

To avoid the cacophony caused by the “time delay” in Zoom would all students PLEASE mute their microphones before the prayer.

In nōmine Patris et Fīliī et Spīritūs Sānctī. Āmēn.

V. Venī, Sāncte Spīritus, replē tuōrum corda fidēlium;

R. Et tuī amōris in eīs īgnem accende.

V. Ēmitte Spīritum tuum et creābuntur;

R. Et renovābis faciem terræ.

Ōrēmus:

DEUS, qui corda fidēlium Sānctī Spīritūs illūstrātiōne docuistī:
dā nōbīs in eōdem Spīritū rēcta sapere, et dē ējus semper
cōnsōlātiōne gaudēre. Per Chrīstum Dominum nostrum. Āmēn.



Lesson 3: The Third Declension

Here are some words which belong to the 3rd Declension:

| <u>Nominative</u> | <u>Genitive</u> | <u>Meaning</u> |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| lĕx | lĕgis | <i>law</i> |
| homō | hominis | <i>man</i> |
| vĕritās | vĕritātis | <i>truth</i> |
| imperātor | imperātōris | <i>commander</i> |

Unlike the 1st and 2nd declensions, note that the third declension has *no regular ending in the nominative*.

All nouns whose **genitive singular** ends in **-is** belong to the **3rd declension**.

Therefore, the **stem** is found by dropping the **-is** of the genitive singular. Thus, the stems for the above nouns are:

lĕgis = lĕg- hominis = homin- vĕritātis = vĕritāt- imperātōris-imperātōr



Gender in the 3rd Declension

Nouns in the 3rd declension may be masculine, feminine or neuter. These rules determine the gender of a 3rd declension noun:

1. Nouns naming individual persons have the gender of that person, thus:

mīles, mīlitis (*soldier*) is masculine

māter, mātris (*mother*) is feminine

2. Nouns ending in -er, -or (ERROR) are masculine.
3. Nouns ending in -s, -o, -x (SOX) are feminine.
4. Nouns ending in -l, -a, -n, -c, -e, -t (LANCET) are neuter.

Note: There are, of course, exceptions to these rules – which will be noted in the vocabularies in the text (and on the Cheat Sheets).



The Declension of *lĕx*

| 3.1 | | 3rd Declension - Type 1 | Meaning |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Singular</i> | <i>Nom.</i> | lĕx | the law (subject) |
| | <i>Gen.</i> | lĕg-is | of the law |
| | <i>Dat.</i> | lĕg-ĭ | to (for) the law |
| | <i>Acc.</i> | lĕg-em | the law (direct object) |
| | <i>Abl.</i> | lĕg-e | by/with the law |
| <i>Plural</i> | <i>Nom.</i> | lĕg-ĕs | the laws (subject) |
| | <i>Gen.</i> | lĕg-um | of the laws |
| | <i>Dat.</i> | lĕg-ibus | to (for) the laws |
| | <i>Acc.</i> | lĕg-ĕs | the laws (direct object) |
| | <i>Abl.</i> | lĕg-ibus | by/with the laws |



VOCABULARY

(All the words in this vocabulary are like *lĕx*)

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>lĕx, lĕgis</i> | <i>law</i> |
| <i>rĕx, rĕgis</i> | <i>king</i> |
| <i>dux, ducis</i> | <i>leader</i> |
| <i>lŭx, lŭcis</i> | <i>light</i> |
| <i>homō, hominis</i> | <i>man</i> |
| <i>imperātor, imperātōris</i> | { <i>commander in chief</i> <i>general</i> |
| <i>vĕritās, vĕritātis</i> | <i>truth</i> |

RELATED ENGLISH WORDS

The *Duke* of York; a *regal* manner; the eternal *verities*;
Lucifer; a *legal* dispute.



Exercise #31 – Page 37

1. Tell what form these are;
2. Translate:



| Noun | Case | Meaning |
|----------------------|---------------------|---|
| 1. <i>lēgibus</i> | <i>Plur-Dat/Abl</i> | <i>to the laws (indirect object) or by/with/from the laws</i> |
| 2. <i>rēgnum</i> | <i>Sing-Nom/Acc</i> | <i>the kingdom (royal power) (subject or direct object)</i> |
| 3. <i>imperātōrī</i> | <i>Sing-Dat</i> | <i>to the commander-in-chief (indirect object)</i> |



| Noun | Case | Meaning |
|----------|--------------|---|
| 4. ducum | Plur-Gen | of the leaders (possessive) (ie the leaders') |
| 5. lūce | Sing-Abl | by/with/from the light |
| 6. ducēs | Plur-Nom/Acc | the leaders (subject or direct object) |



| Noun | Case | Meaning |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--|
| 7. <i>vēritātī</i> | <i>Sing-Dat</i> | <i>to the truth (indirect object)</i> |
| 8. <i>homō</i> | <i>Sing-Nom</i> | <i>man (used in the generic sense) (subject)</i> |
| 9. <i>imperātōrum</i> | <i>Plur-Gen</i> | <i>of the commanders-in-chief (possessive)</i> |



| Noun | Case | Meaning |
|---------------|--------------|---|
| 10. ducibus | Plur-Dat/Abl | to the leaders (indirect object) or by/with/from the leaders |
| 11. hominum | Plur-Gen | of men (possessive) (ie men's) |
| 12. vērītātem | Sing-Acc | the truth (direct object) |
| 13. rēgem | Sing-Acc | the king (direct object) |



| Noun | Case | Meaning |
|-----------------|--------------|---|
| 14. imperātōrem | Sing-Acc | the commander-in-chief (direct object) |
| 15. lūcem | Sing-Acc | the light (direct object) |
| 16. hominibus | Plur-Dat/Abl | to the men (indirect object) or by/with/from the men |
| 17. duce | Sing-Abl | by/with/from the leader |



| Noun | Case | Meaning |
|---------------------|---------------------|---|
| 18. <i>vēritāte</i> | <i>Sing-Abl</i> | <i>by/with/from the truth</i> |
| 19. <i>homine</i> | <i>Sing-Abl</i> | <i>by/with/from the man</i> |
| 20. <i>rēgibus</i> | <i>Plur-Dat/Abl</i> | <i>to the kings (indirect object) or by/with/from the kings</i> |
| 21. <i>lēgī</i> | <i>Sing-Dat</i> | <i>to the law (indirect object)</i> |



Exercise #32 – Page 37

Translate:



| Phrase | Meaning |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. <i>lūx vēritātis</i> | <i>the light of truth</i> |
| 2. <i>rēx rēgnum</i> | <i>king of kings</i> |
| 3. <i>rēx hominum</i> | <i>king of men</i> |



| Phrase | Meaning |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 4. <i>lĕx Deī</i> | <i>the law of God</i> |
| 5. <i>rĕx Chrīstiānōrum</i> | <i>king of Christians</i> |
| 6. <i>propter lĕgem Deī</i> | <i>on account of the law of God</i> |



| Phrase | Meaning |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 7. cum rēge | <i>with the king</i> |
| 8. propter vērītātem | <i>on account of the truth</i> |



Exercise #33 – Page 37

Translate:



| Phrase | Translation |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. behind the king | <i>post rēgem</i> |
| 2. to men | <i>hominibus</i> |



| Phrase | Translation |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 3. the light of truth | <i>lūx vēritātis</i> |
| 4. to the commander-in-chief | <i>imperātōrī</i> |



| Phrase | Translation |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 5. on account of the law of Christ | <i>propter lēgem Chrīstī</i> |
| 6. with the leader of the Gauls | <i>cum duce Gallōrum</i> |



Exercise #34 – Page 38

Translate:



1

Chrīstus est Rēx Rēgum.

Chrīstus = *Christ*

est = *is*

Rēx = *the King*

Rēgum = *of Kings*

Complete Sentence

Christ is the King of Kings.



2

Hominēs lūcem vident.**Hominēs** = *Men***vident** = *see***lūcem** = *the light*

Complete Sentence

Men see the light.

3

Nautæ sunt hominēs.

Nautæ = *Sailors*

sunt = *are*

hominēs = *men*

Complete Sentence

Sailors are men.



4

Chrīstiānī vērītātem Chrīstī laudant.

Chrīstiānī = *Christians*

laudant = *praise*

vērītātem = *the truth*

Chrīstī = *of Christ*

Complete Sentence

Christians praise the truth of Christ.



5

Lūx in silvīs nōn est.

Lūx = *light*

nōn est = *is not*

in silvīs = *in the forests*

Complete Sentence

(There is no) light in the forests.



6 Rōmānī lēgem et vērītātem Chrīstī nōn laudant.

Rōmānī = *Romans*

nōn laudant = *do not praise*

lēgem et vērītātem = *the law and the truth*

Chrīstī = *of Christ*

Complete Sentence

Romans do not praise the law and the truth of Christ.



7 Imperātōrēs Rōmānōrum Gallōs vīcērunt.

Imperātōrēs = *The commanders in chief*

Rōmānōrum = *of the Romans*

vīcērunt = *conquered*

Gallōs = *the Gauls*

Complete Sentence

The commanders in chief of the Romans conquered the Gauls.



8

Gallōrum ducēs lēgem et imperium Rōmānōrum nōn laudant.

ducēs = *The leaders*

Gallōrum = *of the Gauls*

nōn laudant = *do not praise*

lēgem et imperium = *the law and the power*

Rōmānōrum = *of the Romans*

Complete Sentence

The leaders of the Gauls do not praise the law and the power of the Romans.



9 Chrīstus est Rēx hominum quod Deus est.

Chrīstus = *Christ*

est = *is*

Rēx = *King*

hominum = *of men*

quod est = *because He is*

Deus = *God*

Complete Sentence

Christ is King of men because He is God.



10 Dux Rōmānōrum in Galliā est quod bellum est in Galliā.

Dux = *The leader*

Rōmānōrum = *of the Romans*

est = *is*

in Galliā = *in Gaul*

quod bellum = *because the war*

est = *is*

in Galliā = *in Gaul*

Complete Sentence

The leader of the Romans is in Gaul because the war is in Gaul.



11

Rōmānī imperātōrī et ducibus præmia dedērunt quod Gallōs vīcērunt.

Rōmānī = *The Romans*

dedērunt = *gave*

præmia = *rewards*

imperātōrī et ducibus = *to the commander in chief and to the leaders*

quod vīcērunt = *because they conquered*

Gallōs = *the Gauls*

Complete Sentence

The Romans gave rewards to the commander in chief and to the leaders because they conquered the Gauls.



12

Rōmānī ducēs et rēgēs Gallōrum vīcērunt.

Rōmānī = *The Romans*

vīcērunt = *conquered*

ducēs et rēgēs = *the leaders and the kings*

Gallōrum = *of the Gauls*

Complete Sentence

The Romans conquered the leaders and the kings of the Gauls.



Exercise #35 – Page 38

Translate:



1

The commander in chief does not praise the leaders of the Gauls.

The commander in chief = *Imperātor*

does not praise = *nōn laudat*

the leaders = *ducēs*

of the Gauls = *Gallōrum*

Complete Sentence

Imperātor ducēs Gallōrum nōn laudat.



2

Christ is the Light of Men because He gave men truth.

Christ = *Chrīstus lūx*

is = *est*

the Light = *lūx*

of Men = *hominum*

because He gave = *quod dedit*

truth = *vēritātem*

(to) men = *hominibus*

Complete Sentence

Chrīstus lūx hominum est quod vēritātem hominibus dedit.



3 The Gauls do not praise the laws of the Romans.

The Gauls = *Gallī* do not praise = *nōn laudant* the laws = *lēgēs*
of the Romans = *Rōmānōrum*

Complete Sentence

Gallī lēgēs Rōmānōrum nōn laudant.



4

Christ is the King of Kings.

Christ = *Chrīstus*

is = *est*

the King = *Rēx*

of Kings = *Rēgum*

Complete Sentence

Chrīstus est Rēx Rēgum.



5

The leaders of the Romans are in Gaul. And so the kings of the Gauls are slaves of the Romans.

The leaders of the Romans = *Ducēs Rōmānōrum* are = *sunt* in Gaul = *in Galliā*

And so = *Itaque* the kings of the Gauls = *rēgēs Gallōrum* are = *sunt*

slaves of the Romans = *servī Rōmānōrum*

Complete Sentence

Ducēs Rōmānōrum sunt in Galliā. Itaque rēgēs Gallōrum servī Rōmānōrum sunt.



6 The general sees the dangers of the war.

The general = *Imperātor* sees = *videt* the dangers of the war = *perīcula bellī*

Complete Sentence

Imperātor perīcula bellī videt.



Appositives

Christ, the Son of God, is the King of Kings.

Chrīstus, Fīlius Deī, est Rēx Rēgum.

Christians praise Christ, the Son of God.

Chrīstiānī Chrīstum, Fīlium Deī, laudant.

In these sentences the word *Son* is a noun which is used to explain the word *Christ*. Such a noun is said to be in **apposition** to the noun it explains and is called an **appositive**. *Son* is in apposition to *Christ* and is an **appositive**; *Fīlius* is in apposition to *Chrīstus* and is an appositive.

Rule: An appositive agrees with its noun in number and case.

Therefore, in the second sentence, since *Chrīstum* is in the accusative case, *Fīlium* is also in the accusative case.



VOCABULARY

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Caesar, Caesaris | <i>Caesar</i> |
| salūs, salūtis | { <i>safety</i> <i>welfare</i> <i>salvation</i> |
| vōx, vōcis | { <i>voice</i> <i>cry</i> |
| audīvit | <i>he, she, it heard</i> |

NOTE

What is the gender of **Caesar**, **vōx**, and **salūs**? Why? Why is **vōx** like **lēx**?

RELATED ENGLISH WORDS

Salutary advice; *vocal* lessons; the *Kaiser*.



Exercise #36 – Page 40

Translate:



1 Gallī Cæsari, imperātōrī Rōmānōrum, præmia nōn dedērun̄t.

Gallī = *The Gauls*

nōn dedērun̄t = *did not give*

præmia = *rewards*

Cæsari = *to Caesar*

imperātōrī Rōmānōrum = *the commander in chief of the Romans*

Complete Translation:

The Gauls did not give rewards to Caesar, the commander in chief of the Romans.



2 Servus vōcem Cæsaris imperātōris audīvit.

Servus = *The slave*

audīvit = *heard*

vōcem Cæsaris = *the voice of Caesar*

imperātōris = *the commander in chief*

Complete Translation:

The slave heard the voice of Caesar, the commander in chief.



3 Deus, Rēx Caeli et terrae, salūtem hominibus dedit.

Deus = *God*

Rēx = *the King*

Caeli et terrae = *of heaven and of earth*

dedit = *gave*

salūtem = *salvation*

hominibus = *to men*

Complete Translation:

God, the King of heaven and of earth, gave salvation to men.



4

Cæsar, dux Rōmānōrum, vōcēs Gallōrum in silvīs audīvit.

Cæsar = *Caesar*

dux Rōmānōrum = *the leader of the Romans*

audīvit = *heard*

vōcēs Gallōrum = *the voices of the Gauls*

in silvīs = *in the forests*

Complete Translation:

Caesar, the leader of the Romans, heard the voices of the Gauls in the forests.



5 Propter salūtem hominum Chrīstus est homō.

Propter salūtem hominum = *On account of the salvation of men*

Chrīstus = *Christ*

est = *is*

homō = *man*

Complete Translation:

On account of the salvation of men Christ is man.



6 Chrīstus, Fīlius Deī, est Fīlius Marīæ.

Chrīstus = *Christ*

Fīlius Deī = *the Son of God*

est = *is*

Fīlius Marīæ = *the Son of Mary*

Complete Translation:

Christ, the Son of God, is the Son of Mary.



7 Gallī, servī Rōmānōrum, Rōmānōs nōn laudant.

Gallī = *The Gauls*

servī Rōmānōrum = *slaves of the Romans*

nōn laudant = *do not praise*

Rōmānōs = *the Romans*

Complete Translation:

The Gauls, slaves of the Romans, do not praise the Romans.



8 Chrīstiānī Chrīstum, Fīlium Marīæ, laudant.

Chrīstiānī = *Christians*

laudant = *praise*

Chrīstum = *Christ*

Fīlium Marīæ = *the Son of Mary*

Complete Translation:

Christians praise Christ, the Son of Mary.



Exercise #37 – Page 40

Complete and translate:



1 Chrīstus, Rē___ hominum, in Cælō est.

Rēx

Chrīstus = *Christ*

Rēx hominum = *the King of men*

est = *is*

in Cælō = *in heaven*

Complete Translation:

Christ, the King of men, is in heaven.



2 Salūs hominum in Chrīstō, Fīli___ Deī, est.

Fīliō

Salūs hominum = *The salvation of men*

est = *is*

in Chrīstō = *in Christ*

Fīliō Deī = *the Son of God*

Complete Translation:

The salvation of men is in Christ, the Son of God.



3 Cæsar, imperāt_____ Rōmānōrum, in Galliā est.

imperātor

Cæsar = *Caesar*

imperātor Rōmānōrum = *the commander in chief of the Romans*

est = *is*

in Galliā = *in Gaul*

Complete Translation:

Caesar, the commander in chief of the Romans, is in Gaul.



4 Vōx Chrīstī, Fīli ___ Deī, est vōx Deī.

Fīlī

Vōx = *The voice*

Chrīstī = *of Christ*

Fīlī Deī = *the Son of God*

est = *is*

vōx Deī = *the voice of God*

Complete Translation:

The voice of Christ, the Son of God, is the voice of God.



5 Rōmānī Cæsarem imperāt_____ laudant.

imperātōrem

Rōmānī = *The Romans*

laudant = *praise*

Cæsarem = *Caesar*

imperātōrem = *the commander in chief*

Complete Translation:

The Romans praise Caesar, the commander in chief.



Exercise #38 – Page 40

Translate:



1 Christ, the Son of God, is man on account of the salvation of men.

Christ = *Chrīstus*

the Son of God = *Fīlius Deī*

is = *est*

man = *homō*

on account of the salvation of men = *propter salūtem hominum*

Complete Translation:

Chrīstus, Fīlius Deī, est homō propter salūtem hominum.



2 He heard the voice of Christ, the Son of Mary.

He heard = *audīvit*

the voice of Christ = *Vōcem Chrīstī*

the Son of Mary = *Fīliī Marīæ*

Complete Translation:

Vōcem Chrīstī, Fīliī Marīæ, audīvit.



3 Christ, the Son of God, is the King of Kings.

Christ = *Chrīstus*

the Son of God = *Fīlius Deī*

is = *est*

the King of Kings = *Rēx Rēgum*

Complete Translation:

Chrīstus, Fīlius Deī, est Rēx Rēgum.



4 God gave a kingdom to Christ, the friend of men.

God = *Deus*

gave = *dedit*

a kingdom = *rēgnum*

to Christ = *Chrīstō*

the friend of men = *amīcō hominum*

Complete Translation:

Deus Chrīstō, amīcō hominum, rēgnum dedit.



5 Christians praise Christ, the King and friend of men.

Christians = *Chrīstiānī*

praise = *laudant*

Christ = *Chrīstum*

the King and friend of men = *Rēgem et amīcum hominum*

Complete Translation:

Chrīstiānī Chrīstum, Rēgem et amīcum hominum, laudant.



6 Caesar, the general of the Romans, heard the cries of the Gauls.

Caesar = *Cæsar*

the general of the Romans = *imperātor Rōmānōrum*

heard = *audīvit*

the cries of the Gauls = *vōcēs Gallōrum*

Complete Translation:

Cæsar, imperātor Rōmānōrum, vōcēs Gallōrum audīvit.



- 7 On account of the safety of the province, Caesar, the commander in chief, is in Gaul.

On account of the safety of the province = *Propter salūtem prōvinciae*

Caesar = *Cæsar*

the commander in chief = *imperātor*

is = *est*

in Gaul = *in Galliā*

Complete Translation:

Propter salūtem prōvinciae Cæsar, imperātor, in Galliā est.



Exercise #40 – Page 42

1. Tell what form these are;
2. Translate:



| Noun | Case | Meaning |
|----------------|----------|--|
| 1. imperātōrum | Plur-Gen | <i>of the generals (possessive) (ie the generals')</i> |
| 2. Rōmānōrum | Plur-Gen | <i>of the Romans (possessive) (ie the Romans')</i> |
| 3. amīcum | Sing-Acc | <i>the friend (direct object)</i> |



| Noun | Case | Meaning |
|--------------|--------------|---|
| 4. perīculum | Sing-Nom/Acc | the danger (subject or direct object) |
| 5. rēgum | Plur-Gen | of (the) kings (possessive) (ie the kings') |
| 6. rēgnum | Sing-Nom/Acc | the kingdom (subject or direct object) |



| Noun | Case | Meaning |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| 7. <i>vēritātem</i> | <i>Sing-Acc</i> | <i>the truth (direct object)</i> |
| 8. <i>Chrīstum</i> | <i>Sing-Acc</i> | <i>Christ (direct object)</i> |
| 9. <i>hominum</i> | <i>Plur-Gen</i> | <i>of men (possessive) (ie men's)</i> |



| Noun | Case | Meaning |
|------------|-------------------------|--|
| 10. ducī | Sing-Dat | to the leader (indirect object) |
| 11. amīcī | Sing-Gen or Plur-Nom | of the friend (possessive) (ie the friend's) or the friends (subject) |
| 12. hominī | Sing-Dat | to men (indirect object) |



| Noun | Case | Meaning |
|-------------------|---------------------|---|
| 13. <i>fīlīs</i> | <i>Plur-Dat/Abl</i> | <i>to the sons (indirect object) or by/with/from the sons</i> |
| 14. <i>bellīs</i> | <i>Plur-Dat/Abl</i> | <i>to the wars (indirect object) or by/with/from the wars</i> |
| 15. <i>lūcis</i> | <i>Sing-Gen</i> | <i>of the light (possessive) (ie the light's)</i> |



| Noun | Case | Meaning |
|------------------|-----------------|---|
| 16. <i>lēgis</i> | <i>Sing-Gen</i> | <i>of the law (possessive) (ie the law's)</i> |



The Expletive *There*

There are dangers in Gaul.

There is a king in Gaul.

In these sentences *there* is an **expletive**; it merely introduces the sentence. The real subjects are *dangers* and *king*.

Do not confuse the **expletive** *there* with the ADVERB *there*, as in the sentence “Were you *there*?” In this sentence *there* is an adverb meaning *in that place*.

The **expletive** *there* is NOT TRANSLATED in Latin. *There is* and *there are* are expressed in Latin by ***est*** or ***sunt***. Thus:

Sunt perīcula in Galliā.

Est rēx in Galliā.



VOCABULARY

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| virtūs, virtūtis | { <i>courage</i> <i>virtue</i> |
| mīles, mīlitis | <i>soldier</i> |
| pāx, pācis | <i>peace</i> |
| via, ae | { <i>road</i> <i>way</i> |
| populus, ī | { <i>people</i> <i>nation</i> |
| mūnīvērunt | { <i>they fortified</i> <i>they constructed (w. viam or viās)</i> |

What declension are each of the nouns in the vocabulary?

How can you tell?



Exercise #41 – Page 43

Translate:



1 Sunt perīcula in silvīs Galliaē.

Sunt = *There are*

perīcula = *dangers*

in silvīs Galliaē = *in the forests of Gaul*

Complete Translation:

There are dangers in the forests of Gaul.



2 Nōn est pāx in Galliā quod Cæsar cum mīlitibus in Galliā est.

Nōn est = *There is not*

pāx = *peace*

in Galliā = *in Gaul*

quod Cæsar = *because Caesar*

est = *is*

in Galliā = *in Gaul*

cum mīlitibus = *with soldiers*

Complete Translation:

There is not peace in Gaul because Caesar is in Gaul with soldiers.



3 *Sunt viæ in prōvinciā.*

Sunt = There are

viæ = roads

in prōvinciā = in the province

Complete Translation:

There are roads in the province.



4 Populus ducem mīlitum propter virtūtem laudat.

Populus = *The people*

laudat = *praise*

ducem mīlitum = *the leader of the soldiers*

propter virtūtem = *on account of (his) courage*

Complete Translation:

The people praise the leader of the soldiers on account of (his) courage.



5 Rōmānī viās in prōvinciā mūnīvērunt.

Rōmānī = *The Romans*

mūnīvērunt = *constructed*

viās = *roads*

in prōvinciā = *in the province*

Complete Translation:

The Romans constructed roads in the province.



6 Est pāx in Caelō.

Est = *There is*

pāx = *peace*

in Caelō = *in heaven*

Complete Translation:

There is peace in heaven.



7 Sunt Chrīstiānī in Cælō.

Sunt = *There are*

Chrīstiānī = *Christians*

in Cælō = *in heaven*

Complete Translation:

There are Christians in heaven.



8 In pāce et in bellō Chrīstiānī ōrant.

In pāce et in bellō = *In peace and in war*

Chrīstiānī = *Christians*

ōrant = *pray*

Complete Translation:

In peace and in war Christians pray.



9 Sunt mīlitēs in viā.

Sunt = *There are*

mīlitēs = *soldiers*

in viā = *on the road*

Complete Translation:

There are soldiers on the road.



10 Cæsar mīlitibus præmia virtūtis dedit quod Gallōs vīcērunt.

Cæsar = *Caesar*

dedit = *gave*

præmia virtūtis = *the rewards of courage*

mīlitibus = *to the soldiers*

quod vīcērunt = *because they conquered*

Gallōs = *the Gauls*

Complete Translation:

Caesar gave the rewards of courage to the soldiers because they conquered the Gauls.



11 Ducēs Gallōrum oppida mūnīvērunt.

To fortify or construct (w/via)

Ducēs Gallōrum = *The leaders of the Gauls*

mūnīvērunt = *fortified*

oppida = *the towns*

Complete Translation:

The leaders of the Gauls fortified the towns.



Exercise #42 – Page 43

Translate:



1 There are roads in Gaul.

There are = *Sunt*

roads = *viæ*

in Gaul = *in Galliã*

Complete Translation:

Sunt viæ in Galliã.



2 There is a war in the province.

There is = *Est*

a war = *bellum*

in the province = *in prōvinciā*

Complete Translation:

Est bellum in prōvinciā.



3 There are soldiers in the forest.

There are = *Sunt*

soldiers = *mīlitēs*

in the forest = *in silvā*

Complete Translation:

Sunt mīlitēs in silvā.



4 The Romans constructed roads.

The Romans = *Rōmānī*constructed = *mūnīvērunt*roads = *viās*

Complete Translation:

Rōmānī viās mūnīvērunt.

5 There is not peace in Gaul because Caesar and the soldiers are in Gaul.

There is not = *Nōn est*

peace = *pāx*

in Gaul = *in Galliā*

because Caesar = *quod Cæsar*

and the soldiers = *et mīlitēs*

are = *sunt*

in Gaul = *in Galliā*

Complete Translation:

Nōn est pāx in Galliā quod Cæsar et mīlitēs in Galliā sunt.



6 On account of the courage of the soldiers there is peace in the province.

On account of the courage of the soldiers = *Propter virtūtem mīlitum*

there is = *est*

peace = *pāx*

in the province = *in prōvinciā*

Complete Translation:

Propter virtūtem mīlitum est pāx in prōvinciā.



7 They fortified the towns on account of the people's danger.

They fortified = *mūnīvērunt* the towns = *oppida*

on account of the danger of the people = *Propter perīculum populī*

2nd Neuter Noun ◀ *perīculum*

Complete Translation:

Propter perīculum populī oppida mūnīvērunt.



8 Christ is the Way and the Truth.

Christ = *Chrīstus* is = *est* the Way and the Truth = *Via et Vēritās*

Complete Translation:

Chrīstus est Via et Vēritās.



9 They praise the virtue of the nation.

They praise = *laudant*

the virtue of the nation = *Virtūtem populī*

Complete Translation:

Virtūtem populī laudant.



Rules For Nouns Like *lēx* and *pars*

There are two models for the declension of masculine and feminine nouns of the 3rd declension. They have exactly the same endings except in the genitive plural.

All masculine and feminine nouns of the 3rd declension are declined like *lēx* except:

1. Nouns that have the same number of syllables in the nominative and genitive singular;
2. Nouns whose stem ends in two consonants.

Note: there are, of course, exceptions to these rules - which will be noted in the vocabularies in the text (and on the Cheat Sheets).



Comparison of the two models:

| 3.1 | | Type 1 | Meaning | 3.2 | | Type 2 | Meaning |
|-----------------|------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|------|------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Singular</i> | Nom. | <i>lĕx</i> | <i>the law (subj)</i> | <i>Singular</i> | Nom. | <i>pars</i> | <i>the part (subj)</i> |
| | Gen. | <i>lĕg-is</i> | <i>of the law</i> | | Gen. | <i>part-is</i> | <i>of the part</i> |
| | Dat. | <i>lĕg-ĭ</i> | <i>to (for) the law</i> | | Dat. | <i>part-ĭ</i> | <i>to (for) the part</i> |
| | Acc. | <i>lĕg-em</i> | <i>the law (d.o.)</i> | | Acc. | <i>part-em</i> | <i>the part (d.o.)</i> |
| | Abl. | <i>lĕg-e</i> | <i>by/with the law</i> | | Abl. | <i>part-e</i> | <i>by/with the part</i> |
| <i>Plural</i> | Nom. | <i>lĕg-ĕs</i> | <i>the laws (subj)</i> | <i>Plural</i> | Nom. | <i>part-ĕs</i> | <i>the parts (subj)</i> |
| | Gen. | <i>lĕg-um</i> | <i>of the laws</i> | | Gen. | <i>part-ium</i> | <i>of the parts</i> |
| | Dat. | <i>lĕg-ibus</i> | <i>to (for) the laws</i> | | Dat. | <i>part-ibus</i> | <i>to (for) the parts</i> |
| | Acc. | <i>lĕg-ĕs</i> | <i>the laws (d.o.)</i> | | Acc. | <i>part-ĕs</i> | <i>the parts (d.o.)</i> |
| | Abl. | <i>lĕg-ibus</i> | <i>by/with the laws</i> | | Abl. | <i>part-ibus</i> | <i>by/with the parts</i> |



VOCABULARY

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| pars, partis | <i>part</i> |
| collis, collis, m. | <i>hill</i> |
| hostis, hostis | <i>enemy</i> (in war) |
| gēns, gentis | <i>tribe</i> |
| caedēs, caedis | <i>slaughter</i> |

NOTE

The plural of *hostis* is often used to translate the English singular *enemy*. *Collis* is an exception to the rules for gender; notice that it is masculine.

RELATED ENGLISH WORDS

The *gentiles*; *hostile* actions.



Exercise #43c – Page 45

Decline:



| Noun | | <i>cædēs</i> | <i>hostis</i> | <i>gēns</i> |
|--------------------------------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| S i n g u l a r | Nominative | <i>cædēs</i> | <i>hostis</i> | <i>gēns</i> |
| | Genitive | <i>cædis</i> | <i>hostis</i> | <i>gentis</i> |
| | Dative | <i>cædī</i> | <i>hostī</i> | <i>gentī</i> |
| | Accusative | <i>cædem</i> | <i>hostem</i> | <i>gentem</i> |
| | Ablative | <i>cæde</i> | <i>hoste</i> | <i>gente</i> |
| P l u r a l | Nominative | <i>cædēs</i> | <i>hostēs</i> | <i>gentēs</i> |
| | Genitive | <i>cædium</i> | <i>hostium</i> | <i>gentium</i> |
| | Dative | <i>cædibus</i> | <i>hostibus</i> | <i>gentibus</i> |
| | Accusative | <i>cædēs</i> | <i>hostēs</i> | <i>gentēs</i> |
| | Ablative | <i>cædibus</i> | <i>hostibus</i> | <i>gentibus</i> |



Exercise #44 – Page 45

1. Tell what form these nouns are;
2. Translate:



| Phrase | Case | Meaning |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. <i>pars hostium</i> | <i>pars: Sing-Nom</i> <i>hostium: Plur-Gen</i> | <i>(a) part of the enemy</i> |
| 2. <i>propter caedem gentium</i> | <i>caedem: Sing-Acc</i> <i>gentium: Plur-Gen</i> | <i>on account of the slaughter of the tribes.</i> |
| 3. <i>cum hostibus</i> | <i>hostibus: Plur-Abl</i> | <i>with the enemy.</i> |



| Phrase | Case | Meaning |
|-------------------------------|--|--|
| 4. <i>in colle</i> | <i>colle: Sing-Abl</i> | <i>on the hill</i> |
| 5. <i>post cædem Gallōrum</i> | <i>cædem: Sing-Acc</i> <i>Gallōrum: Plur-Gen</i> | <i>after the slaughter of the Gauls</i> |
| 6. <i>in oppidīs hostium</i> | <i>oppidīs: Plur-Abl</i> <i>hostium: Plur-Gen</i> | <i>in the towns of the enemy</i> <i>(ie in the enemy's towns)</i> |



| Phrase | Case | Meaning |
|-----------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| 7. <i>in collibus</i> | <i>collibus: Plur-Abl</i> | <i>on the hills</i> |
| 8. <i>rēx gentium</i> | <i>rēx: Sing-Nom</i> <i>gentium: Plur-Gen</i> | <i>the king of the tribes</i> |
| 9. <i>post collem</i> | <i>Sing-Acc</i> | <i>behind the hill</i> |



| Phrase | Case | Meaning |
|-------------------------------|--|---|
| 10. <i>gentibus</i> | <i>Plur-Dat/Abl</i> | <i>to the tribes or by/with/from the tribes</i> |
| 11. <i>post cædem hostium</i> | <i>cædem: Sing-Acc hostium: Plur-Gen</i> | <i>after the slaughter of the enemy</i> |



Exercise #45 – Page 46

Translate:



1 on account of the welfare of the tribes

Complete Translation:

propter salūtem gentium

2 part of the leaders and soldiers

Complete Translation:

pars dūcum et mīlitum



3 with the general of the enemy

Complete Translation:

cum imperātōre hostium

4 on account of the slaughter of the men

▲
3rd Type 2 Noun ◀ *cædēs*

Complete Translation:

propter cædem hominum

5 on the hill

Complete Translation:

in colle

6 with the enemy

Complete Translation:

cum hostibus



7 in the way

Complete Translation:

in viā

8 the leaders of the tribes

Complete Translation:

ducēs gentium



Exercise #46 – Page 46

Translate:



1 Ducēs Rōmānōrum hostēs in colle vīcērunt.

Ducēs Rōmānōrum = *The leaders of the Romans*

vīcērunt = *conquered*

hostēs = *the enemy*

in colle = *on the hill*

Complete Translation:

The leaders of the Romans conquered the enemy on the hill.



2 Propter caedem militum bellum in Galliā est.

Propter caedem militum = *On account of the slaughter of the soldiers*

est = *there is*

bellum = *war*

in Galliā = *in Gaul*

Complete Translation:

On account of the slaughter of the soldiers there is war in Gaul.



3 Sunt perīcula in Galliā quod Gallī hostēs Rōmānōrum sunt.

2nd Neuter Noun ◀ danger

Sunt = *There are*

perīcula = *dangers*

in Galliā = *in Gaul*

quod Gallī = *because the Gauls*

sunt = *are*

hostēs Rōmānōrum = *the enemy of the Romans*

Complete Translation:

There are dangers in Gaul because the Gauls are the enemy of the Romans.



4

Chrīstus est rēx populōrum et salūs hominum quod Deus est.

Chrīstus = *Christ*

est = *is*

rēx populōrum = *the King of nations*

et salūs hominum = *and the salvation of men*

quod est = *because He is*

Deus = *God*

Complete Translation:

Christ is the King of nations and the salvation of men because He is God.



5 Pars hostium in silvīs est, sed pars est in colle.

Pars hostium = *Part of the enemy*

est = *is*

in silvīs = *in the forests*

sed pars = *but part*

est = *is*

in colle = *on the hill*

Complete Translation:

Part of the enemy is in the forests, but part is on the hill.



6 In Galliā sunt collēs et silvæ et oppida et viæ.

In Galliā = *In Gaul*

sunt = *there are*

collēs et silvæ et oppida et viæ = *hills and forests and towns and roads*

Complete Translation:

In Gaul there are hills and forests and towns and roads.



7 Rōmānī rēgēs et gentēs Galliaē vīcērunt.

Rōmānī = *The Romans*

vīcērunt = *conquered*

rēgēs et gentēs Galliaē = *the kings and tribes of Gaul*

Complete Translation:

The Romans conquered the kings and tribes of Gaul.



8 Propter salūtem populī et pācem prōvinciārum Rōmānī viās mūnīvērunt.

Propter salūtem populī = *On account of the welfare of the people*

et pācem prōvinciārum = *and the peace of the provinces*

Rōmānī = *the Romans*

mūnīvērunt = *constructed*

viās = *roads*

Complete Translation:

On account of the welfare of the people and the peace of the provinces the Romans constructed roads.



9 Hominēs virtūtem et vērītātem laudant.

Hominēs = *Men*laudant = *praise*virtūtem et vērītātem = *courage and truth*

Complete Translation:

Men praise courage and truth.

10 Post cædem hostium Cæsar mīlitēs propter virtūtem laudat.

Post cædem hostium = *After the slaughter of the enemy*

Cæsar = *Caesar*

laudat = *praises*

mīlitēs = *the soldiers*

propter virtūtem = *on account of (their) courage*

Complete Translation:

After the slaughter of the enemy Caesar praises the soldiers on account of (their) courage.



Exercise #47 – Page 46

Translate:



1 Part of the enemy is in the towns, but part is on the hill.

Part of the enemy = *Pars hostium*

is = *est*

in the towns = *in oppidīs*

but part = *sed pars*

is = *est*

on the hill = *in colle*

sed

Complete Translation:

Pars hostium in oppidīs est, sed pars in colle est.



- 2 On account of the slaughter of the leaders of the tribe, the Gauls do not praise Caesar.

On account of the slaughter of the leaders = *Propter cædem ducum*

of the tribe = *gentis*

the Gauls = *Gallī*

do not praise = *nōn laudant*

Caesar = *Cæsarem*

Complete Translation:

Propter cædem ducum gentis, Gallī Cæsarem nōn laudant.



3 Christ is the King of tribes and nations.

Christ = *Chrīstus*

is = *est*

King of tribes and nations = *Rēx gentium et populōrum*

Complete Translation:

Chrīstus est Rēx gentium et populōrum.



4 There are hills behind the town.

There are = *Sunt*

hills = *collēs*

behind the town = *post oppidum*

post

Complete Translation:

Sunt collēs post oppidum.



5 After a victory there is a slaughter of part of the leaders of the tribe.

After a victory = *Post victōriam*

there is = *est*

a slaughter = *cædēs*

of part = *partis*

of the leaders = *ducum*

of the tribe = *gentis*

Complete Translation:

Post victōriam est cædēs partis ducum gentis.



6 Part of the enemy is in the hills and forests.

Part of the enemy = *Pars hostium*

is = *est*

in the hills = *in collibus*

and (in the) forests = *et in silvīs*

Complete Translation:

Pars hostium in collibus et in silvīs est.



7. REVIEW OF NOUNS LIKE *LĒX* AND *PARS*

Review GRAMMAR, Nos. 45-63. Review vocabulary, page 36.

VOCABULARY

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| frāter, frātris (frātrum) | <i>brother</i> |
| pater, patris (patrum) | <i>father</i> |
| māter, mātris (mātrum) | <i>mother</i> |
| mōns, montis, m. | <i>mountain</i> |
| clāmor, clāmōris | { <i>shouting</i> <i>shout</i> |
| prīnceps, prīncipis | { <i>chief</i> <i>leading man</i> |
| occidērunt | <i>they killed</i> |

NOTE

1. The genitive plural of **pater**, **māter**, **frāter** is put in parentheses to remind you that these words are exceptions to the rule for **-ium** words.
2. Notice that **mōns** is an exception to the gender rules.

RELATED ENGLISH WORDS

Paternal care; the crown *prince*; *maternal* affection; *clamorous* demands; *fraternal* love.



Exercise #50 – Page 48

1. Identify these forms;
2. Translate:



| Noun | Case | Meaning |
|-------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. oppidum | Sing-Nom Sing-Acc | the town (subject or direct object) |
| 2. montium | Plur-Gen | of the mountains (possessive) |
| 3. nautārum | Plur-Gen | of the sailors |



| Noun | Case | Meaning |
|-------------|----------|-------------------------------------|
| 4. amīcōrum | Plur-Gen | <i>of the friends (possessive)</i> |
| 5. mīlitum | Plur-Gen | <i>of the soldiers (possessive)</i> |
| 6. mātrum | Plur-Gen | <i>of the mothers (possessive)</i> |



| Noun | Case | Meaning |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 7. <i>prīncipum</i> | <i>Plur-Gen</i> | <i>of the chiefs (possessive)</i> |
| 8. <i>gentium</i> | <i>Plur-Gen</i> | <i>of the tribes (possessive)</i> |
| 9. <i>clāmōrum</i> | <i>Plur-Gen</i> | <i>of the shouting (possessive)</i> |



Exercise #51 – Page 48

1. Tell what case these nouns are;
2. Translate:



| Phrase | Case | Meaning |
|------------------------------------|--|--|
| 1. <i>propter virtūtem mīlitum</i> | <i>virtūtem: Sing-Acc</i> <i>mīlitum: Plur-Gen</i> | <i>on account of the courage of the soldiers</i> |
| 2. <i>pāx populōrum et gentium</i> | <i>pāx: Sing-Nom</i> <i>populōrum: Plur-Gen</i> <i>gentium: Plur-Gen</i> | <i>the peace of the nations and the tribes</i> |



| Phrase | Case | Meaning |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| 3. <i>propter clāmōrem hostium</i> | <i>clāmōrem: Sing-Acc</i> <i>hostium: Plur-Gen</i> | <i>on account of the shouting of the enemy</i> |
| 4. <i>post cædem patrum et mātrem</i> | <i>cædem: Sing-Acc</i> <i>patrum: Plur-Gen</i> <i>mātrem: Plur-Gen</i> | <i>after the slaughter of the fathers and mothers</i> |



| Phrase | Case | Meaning |
|--|--|--|
| 5. <i>propter lūcem et vērītātem Chrīstī</i> | <i>lūcem: Sing-Acc</i> <i>vērītātem: Sing-Acc</i> <i>Chrīstī: Sing-Gen</i> | <i>on account of the light and truth of Christ</i> |
| 6. <i>cum imperātōre Rōmānōrum</i> | <i>imperātōre: Sing-Abl</i> <i>Rōmānōrum: Plur-Gen</i> | <i>with the general of the Romans</i> |



| Phrase | Case | Meaning |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| 7. <i>propter salūtem frātrum</i> | <i>salūtem: Sing-Acc</i> <i>frātrum: Plur-Gen</i> | <i>on account of the welfare of the brothers</i> |
| 8. <i>in colle</i> | <i>colle: Sing-Abl</i> | <i>on the hill</i> |



| Phrase | Case | Meaning |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|--|
| 9. <i>in montibus</i> | <i>montibus: Plur-Abl</i> | <i>in the mountains</i> |
| 10. <i>post ducem</i> | <i>ducem: Sing-Acc</i> | <i>behind the leader or after the leader</i> |



| Phrase | Case | Meaning |
|--------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| 11. <i>cum rēge</i> | <i>rēge: Sing-Abl</i> | <i>with the king</i> |
| 12. <i>vōcēs hominum</i> | <i>vōcēs: Plur-Nom/Acc</i> <i>hominum: Plur-Gen</i> | <i>the cries of the men</i> |



| Phrase | Case | Meaning |
|------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 13. <i>cum parte mīlitum</i> | <i>parte: Sing-Abl</i> <i>mīlitum: Plur-Gen</i> | <i>with part of the soldiers</i> |
| 14. <i>cum Cæsare</i> | <i>Cæsare: Sing-Abl</i> | <i>with Caesar</i> |



Lesson 3

Exercise #52 – Page 49-50

Translate:



- 1 Chrīstus est rēx hominum sed est frāter hominum, et Deus est rēx hominum sed est pater hominum.

Chrīstus = *Christ*

est = *is*

rēx hominum = *the King of men*

sed est = *but He is*

frāter hominum = *(also) the brother of men*

et Deus = *and God*

est = *is*

rēx hominum = *the King of men*

sed est = *but He is*

pater hominum = *(also) the Father of men*

Complete Translation:

Christ is the King of men but He is (also) the brother of men, and God is the King of men but He is (also) the Father of men.



2 Itaque hominēs sunt frātrēs. Itaque bellum est cædēs frātrum.

Itaque hominēs = *And so men* sunt = *are* frātrēs = *brothers*

Itaque bellum = *And so war* est = *is* cædēs frātrum = *the slaughter of brothers*

Complete Translation:

And so men are brothers. And so war is the slaughter of brothers.



3 Itaque Deus et Chrīstus bellum nōn laudant.

Itaque Deus = *Therefore God*

et Chrīstus = *and Christ*

nōn laudant = *do not praise*

bellum = *war*

Complete Translation:

Therefore God and Christ do not praise war.



4 Rōmānī partem prīncipum Gallōrum occīdērunt.

Rōmānī = *The Romans*

occīdērunt = *killed*

partem prīncipum = *a part of the chiefs*

Gallōrum = *of the Gauls*

Complete Translation:

The Romans killed a part of the chiefs of the Gauls.



5 Itaque Deus clāmōrem mātrum et patrum et frātrum in silvīs et montibus Galliae audīvit.

Itaque Deus = *And so God*

audīvit = *heard*

3rd Type 1 Noun

shouting

clāmōrem mātrum et patrum et frātrum = *the shouting of mothers and fathers and brothers*

in silvīs et montibus Galliae = *in the forests and mountains of Gaul*

Complete Translation:

And so God heard the shouting of mothers and fathers and brothers in the forests and mountains of Gaul.



6 In Galliā sunt silvæ et montēs et collēs.

In Galliā = *In Gaul*

sunt = *there are*

silvæ et montēs et collēs = *forests and mountains and hills*

Complete Translation:

In Gaul there are forests and mountains and hills.



7 Sunt oppida in collibus, sed pars gentium Gallōrum montēs et silvās incolunt.

Sunt = *There are*

oppida = *towns*

in collibus = *in the hills*

sed pars gentium = *but part of the tribes*

Gallōrum = *of the Gauls*

incolunt = *inhabit*

inhabit

montēs et silvās = *the mountains and forests*

Complete Translation:

There are towns in the hills, but part of the tribes of the Gauls inhabit the mountains and forests.



8 Chrīstus est dux hominum quod vērītātem et lēgem et lūcem hominibus dedit.

Chrīstus = *Christ*

est = *is*

dux hominum = *the leader of men*

quod dedit = *because He gave*

vērītātem et lēgem et lūcem = *truth and law and light*

hominibus = *to men*

Complete Translation:

Christ is the leader of men because He gave truth and law and light to men.



9 Chrīstus est “Via” et “Vēritās.”

Chrīstus = *Christ*est = *is*“Via” et “Vēritās” = *“the Way” and “the Truth”*

Complete Translation:

Christ is “the Way” and “the Truth.”

10 Marīa est Māter Chrīstī.

Marīa = *Mary*

est = *is*

Māter Chrīstī = *the Mother of Christ*

Complete Translation:

Mary is the Mother of Christ.



11 Sed Chrīstus est Deus quod Fīlius Deī Patris est.

because

Sed Chrīstus = *But Christ*

est = *is*

Deus = *God*

quod est = *because He is*

Fīlius Deī = *the Son of God*

Patris = *the Father*

Complete Translation:

But Christ is God because He is the Son of God the Father.



12 Itaque Marīa est Māter Deī.

Itaque Marīa = *And so Mary*

est = *is*

Māter Deī = *the Mother of God*

Complete Translation:

And so Mary is the Mother of God.



13 Marīam, Mātrem Deī, Chrīstiānī laudant.

Chrīstiānī = *Christians*

laudant = *praise*

Marīam = *Mary*

Mātrem Deī = *the Mother of God*

Complete Translation:

Christians praise Mary, the Mother of God.



14 Marīa est māter hominum quod Chrīstus in cruce¹ Marīam hominibus dedit.

Marīa = *Mary*

est = *is*

māter hominum = *the mother of men*

quod Chrīstus = *because Christ*

in cruce¹ = *on the cross*

dedit = *gave*

Marīam = *Mary*

hominibus = *to men*

Complete Translation:

Mary is the mother of men because Christ on the cross gave Mary to men.

¹ in cruce: *on the cross.*



15 Itaque Chrīstiānī sunt filiī et servī Marīæ.

Itaque Chrīstiānī = *And so Christians*

sunt = *are*

filiī et servī Marīæ = *sons and servants of Mary*

Complete Translation:

And so Christians are sons and servants of Mary.



16 *Marīa est Porta Caelī.*

Marīa = Mary

est = is

Porta Caelī = the Gate of Heaven

Complete Translation:

Mary is the Gate of Heaven.



Exercise #53 – Page 50

Translate:



1 He heard the shouting of the leading men.

He heard = *audīvit*

the shouting of the leading men = *Clāmōrem prīncipum*

Complete Translation:

Clāmōrem prīncipum audīvit.



2 They killed the chiefs of the tribe.

occīdērunt

They killed = *occīdērunt*

the chiefs of the tribe = *Prīncipēs gentis*

Complete Translation:

Prīncipēs gentis occīdērunt.



3 There are dangers in the mountains.

There are = *Sunt*

dangers = *perīcula*

in the mountains = *in montibus*

Complete Translation:

Sunt perīcula in montibus.



4 The general praises the mothers and fathers of the soldiers.

The general = *Imperātor* praises = *laudat*

the mothers and fathers of the soldiers = *mātrēs et patrēs mīlitum*

Complete Translation:

Imperātor mātrēs et patrēs mīlitum laudat.



5 The brothers are with Caesar in Gaul.

The brothers = *Frātrēs*

are = *sunt*

with Caesar = *cum Cæsare*

in Gaul = *in Galliā*

Complete Translation:

Frātrēs in Galliā cum Cæsare sunt.



6 They fortified the hills on account of the war.

They fortified = *mūnīvērunt*

the hills = *collēs*

on account of the war = *Propter bellum*

Complete Translation:

Propter bellum collēs mūnīvērunt.



7 The Romans constructed roads in the mountains.

mūnīvērunt

The Romans = *Rōmānī*

constructed = *mūnīvērunt*

roads = *viās*

in the mountains = *in montibus*

Complete Translation:

Rōmānī viās in montibus mūnīvērunt.



The Declension of *flūmen*

Neuter nouns of the 3rd Declension are declined exactly like *lēx* except in the nominative and accusative cases. Just like neuter nouns of the 2nd Declension, neuter nouns of the 3rd Declension have the same endings in both of these cases, in the singular and the plural.

| 3.n | | 3rd Declension - Neut | Meaning |
|-----------------|------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Singular | Nom. | flūmen | <i>the river (subject)</i> |
| | Gen. | flūmin-is | <i>of the river</i> |
| | Dat. | flūmin-ī | <i>to (for) the river</i> |
| | Acc. | flūmen | <i>the river (direct object)</i> |
| | Abl. | flūmin-e | <i>by / with the river</i> |
| Plural | Nom. | flūmin-a | <i>the rivers (subject)</i> |
| | Gen. | flūmin-um | <i>of the rivers</i> |
| | Dat. | flūmin-ibus | <i>to (for) the rivers</i> |
| | Acc. | flūmin-a | <i>the rivers (direct object)</i> |
| | Abl. | flūmin-ibus | <i>by / with the rivers</i> |



VOCABULARY

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| flūmen, flūminis | <i>river</i> |
| iter, itineris, n. | { <i>journey</i> <i>march</i> <i>route</i> |
| corpus, corporis, n. | <i>body</i> |
| vulnus, vulneris, n. | <i>wound</i> |
| agmen, agminis | { <i>column</i> (of soldiers) <i>army</i> (on the march) |
| nōmen, nōminis | <i>name</i> |

RELATED ENGLISH WORDS

VOCABULARY

| | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| mundus, ī | <i>world</i> |
| erat | <i>he, she, it was</i> |
| erant | <i>they were</i> |

NOTE

Erat and **erant** (like **est** and **sunt**) sometimes mean *there was* and *there were*.

RELATED ENGLISH WORD

Mundane affairs.



Exercise #54 – Page 51-52

1. Tell what forms these nouns are;
2. Translate:



| Phrase | Case | Meaning |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--|
| 1. <i>flūmina</i> | <i>Plur-Nom/Acc</i> | <i>the rivers (subject or direct object)</i> |
| 2. <i>in itinere</i> | <i>Sing-Abl</i> | <i>on the journey/march</i> |
| 3. <i>propter nōmen</i> | <i>Sing-Acc</i> | <i>on account of the name</i> |



| Phrase | Case | Meaning |
|---------------------------------|--|---|
| 4. <i>in nōmine Patris</i> | <i>nōmine: Sing-Abl</i> <i>Patris: Sing-Gen</i> | <i>in the name of the Father</i> |
| 5. <i>propter nōmen Chrīstī</i> | <i>nōmen: Sing-Acc</i> <i>Chrīstī: Sing-Gen</i> | <i>on account of the name of Christ</i> |
| 6. <i>nōminum</i> | <i>Plur-Gen</i> | <i>of the names (ie the names')</i> |



| Phrase | Case | Meaning |
|------------------------|---|--|
| 7. <i>nōmen patris</i> | <i>nōmen: Plur-Nom/Acc</i> <i>patris: Sing-Gen</i> | <i>the name of the father (ie the father's name)</i> |
| 8. <i>nōmine</i> | <i>Sing-Abl</i> | <i>by/with/from the name</i> |
| 9. <i>flūminibus</i> | <i>Plur-Dat/Abl</i> | <i>to the rivers or by/with/from the rivers</i> |



| Phrase | Case | Meaning |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--|
| 10. <i>in flūmine</i> | <i>Sing-Abl</i> | <i>in or on the river</i> |
| 11. <i>in agmine</i> | <i>Sing-Abl</i> | <i>in the column</i> |
| 12. <i>agmina</i> | <i>Plur-Nom/Acc</i> | <i>the column (subject or direct object)</i> |



| Phrase | Case | Meaning |
|----------------------------|--|--|
| 13. <i>in nōmine Deī</i> | <i>nōmine: Sing-Abl</i> <i>Deī: Sing-Gen</i> | <i>in the name of God</i> |
| 14. <i>vulnera mīlitis</i> | <i>vulnera: Plur-Nom/Acc</i> <i>mīlitis: Sing-Gen</i> | <i>the wounds of the soldier</i> <i>(ie the soldier's wounds)</i> |
| 15. <i>vulneribus</i> | <i>Plur-Dat/Abl</i> | <i>to the wounds or</i> <i>by/with/from the wounds</i> |



| Phrase | Case | Meaning |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| 16. <i>iter hostium</i> | <i>iter: Sing-Nom/Acc</i> <i>hostium: Plur-Gen</i> | <i>the march of the enemy (ie the enemy's march)</i> |
| 17. <i>vulnerum</i> | <i>Plur-Gen</i> | <i>of the wounds (ie the wounds')</i> |
| 18. <i>corporibus</i> | <i>Plur-Dat/Abl</i> | <i>to the bodies or by/with/from the bodies</i> |



Exercise #55 – Page 52

Translate:



| Phrase | Translation |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. in the river | <i>in flūmine</i> |
| 2. on account of the wounds | <i>propter vulnera</i> |
| 3. on the journey | <i>in itinere</i> |



| Phrase | Translation |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 4. in the column | <i>in agmine</i> |
| 5. in the name of Mary | <i>in nōmine Marīæ</i> |
| 6. in the body | <i>in corpore</i> |



| Phrase | Translation |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 7. with the army | <i>cum agmine</i> |
| 8. on the march | <i>in itinere</i> |
| 9. after the journey | <i>post iter</i> |



| Phrase | Translation |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 10. the name of the river | <i>nōmen flūminis</i> |
| 11. on account of the law | <i>propter lēgem</i> |
| 12. with the generals | <i>cum imperātōribus</i> |



| Phrase | Translation |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 13. the safety of the tribes | <i>salūs gentium</i> |
| 14. on the mountain | <i>in monte</i> |



Exercise #56 – Page 52

Translate:



1 Propter vulnera mīles in agmine nōn est.

3rd Neuter Noun ◀ wound

Propter vulnera = *On account of wounds*

mīles = *the soldier*

nōn est = *is not*

in agmine = *in the column*

Complete Translation:

On account of wounds the soldier is not in the column.



2 Imperātor vulnera mīlitum videt.

Imperātor = *The general*

videt = *sees*

vulnera mīlitum = *the wounds of the soldiers*

Complete Translation:

The general sees the wounds of the soldiers.



3 **Sunt corpora in flūmine.**

Sunt = *There are*

corpora = *bodies*

in flūmine = *in the river*

Complete Translation:

There are bodies in the river.



4 In Galliā sunt flūmina et silvæ.

In Galliā = *in Gaul*

sunt = *There are*

flūmina et silvæ = *rivers and forests*

Complete Translation:

There are rivers and forests in Gaul.



5 Rōmānī in itinere sunt.

3rd Neuter Noun

◀ march, journey, route

Rōmānī = *The Romans*

sunt = *are*

in itinere = *on the march*

Complete Translation:

The Romans are on the march.



6 Sunt hostēs in silvīs et in montibus. Itaque in perīculō sumus.

Sunt = *There are*

hostēs = *enemies*

in silvīs et in montibus = *in the forests and in the mountains*

Itaque = *And so*

sumus = *we are*

in perīculō = *in danger*

Complete Translation:

There are enemies in the forests and in the mountains. And so we are in danger.



7 Cæsar agmen hostium videt.

3rd Neuter Noun

column or army (marching)

Cæsar = Caesar

videt = sees

agmen hostium = the column of the enemy

Complete Translation:

Caesar sees the column of the enemy (the enemy's column).



8 Chrīstiānī nōmen Marīæ laudant.

Chrīstiānī = *Christians*

laudant = *praise*

nōmen Marīæ = *the name of Mary*

Complete Translation:

Christians praise the name of Mary (Mary's name).



9 Agmen hostium in flūmine est.

Agmen hostium = *The column of the enemy*

est = *is*

in flūmine = *on the river*

Complete Translation:

The enemy's column is on the river.



10 Rōmānī Chrīstiānōs occidērunt quod Chrīstiānī nōmen Chrīstī laudant.

Rōmānī = *The Romans*

occidērunt = *killed*

Chrīstiānōs = *Christians*

quod Chrīstiānī = *because Christians*

laudant = *praise*

nōmen Chrīstī = *the name of Christ*

Complete Translation:

The Romans killed Christians because Christians praise the name of Christ.



Lesson 3

Exercise #57 – Page 52-53

Translate:



1 There are bodies and swords in the river.

There are = *Sunt*

bodies and swords = *corpora et gladii*

in the river = *in flumine*

Complete Translation:

Sunt corpora et gladii in flumine.



2 The column is in the mountains.

The column = *Agmen*

is = *est*

in the mountains = *in montibus*

Complete Translation:

Agmen in montibus est.



3 Christians pray in the name of Christ, the Son of God.

Christians = *Chrīstiānī*

pray = *ōrant*

in the name of Christ = *in nōmine Chrīstī*

the Son of God = *Fīliī Deī*

Complete Translation:

Chrīstiānī in nōmine Chrīstī, Fīliī Deī, ōrant.



4 There are brothers and fathers in the army.

agmen

3rd Neuter Noun

There are = *Sunt*

brothers and fathers = *frātrēs et patrēs*

in the army = *in agmine*

Complete Translation:

Sunt frātrēs et patrēs in agmine.



5 There are dangers on the journey because the enemy is in the hills.

There are = *Sunt*

dangers = *perīcula*

on the journey = *in itinere*

because the enemy = *quod hostēs*

is = *sunt*

in the hills = *in collibus*

Complete Translation:

Sunt perīcula in itinere quod hostēs in collibus sunt.



6 After the march they fortified the hill.

mūnīvērunt

After the march = *Post iter*

they fortified = *mūnīvērunt*

the hill = *collem*

Complete Translation:

Post iter collem mūnīvērunt.



7 The route is in the mountains.

The route = *Iter*

is = *est*

in the mountains = *in montibus*

Complete Translation:

Iter in montibus est.



8 The sailors see the land and the sky.

The sailors = *Nautæ*

see = *vident*

the land and the sky = *terram et cælum*

Complete Translation:

Nautæ terram et cælum vident.



9 The king prays on account of the welfare of the kingdom.

The king = *Rēx* prays = *ōrat*

on account of the welfare of the kingdom = *propter salūtem rēgnī*

Complete Translation:

Rēx propter salūtem rēgnī ōrat.



Exercise #59 – Page 54

Translate:



1 “Estis lūx mundī.”

Estis = *You are*

lūx mundī = *the light of the world*

Complete Translation:

“You are the light of the world.”



2 Propter salūtem hominum Chrīstus erat in mundō.

Propter salūtem hominum = *on account of the salvation of men*

Chrīstus = *Christ*

erat = *was*

in mundō = *in the world*

Complete Translation:

Christ was in the world on account of the salvation of men.



3 Chrīstus lūcem et lēgem et salūtem et vērītātem hominibus dedit.

Chrīstus = *Christ*

dedit = *gave*

lūcem et lēgem et salūtem et vērītātem = *light and law and salvation and truth*

hominibus = *to men*

Complete Translation:

Christ gave light and law and salvation and truth to men.



4 Cæsar, imperātor Rōmānōrum, cum mīlitibus in Galliā erat.

Cæsar = *Caesar*

imperātor Rōmānōrum = *commander in chief of the Romans*

erat = *was*

cum mīlitibus = *with the soldiers*

in Galliā = *in Gaul*

Complete Translation:

Caesar, commander in chief of the Romans, was with the soldiers in Gaul.



5 Chrīstus est salūs mundī.

Chrīstus = *Christ*

est = *is*

salūs mundī = *the salvation of the world*

Complete Translation:

Christ is the salvation of the world.



6 *Servī nōmen rēgis laudant.*

Servī = The slaves

laudant = praise

nōmen rēgis = the name of the king

Complete Translation:

The slaves praise the king's name.



7 Agmen hostium in montibus erat.

Agmen hostium = *The army (or column) of the enemy*

erat = *was*

in montibus = *in the mountains*

Complete Translation:

The army (or column) of the enemy was in the mountains.



8 Propter caedem p̄incipum nōn erat p̄ax.

Propter caedem p̄incipum = *On account of the slaughter of the leading men*

nōn erat = *there was not* p̄ax = *peace*

Complete Translation:

On account of the slaughter of the leading men there was not peace.



9 Propter vulnera mīlitēs in itinere nōn erant.

Propter vulnera = *On account of wounds*

mīlitēs = *the soldiers*

nōn erant = *were not*

in itinere = *on the march*

Complete Translation:

On account of wounds the soldiers were not on the march.



10 Deus, pater hominum, virtūtem laudat sed bella et cædem nōn laudat.

Deus = *God*

pater hominum = *the Father of men*

laudat = *praises*

virtūtem = *courage*

sed nōn laudat = *but He does not praise*

bella et cædem = *wars and slaughter*

Complete Translation:

God, the Father of men, praises courage but He does not praise wars and slaughter.



11 Dux vōcēs servōrum et clāmōrem mīlitum audīvit.

Dux = *The leader*

audīvit = *heard*

vōcēs servōrum = *the cries of the slaves*

et clāmōrem mīlitum = *and the shouting of the soldiers*

Complete Translation:

The leader heard the cries of the slaves and the shouting of the soldiers.



12 Post bellum corpora erant in collibus et in flūminibus, et imperātor clāmōrem mātrum audīvit.

Post bellum = *After the war* erant = *there were* corpora = *bodies*

in collibus et in flūminibus = *on the hills and in the rivers*

et imperātor = *and the commander in chief* audīvit = *heard*

clāmōrem mātrum = *the shouting of the mothers*

Complete Translation:

After the war there were bodies on the hills and in the rivers, and the commander in chief heard the shouting of the mothers.



13 Chrīstiānī frātrēs Chrīstī et mīlitēs Chrīstī sunt.

Chrīstiānī = *Christians*

sunt = *are*

frātrēs Chrīstī = *brothers of Christ*

et mīlitēs Chrīstī = *and soldiers of Christ*

Complete Translation:

Christians are Christ's brothers and Christ's soldiers.



14 Rōmānī partem prīncipum Gallōrum occīdērunt.

Rōmānī = *The Romans*

occīdērunt = *killed*

partem prīncipum = *a part of the leading men*

Gallōrum = *of the Gauls*

Complete Translation:

The Romans killed a part of the leading men of the Gauls.



15 Gentēs et populī Galliæ imperium Rōmānōrum nōn laudant.

Gentēs et populī Galliæ = *The tribes and peoples of Gaul*

nōn laudant = *do not praise*

imperium Rōmānōrum = *the empire of the Romans*

Complete Translation:

The tribes and peoples of Gaul do not praise the empire of the Romans.



Lesson 3

Exercise #60 – Page 54-55

Translate:



1 In the name of the king.

Complete Translation:

In nōmine rēgis.

2 On account of the salvation of men.

Complete Translation:

Propter salūtem hominum.



3 On the journey.

Complete Translation:

In itinere.

4 In the mountains and in the hills.

In the mountains = *In montibus*and in the hills = *et in collibus*

Complete Translation:

In montibus et in collibus.

5 With the leading men of the tribes.

Complete Translation:

Cum prīncipibus gentium.

6 They see the light of the world.

They see = *vident*

the light of the world = *Lūcem mundī*

Complete Translation:

Lūcem mundī vident.



7 After the slaughter of the leaders.

Complete Translation:

Post cædem ducum.

8 There were bodies in the road.

There were = *Erant*

bodies = *corpora*

in the road = *in viā*

Complete Translation:

Erant corpora in viā.



9 On account of the courage of the soldier.

Complete Translation:

Propter virtūtem mīlitis.

10 He praises the virtues of Christians.

He praises = *laudat* the virtues of Christians = *Virtūtēs Chrīstiānōrum*

Complete Translation:

Virtūtēs Chrīstiānōrum laudat.



11 In peace and in war.

Complete Translation:

In pāce et in bellō.

12 He heard the voice of the general.

3rd Type 1 Noun ◀ vōx

He heard = *audīvit*

the voice of the general = *Vōcem imperātōris*

Complete Translation:

Vōcem imperātōris audīvit.



13 They killed part of the enemy.

They killed = *occīdērunt*

part of the enemy = *Partem hostium*

Complete Translation:

Partem hostium occīdērunt.

14 They praise the laws of the tribe.

They praise = *laudant*

the laws of the tribe = *Lēgēs gentis*

Complete Translation:

Lēgēs gentis laudant.



15 Caesar gave rewards to the soldiers.

Caesar = *Cæsar*

gave = *dedit*

rewards = *præmia*

to the soldiers = *mīlitibus*

Complete Translation:

Cæsar præmia mīlitibus dedit.

16 On account of the wounds of the chiefs.

Complete Translation:

Propter vulnera prīncipum.



17 The commander in chief heard the shouts of the fathers.

The commander in chief = *Imperātor* heard = *audīvit*

the shouts of the fathers = *clāmōrem pātrum*

Complete Translation:

Imperātor clāmōrem pātrum audīvit.

18 The column was in the river.

The column = *Agmen* was = *erat* in the river = *in flūmine*

Complete Translation:

Agmen in flūmine erat.



19 The mothers see the army.

The mothers = *Mātrēs*

see = *vident*

the army = *agmen*

Complete Translation:

Mātrēs agmen vident.

20 On account of the welfare of the nation.

Complete Translation:

Propter salūtem populī.



21 He heard the cries of the brothers.

He heard = *audīvit*

the cries of the brothers = *Vōcēs frātrum*

Complete Translation:

Vōcēs frātrum audīvit.

22 God gave truth to men.

God = *Deus*

gave = *dedit*

truth = *vēritātem*

to men = *hominibus*

Complete Translation:

Deus vēritātem hominibus dedit.



23 On account of the safety of the column.

Complete Translation:

Propter salūtem agminis.

24 On the march.

Complete Translation:

In itinere.



25 There was a route in the mountains.

There was = *Erat*

a route = *iter*

in the mountains = *in montibus*

Complete Translation:

Erat iter in montibus.

26 Caesar did not give swords to the chief.

Caesar = *Cæsar*

did not give = *nōn dedit*

swords = *gladiōs*

to the chief = *prīncipī*

Complete Translation:

Cæsar gladiōs prīncipī nōn dedit.



27 The Gauls gave the commander in chief a reward.

The Gauls = *Gallī* gave = *dedērun*t a reward = *præm*ium

(to) the commander in chief = *imperātōrī*

Complete Translation:

*Gallī præm*ium *imperātōrī* *dedērun*t.

