

Chapter 26 : Final Clauses (Purpose Clauses)

Exercise 140

1. The Spartans were sent in order to cut down the trees.
2. We are present in order to sacrifice to the god.
3. Xerxes was leading (impet. ἄγω) an army to punish the Athenians.
4. The enemy were waiting on the mountain in order to attack the Greeks.
5. In order not to be taken (λαμβάνω) the Persians were fleeing to the sea.
6. We sent a herald to ransom (future participle) the soldiers.
7. The Athenians sent their wives away so that they might/could be safe.
8. We do not always run to win prizes.
9. Artemisia sank the ship to save herself.
10. Arion leapt into the sea in order not to die / be killed.

nb. ἀποθνήσκω - die or be killed.

Exercise 141

1. ὁ στρατηγὸς πείθει τοὺς ἰππέας ἵνα κωλύσῃ τοὺς πολεμίους
main verb is a 'primary' verb: subjunctive must be used.
2. παρόμεθα ὅπως τὴν πατρίδα σώσωμεν.
main verb primary, so subjunctive. Here, aorist, for a specific act.
3. φεύγετε ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἵνα μὴ λήθητε.
subjunctive: here taken to be single act.
If it were a general command, present subjunctive = λαμβάνησθε
which would also be correct.
4. ἔστέρψαμεν πολλοὺς στρατιώτας ὅπως τὴν γέφυραν
φυλάξωσιν.

• Historic sequence (we sent is aorist)

we can use optative φύλαξαιεν

or use subjunctive "graphically" or "vividly"

5. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι μετεπέφραστο τὸν στρατηγὸν
ἵνα αὐτὸν τῆρῶσιν οἷ τῆρῶσαιεν.
(subjunctive) (optative)

6. ἤ γε μὴν τις ἀφίκετο ὅπως ἀγάγοι τοὺς Ἕλληνας
εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν

He arrived → historic sequence.

strict sequence is ἀγάγοι (aor. opt.)

we could be vivid with the subjunctive ἀγάγη.

7. ὁ βασιλεὺς ἔρενε τρεῖς ἡμέρας ὡς βουλευσοῖσι
| | | optative
| | | subj.

8. ἵνα μὴ νικηθεῖεν, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ᾔτησαν βοήθειαν.
αἰτεῖν = seek, ask for, + acc. object.

νικηθεῖεν optative could, graphically, be νικήθωσι(v)

9. διαβαίνομεν τὸν ποταμὸν ἵνα ἀποδύγωμεν τὸν κίνδυνον.
we are crossing, present tense, is PRIMARY SEQUENCE

and must have a subjunctive.

here, the sense can only be a single act, so we must use the aorist tense of the subjunctive.

10. ὁ Θεριστοκλῆς ἐπέισε τοὺς πολίτας ἀποδύγειν ἀπὸ
οἰκοδομῆν ναῦς ~~ἀπὸ κινδύνου~~.
ἵνα σωθῶσιν τὴν πατρίδα.
| | |
| | | αὐσι

Exercise 142

1. Aristagoras came to Sparta to persuade the Spartans to help the Ionians.
2. Crocodiles come out onto land during the night in order to sleep.
3. Help us, citizens, so that we are not enslaved by the barbarians.
4. Cyrus led the river into the marsh/lake, so that the soldiers might capture Babylon.
5. The fisherman is carrying the fish to the king in order to please Polycrates.
6. Polycrates sailed out in order to throw the ring away.
7. We will go to Athens in order to honor the generals.
8. The Persians left into the sea so that the ship might not sink.
9. We must have a guide (it is necessary for us to have a guide) so that he may show us the way.
10. The Spartans entered Attica to attack us.

Exercise 143

1. οἱ Αἰγύπτιοι χρωῖται τοῖς ἀρβιβλήστοις ἵνα σωθῶσι τὰ σῶματα.
2. προχωρῶμεν ~~εἰς~~ πρὸς τὸ ὄρος ἵνα προσβλήωμεν τοῖς πολεμίοις. (subj.) (+dat.)
3. ὁ κύριος μετεπέμφατο τὸν παῖδα ὅπως κολάσει ^{αὐτὸν} _ἢ (vivid)
4. ἦλθομεν εἰς τὸ ἱερόν ὡς τιμησάμεν τὴν θεάν _{ἡμεν}

5. ὅπως μὴ αὐτὸς ἀποθάνῃ, ὁ Ἄδμητος

ἔπεισε τὴν γυναῖκα ἀποθνήσκειν ὑπὲρ ἑαυτοῦ.

6. ὁ Ἄρειν ἤτησε τοὺς ναύτας ἀρεῖν / λαμβάνειν

τὰ χρήματα ἵνα ἑαυτὸν σωσῶσι optative or subjunctive aorist, : single act

7. ὁ Κροῖσος πέμπει τὰυτὰ τὰ δῶρα ἵνα τιμήσῃ τὸν θεόν.

8. λέγε τὸ ἀληθές, ἵνα πείθῃ.

α. π. λέγετε ... πείθεσθε

9. ὅπως εἴρῃς αὐτοῦ σωσάμεθα, ἢ ναυγασθήμεν ἀναχωρεῖν.

εἰρέσθητε

10. φεύγετε πρὸς ~~πρὸς~~ τὰς (ὑπερέρας) ναῦς ἵνα μὴ λήθητε

generalisation: therefore aorist in the ἵνα clause.

there is primary sequence (a present indicative)

so the verb can only be subjunctive.

λαμβάνω - aorist passive. εἰλήθη, stem ληφθ |
α. ἀρεῖν - ἤρεθην, stem εἰρεσθ |