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Mathematics: Greek letters represent variables, constants, and functions. They're essential in calculus, geometry, and analysis. Physics: From elementary particles (,) to physical properties (, ,), Greek letters are fundamental to physical notation. Statistics: Greek letters denote population parameters (,) and hypothesis testing values (,). Geography & Travel Historical Places Ask the Chatbot a Question ancient Greek civilization, the period following Mycenaean civilization, which ended about 1200 bce, to the death of Alexander the Great, in 323 bce. It was a period of political, philosophical, artistic, and scientific achievements that formed a legacy with unparalleled influence. The larger historical period spanning from the output of ancient Greek author Homer in the 8th century bce to the decline of the Roman Empire in the 5th century ce is known as "Classical antiquity," encompassing Greco-Roman culture, playing a major role in the Mediterranean sphere of influence and in the creation of Western civilization, and shaping areas as diverse as law, architecture, art, language, poetry, rhetoric, politics, and philosophy. The period between the catastrophic end of the Mycenaean civilization and about 900 bce is often called a Dark Age. It was a time about which Greeks of the Classical age had confused and actually false notions. Thucydides, the great ancient historian of the 5th century bce, wrote a sketch of Greek history from the Trojan War to his own day, in which he notoriously fails, in the appropriate chapter, to signal any kind of dramatic rupture. (He does, however, speak of Greece settling down gradually and colonizing Italy, Sicily, and what is now western Turkey. This surely implies that Greece was settling down after something.) Thucydides does indeed display sound knowledge of the series of migrations by which Greece was resettled in the post-Mycenaean period. The most famous of these was the Dorian invasion, which the Greeks called, or connected with, the legendary return of the descendants of Heracles. Although much about that invasion is problematic it left little or no archaeological trace at the point in time where tradition puts the problems are of no concern here. Important for the understanding of the Archaic and Classical periods, however, is the powerful belief in Dorianism as a linguistic and religious concept. Thucydides casually but significantly mentions soldiers speaking the Doric dialect in a narrative about ordinary military matters in the year 426. That is a surprisingly abstract way of looking at the subdivisions of the Greeks, because it would have been more natural for a 5th-century Greek to identify soldiers by home cities. Equally important to the understanding of this period is the hostility to Dorians, usually on the part of Ionians, another linguistic and religious subgroup, whose most-famous city was Athens. So extreme was this hostility that Dorians were prohibited from entering Ionian sanctuaries; extant today is a 5th-century example of such a prohibition, an inscription from the island of Paros. Phenomena such as the tension between Dorians and Ionians that have their origins in the Dark Age are a reminder that Greek civilization did not emerge either unannounced or uncontaminated by what had gone before. The Dark Age itself is beyond the scope of this article. One is bound to notice, however, that archaeological finds tend to call into question the whole concept of a Dark Age by showing that certain features of Greek civilization once thought not to antedate about 800 bce can actually be pushed back by as much as two centuries. One example, chosen for its relevance to the emergence of the Greek city-state, or polis, will suffice. In 1981 archaeology pulled back the curtain on the darkest phase of all, the Protogeometric Period (c. 1075/900 bce), which takes its name from the geometric shapes painted on pottery. A grave, rich by the standards of any period, was uncovered at a site called Lefkandi on Euboea, the island along the eastern flank of Attica (the territory controlled by Athens). The grave, which dates to about 1000 bce, contains the (probably cremated) remains of a man and a woman. The large bronze vessel in which the mans ashes were deposited came from Cyprus, and the gold items buried with the woman are splendid and sophisticated in their workmanship. Remains of horses were found as well; the animals had been buried with their snaffle bits. The grave was within a large collapsed house, whose form anticipates that of the Greek temples two centuries later. Previously it had been thought that those temples were one of the first manifestations of the monumentalizing associated with the beginnings of the city-state. Thus, that find and those made in a set of nearby cemeteries in the years before 1980 attesting further contacts between Egypt and Cyprus between 1000 and 800 bce are important evidence. They show that one corner of one island of Greece, at least, was neither impoverished nor isolated in a period usually thought to have been both. The difficulty is to know just how exceptional Lefkandi was, but in any view it has revised former ideas about what was and what was not possible at the beginning of the 1st millennium bce. The term colonization, although it may be convenient and widely used, is misleading. When applied to Archaic Greece, it should not necessarily be taken to imply the state-sponsored sending out of definite numbers of settlers, as the later Roman origin of the word implies. For one thing, it will be seen that state formation may itself be a product of the colonizing movement. Recent upgrades: Tap Greek words for sidebar lookup Search powered by AI-enabled tech, both English word search and Greek "Beta Code" are now supported Quick links for chapters and verses Modern, mobile-friendly code to replace the 23 year old original More changes and ideas are in the works, please contribute your feedback to help catch the course! Appreciate this site? Learn how to help out Want email updates? Page 2Online Greek New Testament Text Page 3Online Greek New Testament Text Page 4Online Greek New Testament Text Page 5Online Greek New Testament Text Page 6Online Greek New Testament Text Page 7Online Greek New Testament Text Page 8Online Greek New Testament Text Page 9Online Greek New Testament Text Page 10Online Greek New Testament Text Page 11Online Greek New Testament Text Page 12Online Greek New Testament Text Page 13Online Greek New Testament Text Page 14Online Greek New Testament Text Page 15Online Greek New Testament Text Page 16Online Greek New Testament Text Page 17Online Greek New Testament Text Page 18Online Greek New Testament Text Page 19Online Greek New Testament Text Page 20Online Greek New Testament Text Page 21Online Greek New Testament Text Page 22Online Greek New Testament Text Page 23Online Greek New Testament Text Page 24Online Greek New Testament Text Page 25Online Greek New Testament Text Page 26Online Greek New Testament Text Also on this page: The Greek Alphabet, Greek Letter, Greek Alphabets, Greek Characters, Greek belongs to the Hellenic branch of the Indo-European language family. It is spoken mainly in Greece and Cyprus, and also in Australia, Albania, Italy, Ukraine, Turkey, Romania and Hungary. It is an official language in Greece and Cyprus, and is recognised as a minority language Albania, Armenia, Hungary, Italy, Romania, Turkey and Ukraine [source]. In 2012 there were about 13.1 million speakers of Greek worldwide, including 10.7 million in Greece, 1.1 million in Cyprus, and 15,200 in Albania. There were about 238,000 Greek speakers in Australia in 2016, and in 1987 there were about 20,000 Greek speakers in Italy [source]. Greek at a glance Native name: (elinika) [elinika] Language family: Indo-European, Hellenic Number of speakers: c. 13 million Spoken in: Greece, Albania, Cyprus, and a number of other countries First written: 1500 BC Writing systems: Linear B, Cypriot syllabary, Greek alphabet Status: official language of Greece, an official language of Cyprus, officially recognized as a minority language in parts of Italy, and in Albania, Armenia, Romania and Ukraine. [top] A Brief History of Written Greek Greek was first written in Mycenaee with a script known as Linear B, which was used between about 1500 and 1200 BC. This variety of Greek is known as Mycenaean. On Crete another script, known as the Cypriot syllabary, was used to write the local variety of Greek between about 1200 and 300 BC. Greek alphabet () The Greek alphabet has been in continuous use since about 750 BC. It was developed from the Canaanite/Phoenician alphabet and the order and names of the letters are derived from Phoenician. The original Canaanite meanings of the letter names was lost when the alphabet was adapted for Greek. For example, alpha comes from the Canaanite aleph (ox) and beta from beth (house). When the Greeks adapted the Phoenician alphabet to write their language they used five of the Phoenician consonants to represent vowel sounds: yodh () [j] became (iota), waw () [w] became (upsilon), aleph () [l] became (alpha), ayin () [h] became (omicron), and he () [h] became (epsilon). New letters were also devised: (phi), (chi) and (psi). The result was the world's first fully phonemic alphabet which represented both consonant and vowel sounds. At first, there were a number of different versions of the alphabet used in various different Greek cities. These local alphabets, known as epichoric, can be divided into three groups: green, blue and red. The blue group developed into the modern Greek alphabet, while the red group developed into the Etruscan alphabet, other alphabets of ancient Italy and eventually the Latin alphabet. By the early 4th century BC, the epichoric alphabets were replaced by the eastern Ionic alphabet. The capital letters of the modern Greek alphabet are almost identical to those of the Ionic alphabet. The minuscule or lower case letters first appeared sometime after 800 AD and developed from the Byzantine minuscule script, which developed from cursive writing. Today the Greek alphabet is used only to write Greek, however at various times in the past it has been used to write such languages as Lydian, Phrygian, Thracian, Gaulish, Hebrew, Arabic, Old Ossetic, Albanian, Turkish, Aromanian, Gagauz, Surguch and Urum. Notable features Type of writing system: alphabet - the first one to include vowels. Writing direction: Originally written horizontal lines either from right to left or alternating from right to left to left and left to right (boustrophedon). Around 500 BC the direction of writing changed to horizontal lines running from left to right. Diacritics to represent stress and breathings were added to the alphabet in around 200 BC. In 1982 the diacritics representing breathings, which were not widely used after 1976, were officially abolished by presidential decree. The letter sigma has a special form which is used when it appears at the end of a word. Used to write: Arvanitic, Bactrian, Cypriot Arabic, Greek, Griko, Karamanli Turkish, Tsakonian [top] Ancient Greek alphabet This alphabet is based on inscriptions from Crete dated to about 800 BC. Greek was written mainly from right to left in horizontal lines at this time. It is uncertain what names were given to the letters, and some letters had more than one form. Source: [top] Greek alphabet (Classical Attic pronunciation) Note = [z] before voiced consonants Archaic letters Learn the Classical Greek alphabet [top] Greek numerals and other symbols The Ancient Greeks had two numeric systems: the Acrophonic or Attic system used the letters iota, delta, gamma, eta, nu and mu in various combinations. These letters were used as they represented the first letters of the number names, with the exception of iota: (gente) for 5, which became (pente); (Deka) for 10, (Hektaton) for 100, (Khilioi) for 1,000 and (Myrion) for 10,000. This system was used until the first century BC. The Acrophonic system was replaced by an alphabetic system that assigned numerical values to all the letters of the alphabet. Three obsolete letters, digamma, koppa and sampi, were used in addition to the standard Greek letters, and a apostrophe-like numeral sign was used to indicate that letters were being used as numerals. [top] Modern Greek alphabet Hear the Modern Greek alphabet Hear a recording of the Greek alphabet by Vasiliki Baskos of learn-greek-online.com Hear a recording of Modern Greek pronunciation by Vasiliki Baskos of learn-greek-online.com Greek alphabet learning game Notes = [] before back vowels [a, o, u]. Before front vowels [e, i], it is pronounced [j] and transliterated y = [k] before back vowels [a, o, u], and [c] before front vowels [e, i] = [] before an unstressed i followed by another vowel, e.g. [ima] = [i] before an unstressed i followed by another vowel, e.g. [oi] When the sound [i] is preceded by a voiced consonant and followed by another vowel, it becomes [j], e.g. [kos]. When it is preceded by a voiceless consonant and followed by another vowel it is pronounced as [i], e.g. [foi]. In both cases it is not stressed. = [z] before voiced consonants = [] before back vowels [a, o, u], and [] before front vowels [e, i] Download Greek alphabet charts in Excel, Word or PDF format Notes = [av] before vowels and voiced consonants; [af] elsewhere. = [ev] before vowels and voiced consonants; [ef] elsewhere. = [iv] before vowels and voiced consonants; [if] elsewhere. = [nd] in the middle of words; [d] at the beginning. = [mb] in the middle of words; [b] at the beginning. & = [k] in the middle of words; [] or [l] at the beginning of words and in some loanwords, and [] or [l] elsewhere, although in informal speech they are often pronounced [l] or [l] elsewhere. A dieresis is used to indicate that vowels are pronounced separately, e.g. [ait]. However, when the first of the two letters is stressed, the dieresis sign is not necessary, e.g. [iaros]. When , . . . , and are preceded by a word that ends in they become voiced and the final N turns into the corresponding nasal sound, e.g. [ombatra]. [top] Sample text in Greek Transliteration li i nthropi yemide elftheri ke si stin aksiopripa ke ta dhikemata. ne prikizimi me loyik ke sindhisi. ke oflun na simberifronde metaks tus me pnyma adhefsonis. A recording of this text by E (Eftychia Panayiotou) Another recording of this text by (Christos Papadopoulos) Sample text in Polytonic Greek Sample text in handwritten Greek Font from: Translation All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood. (Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights) Corrections and notes on pronunciation provided by (Dimitris Christoulas) [top] Sample videos in Greek Information about Greek | Phrases | Numbers | Family words | Time | Idioms | Proverbs | Tongue twisters | Tower of Babel | Articles | Links | Learning materials | Books about the Greek alphabet Information about Ancient Greek Information about Greek (Ancient and Modern) | Phrases | Numbers | Tower of Babel [top] Links Information about the Greek language Information about Greek numbering systems Online Greek lessons (Modern) (Modern) (Modern) (Modern) (Modern) (Modern) (Modern) (Modern) (Modern/Ancient) (New Testament) ancgreek/ (Ancient) (Ancient) Ask Greek - the place to ask questions about the Greek language Learn Greek Online via Skype - Learn Greek online with GreekPod101 - Learn Greek with Glossika - Greek Electronic talking dictionaries - Greek learning software - Find Greek Tutors with LanguaTalk More Greek links ALPHABETUM - a Unicode font for ancient scripts, including Classical & Medieval Latin, Ancient Greek, Etruscan, Oscan, Umbrian, Faliscan, Messapic, Picene, Iberian, Celtiberian, Gothic, Runic, Old & Middle English, Hebrew, Sanskrit, Old Nordic, Ogham, Kharosthi, Glagolitic, Anatolian scripts, Phoenician, Brahmi, Imperial Aramaic, Old Turkic, Old Permic, Ugartic, Linear B, Phaistos Disc, Meroitic, Coptic, Cypriot and Avestan. Hellenic languages Greek, Griko, Pontic Greek, Tsakonian, Yevanic languages written with the Greek alphabet Arvanitic, Bactrian, Cypriot Arabic, Greek, Griko, Karamanli Turkish, Tsakonian Alphabets A-chik Tokbirim, Adinkra, ADLaM, Armenian, Avestan, Avoilui, Bactrian, Bassa (Vah), Beitha Kukju, Beria (Zaghawa), Borama / Gadabuursi, Carian, Carpathian Basin Rovas, Chinuk pipa, Chisoi, Coorgi-Cox, Coptic, Cyrillic, Dalecarlian runes, Elhasan, Etruscan, Faliscan, Fox, Galik, Georgian (Asomtavruli), Georgian (Nuskhuri), Georgian (Mkhedruli), Glagolitic, Global Alphabet, Gothic, Greek, Hurf- munfasla, Irish (Uncial), Kaddare, Kayah Li, Khatt-i-Bad, Khazarian Rovas, Koch, Korean, Latin, Lepontic, Luo Lakeside Script, Lycian, Lydian, Manchu, Mandaic, Mandombe, Marsilian, Medefaidrin, Messapic, Mongolian, Mro, Mundari Bani, Nag Chiki, Naasioi Otomaung, N'Ko, North Picene, Novo Tupi, Nyiakeng Puachue Hmong, Oddwu, Ogham, Old Church Slavonic, Oirac Clear Script, OI Chiki (OI Cemet' / Santali), Old Italic, Old Nubian, Old Permic, OI Onal, Orkhon, Osage, Oscan, Osmanya (Somali), Pau Cin Hau, Phrygian, Pollard script, Runic, Szkely-Hungarian Rovs (Hungarian Runes), South Picene, Sutton SignWriting, Sunuwar, Tai Viet, Tangsa, Todhri, Toto, Umbrian, (Old) Uyghur, Wancho, Yezidi, Zoulai Other writing systems Page last modified: 08.06.25 [top] You can support this site by Buying Me A Coffee, and if you like what you see on this page, you can use the buttons below to share it with people you know. If you like this site and find it useful, you can support it by making a donation via PayPal or Patreon, or by contributing in other ways. Omniglot is how I make my living. Note: all links on this site to Amazon.com, Amazon.co.uk and Amazon.fr are affiliate links. This means I earn a commission if you click on any of them and buy something. So by clicking on these links you can help to support this site. [top] The Greek alphabet was developed to write the Greek language about 1000 BC. It is the ancestor of modern languages and is derived from the Phoenician alphabet. There are 24 letters in the Greek alphabet. The vowels are , , , , All the rest are consonants. Alpha is the first letter of the alphabet, and the last letter is omega. In addition, writing the Greek language, the letters are also widely used as symbols in mathematics, chemistry, engineering, physics, and science today. Table of Greek alphabet letters symbols with capital and small letters. Printable Greek Symbols pdf fileGreek Symbols Entity TableTable of Greek alphabet letters symbols unicode and html entity codes.Symbol NameSymbolDecimalHex EntityHtml EntityCapital Letter AlphaAAASmall Letter AlphaααCapital Letter BetaBBBSmall Letter BetaββCapital Letter GammaΓTTSmall Letter GammaγγCapital Letter DeltaΔΔASmall Letter DeltaδδCapital Letter EpsilonΕΕSmall Letter EpsilonεεCapital Letter ZetaΖΖSmall Letter ZetaζζCapital Letter EtaΗΗHSmall Letter EtaηηCapital Letter ThetaΘΘSSmall Letter ThetaθθCapital Letter IotaΙΙSmall Letter IotaιιCapital Letter KappaΚΚSSmall Letter KappaκκCapital Letter LambdaΛASmall Letter LambdaλλCapital Letter MuΜΜMSmall Letter MuμμCapital Letter NuΝΝNSmall Letter NuννCapital Letter XiΞΞSSmall Letter XiξξCapital Letter OmicronΟΟΣmall Letter OmicronοοCapital Letter PiΠΠPSmall Letter PιμμCapital Letter RhoΡΡPSmall Letter RhoρρCapital Letter SigmaΣΣSSmall Letter SigmaσσCapital Letter TauΤΤTSmall Letter TauττCapital Letter UpsilonΥYSmall Letter UpsilonυυCapital Letter PhiΦΦΦSmall Letter PhiφφCapital Letter ChiΧΧSSmall Letter ChiχχCapital Letter PsiΨΨSmall Letter PsiψψCapital Letter OmegaΩΩSSmall Letter OmegaωωGreek Symbols LaTeX CodesTable of Greek alphabet letters symbols in LaTeX commands.Symbol NameCapital LetterSmall LetterCommand Alpha\Alpha \alphaBeta\Beta \betaGamma\Gamma \gammaDelta\Delta \deltaEpsilon\Epsilon \epsilonZeta\Zeta \zetaEta\Eta \etaTheta\Theta \thetaIota\Iota \iotaKappa\Kappa \kappaappa\kappaLambda\Lambda \lambdaLambda\Lambda \lambdaLambda\Lambda \lambdaCapital Letter Mu\Mu \muMu\muCapital Letter Nu\Nu \nuNu\nuCapital Letter Xi\Xi \xiXi\xiCapital Letter Omicron\Omicron \omicronOmicron\omicronCapital Letter Pi\Pi \piPi\piCapital Letter Rho\Rho \rhoRho\rhoCapital Letter Sigma\Sigma \sigmaSigma\sigmaCapital Letter Tau\Tau \tauTau\tauCapital Letter Upsilon\Upsilon \upsilonUpsilon\upsilonCapital Letter Phi\Phi \phiPhi\phiCapital Letter Chi\Chi \chiChi\chiCapital Letter Psi\Psi \psiPsi\psiCapital Letter Omega\Omega \omegaOmega\omegaGreek Symbols ListPlease visit the Greek symbols pages for more information about the Greek letters. Helpful Resources for Greek Letters

What is the greek mythology version of hell. What is the greek mythology of sirens. What is the greek mythology story. What is the greek mythology religion called. What is the greek mythology version of heaven. What is the greek mythology religion. What is the greek mythology book. What is the greek mythology symbol. What is the greek mythology of love. What is the greek mythology heaven. What is the greek mythology family tree. What is the greek mythology of medusa. What is the greek mythology underworld called. What is the greek mythology creation story. What is the greek mythology bible.

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