμῆστρας τόκος, ὄνομα δ' Ὀρέστης.
3. οὔτε τὰ χρήματα ἀποδίδωσιν οὔτε τὸ ἐνέχυρον καθίστησιν εἰς τὸ ἐμφανές.
4. ὦρα νυκτοφύλακας καθιστάναι καὶ σύνθημα παραδιδόναι.
5. τὸν μὲν γὰρ ἀέρα τὸ πῦρ, ὁ δ' ἀήρ τὸ σῶμα θερμαίνει.
6. ὁ δ' ἀήρ καὶ τὸ ὕδωρ ἕλη τῶν σωμάτων ἐστίν.
7. γελῶντες θερμὸν τὸ πνεῦμα ἀφιᾶσιν, οἱ δὲ κλαίοντες...τὸ πνεῦμα ψυχρότερον ἀφιᾶσιν.
8. ὕδωρ γὰρ καὶ πῦρ καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα σώματά ἐστιν.
9. οὐ γὰρ ὁ δικαστὴς οὐδ' ὁ βουλευτὴς οὐδ' ὁ ἐκκλησιαστὴς ἄρχων ἐστίν, ἀλλὰ τὸ δικαστήριον καὶ ἡ βουλή καὶ ὁ δῆμος.

Notes

1. When Euripides died in 406 BC, he left behind several scripts of plays that were never performed during his lifetime. One of these is *Iphigenia at Aulis*. It is set at Aulis, where the collected forces of Greece are ready to sail to Troy to start the Trojan War. Agamemnon, the leader of the Greeks in the Trojan War, is called upon to sacrifice his oldest daughter to the goddess Artemis so the Greek forces can sail to Troy. The play chronicles the controversy that ensues over whether Agamemnon's daughter, Iphigenia, should be sacrificed.

Clytemnestra, Iphigenia's mother, arrives. She meets the Greek warrior Achilles and introduces herself:

Λήδας μὲν εἰμι παῖς, Κλυταιμῆστρα δέ μοι ὄνομα, πόσις δέ μούστιν Ἀγαμέμνων ἄναξ.

Euripides *Iphigenia at Aulis* 828

Ἀγαμέμνων –ονος ὁ Agamemnon

ἄναξ –ακτος ὁ chief

Λήδας (gen sg) ἡ Leda

μοι (dat sg) me

μούστιν = μοι ἐστίν

πόσις (nom sg) ὁ husband

2. In another play, another member of the family arrives and introduces himself:

Ἀγαμέμνονός τε καὶ Κλυταιμῆστρας τόκος, ὄνομα δ' Ὀρέστης.

Euripides *Andromache* 885

Ἀγαμέμνων –ονος ὁ Agamemnon

Κλυταιμῆστρας (gen sg) ἡ Clytemnestra

τόκος (nom sg) ὁ offspring

3. In a lawsuit c. 323 BC about a breach of contract, a man (possibly named Darius) alleges, among other things, that the defendant has not repaid his loans:

οὔτε τὰ χρήματα ἀποδίδωσιν οὔτε τὸ ἐνέχυρον καθίστησιν εἰς τὸ ἐμφανές.

Demosthenes 56.3

εἰς into

ἐμφανές (nom/acc sg) τὸ plain view

ἐνέχυρον (nom/acc pl) τὸ security (for a loan)

καθίστημι set up

χρῆμα –ατος τὸ thing; (pl) money

4. Having just made an uneasy alliance with Seuthes II, King of Thrace, the Greeks prepare for the night:

ώρα νυκτοφύλακας καθιστάναι καὶ σύνθημα παραδιδόναι.

Xenophon *Anabasis* 7.3.34

καθίστημι set up
νυκτοφύλαξ -ακος ὁ night watchman

σύνθημα -ατος τό password
ώρα (ἐστίν) (nom sg) ἡ hour

5. Aristotle is studying the problem of growth and decay and gives an example of how bodies can be susceptible to change from forces through an intermediate agent:

τὸν μὲν γὰρ ἀέρα τὸ πῦρ, ὃ δ' ἀήρ τὸ σῶμα θερμαίνει.

Aristotle *On Generation and Corruption* 327a5

ἀήρ, ἀέρος ὁ air
θερμαίνει (3rd sg) heats

πῦρ, πυρός τό fire

6. Aristotle is preparing to analyze the parts of the bodies of animals. He discusses the theory that the physics of basic substances governed the growth and form of animals:

ὃ δ' ἀήρ καὶ τὸ ὕδωρ ὕλη τῶν σωμάτων ἐστίν.

Aristotle *Parts of Animals* 640b16

ἀήρ, ἀέρος ὁ air
ὑδωρ, ὕδατος τό water

ὑλη (nom sg) ἡ wood, material, matter

7. This is from an ancient collection of problems that intellectuals and philosophers tried to solve. This particular one asks why the sound of crying is shrill (ὀξύ) but laughing is a lower sound (βαρύ). In part, the explanation is:

γελῶντες θερμὸν τὸ πνεῦμα ἀφιᾶσιν, οἱ δὲ κλαίοντες...τὸ πνεῦμα ψυχρότερον ἀφιᾶσιν.

ps-Aristotle *Problems* 900a26-28

γελῶν -ῶντος ὁ laughing person
θερμὸν (nom/acc sg) τό hot

κλαίων -οντος ὁ crying person
ψυχρότερον (nom/acc sg) τό colder

8. Aristotle here is trying to establish the First Principle of everything (τῶν πρώτων ἡ ἀρχή) in the cosmos. He discusses a number of earlier philosophers, all of whom reckon this Principle as corporeal (σωματική):

ὔδωρ γὰρ καὶ πῦρ καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα σώματά ἐστιν.

Aristotle *Metaphysics* 987a5

πῦρ, πυρός τό fire
τοιαῦτα (nom/acc pl) τό this kind

ὔδωρ, ὕδατος τό water

9. Aristotle explains the distribution of power in a democracy:

οὐ γὰρ ὁ δικαστής οὐδ' ὁ βουλευτής οὐδ' ὁ ἐκκλησιαστής ἄρχων ἐστίν, ἀλλὰ τὸ δικαστήριον καὶ ἡ βουλή καὶ ὁ δῆμος.

Aristotle *Politics* 1282a35

βουλή (nom sg) ἡ council
βουλευτής (nom sg) ὁ council member
δῆμος (nom sg) ὁ Demos (the democratic
citizen body of the city)

δικαστήριον (nom/acc sg) τό court
δικαστής (nom sg) ὁ juror
ἐκκλησιαστής (nom sg) ὁ assembly member