

Worksheet 1. *Utilize these useful tools.**Read Greek texts of the Christian Bible.*

1. Logos Bible Software, <https://www.logos.com/>.

The SBL Greek New Testament is freely available for download on desktops and smartphones. It is free and highly useful. You can select any word in the Christian Bible and get the definition, part of speech, and inflectional characteristics. It also includes important information about the ancient manuscript variations. This work is almost necessary for regular Greek reading. The SBL Greek New Testament is a critical edition of the text of the Christian Bible, produced by the Society of Biblical Literature (SBL) and edited by Michael W. Holmes.

2. Bible Gateway, <https://www.biblegateway.com/>.

Bible Gateway also includes the SBL Greek New Testament. The text is not as useful as the Logos Bible Software for reading or parsing words, but the Greek text is searchable.

3. *The Greek New Testament*, United Bible Society, fifth edition.

This supplies the current critical edition of the Greek New Testament, with notes on the most important manuscript variations. Definitely get the edition with the dictionary.

4. *Novum Testamentum Graece*, 28th edition.

This is the same text as the UBS Greek New Testament, but with even more details on textual variations. Definitely get the edition with the dictionary.

5. *Novum Testamentum Graecum*, Editio Critica Maior.

This also is the same text as the UBS Greek New Testament, and the *Novum Testamentum Graece*. However, it is an attempt to provide a close-to-complete list of all the textual variations in the manuscripts. It is a massive work. Currently, only the general letters, the parallels in the synoptic gospels, and the book of Acts are complete. The gospel of John is in preparation. Others will appear in the future.

Use lexical tools for classical and common Greek.

6. Henry George Liddell, Robert Scott, and Henry Stuart Jones, *A Greek-English Lexicon*, Thesaurus Linguae Graecae from the University of California-Irvine, <https://stephanus.tlg.uci.edu/lsg/>.

This lexicon, developed by Henry Liddell, Robert Scott, and Henry Stuart Jones, is the most important, massive, and comprehensive lexicon for the entire ancient Greek language. It is available for free with links to the meaning of abbreviations and to the classical works cited. There are other universities which also make Liddell-Scott-Jones available, but the University of California-Irvine version is the most useful. You may easily acquire a free account if the website demands authentication to continue use.

Liddell-Scott-Jones is available in print in multiple editions. The complete unabridged work, known as the Great Scott, is a massive volume. It is quite expensive. An abridged version, known as the Middle Liddell, is well documented, but removes some of the more arcane details. The smallest version, known as the Little Liddell, removes even more material.

7. Wiktionary, <https://en.wiktionary.org/>.

Type 'Greek [word] wiktionary' in the Google search engine to access its entry in the Wiktionary. All of the various inflections of the word are viewable. This is helpful when you want to see all

of the possible forms of a given word. You should know the English character equivalents to the Greek alphabet set to use this resource.

8. Walter Bauer, F. Wilbur Gingrich, William F. Arndt, and Frederick W. Danker, *A Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament and Other Early Christian Literature*, third edition.

This work is not available in digital form, only print editions. It lists words, examples, and meanings specifically for the Christian Bible and other early Christian literature, unlike Liddell-Scott-Jones, which is for all Greek literature. Bauer-Arndt-Danker-Gingrich is quite extensive and well documented. It also is costly.

Examine ancient manuscripts.

9. The Center for the Study of New Testament Manuscripts, <http://www.csntm.org/>.

The Center for the Study of New Testament Manuscripts (CSNTM) provides high-quality digital images of many of the most important ancient manuscripts of the Christian Bible.

10. Codex Sinaiticus, <https://www.codexsinaiticus.org/en/>.

Codex Sinaiticus is one of the most important ancient manuscripts. It is an early copy of the complete Bible from the fourth century. The Vatican Library made high-quality images of this manuscript publicly accessible.

Use Greek language grammar resources.

11. Scripture Online, <http://scriptureonline.org/>.

Scripture Online contains useful resources for beginner-, intermediate-, and advanced-levels in the Greek language, and also other review materials for beginning Greek.

12. Robert W. Funk, *A Beginning-Intermediate Grammar of Hellenistic Greek*, third edition.

This grammar includes many nuances of Greek grammar and syntax. Its organization is excellent. The numbering system is somewhat difficult when looking up something from the index. It is written in relatively plain English.

13. Daniel B. Wallace, *Greek Grammar: Beyond the Basics*.

This work serves well as an intermediate grammar. It discusses many of the more subtle points with great detail and lots of relevant examples. The organization is great.

14. Robert W. Funk, Friedrich Blass, and Albert Debrunner, *Greek Grammar of the New Testament and Other Early Christian Literature*, revised edition.

This is the most detailed grammar for the Christian Bible. It is quite extensive, with great detail and many examples. It is considered the greatest grammar on the subject. Some of its positions may be dated, but it is still the best of class for detail.
