

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 Fīlii 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 3<sup>rd</sup> Declension:

<u>Nominative</u>	<u>Genitive</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
lēx	lēgis	<i>law</i>
homō	hominis	<i>man</i>
vēritās	<u>vēritātis</u>	<i>truth</i>
imperātor	imperātōris	<i>commander</i>

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

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

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

*lēgis* = lēg-    *hominis* = homin-    *vēritātis* = vēritāt-    *imperātōris* = imperātōr



## Gender in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Declension

Nouns in the 3<sup>rd</sup> declension may be masculine, feminine or neuter. These rules determine the gender of a 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 *lēx*

<b>3.1</b>		<b>3rd Declension - Type 1</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>lēx</i>	the law (subject)
	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>lēg-is</i>	of the law
	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>lēg-ī</i>	to (for) the law
	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>lēg-em</i>	the law (direct object)
	<i>Abl.</i>	<i>lēg-e</i>	by/with the law
<i>Plural</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>lēg-ēs</i>	the laws (subject)
	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>lēg-um</i>	of the laws
	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>lēg-ibus</i>	to (for) the laws
	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>lēg-ēs</i>	the laws (direct object)
	<i>Abl.</i>	<i>lēg-ibus</i>	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. <b>lēgibus</b>	<i>Plur-Dat/Abl</i>	<i>to the laws (indirect object) or by/with/from the laws</i>
2. <b>rēgnum</b>	<i>Sing-Nom/Acc</i>	<i>the kingdom (royal power) (subject or direct object)</i>
3. <b>imperātōrī</b>	<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. vērītātī	Sing-Dat	to the truth (indirect object)
8. homō	Sing-Nom	man (used in the generic sense) (subject)
9. imperātōrum	Plur-Gen	of the commanders-in-chief (possessive)



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. vērītāte	Sing-Abl	by/with/from the truth
19. homine	Sing-Abl	by/with/from the man
20. rēgibus	Plur-Dat/Abl	to the kings (indirect object) or by/with/from the kings
21. lēgī	Sing-Dat	to the law (indirect object)



Exercise #32 – Page 37

Translate:



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

Gallī = *The Gauls*

nōn dedērunť = *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 Caelī et terræ, salūtem hominibus dedit.

Deus = *God*

Rēx = *the King*

Caelī et terræ = *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 Caelō est.

*Rēx*

Chrīstus = *Christ*

Rēx hominum = *the King of men*

est = *is*

in Caelō = *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, Fīlī\_\_\_ 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\_\_\_\_\_ laudent.

*imperātōrem*

Rōmānī = *The Romans*

laudent = *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 = *laudent*

Christ = *Chrīstum*

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

Complete Translation:

*Chrīstiānī Chrīstum, Rēgem et amīcum hominum, laudent.*



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 prōvinciæ*

Caesar = *Cæsar*

the commander in chief = *imperātor*

is = *est*

in Gaul = *in Galliā*

Complete Translation:

*Propter salūtem prōvinciæ 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. vērītātem	Sing-Acc	the truth (direct object)
8. Chrīstum	Sing-Acc	Christ (direct object)
9. hominum	Plur-Gen	of men (possessive) (ie men's)



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. lēgis	<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

<b>virtūs, virtūtis</b>	<b>{</b> <i>courage</i> <i>virtue</i>
<b>mīles, mīlitis</b>	<i>soldier</i>
<b>pāx, pācis</b>	<i>peace</i>
<b>via, ae</b>	<b>{</b> <i>road</i> <i>way</i>
<b>populus, ī</b>	<b>{</b> <i>people</i> <i>nation</i>
<b>mūnīvērunt</b>	<b>{</b> <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 Galliā*

Complete Translation:

*Sunt viæ in Galliā.*





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*

2<sup>nd</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> declension. They have exactly the same endings except in the genitive plural.

All masculine and feminine nouns of the 3<sup>rd</sup> 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:

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



## VOCABULARY

<b>pars, partis</b>	<i>part</i>
<b>collis, collis, m.</b>	<i>hill</i>
<b>hostis, hostis</b>	<i>enemy</i> (in war)
<b>gēns, gentis</b>	<i>tribe</i>
<b>caedēs, caedis</b>	<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 cædem gentium</i>	<i>cædem: 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. in colle	colle: Sing-Abl	on the hill
5. post cædem Gallōrum	cædem: Sing-Acc Gallōrum: Plur-Gen	after the slaughter of the Gauls
6. in oppidīs hostium	oppidīs: Plur-Abl hostium: Plur-Gen	in the towns of the enemy (ie in the enemy's towns)





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

3<sup>rd</sup> 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.

2<sup>nd</sup> 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 Galliæ vīcērunt.

Rōmānī = *The Romans*

vīcērunt = *conquered*

rēgēs et gentēs Galliæ = *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

<i>frāter, frātris (frātrum)</i>	<i>brother</i>
<i>pater, patris (patrum)</i>	<i>father</i>
<i>māter, mātris (mātrum)</i>	<i>mother</i>
<i>mōns, montis, m.</i>	<i>mountain</i>
<i>clāmor, clāmōris</i>	<i>{ shouting</i> <i>{ shout</i>
<i>prīnceps, prīncipis</i>	<i>{ chief</i> <i>{ leading man</i>
<i>occidērunt</i>	<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. prīncipum	Plur-Gen	of the chiefs (possessive)
8. gentium	Plur-Gen	of the tribes (possessive)
9. clāmōrum	Plur-Gen	of the shouting (possessive)



### 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. in <i>montibus</i>	<i>montibus: Plur-Abl</i>	<i>in the mountains</i>
10. post <i>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. cum parte mīlitum	parte: Sing-Abl mīlitum: Plur-Gen	with part of the soldiers
14. cum Cæsare	Cæsare: Sing-Abl	with Caesar



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  
Galliæ audīvit.

Itaque Deus = *And so God*

audīvit = *heard*

3<sup>rd</sup> Type 1 Noun

shouting

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

in silvīs et montibus Galliæ = *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 cruce<sup>1</sup> Marīam hominibus dedit.

Marīa = *Mary*

est = *is*

māter hominum = *the mother of men*

quod Chrīstus = *because Christ*

in cruce<sup>1</sup> = *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.*

<sup>1</sup> in cruce: *on the cross.*



15 Itaque Chrīstiānī sunt fīlī et servī Marīæ.

Itaque Chrīstiānī = *And so Christians*

sunt = *are*

fīlī 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 3<sup>rd</sup> Declension are declined exactly like *lĕx* except in the nominative and accusative cases. Just like neuter nouns of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Declension, neuter nouns of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Declension have the same endings in both of these cases, in the singular and the plural.

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





## VOCABULARY

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

## RELATED ENGLISH WORDS

## VOCABULARY

<b>mundus, ī</b>	<i>world</i>
<b>erat</b>	<i>he, she, it was</i>
<b>erant</b>	<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. in <i>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 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. in <i>flūmine</i>	<i>Sing-Abl</i>	<i>in or on the river</i>
11. in <i>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.

*3<sup>rd</sup> 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.

3<sup>rd</sup> 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.

3<sup>rd</sup> 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.*



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 = *Fīlī Deī*

Complete Translation:

*Chrīstiānī in nōmine Chrīstī, Fīlī Deī, ōrant.*



4

There are brothers and fathers in the army.

agmen

3<sup>rd</sup> Neuter NounThere 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 cædem prīncipum nōn erat pāx.

Propter cædem prīncipum = *On account of the slaughter of the leading men*

nōn erat = *there was not*

pāx = *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.*



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 virtutem militis.*

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.

3<sup>rd</sup> 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 = *dedērunt*

a reward = *præmium*

(to) the commander in chief = *imperātōrī*

Complete Translation:

*Gallī præmium imperātōrī dedērunt.*

