

LEARN TO READ
GREEK
WORKBOOK
PART 2

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Drill 101: **δύναμαι, ἐπίσταμαι**; New Verbs

A. Write a synopsis for each of the following verbs in the indicated person and number. Give the participles in the indicated gender, number, and case.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. δύναμαι, 2nd sing.; fem. sing. acc. | 2. ἐπίσταμαι, 1st pl.; masc. pl. dat. |
| 3. ἐπίσταμαι, 3rd pl.; fem. pl. gen. | 4. δύναμαι, 2nd pl.; masc. pl. nom. |
| 5. ἐπίσταμαι, 3rd sing.; fem. sing. gen. | 6. δύναμαι, 1st sing.; masc. sing. acc. |

B. Translate these forms and phrases.

- ἐπίστανται _____
- ἠπίσταντο _____
- ἐδύνασθε _____
- ἐδύνω _____
- ἐπίσταμαι _____
- ἠπιστήθην _____
- τὰς δυναμένᾱς _____
- τῶν δυνηθέντων _____
- ἐδύναντο _____
- δυνήσονται _____
- ἐπίστασαι _____
- ἐπιστήση _____

13. δύναται _____

14. δυνηθήναι _____

15. ἐπίστασθαι _____

16. ἠπίστω _____

17. οἱ ἐπιστηθέντες _____

18. τοῖς ἐπισταμένοις _____

19. ἐδυνήθητε _____

20. δύνανται _____

21. ἠπιστάμεθα _____

22. ἐπιστησόμεθα _____

23. δυνήσομαι _____

24. ἐδυνήθην _____

25. ἠπιστήθητε _____

26. ἠπίστασθε _____

27. δύνασθαι _____

28. δύνασθε _____

29. ἠπιστήθη _____

30. ἐπιστήσεται _____

31. δυνήσεσθαι _____

32. δύναμαι _____

C. Write these verb phrases in Greek.

1. you are able _____

2. I used to know _____

3. for the men being powerful _____

4. you (pl.) will know _____

5. you were able (once) _____

6. you will be able _____

7. they will know _____

8. to be able (repeatedly) _____

9. the men who were able (d.o.) (once) _____

10. the woman knowing (subj.) _____

11. I shall know _____

12. he used to be able _____

13. we are able _____

14. she knows _____

15. to know (once) _____

16. to know (repeatedly) _____

17. you (pl.) know _____

18. we shall be able _____

19. I was able (repeatedly) _____

20. of the men who knew (once) _____

21. we were able (once) _____

22. we know _____

23. you (pl.) will be able _____

24. they knew (once) _____

25. to be able (once) _____

26. he used to know _____

D. Translate these sentences.

1. Δεί που τὸν πολίτην τὸν ἀγαθὸν ἐπίστασθαι καὶ δύνασθαι καὶ ἄρχεσθαι καὶ ἄρχειν.

2. ἐπίσταμαι τούτους τοὺς ἄνδρας, ὅτι δίκαιοί εἰσιν.

ἐπίσταμαι τούτους τοὺς ἄνδρας δίκαιους ὄντας.

ἄρ' ἐπίστασθε δίκαιους ποιεῖν τούτους τοὺς ἄνθρώπους;

3. πῶς δὴ ἄνευ τοῦ ἀκούειν ἔχειν οὗτος ὁ παῖς δυνήσεται μαθεῖν;

4. οὗτος ὁ στρατηγὸς βούλεται μέγα δύνασθαι πῶς ἐν τῇ πόλει.

5. τιμῶνται οἱ νικῶντες, ἀλλ' οὐχ οἱ δυνάμενοι νικᾶν.

6. σύ γε πολλὰ καὶ καλὰ περὶ τοῦ Εὐριπίδου μεμάθηκας καὶ ἅπερ αὐτὸς ἐπίστασαι, ταῦτα ἄλλους δύνασαι διδάξαι.

7. οὐ τοῦτο, μὰ τὸν Δία καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους θεούς, δυνήσεται οὐδεὶς ποιῆσαι.

8. οἶει δεῖν μόνους τοὺς τὸ ἀγαθὸν τῷ δήμῳ ἐπισταμένους τῆς πόλεως ἄρχειν;

9. πότε ἢ οἱ ποιεῖν δυνάμενοι ἢ οἱ λέγειν ἐπιστάμενοι αὐτοὶ πρὸ τῶν μακρῶν τειχῶν μαχοῦνται;

10. ἄρ' οἴεσθ', ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τοὺς ἡμετέρους στρατιώτῃς δυνήσεσθαι τὰ δέοντα ποιῆσαι;

11. σὲ ἠπιστάμεθα δυνάμενον νέους τινὰς ἐπὶ τὰ γαθὰ καὶ τὰ δίκαια ἄγειν.

12. Α. ἄρ' δύνανται πάντες ποιεῖν οἱ ποιοῦντες ἃ ποιοῦσιν;

Β. καὶ πῶς ἐπίστασθαί γε τοῦτο οὐ δύνασαι, ὅτι οὕτως ἔχει;

E. Write these sentences in Greek.

1. Those rulers were knowing neither the things concerning war nor how to rule the people justly.

2. Do you (pl.) know that many of the Athenians died in that battle? (Express the indirect statement in two different ways.)

3. The ancient poets knew that very few men had endured both small and great dangers in the same way. (Express the indirect statement in two different ways.)

4. The men being able to speak well and clearly ought to rule the people.

5. There are some men in this city who are not able to die on behalf of it and who are refusing to be ruled by those shameful generals.

6. You were asserting that being greatly powerful was good for the one being (greatly) powerful.

7. Mothers and fathers are able neither to hear nor to say anything bad about their children.

8. Both Demosthenes and Socrates used to say and do all things on behalf of the city, as they were able.

9. I myself was seeing that few men were able to experience pains and pleasures equally.

10. That clever rhetor knows how to converse with many men about many things but is either not able or not willing to converse with me.

F. Study the principal parts of and read the vocabulary notes on the new verbs in this chapter. Write a synopsis for each of the following verbs in the indicated person and number. Give the participles in the indicated gender, number, and case.

1. σφίζω, 2nd sing.; masc. sing. gen.

2. διαφέρω, 3rd sing.; neut. sing. nom.

3. κρῖνω, 1st pl.; fem. pl. nom.

4. ἐπαινέω, 1st sing.; fem. sing. acc.

5. αἰσθάνομαι, 3rd pl.; masc. pl. dat.

G. Translate these forms and phrases.

1. ἐκρίθησαν _____

2. κρῖναι _____

3. διενεγκεῖν _____

4. διήνεγκον (2) _____

5. σεσώσμεθα (2) _____

6. αἰ σωθεῖσαι _____

7. ἐπήνουν (2) _____

8. ἐπαινέσετε _____

9. ἦσθετο _____

10. αἰσθάνεσθαι _____

11. τὸ διαφέρον _____

12. διενήνοχεν _____

13. κεκρίκασιν _____

14. κρινοῦμεν _____

15. ἔσωζες _____

16. ἔσωσας _____

17. ἦσθανόμην _____

18. ἦσθήμεθα _____

19. ἐπαινέσαι _____

20. ὁ ἐπαινούμενος _____

H. Write these verb phrases in Greek.

1. to be about to save _____

2. I was saved _____

3. you (pl.) have perceived _____

4. you (pl.) will perceive _____

5. it has been decided _____

6. to be decided (once) _____

7. he is praising _____

8. they were praised _____

9. we were excelling _____

10. to have excelled _____

11. you will differ _____

12. the things differing (subj.) _____

13. for the men who were preserved _____

14. we have preserved _____

15. to be praised (repeatedly) _____

16. we shall praise (2) _____

17. they will perceive _____

18. to perceive (once) _____

19. you (pl.) will judge _____

20. they have been judged _____

Drill 102: Third Declension, -εύς, -έως

A. On a separate sheet decline fully **ὁ μέγας βασιλεύς**, **ὁ ἡμέτερος γονεύς**, and **ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος ἵππεύς**.

B. Supply the correct form of the article or ω to agree with each noun. Give all possibilities.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. _____ βασιλεῦσιν | 2. _____ ἵππέως |
| 3. _____ γονεῖς | 4. _____ γονεᾶς |
| 5. _____ βασιλέᾱ | 6. _____ ἵππῆς |
| 7. _____ γονεῖ | 8. _____ βασιλεῦ |
| 9. _____ ἵππεῦσι | 10. _____ βασιλέων |
| 11. _____ γονεᾶ | 12. _____ βασιλεῖς |
| 13. _____ ἵππεῖ | 14. _____ γονεύς |
| 15. _____ ἵππεῦ | 16. _____ ἵππέᾱ |

C. After reading the vocabulary notes for **βασιλεύς**, **γονεύς**, and **ἵππεύς**, write these phrases and sentences in Greek. Give one correct answer.

1. concerning parents who are living _____

2. an army (subj.) of cavalrymen _____

3. for the Persian king _____

4. the noble parent (d.o.) of Hector _____

5. the wives (d.o.) of the king _____

6. the other citizens (subj.) and the knights (subj.) _____

7. Kings have great power but few friends. _____

8. I assert that that horseman did wrong. _____

9. It is always, I suppose, necessary to obey (repeatedly) one's parents. _____

10. We sent weapons for the knights. _____

11. Fearsome things were said by our king. _____

12. To a parent, at least, children are very dear. _____

D. Translate these sentences.

1. πῶς ἢ πότε οὗτος βασιλέᾱ ἀπέκτειεν;

2. ἄρα τοὺς γονεῶς τιμᾶς ἐπὶ τῇ σοφίᾳ αὐτῶν;

3. οὐχ ἰππέᾱ οὐδένα πρὸς τοῖς τείχεσιν εἶδον.

4. τῶν γονέων ἤκουε τὰ τέκνα καὶ τοῖς λόγοις ἐπέιθετο.

5. τοῖς ἰππεύσιν ὁ στρατηγὸς ἔλεξε καλῶς μάχεσθαι.

6. τῷ γονεῖ τούτῳ οὐκ ἦσαν παῖδες οἱ ἔτι ἔζων.

7. μέγας ἦν ὁ φόβος τοῦ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλέως.

8. ἐνίκωντο οἱ ἰππῆς ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων.

9. εἰ δόξα ἐναντίας τοῦ γονέως ἔχω, ἀλλ' αὐτῷ πείθομαι.

10. ποῖ ἄρα τοὺς ἰπέας πέμψεις, ὦ βασιλεῦ;

11. παρὰ τοῦ βασιλέως ἦκεν ὁ ἰππεύς.

12. ταῦτα βασιλεῖ εἶπεν ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ξένος.

Drill 103: Reflexive Pronouns and Reflexive Possession

A. Translate these sentences.

1. τιμᾶσθαι σαυτὸν ἀξιοῖς;

2. τούτους ἄξω μετ' ἑμαυτοῦ εἰς μάχην.

3. πάνυ πολλοί τοι διὰ τὸ μὴ νοῦν ἔχειν ἑαυτοὺς ἠδικήκασιν.

4. A. ὄρᾱς σεαυτόν;

B. οὐ μὰ Δί', ἀλλ' αὐτόν.

5. πότ' ἄλλᾱς διδάξεις τὴν σαυτῆς τέχνην, ὦ γύναι;

6. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ὑπὲρ τῶν τε συμμάχων ἐμάχοντο καὶ σφῶν αὐτῶν.

7. οὐ τοι τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ψυχὴν ὄρα, ἢ τοῦ σώματος ἄρχει.

8. τὰ αὐτῶν ἐναντία καὶ πέπρᾶχας καὶ εἴρηκας.

9. τὸν ἀδικοῦντ' ἄλλους φημί καὶ αὐτὸν ἀδικεῖν.

10. ἔφησαν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τοὺς ἐν ταῖς νήσοις πολεμήσειν ἑαυτοῖς μέλλειν.

11. οἱ ποιηταὶ οἱ παλαιοὶ σοφοὺς καὶ ἄλλους ἐποίησάν πως καὶ σφᾶς αὐτούς.

12. οἱ μὲν τοῖς τῆς πόλεως πράγμασι τὸν νοῦν προσέχουσιν, οἱ δὲ τοῖς σφετέροις αὐτῶν.

13. φίλοι οὐ πάνυ εἰσὶν οἱ ῥήτορες, ὧ Σώκρατες, ὅτι πολλοὺς νέους ὀρώσιν σοὶ γε, ἀλλ' οὐ σφίσιν αὐτοῖς, διαλέγεσθαι βουλομένους.

14. ἐθέλω, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν καὶ δι' ὑμᾶς ἐχθροὺς ἐπ' ἐμαυτὸν σχεῖν.

15. ἐδίδασκεν ὁ Γοργίας τοὺς μαθητὰς τὴν αὐτοῦ σοφίαν.

16. αὐτὸς δὴ, ὦ πονηρὲ σύ, σαυτῷ εἶ τούτων τῶν κακῶν αἰτία.

17. ἤκουσα ἐκείνῃς τὰς γυναῖκας σὺν τοῖς σφετέροις αὐτῶν τέκνοις ἐκ τῆς χώρᾱς ἀποπεμφθείσᾱς.

18. τίς ἄνθρωπος κακὸν τί ποτε αὐτὸν ὄρᾱ πράττοντα;

B. Write these sentences in Greek.

1. Why in the name of the gods did the noble general kill himself?

2. The citizens were suffering some terrible things at the hands of their own archons.

3. You will stop them in some way from evil deeds, O Athenians, but will you stop yourselves?

4. It is necessary for each citizen to do his own things and the things of the city.

5. Were we conversing with ourselves alone, or were others listening?

6. Gorgias was thinking that Socrates was going to learn many things from him.

C. Write in Greek only the italicized words. Give all possibilities.

1. These rhetors are able to persuade not even *themselves*.

2. I (masc.) shall wrong neither *myself* nor *my own children*.

3. You are paying attention *to yourself*, companion, but not to the gods.

4. Why did that slave kill *himself*?

5. The soul itself *according to itself* exists apart from the body.

6. We (fem.) honor *ourselves*, and we rejoice in *our own* deeds.

7. Soldiers, will you obey *your own* general?

8. All men act *on behalf of themselves*.

9. Did you understand *yourself*, Socrates? Are you persuaded by *your own words*?

10. The citizens rule *themselves according to their own laws*.

Drill 104: Comparison of Adjectives and Adverbs 1

A. Give the comparative and superlative forms in the full nominative singular for these adjectives. (New adjectives from this chapter are included.)

For example:

νέος, νέᾱ, νέον

Comparative: **νεώτερος, νεωτέρᾱ, νεώτερον**

Superlative: **νεώτατος, νεωτάτη, νεώτατον**

1. δίκαιος, δικαίᾱ, δίκαιον

Comparative: _____

Superlative: _____

2. βάρβαρος, βάρβαρον

Comparative: _____

Superlative: _____

3. σώφρων, σώφρον

Comparative: _____

Superlative: _____

4. σαφής, σαφές

Comparative: _____

Superlative: _____

5. σμῖκρός, σμῖκρά, σμῖκρόν

Comparative: _____

Superlative: _____

6. πολέμιος, πολεμίᾱ, πολέμιον

Comparative: _____

Superlative: _____

7. εὐδαίμων, εὐδαιμον

Comparative: _____

Superlative: _____

8. ἀμαθής, ἀμαθές

Comparative: _____

Superlative: _____

9. ἄθλιος, ἄθλίᾱ, ἄθλιον

Comparative: _____

Superlative: _____

10. χαλεπός, χαλεπή, χαλεπόν

Comparative: _____

Superlative: _____

11. ἄδικος, ἄδικον

Comparative: _____

Superlative: _____

12. παλαιός, παλαιά, παλαιόν

Comparative: _____

Superlative: _____

B. Write these phrases in Greek. Give only one correct answer.

1. the most just opinion (d.o.) _____

2. rather terrible deeds (subj.) _____

3. of a more just soul _____

4. for the youngest child _____

5. with clearer words _____

6. the men most hostile (subj.) to the Greeks _____

7. by most unjust human beings _____

8. rather ignorant students (d.o.) _____

9. for a very fortunate woman _____

10. the truest speech (d.o.) _____

11. by a rather difficult journey _____

12. of the most fearsome battles _____

13. for the rather wretched women _____

14. most beloved man (d.a.) _____

15. smallest animal (d.o.) _____

16. rather prudent woman (d.a.) _____

17. by the most foreign customs _____

18. of a rather hostile mind _____

19. for a quite young soldier _____

20. the most ancient poets (subj.) _____

C. Give the three degrees of the adverb formed from each of these adjectives.

For example:

Positive

Comparative

Superlative

wise

σοφῶς

σοφώτερον

σοφώτατα

Positive

Comparative

Superlative

1. correct _____

2. false _____

3. unjust _____

4. happy _____

5. free _____

6. true _____

7. moderate _____

8. harsh _____

9. miserable _____

10. just _____

Drill 105: Constructions with the Comparative and Superlative Degrees

Genitive of Comparison

Partitive Genitive

Dative of Degree of Difference

Adverbial Accusative

A. Translate these short sentences, and from the list above give the syntax of the italicized words. (New vocabulary words from this chapter are included.)

1. *πολὺ μακρότερος ἦν ὁ πατήρ ἢ ὁ υἱός.*

πολὺ _____

2. A. *δεινότατον βροτοῖς ὁ θάνατος πάντων.*

B. *ὀρθότατα λέγεις.*

πάντων _____

3. *ἄρα φῆς εὐδαιμονέστερος εἶναι ἐμοῦ;*

ἐμοῦ _____

4. παρὰ τοῦ Σωκράτους ἔμαθον τὸν νεώτατον θεῶν ὄντα τὸν Ἔρωτα.

θεῶν _____

5. νῦν γε σμίκρῳ σαφέστερον λέγεις, ᾧ ῥήτορ.

σμίκρῳ _____

6. μέγας ἦν φόβος τῶν βαρβάρων τοῖς ὀλίγῳ πρὸ ἡμῶν τὴν πόλιν ἔχουσιν.

ὀλίγῳ _____

7. Α. ἡ δίκη πῶς τῆς ἀρετῆς διαφέρει;

Β. οὐδέν διαφέρει.

ἀρετῆς _____

οὐδέν _____

8. εὖ ἐποίησας, ὦ Δημόσθενες, δικαιότερον λέγων καὶ κατὰ τοὺς νόμους μᾶλλον ἢ ὑπὲρ τῶν ξένων.

9. ὦ πάτερ, οὐκ ἐμὲ ὡς εὐδαιμονέστατα ἐβούλου ζῆν;

10. ἔγωγ' οἶμαι, ὦ πολῖται, οὐδεμίαν εἶναι δόξαν οὔτ' ἀληθεστέρᾱν οὔτε δικαιοτέρᾱν τῆς ὑπὸ παντὸς τοῦ πλήθους ἐχομένης.

B. Write these sentences in Greek.

1. Who of these soldiers came most wretchedly out from the battle?

2. On account of the victory of the non-Greeks, still much more were the Athenians wanting to defeat them.

3. From where did you hear that we could become somehow wiser than the gods?

4. Not even the most worthless slaves do the shameful things that these free men are doing.

5. Whom (pl.) of the ones living do we value more justly than the men who not only fought for our freedom but also died nobly?

6. Concerning, at least, public affairs I am accustomed to speak(ing) much more clearly.

Drill 106–109: Time and Space Expressions

Genitive of Time Within Which

Dative of Time When

Accusative of Extent of Time

Accusative of Extent of Space

A. Translate these short sentences, and from the list above give the syntax of the italicized words. (New nouns and adverbs from this chapter are included.)

1. ζῶα πάντα σμικρά ἐστὶν ἅ μίαν μόνον ζῆ *ἡμέρᾱν*.

ἡμέρᾱν _____

2. τοὺς γε μαθητὰς καὶ *νυκτὸς* καὶ *ἡμέρᾱς* ὁ Σωκράτης εἰς οἰκίᾱν ἐδέχετο.

νυκτὸς _____

ἡμέρᾱς _____

3. ὁ ἕμπερος ἄρχων ἄξει ἑμᾶς, ὦ στρατιῶται, ταύτην τὴν *ὁδόν*.

ὁδόν _____

4. πολλή ἡμῖν ἦν ἐλπίς τὴν τόθ' ἡμέρᾱν ἥπερ ἐνίκων οἱ ἡμέτεροι στρατιῶται.

ἡμέρᾱν _____

ἦ _____

5. οἱ μὲν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων πρὸς τῷ τείχει ἔτι νυκτὸς ἐμάχοντο, οἱ δὲ ἤδη μάχης ἐπέπαυοντο.

νυκτὸς _____

6. ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ νήσῳ ὄντως ἤμεν πολὺν χρόνον σὺν αὐτοῖς.

χρόνον _____

7. πᾶσι τοῖς ἀκοῦσαι θέλουσι τὰ ταύτῃ τῇ νυκτὶ γενόμενα ἐρῶ.

νυκτὶ _____

8. ὀλίγον μὲν χρόνον εὖ εἶχεν ὁ στρατηγός, νυκτὸς δ' ἀπέθανεν.

χρόνον _____

νυκτὸς _____

9. ἐδέησε μετὰ τὸν πόλεμον ἡμᾶς μακρὰν ἐλθεῖν ὁδόν.

ὁδόν _____

10. ψευδῆ ἔλεγον οἱ ταῦτα φάσκοντες τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐκείνῃ.

ἡμέρα _____

11. πολὺν ἤδη χρόνον χαλεπῶς ἐφέρομεν τὴν τούτων ἀρχὴν τὴν ἄδικον.

χρόνον _____

12. ὁ δεινὸν ἄττα ἐν τῷ τότε πολέμῳ παθὼν πῶς νῦν ἄγει τὸν καθ' ἡμέραν βίον;

13. ταύτη τῇ νυκτὶ μετὰ τὴν νίκην ἐχάρη τὸ πολὺ τῶν πολιτῶν.

14. τὴν νύκτα ἐπολεμοῦμεν πρὸς πολεμίους.

15. ἐπολέμουν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν ἀπάσαν ἡμέραν, ἀλλ' ὑπὸ νύκτα τοῦ μάχεσθαι ἐπαύσαντο.

16. δεῖ τιμᾶσθαι καθ' ἐκάστην ἡμέραν τοὺς θεοὺς.

17. οὔτε νυκτὸς τοὺς πολεμίους ἐν τείχεσιν ὄραν εἶχομεν οὔτε μεθ' ἡμέραν.

18. πάνυ ἐναντία τούτων πάλαι λέγεις, ὦ ἑταῖρε.

B. Write these sentences in Greek.

1. For many days the soldiers had been hearing the terrible words of the commanders.

2. No one came into the city either during the day or during the night.

3. Are you asserting that those men fought for a few days only?

4. At that time at which Demosthenes was speaking few men were present in the agora.

5. Within a few days, Athenian men, we are intending to accomplish great deeds on behalf of the people.

6. We have long since been doing, commander, the things that you told us (to do).

Exercises, Chapter 10

A. Place the correct accents on these sentences and then translate.

1. βασιλεᾶ οἱ ποιηται φᾶσι των θεων εἶναι τον Δια και προς Διος ἄρχεσθαι παντας.

2. τα μεν γενομενα σαφως ἐπιστασαι, ἃ δε γενησεται, ταυτα παρ' ἐμου ὀλιγου χρονου ἀκουσει.

3. ἀνθρωπων πονηροτατος ἐστιν ἐκεινος ὁ δουλος ὅς οὐ παλαι τον αὐτου ἀπεκτεινε δεσποτην.

4. παλαι δει τους πολιτᾶς την σφετερεᾶν αὐτων πολιν ἐκ κινδῦνων σωσαι και πονων.

5. δικαιοτατοι ἐστε, ὦ Ἀθηναιοι, των Ἑλλήνων. δια τι οὖν πολὺν ἀδικεῖτε ἤδη χρόνον τοὺς ὑμετέροισιν αὐτῶν συμμαχοῦς;

6. ποῖ ἄρα φευξονται οἱ ἀγαθοὶ πολῖται εἰ ταύτης ὀλίγων ἡμερῶν τῆς πολέως ἀμαθῆς καὶ ἀδικοὶ ἀρξουσιν;

7. χαλεπὸν μὲν τὸ σωφροσύνην μαθεῖν, ὡς ἐγὼ κρίνω, πολὺ δὲ χαλεπωτέρου αὐτὴν διδάξαι τοὺς νεανίας.

8. τότε μὲν εἶπες ὡς οὐποτε βασιλεὺς οὐδενὶ τροπῶν νικηθήσεται· πολλῶν δὲ νῦν ὀρθότερον λεγεις.

9. τινι ἔδυνω φρενι τοὺς πολέμου πόνους φερεῖν; οὐκ ἔγω αὐτοὺς οὐδένα χρόνον ἠνεγκον.

10. εἰ τις τινὰ τῷ ὄρᾳν αἰσθάνεται ἢ τῷ ἀκούειν, πάντα ταῦτα καὶ ἐπίσταται ἢ οὐ;

B. Translate these sentences.

1. ὁ σοφὸς ἐπίσταται πῶς ὅτι τὰ μὲν ἄλλων ἐστὶ σοφώτερος, τὰ δὲ ἄλλοι ἑαυτοῦ.

2. ἐκείνη τῇ ἡμέρᾳ εἰς Ἀθήνας ἦλθον, ἀλλ' ἤδη ὁ ἐμὸς πατήρ ἀθλίως ἐτετελευτήκειν.

3. ἐγὼ αἰσχρὸν καὶ θεοῖς ἐχθρόν, οὐ μόνον ἀνθρώποις, κρίνω τὸν τοὺς γονεῶς μήτε τιμῶντα μήτ' ἐπαινοῦντα.

4. ἐγὼ δ' ἐφ' ᾧ γε τὴν φρένα, ᾧ ποιητὰ θειότατε, ἐκείνη τῆ νυκτὶ ἐχάρης· τῷ τὸν Γοργίαν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐλθεῖν.

5. οὐκ ἤδη πώποτε ἠσθόμην τὸν αὐτὸν ἄνθρωπον ἰδίᾳ μὲν ὄντα πονηρόν, δημοσίᾳ δὲ χρηστόν. ὅπερ οὐκ ἔστι εἰ τῆ δικαιοτάτῃ κρῖνομεν γνώμῃ.

6. πράττει που τὸ τέκνον τῷ αὐτῷ τρόπῳ τοῖς γονεῦσιν εἴπερ αὐτοῖς δεδίδακται. τὴν γὰρ αὐτὴν ἦν περ αὐτοὶ ἦλθον ὁδὸν ἔρχεται.

7. εἰ υἱὸς τις ἀδικεῖ, τίνας ποτ' ἄλλους χρηρὴ δίκην πρῶτον λαβεῖν ἢ τοὺς γονεῆς αὐτοῦ;

8. οὐχ ὁ χρηστός τῷ κακῷ ἴσος· τούτου γὰρ πολλῶ δικαιότερός ἐστιν ἐκεῖνος. ταῦτα πάλαι λέγομεν.

9. ἡμέρας καὶ νυκτὸς τῷ ξένῳ διελεγόμεθα περὶ τῶν τῆς δικαιοσύνης ἔργων. τέλος δὲ λέγοντες ἐπαυσάμεθα.

10. οὐ μὲν πάλαι τὰ θεῖα πολλοῦ ἐποίησάμην εἰδέναί, νῦν δ' αὐτοῖς οὐκέτι νοῦν προσέχω.

11. εἶπον οἱ ἡμέτεροι στρατιῶται ὡς μάχης τε τῆδε τῆ ἡμέρα ἄρξονται καὶ σώσουσι τὴν πόλιν, ἀλλ' ὄπλα πόθεν ἔφασαν λήψεσθαι;

12. A. θεὸς ἢ τι θεῖόν ἐστιν ὃ Ἔρωσ, ὡσπερ ἀκήκοας ἤδη πολλάκις.
B. πῶς οὖν δυνήσομαι ταύτῃ τῇ θεῖα δυνάμει καὶ τύχῃ μάχεσθαι; θνητὸς γάρ εἰμι.

13. τῶν γ' ἄλλων σμικρῶ τινι αὐτῷ τούτῳ σοφώτερός εἰμι, ὅτι ἂ μὴ οἶδα οὐδὲ οἶομαι εἰδέναί. ἐφ' ᾧ ἴσως ἐπαινέσθαι ὑπὸ τινῶν ἀξιωθήσομαι.

14. αὕτη καθ' αὐτήν πολλῶν γ' ἀνδρῶν ἦρχεν. αὕτη γὰρ ἦν σωφροσύνη μετ' ἀνδρείᾳς.

15. πλούτον ὄν σύ, ὦ βασιλεῦ, ἐν οὕτως ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ ἔσχες, οὐδέποτε τοῦτον ἐν πολλῷ ἔξομεν χρόνῳ.

16. καὶ μάλα, ὦ ξένε, ὀρθῶς πέπραχάς τε καὶ ἡμᾶς τὴν ὁδὸν ταύτην ἤχας ἐκ κινδύνου οὐκ ὀλίγου. δι' ἅπερ μεγάλην σοὶ χάριν ἔχομεν. οὐ γὰρ ἡμᾶς μόνον παρ' ἐλπίδας ἔσωσας ἀλλὰ καὶ πόλιν τὴν πᾶσαν.

17. ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ μετὰ τὴν μάχην ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν ἅπᾳς στρατιώτης ἐν γέ τι ἔπεμψεν ὦν παρὰ τῶν νικηθέντων εἰλήφει παρὰ βασιλέᾳ. ὁ δὲ δεξάμενος μάλ' ἐχάρη.

18. εἰ δημοσίᾳ, ὦ πολῖται, δίκην παρὰ τούτου τοῦ λήψεσθε στρατηγοῦ, οὐ μόνον οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει εἴσονται, ἀλλὰ καὶ οἱ σύμμαχοι αἰσθήσονται καὶ οἱ πολέμιοι ἀκούσονται.

19. εἰ μὲν ἠπιστάμεθα σαφῶς ὅτι ἤξουσιν οἱ σύμμαχοι οἱ τὰ δέοντα ἔχοντες, οὐκ ἂν ἔδει ὦν μέλλω λέγειν· νῦν δὲ ὑμᾶς αὐτούς, ὦ ἵππεις, χρῆσται μάχεσθαι τῶν ὑμετέρων αὐτῶν χάριν.

20. εἰ μὴ οἶδε οἱ στρατιῶται οἱ σώφρονες τοῖς βαρβάροις πολεμῆν ἐβούλοντο, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔφυγον τὸν ἀγῶνα. ἦσαν γὰρ ὅτι δεῖ μάλιστα νικῆσαι τοὺς ἐν νῶ ἔχοντας δεσπότης σφῶν αὐτῶν γενέσθαι.

21. εἰ ὕβριν πράξεις τῆς σαυτοῦ γυναικὸς ἢ πάλαι ἀθλίως διὰ σεαυτὸν πέπραγεν, ὦνερ, ταῦθ' οἱ θεοὶ εἴσονται καὶ σὺ μάλα δεινῶς πείσει ὑπ' αὐτῶν.

22. πρῶτον μὲν διὰ τὰς πάλαι χάριτας τοὺς δαίμονας ἰδίᾳ τε καὶ δημοσίᾳ ἐπαινοῦμεν, μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο ὅτι ἐν τῷ νῦν πολέμῳ πολλάκις ἤδη ἐκ θανάτου σεσώμεθα.

23. τὰς αἰτίας οὐκ ἐπίσταμαι δι' ἃς οὕτω καλῶς οἱ παλαιοὶ καὶ τὰ πρὸς σφᾶς αὐτοὺς εἶχον καὶ τὰ τῆς πόλεως. ἴσως δ', ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς ταῦτ' ἐκείνοις δεῖ πράττειν.

24. τὴν μὲν ἡμέραν ἐμαχόμεθα ἄνευ τοῦ δίκην παρ' ἐχθρῶν λαβεῖν. τέλος δ' ὑπὸ νύκτα καλὴν νίκην ἐνίκησαμεν. τὸ πλῆθος τῶν βαρβάρων τῶν γ' ἀπὸ τῆς μάχης φυγόντων λαβόντες ἀπεκτείναμεν.

25. οὐ τέχνη οὐδεμία, ὦ ποιητά, ἀλλὰ θεία τινὶ μοίρα, ὡς ἐγὼ κρῖνω, ἐκεῖνα ποιεῖς τὰ ἔπη ἃ ποιεῖς.

26. ἃ τῷδε τῷ χρόνῳ κακῶς ἔχει, ταῦτα οὐκ ἄει κατ' ἀνάγκην ἔσται κακά. πῶς γὰρ ἂν ἀνθρώπῳ τινὶ ἦσαν περὶ τὰ μέλλοντα ἐλπίδες, ὦ Γοργία, εἴπερ ἔμενε τὰ πράγματα οὕτω τὸν πάντα χρόνον ὡς νῦν δεῖ εἶναι;

27. εἰ μὴ ἠθέλομεν τοὺς ἡμετέρους αὐτῶν στρατιώτᾱς εἰς τὴν νῆσον πέμπειν, ἀλλ' οὐκ, ὦ σύμμαχοι, τότε ἠδικοῦμεν. εἰ γὰρ αὐτοὺς ἐπέψαμεν, πῶς ἂν μάχεσθαι ὑπὲρ τῆς ἑαυτῶν πόλεως ἐδυνήθησαν;

28. ὅτι ἡ τῶν συμμάχων πόλις οὐ δύναται οὐδενὶ τρόπῳ σώζεσθαι ἔγωγ' οἶμαι δῆλον ὑμῖν εἶναι πάλαι. καὶ οἱ στρατηγοὶ λέγουσιν ὅτι ἤδη διαφθαρήσεται.

29. τὸν Δημοσθένη ἔτι καὶ νῦν τιμῶμέν τε καὶ ἐπαινοῦμεν. λέγεται δ' ὑπὸ πάντων ὁ δεινότατος γενέσθαι τῶν στρατηγῶν. καὶ δὴ οὐκ ἂν ποτε οἱ λόγοι περὶ τοῦδε τοῦ ἀνδρὸς πολὺν ἔμειναν χρόνον εἰ μὴ καὶ τὰ ἔργα πολὺ τῶν ἄλλων διήνεγκεν. σοφὸς γὰρ ἦν καὶ θεῖος ἀνὴρ.

30. πολὺ διαφέρουσιν ἢ τ' ἀνδρείᾳ καὶ ἡ σωφροσύνη τῶν ἄλλων ἀρετῶν· οὐχ αὐταὶ γίγονται ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἀλλ' αὐτὰς δεῖ τοὺς νέους μαθεῖν.

31. δῆλος ἦν ὁ παῖς ἀμαθῆς ὧν περὶ τὰ τε τοῦ πολέμου ἔργα καὶ ἄλλα ἄττα, ἀλλ' ἐδιδάσκετο ὑπὸ τοῦ σοφωτάτου τῶν ἰππέων.

32. τὸ τὴν ἀμαθίαν τὴν ἐν αὐτῷ ὑπολαμβάνειν σοφίαν εἶναι γέγονε πᾶσιν. ἐγὼ δὲ αἰσθάνομαι οὐκ οὐδὲν ἐπιστάμενος.

33. ὁ τοῦ βασιλέως υἱὸς τὴν ἀρχὴν ἔλαβε δι' ὕβρεως παρὰ τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ πατρὸς. ὁ δὲ εἰς ἄλλην τινὰ γῆν ἔφυγε καὶ ἐκεῖ μετ' οὐ πολὺν χρόνον ἀπέθανεν.

34. μάλα πολλὰς ἡμέρας μενούσιν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐν Ἀθήναις. πάλαι γὰρ βούλονται πολὺ μᾶλλον περὶ τῆς εἰρήνης τοῖς ἄρχουσι διαλέγεσθαι ἢ πολέμου ἄρχεσθαι κατὰ τὰς νήσους.

35. Α. βούλομαι δηλοῦν ὅτι τῶν μὴ ἐπισταμένων οἱ μὲν οἴονται αὐτοὶ οὕτως ἔχειν, οἱ δὲ καὶ ἔχουσιν.

Β. καὶ πῶς τοῦτο λέγεις;

Α. οὕτως· οἱ μὲν οὐδὲν τι ἐπίστανται ὅτι οὐκ ἐπίστανται, οἱ δὲ τῆς σφετέρης αὐτῶν ἀμαθίᾳ σαφῶς αἰσθάνονται.

36. Α. τί τῷ γονεῖ μᾶλλον ἐστὶ φίλον παιδός;

Β. φύσει τε ὡς φίλτατος καὶ νόμῳ ὁ παῖς.

37. εἶπεν ὁ βασιλεύς· “Τίνα εἶδες ἤδη πάντων οὕτως εὐδαίμονα ἀνθρώπων ὡς ἐμέ;” ὑπέλαβεν δὲ ὁ δούλος· “Οὐδένα, ὦ βασιλεῦ, ὡς ἀληθῶς εἶδον εὐδαιμονέστερον σοῦ. ὡς γὰρ εὐδαιμονέστατος εἶ.”

38. ὅτι ἀθλιώτατοί ἐσμεν ἐγώ τε καὶ ὁ φίλος. ἐμὲ γὰρ καυτὸν τῆς αὐτῆς ἔρωσ ἐίληφεν. τίνα ἤδη ἡμῶν ἤδε φιλεῖ; οὐδενὶ ἔχομεν τρόπον εἰδέναί. καὶ νῦν τε καὶ ἀεὶ ἐπαινέσω τὴν δύναμιν καὶ ἀνδρείαν τοῦ Ἔρωτος τοῦ νεωτάτου τῶν δαιμόνων καὶ τοῦ μακρῶ δεινοτάτου.

39. οὐδεμίαν τοι πώποτε ἔγωγε μᾶλλον πόλιν ἐώρακα ὑπὸ μὲν τῶν θεῶν σφζομένην, ὑπὸ δὲ ῥητόρων τινῶν διαφθειρομένην.

40. πολλῶ τὴν γνώμην φημί σωφρονεστέρους εἶναι τοὺς ἐν τέλει ὄντας ἢ τοὺς ἄλλους πολίτας. πρὸς δὲ τούτοις ἔτι σαφεστέρους πρὸς ὑμᾶς λόγους ἐρεῖν μέλλω· εἴπερ τὰ νῦν ἦρχεν ὁ δῆμος, ἐν κινδύνῳ ἂν ἦν ἡδε ἡ πόλις μεγάλῳ.

41. ἐκείνη τῇ ἡμέρᾳ οὗτοι οἱ πονηροὶ ῥήτορες πολλὰ καὶ καλὰ ἔλεγον, ἤδεσαν δὲ οὐδὲν ὧν ἔφασαν. ἀλλ' ἠπίσταντό που ὀλίγ' ἂ ἐγὼ οὐκ ἠπιστάμην καὶ μου σοφώτεροι ταύτη ἦσαν.

42. οἱ σοὶ γονεῖς, ὦ γύναι, σ' ἐμοὶ ἔπεμψαν καὶ γὰρ σ' εἰς τὴν ἐμαντοῦ οἰκίαν ἔλαβον. τίνοσ χάριν; τί μοι πράξεις ἀγαθόν;

43. ἄθλιός τ' εἰμι καὶ ἄθλιώτερος μέλλω ἔσεσθαι πολὺ· εὐ γὰρ οἶδα ὅτι ἀποθανοῦνται οἱ υἱοί μου ἐν τῇδε τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ὑπὸ τῶν δεινοτάτων πολεμίων. καὶ δὴ οἶμαι ἤδη τεθνάναι ἐκείνους τοὺς φιλτάτους.

44. εἰς γῆν τινα βάρβαρον ἐλεύσομαι σὺν τοῖς ἐμαυτῆς τέκνοις, ἀλλὰ μίαν με μείναι δεῖ ἐν πόλει τῇδε τὴν ἡμέρᾳ. πρῶτον μὲν δίκην παρ' ἐκείνου λήψομαι ὅς μ' ἠδίκησεν, μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο ἐπὶ τῷ ἔργῳ χαιρήσω.

45. οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, εἴ τινα ἐπαινεῖν ἀγαθὸν ἄνδρα ἐθέλουσιν, “Θεῖος ἀνὴρ,” φᾶσιν, “οὗτος.”

46. ἄρ' ἔξουσιν οὗτοι οἱ ξένοι, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ὑμᾶς πείσαι ὅτι δικαιότερον λέγουσιν ἢ ἡμεῖς περὶ τὸν παρόντα πόλεμον; εἰ μὴ τοῦτο δυνήσονται, οὐ δὴ μᾶλλον πείσεσθε τοῖς ἐκείνων λόγοις τῆς ὑμετέρας αὐτῶν γνώμης.

47. A. διαφέρει ὁ μαθὼν τοῦ μὴ μαθόντος;
 B. μάλιστα.
 A. ὁ γὰρ μαθὼν ἐπίσταται ἃ οἶεται ἐπίστασθαι, ἢ δι' ἄλλο τι;
 B. δι' αὐτὸ τοῦτο ὅπερ λέγεις.

48. A. μέγας τοῖς τε στρατιώταις πόνος ἦν καὶ τοῖς πολίταις· τέλος δ' ἐσώθη ἡ πόλις.
 B. δῆλόν μοι ὅτι θεῖον ἐγένετο τὸ πρᾶγμα τοῦτο.
 A. οὐκ ἄρα διὰ τὴν τῶν ἀρχόντων ἀρετήν;
 B. οὐ μὰ τὸν Δία.

49. δίκαιος εἶ, ὦ Σώκρατες, διαφέρειν τῶν ἄλλων τῆδε τῆ γνώμη· σὺ μὲν γὰρ οἶει τοὺς κακὸν πράττοντας ἀμαθεῖς γ' εἶναι τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ καὶ ἀδικεῖν διὰ τὴν αἰτίαν τήνδε. οἱ δὲ πολλοὶ ὑπολαμβάνουσιν ὡς ἀγαθὰ οἱ κακοὶ πράττειν δύνανται ἀλλὰ βούλονται διὰ πονηρᾶν τινα φύσιν εἶναι τε κακοὶ καὶ κακὰ πράττειν.

50. ἄρ' οὐκ ἐπίστασαι, ὦ παῖ, ὅτι τὸ μὲν τελευτήσαι πᾶσι τοῖς θνητοῖς κέκριται, τὸ δὲ καλῶς ἀποθανεῖν ἴδιον τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς;

51. A. εἰς ἄλλην τινὰ φεύγω σὺν τῇ ἑμαυτοῦ γυναικὶ γῆν. ἀλλ' οὐδ' ἐκεῖ παύσομαι πράττων οὔθ' ἡμέρας οὔτε νυκτὸς τὴν πολίτου ἀρετὴν.

B. οὐ χρὴ σὲ εἰς τὴν τῶν βαρβάρων χώρᾱν ἐκείνην ἐλθεῖν. οὐδὲν γὰρ οἶσθα τῶν ἐκεῖ κακῶν νῦν ὄντων.

52. οἱ ἄθλιοι πατέρες τῶν ἔργα πράξαντων ὅτι πονηρότατα ὑμᾶς πείθειν βούλονται ὡς οὐ δεῖ παρὰ τῶν ἀδικούντων δίκην λαμβάνειν. εἰ δὲ μὴ ποιήσετε, ὦ ἄνδρες, κατὰ τοὺς νόμους, τί ποτ' οἰήσονται οἱ νεᾶνῖαι, τί ἐροῦσιν;

53. Α. δικαιότερον δὲ φησὶ τὸν ἐπιστάμενον τὰ δίκαια τοῦ μὴ ἐπισταμένου;
 Β. μάλιστα.
 Α. ἀδικώτερον οὖν οἶει δεῖν τὸν τὰ ἄδिका ἐπιστάμενον εἶναι τοῦ μὴ ἐπισταμένου;
 Β. πάνυ γε.
 Α. κατὰ τοῦτον, ὦ φίλ' ἑταίρε, τὸν λόγον, εἴ τις τὰ πονηρὰ ἐπίσταται, πονηρότερος γίγνεται οὗτος ὡνήρ
 τοῦ μὴ ταῦτα ἐπισταμένου.
 Β. μάλα ὀρθῶς λέγεις.
 Α. καὶ περὶ τοῦ σοφοῦ τί ἡμεῖς ἐροῦμεν; ἄρ' οὐκ ἐπίσταται ὁ σοφὸς τὰ τε πονηρὰ καὶ τὰ δίκαια;
 Β. πάντα γὰρ ἐπίσταται.
 Α. πονηρότατός τ' ἄρα καὶ ἀδικώτατός ἐστιν ὁ σοφός.

54. περὶ τῆς κοινῆς εἰρήνης, ὧ ἄνδρες σύμμαχοι, ἔστιν ἰδεῖν ἤδη ὅτι τὴν γε γνώμην ὁ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεὺς τῶν ἄλλων διαφέρει ἀρχόντων ἀπάντων. οὐδὲν γὰρ ἄλλο βούλεται ἢ σὺν τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ στρατιώταις μένειν οὐδὲ μέλλει ἐν τούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ τοῖς βαρβάροις μαχεῖσθαι.

55. οὐ διὰ τὴν ἰδίαν τύχην ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τοῖς τρόποις, ὧ Ἀθηναῖοι, μάλιστα χρὴ τοὺς ἡμετέρους πατέρας ζηλοῦν τε καὶ ἐπαινεῖν. ὡς σωφρονέστατα γὰρ ἔζων, οἳ δεινότερον μὲν ᾤοντο εἶναι κακῶς ὑπὸ τῶν πολιτῶν ἀκούειν ἢ καλῶς ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως ἀποθνήσκειν, μᾶλλον δὲ νοῦν τοῖς κοινοῖς προσεῖχον ἢ τοῖς ἰδίῳις τοῖς σφετέροις αὐτῶν.

C. Write in Greek.

1. If you were knowing how to distinguish (repeatedly) clearly divine affairs, Gorgias, you would certainly be perceiving that the gods are more powerful than anyone of mortals.

2. I judge more fortunate by far those parents who were able to take (once) their children with themselves out of the land before the war against the non-Greeks than these wretched ones who remained.

3. Before the beginning of the war, the citizens of that city not only were having very small hope of safety but also were perceiving that they were not at all dear to the divinities.

4. Who are the ones asserting, commander, that the Persian king has already seized many cities in Hel-
las and has made many Greeks under the power of himself? What thing ever said (once) by any hu-
man being is more terrible than this?

5. If you had received anything of moderation from the good gods on that day on which you were born,
very worthless man, you would not have killed your own son, and your quite wretched wife would not
now be wishing to exact punishment.

6. This stranger says that through the power and favor of the king of the Lacedamonians these rather
fortunate Athenians first were taken in war but became free after not much time and were sent out
of the land of the enemies. According, at least, to my opinion, this thing happened because of divine
fortune more than by some deed of a mortal man.

7. How do slaves differ from free men? The former are much more wretched than the latter; for a free man does the very things that he wants (to do), but other men tell a slave to do (repeatedly) all things that he does.

8. By intelligence and moderation, I suppose, it is necessary for the thing being likely to be judged (repeatedly) well to be judged (repeatedly), but not, by Zeus, by the multitude.

9. How ever did the very wretched parents of Hector endure the death of their own most beloved son? For that noble young man excelled all the rest of their children in valor and in the skill of making war. These things have long since been judged most true.
