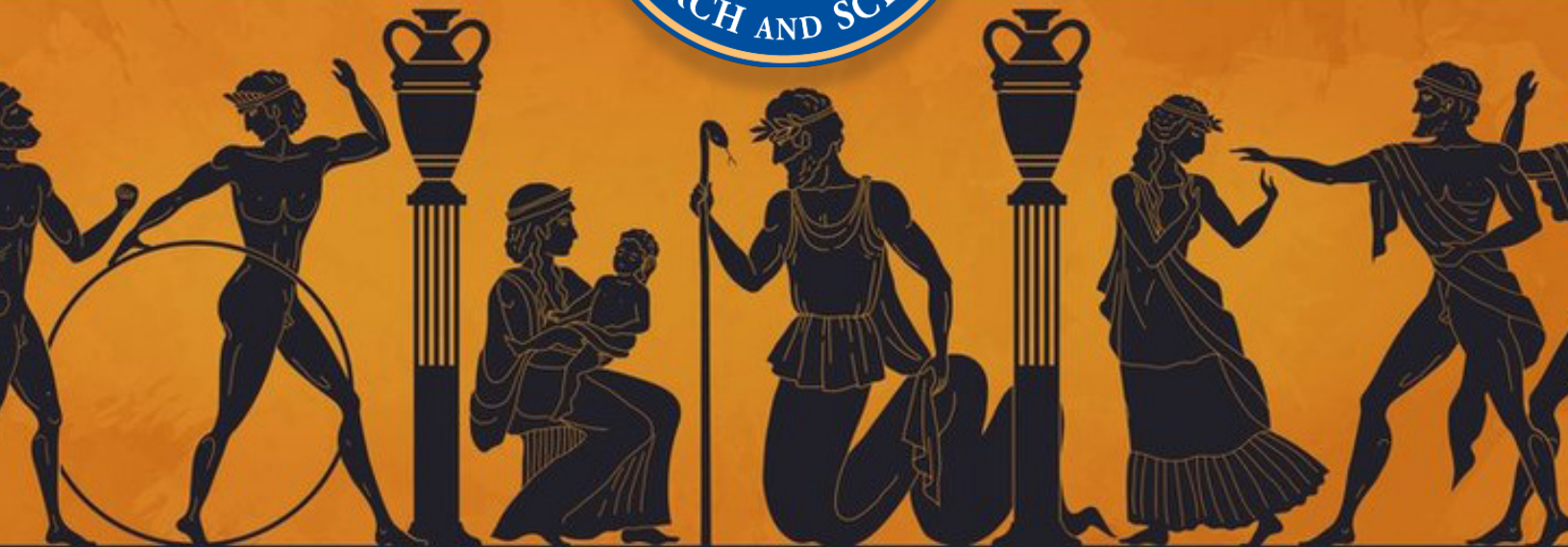
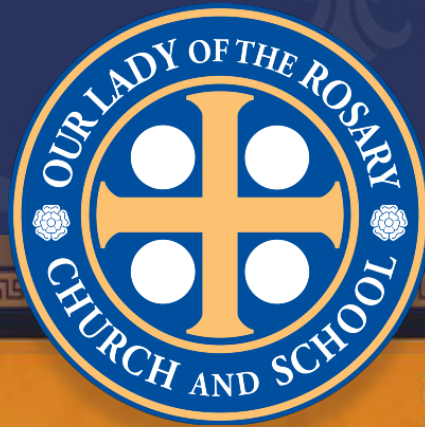


Greek I Curriculum

Grades 11 & 12



Course Overview

Course Description



Greek I lays a strong foundation in the essential skills of classical language study. Students will gain mastery of Greek grammar, expand their vocabulary, and strengthen their translation abilities through systematic and incremental practice. Emphasis is placed on understanding the forms, syntax, and structure of Koine Greek, enabling students to read with growing confidence. By the end of the course, students will be well-prepared to approach more complex texts, including selections from the New Testament and classical Greek literature.

Why We Teach It...

We teach Greek as a formative discipline that cultivates clarity, discipline, and logical reasoning. As the language of the New Testament and a cornerstone of classical education, Greek opens the door to the thought of ancient philosophers and the early Church. Through grammar, vocabulary, and translation, students develop habits of careful thought and are prepared to engage deeply with the texts and traditions of the West.






Course Objectives

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

-  Identify and conjugate regular verbs in the present, imperfect, and future tenses in the active and middle voices
-  Recognize and accurately decline first and second declension nouns, including proper agreement with adjectives



Course Objectives | Continued...

-  Translate Greek sentences using basic vocabulary and grammar from First Form Greek and Second Form Greek
-  Demonstrate understanding of the nominative, genitive, dative, and accusative cases in both form and function
-  Apply Greek grammar concepts to accurate English-Greek and Greek-English translation at the sentence level
-  Memorize and correctly use core vocabulary and grammatical paradigms, including noun and verb endings, personal pronouns, and prepositions with cases
-  Begin to grasp the structure and logic of Greek syntax, laying the foundation for future readings in the New Testament and classical texts

Source Material |

First Form Greek, Memoria Press

Second Form Greek, Memoria Press



Assessments

Summative: 45%

- Unit Exams
- Quizzes
- Recitations

Formative: 35%

- Recitations
- Forms Quizzes

Conscientiousness 20%

- Homework
- Classwork
- Pop Quizzes
- Participation



Scope & Sequence

Unit 1	Setting a Firm Foundation	3 Weeks
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Week 1	Lessons 1 & 2: The Greek Alphabet; The Omega Verb (Present Tense)
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Week 2	Lessons 3, 4, & 5: First Declension (Pure & Mixed Nouns)
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Week 3	Comprehensive review & Unit 1 Test
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Unit 2	Furthering the Foundation	3 Weeks
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Week 4	Lessons 6, 7, & 8: Second Declension Masculine & Neuter; The Definite Article
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Week 5	Lessons 9 & 10: 1st & 2nd Declension Adjectives & Special Nouns of the 1st & 2nd Declension
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Week 6	Comprehensive review & Unit 2 Test
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Unit 3	The Omega Verb	3 Weeks
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Week 7	Lesons 11 & 12: Square of Stops & Stops Plus Sigma; The Omega Verb (Imperfect Tense: Syllabic Augment)
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Week 8	Lessons 13, 14, & 15: The Omega Verb (Imperfect Tense: Temporal Augment); The Omega Verb (Future Tense); Irregular
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Week 9	Comphrehensive review & Unit 3 Test
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Unit 4	The “<i>To Be</i>” Verb	3 Weeks
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Week 10	Lesons 16, 17, 18: The “To Be” Verb (Present Tense); 1st & 2nd Person Pronouns; 3rd Person Pronouns
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Week 11	Lessons 19 & 20: “Near” Demonstrative Adjective & Pronoun; “Far” Demonstrative Adjective & Pronoun
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Week 12	Comphrehensive review & Unit 4 Test
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Unit 5	The Omega Verb - <i>Again!</i>	3 Weeks
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Week 13	Lesons 21, 22, & 23: The Omega Verb (1st Aorist, 2nd Aorist, & Liquid Aorist)
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Week 14	Lessons 24, 25, & 26: Perfect & Pluperfect Tenses; Principal Parts
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Week 15	Comphrehensive review & Unit 5 Test
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Unit 6	2nd Form Greek: Review	3 Weeks
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Week 16	Lesons 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5: 1st & 2nd Declension Nouns; Greek Article & Adjectives; 3rd Decl. Nouns
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Week 17	Lessons 6, 7, 8, & 9: Review of Stops & Nasals; 3rd Declension Adjectives (Vowels, Sigma, Liquids)
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Week 18	Comphrehensive review & Unit 6 Test
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Unit 7	Active Indicative of Contract Verbs	3 Weeks
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Week 19	Lesons 10 & 11: Omega Verbs (Secondary & Primary Tenses)
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Week 20	Lessons 12, 13, 14, & 15: Epsilon Contracts; Alpha Contracts; Omicron Contracts; Imperfect & Future Indicative
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Week 21	Comphrehensive review & Unit 7 Test
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Unit 8	Middle & Passive Indicative	3 Weeks
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Week 22	Lesons 16, 17, & 18: Present, Imperfect, & Future Middle-Passive Indicative
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Week 23	Lessons 19 & 20: Aorist & Perfect Middle-Passive Indicative
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Week 24	Comphrehensive review & Unit 8 Test
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Unit 9 | Pronouns

3 Weeks

Week 25 **Lessons 21, 22, & 23:** Personal, Demonstrative, Interrogative & Indefinite Pronouns

Week 26 **Lessons 24 & 25:** Relative & Reflexive Pronouns

Week 27 **Comprehensive review & Unit 9 Test**

Unit 10 | Middle & Passive Indicative 3 Weeks

Week 10 **Lessons 26, 27, & 28:** The Root Aorist, Prepositional Phrases & Review of Tenses Aorist & Future Passive

Week 11 **Lessons 29 & 30:** Present Active & Middle-Passive Infinitive; the Aorist Infinitive

Week 12 **Comprehensive review & Unit 10 Test**



Course Catechism

This section is structured as a series of questions and answers—intended to cultivate wisdom, virtue, and a love of tradition in the soul of the reader. Drawing from classical education, Christian orthodoxy, and the accumulated insights of Western civilization, this catechism aims to form not only the mind but the moral imagination.



Each question is crafted to provoke contemplation, and each answer is more than mere information—it is a small liturgy of truth, designed to be memorized, internalized, and lived. In the tradition of ancient catechisms, this section assumes that learning is not just for passing tests, but for becoming someone.

Section I | Unit I

Q: What is a Greek verb?

A: *A Greek verb is a word of being or action, expressing the energy of a sentence.*

Q: What is the present tense in Greek?

A: *The present tense shows continuous or repeated action happening now.*

Q: Why do we study the definite article in Greek?

A: *To mark what is known and particular, bringing clarity to nouns.*

Q: What does the first declension teach us?

A: *It teaches the endings of feminine nouns and the harmony between form and function.*

Q: Why do we memorize noun and verb endings?

A: *Because endings carry meaning, showing how words live and move in the sentence.*



Section II | Unit II

Q: What is the second declension?

A: *It is the family of masculine and neuter nouns with its own set of endings.*

Q: Why do adjectives follow the declension of nouns?

A: *Because they must agree in gender, number, and case, reflecting unity in description.*

Q: What does the neuter rule teach us?

A: *That neuter nouns have matching forms in the nominative and accusative cases.*

Q: How does the article shape our understanding of nouns?

A: *The article makes the unknown known and anchors the noun to the sentence.*

Q: What do we learn by declining both nouns and adjectives?

A: *We learn to order thought and language with care and precision.*

Section III | Unit III

Q: What is the imperfect tense in Greek?

A: *The imperfect shows past action that was ongoing or repeated.*

Q: Why does Greek use the augment?

A: *To show past time clearly, adding weight to the beginning of a verb.*

Q: What is the future tense in Greek?

A: *The future describes what will be, a promise of action not yet fulfilled.*

Q: What do liquid verbs teach us?

A: *They teach that rules often bend for sound and clarity.*

Q: Why must we know principal parts?

A: *Because a Greek verb lives in its parts—together they form the whole.*



Section IV | Unit IV

Q: What is the verb “to be” in Greek?

A: *It is the verb of existence, expressing being rather than doing.*

Q: What are personal pronouns?

A: *They stand in for the speaker, the one spoken to, or the one spoken about.*

Q: How do demonstrative pronouns function?

A: *They point and show, directing our attention to what is near or far.*

Q: Why do pronouns change form?

A: *To match their role in the sentence—subject, object, or possession.*

Q: What does it mean to know a paradigm?

A: *It means to know a pattern that orders speech and reveals structure.*

Section V | Unit V

Q: What is the aorist tense in Greek?

A: *The aorist tells of action simply done, without reference to time’s duration.*

Q: What is the perfect tense?

A: *It tells of action completed in the past with results still present.*

Q: Why are principal parts important in Greek?

A: *Because they give us the full power to form all the tenses of a verb.*

Q: What do irregular aorists teach us?

A: *That language, like life, does not always follow expected paths.*

Q: What do the tenses of Greek verbs reveal?

A: *They reveal the shape of action—whether begun, continuing, or complete.*



Section VI | Unit VI

Q: What is a contract verb in Greek?

A: *A contract verb ends in α, ε, or ο and joins with endings to form new sounds.*

Q: Why do vowels contract in Greek verbs?

A: *To preserve euphony, where sound and form work in harmony.*

Q: What are secondary tenses?

A: *Tenses that refer to past time, marked with augments and distinctive endings.*

Q: How do we form the imperfect and aorist of contract verbs?

A: *By applying regular tense rules while observing vowel contraction.*

Q: What does contraction teach us about Greek?

A: *That beauty and precision coexist in the shaping of words.*

Section VII | Unit VII

Q: What is voice in Greek grammar?

A: *Voice shows the relationship between the subject and the action of the verb.*

Q: What is the middle voice?

A: *The subject acts and is in some way affected by the action.*

Q: What is the passive voice?

A: *The subject receives the action done by another.*

Q: How do we recognize the middle and passive endings?

A: *By learning the shared set of personal endings distinct from the active.*

Q: Why study voice in Greek?

A: *To see the full shape of action—from doing, to receiving, to participating.*



Section VIII | Unit VIII

Q: How is the future middle formed?

A: *With a future tense stem and middle endings, showing later self-involvement.*

Q: How is the imperfect passive formed?

A: *With the augment, stem, and passive endings to show past received action.*

Q: What is the aorist passive tense?

A: *A simple past tense showing completed action received by the subject.*

Q: How do passive infinitives function in Greek?

A: *As verbal nouns that express being acted upon in abstract form.*

Q: What does the study of non-active verbs reveal?

A: *That Greek expresses subtle distinctions in how action is given and received.*

Section IX | Unit IX

Q: What is a relative pronoun?

A: *A word that connects a clause to its antecedent, joining thoughts with clarity.*

Q: Why must the relative pronoun agree with its antecedent?

A: *Because order and harmony depend on agreement in number and gender.*

Q: What is a relative clause?

A: *A group of words that describes or defines by connecting ideas.*

Q: How do reflexive pronouns differ from personal pronouns?

A: *Reflexive pronouns reflect the subject back onto itself.*

Q: Why do pronouns require precision?

A: *Because they stand in for persons and things and must do so clearly and exactly.*



Section X | Unit X

Q: What is the second aorist?

A: *A past tense with a different stem, used by certain verbs in place of the first aorist.*

Q: How is the perfect passive formed?

A: *With the perfect stem, reduplication, and passive endings*

Q: What is reduplication?

A: *A doubling at the start of a verb, marking the perfect tense with clarity.*

Q: Why do irregular forms matter in Greek?

A: *Because they remind us that mastery requires attention, not mere memory.*

Q: What does the perfect system teach us?

A: *That what has been done continues to shape what is now.*

Section XI | Forms

Q: What are the endings of the First Declension?

A: *The endings of the First Declension are...*

Q: What are the endings of the Second Declension?

A: *The endings of the Second Declension are...*

Q: What are the present active endings of Omega verbs?

A: *The present active endings are...*

Q: What are the imperfect active endings of Omega verbs?

A: *The imperfect active endings are...*

Q: What are the future and aorist active endings?

A: *The future and aorist active endings are...*

Q: What are the middle/passive endings for present and imperfect?

A: *The middle/passive endings are...*



Section XI | Forms (Continued...)

Q: What are the personal pronouns in Greek?

A: *The forms for person pronouns are...*

Q: What are the forms of the definite article?

A: *The forms for Greek definite articles are...*

Q: What are the aorist passive endings?

A: *The aorist passive endings are...*

Q: What are the perfect active endings?

A: *The perfect active endings are...*



Section XII | Recitations

Q: When we begin all things in the name of the Holy Trinity, what do we say?

A: Ἐν ὀνόματι τοῦ Πατρὸς,
καὶ τοῦ Υἱοῦ,
καὶ τοῦ Ἁγίου Πνεύματος.
Ἀμήν.

Q: When we call upon our Father in heaven, how do we pray?

A: Πάτερ ἡμῶν ὁ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς,
ἀγιασθήτω τὸ ὄνομά σου·
ἐλθέτω ἡ βασιλεία σου·
γενηθήτω τὸ θέλημά σου,
ὡς ἐν οὐρανῷ καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς·
τὸν ἄρτον ἡμῶν τὸν ἐπιούσιον δὸς ἡμῖν σήμερον·
καὶ ἄφες ἡμῖν τὰ ὀφειλήματα ἡμῶν,
ὡς καὶ ἡμεῖς ἀφίεμεν τοῖς ὀφειλέταις ἡμῶν·
καὶ μὴ εἰσενέγκῃς ἡμᾶς εἰς πειρασμόν,
ἀλλὰ ῥῦσαι ἡμᾶς ἀπὸ τοῦ πονηροῦ.
Ἀμήν.

Q: When Christ rises from the dead, trampling down death by death, what triumphant hymn do we sing?

A: Χριστὸς ἀνέστη ἐκ νεκρῶν,
θανάτῳ θάνατον πατήσας,
καὶ τοῖς ἐν τοῖς μνήμασι
ζωὴν χαρισάμενος.



Week 1

Weekly Logos | Verbs and the Present Tense

Greek reveals truth through form—to know what is happening, we must know who is doing the action, when, and how.

This week, students are introduced to the essential nature of Greek verbs, especially their built-in characteristics of person, number, tense, mood, and voice. Special attention is given to the structure of the present tense in Omega verbs and to the way Greek expresses action through endings rather than word order.

What Are We Assessing? | The Facts

▤ Identification of verb characteristics (person, number, tense, mood, voice)

▤ Vocabulary: λύω, γράφω, πέμπω, φυλάττω

▤ Present tense endings of Omega verbs

▤ The meaning of tense in Greek: continuous action in present time

▤ Greek subject pronouns

What Are We Assessing? | The Skills

▤ Parse and identify present tense Omega verbs

▤ Begin oral recitation of verb endings and principal parts

▤ Translate and construct basic Greek sentences using subject + present verb



What Are We Assessing? | The Truths

“ἐν τῇ Ἑλληνικῇ, τὸ σχῆμα τὴν σημασίαν δηλοῖ—καὶ ἐπὶ τὸ
σχῆμα ἡ σημασία κρέματαί.”

This truth unifies every element of the lesson:

This foundational truth unites all elements of the lesson: Greek verbs carry within their forms a complete expression of action, time, and the subject performing it. Greek encodes meaning directly in its endings, freeing it from dependence on word order.


Mastering Greek verb forms trains students not only to translate, but to think with structure, logic, and clarity. To read Greek is to enter a world of precision and beauty, where endings carry meaning and form shapes understanding.

Assessments | Suggested Types

 Verb Characteristic Identification Drill

 Present Tense Conjugation Quiz:
λύω, γράφω

 Translation Drill using λύω and basic subject nouns

 Oral recitation of present active endings (ω, εις, ει...)

****Consult Henle Greek First & Second Year: Quizzes & Tests Book
for cumulative reviews*



Pacing | By Week

<i>Day</i>	<i>Focus</i>	<i>Homework</i>
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Monday	Intro to verb characteristics: person, number, tense, voice, mood	None
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Tuesday	Present tense endings of Omega verbs + subject pronouns	None
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Wednesday	Drill and recite λύω and γράφω in the present active	None
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Thursday	Practice parsing & translating sentences using λύω and nouns	None
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Friday	Oral recitation, quiz, and in-class translation practice	None
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Teacher Tips

Use Color-Coding: Highlight endings by person and number—e.g., underline first person in blue.

Echo Greek Aloud: Drill λύω orally to reinforce person, number, and rhythm.

Connect to Meaning: Ask students how form tells us “who” and “when” in Greek.

Highlight Greek Logic: Emphasize how Greek verb endings replace extra English words.

Catechetical Moment: End class with “Πάτερ ἡμῶν” to root language in worship.

