Classical Passages
AGE Ch. 10

Translate the following sentences. Notes are below.

1. Λήδας μὲν εἰμὶ παῖς, Κλυταιμήστρα δὲ μοι ὄνομα, πόσις δὲ μούστιν Ἀγαμέμνων ἄναξ.
2. Ἀγαμέμνονός τε καὶ Κλυταιμήστρας τόκος, ὄνομα δ᾿ Ὄρεστης.
3. οὔτε τὰ χρήματα ἀποδίδωσιν οὔτε τὸ ἐνέχυρον καθίστησιν εἰς τὸ ἐμφανές.
4. ὡρα νυκτοφύλακας καθιστάναι καὶ σύνθημα παραδίδοναι.
5. τὸν μὲν γὰρ ἄερα τὸ πῦρ, ὁ δ’ ἀήρ τὸ σῶμα θερμαίνει.
6. ὁ δ’ ἀήρ καὶ τὸ ύδωρ ὕλη τῶν σωμάτων ἐστίν.
7. γελῶντες θερμόν τὸ πνεῦμα ἀφιᾶσιν, οἱ δὲ κλαίοντες...τὸ πνεῦμα ψυχρότερον ἀφιᾶσιν.
8. ύδωρ γὰρ καὶ πῦρ καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα σωμάτα ἐστίν.
9. οὐ γὰρ ὁ δικαστής οὐδ’ ὁ βουλευτὴς οὐδ’ ὁ ἐκκλησιαστής ἀρχήν ἐστίν, ἀλλὰ τὸ δικαστήριον καὶ ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δῆμος.
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 εἰμὶ παῖς, Κλυταιμήστρα δέ μοι ὄνομα, πόσις δὲ μοῦστὶν Ἀγαμέμνων ἄναξ.

Euripides *Iphigenia at Aulis* 828

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

Ἀγαμέμνων δὲ καὶ Κλυταιμήστρας τόκος, ὄνομα δ᾽ Ὀρέστης.

Euripides *Andromache* 885

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:

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

Demosthenes 56.3

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Demosthenes 56.3
4. Having just made an uneasy alliance with Seuthes II, King of Thrace, the Greeks prepare for the night:

ὥρα νυκτοφύλακας καθιστάναι καὶ σύνθημα παραδίδοναι.

Xenophon Anabasis 7.3.34

καθίστημι set up
νυκτοφύλαξ -σκος ὁ night watchman
σύνθημα –ατος ὁ password
ὥρα (ἐστίν) (nom sg) ὁ 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, ὡς δὲ ἀήρ τὸ σῶμα θερμαίνει.

Aristotle On Generation and Corruption 327a5

ἄηρ, ἀέρος ὁ air
πῦρ, πυρός τὸ fire
θερμαίνει (3rd sg) heats

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:

ὁ δὲ ἀηρ καὶ τὸ ὕδωρ ὑλὴ τῶν σωμάτων ἐστίν.

Aristotle Parts of Animals 640b16

ἄηρ, ἀέρος ὁ air
ὑδωρ, ὕδατος τὸ 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) τὸ hot
κλαίων -οντος ὁ crying person
ψυχρότερον (nom/acc sg) τὸ colder
8. Aristotle here is trying to establish the First Principle of everything (τῶν πρῶτων ἡ ἀρχή) in the cosmos. He discusses a number of earlier philosophers, all of whom reckon this Principle as corporeal (σωματική):

ὑδωρ γὰρ καὶ πῦρ καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα σωματὰ ἐστὶν.

Aristotle *Metaphysics* 987a5

πῦρ, πυρὸς τὸ fire  ὑδωρ, ὕδατος τὸ water
τοιαῦτα (nom/acc pl) τὸ this kind

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

οὐ γὰρ ὁ δικαστὴς οὐδ’ ὁ βουλευτὴς οὐδ’ ὁ ἐκκλησιαστὴς ἄρχων ἐστίν, ἀλλὰ τὸ δικαστήριον καὶ ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δήμος.

Aristotle *Politics* 1282a35

βουλὴ (nom sg) ἡ council  δικαστήριον (nom/acc sg) τὸ court
βουλευτής (nom sg) ὁ council member  δικαστής (nom sg) ὁ juror
δήμος (nom sg) ὁ Demos (the democratic citizen body of the city)  ἐκκλησιαστής (nom sg) ὁ assembly member