

2NT504 GREEK IIA and IIB

Fall 2009
Instructor, C. E. Hill

IIA: Thurs. 1:00-4:00; IIB: Mon. 9:00-12:00
Office Hours: Mon. 1-4; Thurs. 9-12

I. Course Objectives Related to MDiv* Student Learning Outcomes

<u>MDiv* Student Learning Outcomes</u>		<u>Rubric</u>	<u>Mini-Justification</u>
<p><i>In order to measure the success of the MDiv curriculum, RTS has defined the following as the intended outcomes of the student learning process. Each course contributes to these overall outcomes. This rubric shows the contribution of this course to the MDiv outcomes.</i></p> <p><i>*As the MDiv is the core degree at RTS, the MDiv rubric will be used in this syllabus.</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Strong ➤ Moderate ➤ Minimal ➤ None 	
Articulation (oral & written)	Broadly understands and articulates knowledge, both oral and written, of essential biblical, theological, historical, and cultural/global information, including details, concepts, and frameworks.	Minimal	Introduction to Greek grammar and NT translation; also enhances English grammar and expression, and solidifies the understanding of selected NT texts.
Scripture	Significant knowledge of the original meaning of Scripture. Also, the concepts for and skill to research further into the original meaning of Scripture and to apply Scripture to a variety of modern circumstances. (Includes appropriate use of original languages and hermeneutics; and integrates theological, historical, and cultural/global perspectives.)	Strong	The basics of Greek grammar and translation are foundational for a deep and detailed understanding of Scripture's original meaning and modern application. Also foundational for further research in extra-biblical sources.
Reformed Theology	Significant knowledge of Reformed theology and practice, with emphasis on the Westminster Standards.	Minimal	Stress on the WCF's statement on the necessity of appeal to the OT in Hebrew and the NT in Greek. Occasional reference to theological issues illuminated by Greek.
Sanctification	Demonstrates a love for the Triune God that aids the student's sanctification.	Minimal/Moderate	Teaching sessions regularly accompanied by prayer. Learning Greek is one of the greatest, proven exercises in sanctification!
Desire for Worldview	Burning desire to conform all of life to the Word of God.	Minimal/Moderate	Communicated, it is hoped, by the classroom application of the Greek NT to all of life!
Winsomely Reformed	Embraces a winsomely Reformed ethos. (Includes an appropriate ecumenical spirit with other Christians, especially Evangelicals; a concern to present the Gospel in a God-honoring manner to non-Christians; and a truth-in-love attitude in disagreements.)	Minimal	What could be more winsomely Reformed than the cold, hard, back-breaking study and memorization of Greek paradigms! If you can only be winsome when life is rosy, you are not Reformed!
Preach	Ability to preach and teach the meaning of Scripture to both heart and mind with clarity and enthusiasm.	Minimal	No preaching techniques are offered here, only the essential materials on which all sound preaching is based!
Worship	Knowledgeable of historic and modern Christian-worship forms; and ability to construct and skill to lead a worship service.	Minimal	No emphasis on forms or skill in leading worship, only the necessary testing of the mettle of the aspiring worship leader.
Shepherd	Ability to shepherd the local congregation: aiding in spiritual maturity; promoting use of gifts and callings; and encouraging a concern for non-Christians, both in America and worldwide.	Minimal	Spiritual maturity begins here! Does the army let you lead warriors into battle without boot camp? I don't think so.

Church/World	Ability to interact within a denominational context, within the broader worldwide church, and with significant public issues.	Minimal	Anybody who tries to engages in denominational politics, inter-church relations, or Christianity in the public square without a solid understanding of Greek is like a fool asking for a beating.
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II. TEXTS

W. .D. Mounce, *Basics of Biblical Greek Grammar* (Zondervan, 2003) ISBN 978-0310250876

_____ *Basics of Biblical Greek Workbook* (Zondervan, 2003) ISBN 978-0310250869

The Greek New Testament, fourth revised edition (United Bible Societies, 2004) ISBN 9783438051134

D. Wallace, *Greek Grammar Beyond the Basics* (Zondervan, 1996) ISBN 978-0310218951

III. CLASS FORMAT AND COURSE EXPECTATIONS

Students are to come to class having completed the assignments in the chapters of Mounce's Grammar and Workbook or of Wallace which were introduced the previous week, or having done the translation assigned for that day in your schedule, and ready for any quiz or test. You are encouraged to do some Greek every day (Sunday's excepted, of course) and not to get behind.

IV. GRADING

Quizzes (averaged)	40%
MIDTERM	30%
FINAL EXAM	30%

V. Greek Labs and Tutors

You will be required to attend one hour of Greek Lab each week. As a general rule you should attend the same lab each week. If circumstances demand that you miss your regular lab on some occasion you may attend another lab that week. If you achieved an A or A- on your **Midterm**, you do not need to attend lab. This semester your labs will be:

TO BE DETERMINED

PROPERTIES OF THE GREEK NOUN

(Also of Pronouns, Adjectives, and the Article)

GENDER	NUMBER	CASE
Feminine	Singular	Nominative - subject
Masculine	Plural	Genitive - possessive; origin ...
Neuter		Dative - indirect object
		Accusative - direct object
		Vocative - direct address

PROPERTIES OF THE GREEK VERB

TENSE	VOICE	MOOD	PERSON	NUMBER	[CASE (part.)]
Present	Active	Indicative	First	Singular	[Nominative]
Imperfect	Middle	Subjunctive	Second	Plural	[Genitive]
Future	Passive	Optative	Third		[Dative]
Aorist		Imperative			[Accusative]
Perfect		[Infinitive]			[Vocative]
Pluperfect		[Participle]			
(Future Perfect)					
(Periphrastic)					

GREEK ACCENTS SIMPLIFIED

Acute can go on any of the last 3 syllables; *circumflex* on any of last 2.

Circumflex can go on long syllables only.

Ultima acute changes to *grave* when followed by another word.

a in ultima of Neut. nom. or acc. pl. is always short

ai and oi as final are short

Short vowels followed by two or more consecutive consonants or by z, x, or y are considered long.

NOUNS – Retentive. Wherever the accent is in the nominative, the other cases want to “retain” that place.)

VERBS – Recessive. The accent will “recede”, that is, go back as far towards the beginning of the word as the rules of accenting will allow.