Worksheet: genitive and dative cases
[This worksheet accompanies the video on the uses of the genitive and dative cases by Alastair Harden, and the video on their forms by Henry Cullen]

Full table of the definite article

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>masculine</th>
<th>feminine</th>
<th>neuter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SING</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>ó</td>
<td>ή</td>
<td>τό</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>τόν</td>
<td>τήν</td>
<td>τό</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>τοῦ</td>
<td>τῆς</td>
<td>τοῦ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>τῷ</td>
<td>τῇ</td>
<td>τῷ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PLUR</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>οἱ</td>
<td>αἱ</td>
<td>τά</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>τοὺς</td>
<td>τάς</td>
<td>τά</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>τῶν</td>
<td>τῶν</td>
<td>τῶν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>τοῖς</td>
<td>ταῖς</td>
<td>τοῖς</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Genitive and dative of paradigm nouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>τιμή (1st declension)</th>
<th>λόγος (2nd declension m)</th>
<th>δώρον (2nd declension n)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gen sg</td>
<td>τιμῆς</td>
<td>λόγου</td>
<td>δώρου</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat sg</td>
<td>τιμῆ</td>
<td>λόγῳ</td>
<td>δώρω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen pl</td>
<td>τιμῶν</td>
<td>λόγων</td>
<td>δώρων</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat pl</td>
<td>τιμαῖς</td>
<td>λόγοι</td>
<td>δώροι</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Genitive and dative of 1st declension alpha variant nouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>χώρα</th>
<th>θάλασσα</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gen sg</td>
<td>χώρας</td>
<td>θαλάσση</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat sg</td>
<td>χώρα</td>
<td>θαλάσση</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen pl</td>
<td>χωρίων</td>
<td>θαλάσσων</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat pl</td>
<td>χώραις</td>
<td>θαλάσσαις</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Genitive and dative of 1st declension masculine nouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>κριτῆς (m)</th>
<th>νεανίας (m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gen sg</td>
<td>κριτοῦ</td>
<td>νεανίου</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat sg</td>
<td>κριτῆ</td>
<td>νεανία</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen pl</td>
<td>κριτῶν</td>
<td>νεανίων</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat pl</td>
<td>κριταῖς</td>
<td>νεανίαις</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that the genitive singular is the only ending for masculine 1st declension nouns that is different from the feminine 1st declension endings
THE GENITIVE

Genitive – 'of' – possession

I see the judge's house = I see the house of the judge

ὁ ρῶ τὴν τοῦ κρίτου οἰκίαν – the 'sandwich'
ὁ ρῶ τὴν οἰκίαν τὴν τοῦ κρίτου – repeated article construction

Genitive: related to 'of' as possession:

Lineage: Κῦρος τοῦ Καμβύσου ἐγένετο – Cyrus was born the son of Cambyses
Quantity: ὁδὸς τριῶν ἡμέρων – a journey of three days
Quality: ἀνθρώπος ἄγαθος ἐστιν εὖ πράσσειν – it is of a good man/person to act well – it is the quality of a good person to do well

Genitive – 'of' – partitive genitive

The genitive is used for the whole of a group or thing when you are talking about interacting with a part of that whole:

ἀπέκτεινα ὀκτὼ τῶν στρατιωτῶν – I killed eight of the soldiers

Genitive – comparative

The genitive is used with a comparative adjective (more x, e.g. 'stronger', 'happier') for the noun being compared to whatever is described by the comparative adjective:

ἡ θεά κρείσσων ἐστι τοῦ γίγαντος – the goddess is stronger than the giant
θάσσον ἔδραμον αὐτὸν – I ran more quickly than him

Note: -ος is the genitive singular ending for the 3rd declension. The definite article helps you to spot the genitive here.

Genitive – agent with passive verbs (ὑπὸ + genitive)

Active sentence: ὁ βασιλεὺς ὅρα τοὺς ναύτας – the king sees the sailors
Passive sentence: οἱ νάυται ὁρῶνται ὑπὸ τοῦ βασιλέως – the sailors are seen by the king

βασιλεύς: king; ναύτης: sailor

**Genitive – time within which**

The genitive is used to express the time during which something happens (e.g. "I'll be home within three days")

**Genitive – time phrases**

νυκτός – during the night  
έκάστης ἡμέρης – each day  
ήρος – in spring  
χειμώνος – in winter  
θέρους – in summer  
διά θόλοι – soon, after a short time  
διά πολλοί – after a long time  
τοῦ ουρανοῦ – in future  
ἐπὶ Κιμώνος – at the time of Kimon

**Note:** again, you can see the 3rd declension genitive singular in -ος (sometimes mixed with a vowel) in many of these phrases.

**Genitive with certain prepositions – away from**

Prepositions are words that describe when, where or why an action happens. Specific prepositions govern nouns in particular cases, and a number govern the genitive. Generally, the genitive indicates motion out of and away from.

ἀπό – away from  
ἐκ / ἐξ – out of  
κατά – down from; down upon  
παρά – from

τὴν βασίλισσαν εἶδον βαδίζουσαν ἀπὸ τῶν τείχων – I saw the queen walking away from the walls.

Βασίλισσα: queen; εἶδον: I saw (aorist tense of ὁρῶ); βαδίζουσα: walking (present participle); ἀπό + genitive: away from; τείχος: wall

**Genitive with certain prepositions – ‘of’**

ἀντί – instead of  
διά – through, through the midst of
έπι – upon, on top of
μετά – with, in the company of
περί – about, concerning, on the subject of
πρό – in front of, on behalf of
ύπέρ – over the top of; on behalf of
ύπό – under; on account of, by

Genitive with prepositional adverbs

άνευ – without
έξω, ἐκτός – out of, outside
εἰσω, ἐντός – into, inside
ἐγγύς – near
ἐναντίον – opposite
ἐνεκα – on account of
ὀπισθεν – behind
πλήν – except
πόρρω – far from

See Alastair’s video for additional, more advanced uses of the genitive.

THE DATIVE

Dative – 'to' – indirect object

Verbs of giving take two objects – a direct object (accusative) and an indirect object (dative)

ὁ κρίτης ἔδωκεν αὐτῇ τὴν βίβλον – the judge gave the book to her.

ἔδωκεν: he / she / it gave (aorist tense verb; αὐτή: she, her

Dative – 'for' – advantage and disadvantage

The dative is used for a noun for which the action in the verb has a clear advantage or disadvantage.

Ἀθήνη βοηθεῖ τοῖς Ἑλλησιν – Athena gives help to the Greeks – advantage
οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις μάχονται – the Spartans fight the Athenians – disadvantage

Ἀθήνη: Athena; βοηθήσω: I will help, I will give help to; Ἑλλην: a Greek;
Λακεδαιμόνιος: a Spartan; Ἀθηναίος: an Athenian μάχονται: they fight

Note: -σι(ν) is a standard dative plural ending for the 3rd declension. The definite article can help you identify the dative plural form.
Dative – possession

The dative can show possession with verbs of being.

έστι μοι ἀνήρ – there is to me a husband – I have a husband
τέκνον ὑμῖν γενήσεται – there will become for you a child – you will have a child
μοι: to me, for me (dative of ἐγώ: I); ἀνήρ: man, husband; τέκνον: child; ὑμῖν: to you (pl.), for you (pl.) (dative of ὑμεῖς: you (pl.)); γενήσεται: he / she / it will become

Dative – instrument

The dative is used to express the means or instrument with which someone performs the action of a verb.

ἐκοψεν ἐμῆ πελέκει – she struck me with an axe
ἐκοψεν: she struck (aorist tense verb); ἐμῆ: me (accusative of ἐγώ); πελέκεις: axe

Note: -ι is the standard dative singular ending of 3rd declension nouns

Dative – time when

The dative case is used to state the specific point of time when something happened.

Dative – time phrases

τετάρτῃ ἡμέρα – on the fourth day
τῇ ὑστεραιᾳ [ἡμέρᾳ] – on the next day
ἀμ’ ἡμέρα – at daybreak
ἐν μεσημβρίᾳ – at mid-day
ἐν τούτῳ [χρόνῳ] – meanwhile (lit. 'at this time')
ἐπὶ τούτοις – after this (lit. 'upon these things')

Dative with prepositions – place where

ἐν – in
ἐπὶ – on, upon, because of, for the purpose of
παρά – alongside, beside (especially people)
περί – about
πρός – at, by, near; In addition
σύν / ἕκο – with
ὑπό – underneath

See Alastair’s video for additional, more advanced uses of the dative.
Practice sentences – genitive (answers at the end of the worksheet, and explanations in Henry's video)

1. τρέχω πρός τήν τοῦ στρατηγοῦ οἰκίαν.
   (vocabulary – στρατηγός: general; οἰκία: house)

2. ἀκούομεν τὰς τῶν ἄγγελων φωνάς.
   (vocabulary – ἄγγελος: messenger)

3. ἡ κόρη τοῦ τοῦ διδάσκαλοῦ ὑπὸν φυλάσσει.
   (vocabulary – διδάσκαλος: teacher)

4. οἱ τῆς θεᾶς λόγοι φόβον φέρουσιν.
   (vocabulary – λόγος: word; φέρω: carry, bring)

Practice sentences – dative (answers at the end of the worksheet, and explanations in Henry's video)

1. τὰ τοῦ ἄγγελου χρήματα τοῖς ναύταις δίδωμι
   (vocabulary – δίδωμι: I give)

2. οἱ ὑπὸ τρέχουσιν ἐν τῶ ἀγρῷ.
   (vocabulary – ἀγρός: field)

3. οἱ ὑπὸ τρέχουσιν εἰς τὸν ἀγρόν.

4. ὁ πολίτης τῶ κριτῆ οὐ πιστεύει.
   (vocabulary: πιστεύω: I trust)

5. πιστεύω τῇ τῆς θεᾶς φωνῇ.
Practice sentences – genitives: translations

1. τρέχω πρὸς τὴν τοῦ στρατηγοῦ οἰκίαν.
   I run towards the house of the general.

2. ἀκούομεν τὰς τῶν ἀγγέλων φωνὰς.
   We hear the voices of the messengers.

3. η κόρη τὸν τοῦ διδασκάλου ἵππον φυλάσσει.
   The girl guards the horse of the teacher.

4. οἱ τῆς θεᾶς λόγοι φόβον φέρουσιν.
   The words of the goddess bring / produce fear.

Practice sentences – datives: translations

1. τὰ τοῦ ἀγγέλου χρήματα τοῖς ναῦταις δίδωμι.
   I give the money of the messenger to the sailors.

2. οἱ ῥίπποι τρέχουσιν ἐν τῷ ἄγρῳ.
   The horses are running in the field.

3. οἱ ῥίπποι τρέχουσιν εἰς τὸν ἄγρον.
   The horses are running into the field.

4. ὁ πολίτης τῷ κρίτῃ οὐ πιστεύει.
   The citizen does not trust the judge.

5. πιστεύω τῇ τῆς θεᾶς φωνῇ.
   I trust the voice of the goddess.