

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 Fīlī 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 2

1. Be sure to indicate “long” vowels – this is critical in Latin. *Marīa* and *Marīā* are different. *Marīa* is “Mary” as the subject of a sentence; *Marīā* means “by or with Mary.”
2. How do you determine the “stem” of a noun? Make sure you use the entire stem when adding your case endings.
3. Give the **complete** meaning; remember the case adds to the meaning.

For example: the **accusative** case denotes a direct object; ablative case denotes “by or with”.



LESSON 2: THE SECOND DECLENSION

We are now ready to study the second group of Latin nouns—the **SECOND DECLENSION**. If you look at the vocabulary below, you will see that the nouns all have **-ī** in the genitive.

**ALL NOUNS WHOSE GENITIVE SINGULAR ENDS
IN *-ī* BELONG TO THE SECOND DECLENSION.**

HOWEVER, SOME NOUNS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION HAVE **-US** IN THE NOMINATIVE, SOME HAVE **-UM**. Those nouns of the second declension whose nominative ends in **-us** are declined like **servus, servī** and are generally **MASCULINE**. Those whose nominative ends in **-um** are declined like **bellum, bellī** and are always **NEUTER**.



1. THE DECLENSION OF *SERVUS*

		<i>Form</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Use</i>
<i>S.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	serv-us	<i>the slave¹</i>	<i>subject</i>
	<i>Gen.</i>	serv-ī²	<i>of the slave, the slave's</i>	<i>possessive</i>
	<i>Dat.</i>	serv-ō	<i>to or for the slave</i>	<i>indirect object</i>
	<i>Acc.</i>	serv-um	<i>the slave</i>	<i>direct object</i>
	<i>Abl.</i>	serv-ō	<i>by, with, from the slave</i>	
<i>P.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	serv-ī	<i>the slaves</i>	<i>subject</i>
	<i>Gen.</i>	serv-ōrum	<i>of the slaves, the slaves'</i>	<i>possessive</i>
	<i>Dat.</i>	serv-īs	<i>to or for the slaves</i>	<i>indirect object</i>
	<i>Acc.</i>	serv-ōs	<i>the slaves</i>	<i>direct object</i>
	<i>Abl.</i>	serv-īs	<i>by, with, from the slaves</i>	



EXERCISE 10

Decline all the nouns in the vocabulary (but decline **Deus** only in the singular). Remember:

1. Find the stem by dropping the ending of the genitive singular, **-ī**;
2. Add the endings of **serv-us**, **serv-ī**, *etc.*

Noun	<i>servus</i> <i>servī</i>	<i>Deus</i> <i>Deī</i>	<i>amīcus</i> <i>amīcī</i>	<i>Chrīstus</i> <i>Chrīstī</i>	<i>Chrīstiānus</i> <i>Chrīstiānī</i>
S i n g u l a r	<i>servus</i>	<i>Deus</i>	<i>amīcus</i>	<i>Chrīstus</i>	<i>Chrīstiānus</i>
	<i>servī</i>	<i>Deī</i>	<i>amīcī</i>	<i>Chrīstī</i>	<i>Chrīstiānī</i>
	<i>servō</i>	<i>Deō</i>	<i>amīcō</i>	<i>Chrīstō</i>	<i>Chrīstiānō</i>
	<i>servum</i>	<i>Deum</i>	<i>amīcum</i>	<i>Chrīstum</i>	<i>Chrīstiānum</i>
	<i>servō</i>	<i>Deō</i>	<i>amīcō</i>	<i>Chrīstō</i>	<i>Chrīstiānō</i>
P l u r a l	<i>servī</i>		<i>amīcī</i>	<i>Chrīstī</i>	<i>Chrīstiānī</i>
	<i>servōrum</i>		<i>amīcōrum</i>	<i>Chrīstōrum</i>	<i>Chrīstiānōrum</i>
	<i>servīs</i>		<i>amīcīs</i>	<i>Chrīstīs</i>	<i>Chrīstiānīs</i>
	<i>servōs</i>		<i>amīcōs</i>	<i>Chrīstōs</i>	<i>Chrīstiānōs</i>
	<i>servīs</i>		<i>amīcīs</i>	<i>Chrīstīs</i>	<i>Chrīstiānīs</i>



EXERCISE 11

1. *Tell what forms these are;*
2. *Give the English meaning:*

Noun	Case	Meaning
1. Deus	Sing-Nom	God (subject)
2. servōs	Plur-Acc	the slaves (direct object)
3. filiīs	Plur-Dat/Abl	to the sons (indirect object) or by/with/from the sons
4. Chrīstum	Sing-Acc	Christ (direct object)
5. amīcus	Sing-Nom	the friend (subject)
6. Deum	Sing-Acc	God (direct object)
7. amīcīs	Plur-Dat/Abl	to the friends (indirect object) or by/with/from the friends
8. servus	Sing-Nom	the slave (subject)
9. Chrīstiānī	Sing-Gen Plur-Nom	of the Christian (possessive) or the Christians (subject)



Noun	Case	Meaning
10. amīcōs	Plur-Acc	the friends (direct object)
11. servōrum	Plur-Gen	of the slaves (possessive)
12. amīcum	Sing-Acc	the friend (direct object)
13. filiō	Sing-Dat/Abl	to the son (indirect object) or by/with/from the son
14. servī	Sing-Gen Plur-Nom	of the slave (possessive) or the slaves (subject)
15. filium	Sing-Acc	the son (direct object)
16. amīcī	Sing-Gen Plur-Nom	of the friend (possessive) or the friends (subject)
17. servō	Sing-Dat/Abl	to the slave (indirect object) or by/with/from the slave
18. filius	Sing-Nom	the son (subject)



Noun	Case	Meaning
19. Deō	Sing-Dat/Abl	to God (indirect object) or by/with/from God
20. servīs	Plur-Dat/Abl	to the slaves (indirect object) or by/with/from the slaves
21. amīcōrum	Plur-Gen	of the friends (possessive)
22. filiī	Sing-Gen Plur-Nom	of the son (possessive) or the sons (subject)
23. Chrīstiānōrum	Plur-Gen	of the Christians (possessive)
24. filiōs	Plur-Acc	the sons (direct object)
25. Chrīstus	Sing-Nom	Christ (subject)
26. servum	Sing-Acc	the slave (direct object)
27. Deī	Sing-Gen	of God (possessive)



Noun	Case	Meaning
28. Chrīstō	Sing-Dat/Abl	to Christ (indirect object) or by/with/from Christ
29. amīcō	Sing-Dat/Abl	to the friend (indirect object) or by/with/from the friend
30. fīliōrum	Plur-Gen	of the sons (possessive)



Translate

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. glōria Deī | <i>the glory of God (ie God's glory)</i> |
| 2. amīcus servī | <i>the friend of the slave (ie the slave's friend)</i> |
| 3. amīcus Deī | <i>the friend of God (ie God's friend)</i> |
| 4. victōria Deī | <i>the victory of God (ie God's victory)</i> |
| 5. glōria Chrīstī | <i>the glory of Christ (ie Christ's glory)</i> |
| 6. glōria Marīæ | <i>the glory of Mary (ie Mary's glory)</i> |
| 7. victōria Chrīstiānōrum | <i>the victory of the Christians (ie the Christians' victory)</i> |
| 8. servus Deī | <i>the servant of God (ie God's servant)</i> |
| 9. amīcus Chrīstī | <i>the friend of Christ (ie Christ's friend)</i> |
| 10. Fīlius Deī | <i>the Son of God (ie God's Son)</i> |



Exercise #13 – Page 19

Translate



Chrīstiānī orant.

What is the subject? Chrīstiānī

What is its number & gender? Plural, Masculine

Translation: *The Christians*

What is the verb? orant

What is its number? Plural

Translation: *(they) pray*

What is the direct object? None

What is its number & gender?

Translation:

Translate the entire sentence

The Christians pray.



Amīcī Deī Chrīstiānōs laudant.

What is the subject? Amīcī Deī

What is its number & gender? Plural, Masculine

Translation: *The friends of God*

What is the verb? laudant

What is its number? Plural

Translation: *(they) praise*

What is the direct object? Chrīstiānōs

What is its number & gender? Plural, Masculine

Translation: *the Christians*

Translate the entire sentence

The friends of God praise the Christians.



Chrīstiānī Fīlium Deī laudant.

What is the subject? Chrīstiānī

What is its number & gender? Plural, Masculine

Translation: *The Christians*

What is the verb? laudant

What is its number? Plural

Translation: *(they) praise*

What is the direct object? Fīlium Deī

What is its number & gender? Singular, Masculine

Translation: *the Son of God*

Translate the entire sentence

The Christians praise the Son of God.



Chrīstiānī Marīam laudant.

What is the subject? Chrīstiānī

What is its number & gender? Plural, Masculine

Translation: *The Christians*

What is the verb? laudant

What is its number? Plural

Translation: *(they) praise*

What is the direct object? Marīam

What is its number & gender? Singular, Feminine

Translation: *Mary*

Translate the entire sentence

The Christians praise Mary.



Nautæ servōs nōn vident.

What is the subject? Nautæ

What is its number & gender? Plural, Masculine

Translation: *The sailors*

What is the verb? nōn vident

What is its number? Plural

Translation: *(they) do not see*

What is the direct object? servōs

What is its number & gender? Plural, Masculine

Translation: *the slaves*

Translate the entire sentence

The sailors do not see the slaves.



Servī Chrīstiānōs laudant.

What is the subject? Servī

What is its number & gender? Plural, Masculine

Translation: *The slaves*

What is the verb? laudant

What is its number? Plural

Translation: *(they) praise*

What is the direct object? Chrīstiānōs

What is its number & gender? Plural, Masculine

Translation: *the Christians*

Translate the entire sentence

The slaves praise the Christians.



Chrīstiānī servōs Deī laudant.

What is the subject? Chrīstiānī

What is its number & gender? Plural, Masculine

Translation: *The Christians*

What is the verb? laudant

What is its number? Plural

Translation: *(they) praise*

What is the direct object? servōs Deī

What is its number & gender? Plural, Masculine

Translation: *the servants of God*

Translate the entire sentence

The Christians praise the servants of God.



Glōriam Deī vident.

What is the subject? (assumed)

What is its number? Plural

Translation: *They*

What is the verb? vident

What is its number? Plural

Translation: *(they) see*

What is the direct object? Glōriam Deī

What is its number & gender? Singular, Feminine

Translation: *the glory of God*

Translate the entire sentence

They see the glory of God.



Chrīstiānī Chrīstum laudant.

What is the subject? Chrīstiānī

What is its number & gender? Plural, Masculine

Translation: *The Christians*

What is the verb? laudant

What is its number? Plural

Translation: *(they) praise*

What is the direct object? Chrīstum

What is its number & gender? Singular, Masculine

Translation: *Christ*

Translate the entire sentence

The Christians praise Christ.



Marīa et Chrīstus amīcōs Deī laudant.

What is the subject? Marīa et Chrīstus

What is its number & gender? Both Singular, Feminine and Masculine

Translation: *Mary and Christ*

What is the verb? laudant

What is its number? Plural

Translation: *(they) praise*

What is the direct object? amīcōs Deī

What is its number & gender? Plural, Masculine

Translation: *the friends of God*

Translate the entire sentence

Mary and Christ praise the friends of God.



Deus terram et silvās videt. Nautās et servōs et Chrīstiānōs videt.

1st Sentence

What is the subject? **Deus**

What is its number & gender? **Sing, Masc**

Translation: *God*

What is the verb? **videt**

What is its number? **Singular**

Translation: *(he) sees*

What is the direct object? **terram et silvās**

What is its number & gender? **Sing / Plur**

Translation: *the land and the forests*

2nd Sentence

What is the subject? **(assumed)**

What is its number? **Singular**

Translation: *He*

What is the verb? **videt**

What is its number? **Singular**

Translation: *(he) sees*

What is the direct object? **Nautās et
servōs et
Chrīstiānōs**

What is its number & gender? **Plural, Masc**

Translation: *the sailors and the slaves and
the Christians*

Translate the entire sentence

God sees the land and the forests. He sees the sailors and the slaves and the Christians.



Chrīstiānī Fīlium Marīæ laudant.

What is the subject? Chrīstiānī

What is its number & gender? Plural, Masculine

Translation: *The Christians*

What is the verb? laudant

What is its number? Plural

Translation: *(they) praise*

What is the direct object? Fīlium Marīæ

What is its number & gender? Singular, Masculine

Translation: *the Son of Mary*

Translate the entire sentence

The Christians praise the Son of Mary.



Exercise #14 – Page 20

Translate



Christians praise the Son of Mary.

What is the subject? **Christians**

What is its number & gender? **Plural, Masculine**

Translation: *Chrīstiānī*

What is the verb? **(they) praise**

What is its number? **Plural**

Translation: *laudant*

What is the direct object? **the Son of Mary**

What is its number & gender? **Singular, Masculine**

Translation: *Fīlium Marīæ*

Translate the entire sentence

Chrīstiānī Fīlium Marīæ laudant.



Mary sees the Son of God.

What is the subject? **Mary**

What is its number & gender? **Singular, Feminine**

Translation: *Marīa*

What is the verb? **(she) sees**

What is its number? **Singular**

Translation: *videt*

What is the direct object? **the Son of God**

What is its number & gender? **Singular**

Translation: *Fīlium Deī*

Translate the entire sentence

Marīa Fīlium Deī videt.



Christians praise the victory of Christ.

What is the subject? **Christians**

What is its number & gender? **Plural, Masculine**

Translation: *Chrīstiānī*

What is the verb? **(they) praise**

What is its number? **Plural**

Translation: *laudant*

What is the direct object? **the victory of Christ**

What is its number & gender? **Singular, Feminine**

Translation: *victōriam Chrīstī*

Translate the entire sentence

Chrīstiānī victōriam Chrīstī laudant.



Mary praises God.

What is the subject? Mary

What is its number & gender? Singular, Feminine

Translation: *Marīa*

What is the verb? (she) praises

What is its number? Singular

Translation: *laudat*

What is the direct object? God

What is its number & gender? Singular, Masculine

Translation: *Deum*

Translate the entire sentence

Marīa Deum laudat.



God praises the glory of Christ.

What is the subject? **God**

What is its number & gender? **Singular, Masculine**

Translation: *Deus*

What is the verb? **(he) praises**

What is its number? **Singular**

Translation: *laudat*

What is the direct object? **the glory of Christ**

What is its number & gender? **Singular, Feminine**

Translation: *glōriam Chrīstī*

Translate the entire sentence

Deus glōriam Chrīstī laudat.



Christ praises the friends of Mary.

What is the subject? Christ

What is its number & gender? Singular, Masculine

Translation: *Chrīstus*

What is the verb? (he) praises

What is its number? Singular

Translation: *laudat*

What is the direct object? the friends of Mary

What is its number & gender? Plural, Masculine

Translation: *amīcōs Marīæ*

Translate the entire sentence

Chrīstus amīcōs Marīæ laudat.



The servants of Mary praise Christ.

What is the subject? The servants of Mary

What is its number & gender? Plural, Masculine

Translation: *Servī Marīae*

What is the verb? (they) praise

What is its number? Plural

Translation: *laudant*

What is the direct object? Christ

What is its number & gender? Singular, Masculine

Translation: *Chrīstum*

Translate the entire sentence

Servī Marīae Chrīstum laudant.



The friends of God praise Mary.

What is the subject? The friends of God

What is its number & gender? Plural, Masculine

Translation: *Amīcī Deī*

What is the verb? (they) praise

What is its number? Plural

Translation: *laudant*

What is the direct object? Mary

What is its number & gender? Singular, Feminine

Translation: *Marīam*

Translate the entire sentence

Amīcī Deī Marīam laudant.



The sailors do not praise the victory of the slaves (ie the slaves' victory).

What is the subject? The sailors

What is its number & gender? Plural, Masculine

Translation: *Nautæ*

What is the verb? (they) do not praise

What is its number? Plural

Translation: *nōn laudant*

What is the direct object? the victory of the slaves

What is its number & gender? Singular, Feminine

Translation: *victōriam servōrum*

Translate the entire sentence

Nautæ victōriam servōrum nōn laudant.



Mary sees the glory of God and the victory of Christ.

What is the subject? **Mary**

What is its number & gender? **Singular, Feminine**

Translation: *Marīa*

What is the verb? **(she) sees**

What is its number? **Singular**

Translation: *videt*

What is the direct object? **the glory of God and the victory of Christ**

What is its number & gender? **Both Singular and Feminine**

Translation: *glōriam Deī et victōriam Chrīstī*

Translate the entire sentence

Marīa glōriam Deī et victōriam Chrīstī videt.



God sees the earth; He sees the forests.

1st Clause

What is the subject? **God**

What is its number & gender? **Sing, Masc**

Translation: *Deus*

What is the verb? **(he) sees**

What is its number? **Singular**

Translation: *videt*

What is the direct object? **the earth**

What is its number & gender? **Sing, Fem**

Translation: *terram*

2nd Clause

What is the subject? **He**

What is its number? **Singular**

Translation: *(assumed)*

What is the verb? **(he) sees**

What is its number? **Singular**

Translation: *videt*

What is the direct object? **the forests**

What is its number & gender? **Plural, Fem**

Translation: *silvās*

Translate the entire sentence

Deus terram videt; silvās videt.



Lesson 2: The Second Declension - Neuter

All nouns of the 2nd declension whose nominative singular ends in *-um* are neuter and are declined like *bellum*. (Learn Grammar #37)

		<i>Form</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Use</i>
S.	{	<i>Nom.</i> bell-um	<i>the war¹</i>	<i>subject</i>
		<i>Gen.</i> bell-ī	<i>of the war</i>	<i>possessive</i>
		<i>Dat.</i> bell-ō	<i>to or for the war</i>	<i>indirect object</i>
		<i>Acc.</i> bell-um	<i>the war</i>	<i>direct object</i>
		<i>Abl.</i> bell-ō	<i>by, with, from the war</i>	
P.	{	<i>Nom.</i> bell-a	<i>the wars</i>	<i>subject</i>
		<i>Gen.</i> bell-ōrum	<i>of the wars</i>	<i>possessive</i>
		<i>Dat.</i> bell-īs	<i>to or for the wars</i>	<i>indirect object</i>
		<i>Acc.</i> bell-a	<i>the wars</i>	<i>direct object</i>
		<i>Abl.</i> bell-īs	<i>by, with, from the wars</i>	

¹*Bellum*, of course, may be translated 'war,' 'the war,' or 'a war.'



**HINT: IN ALL NEUTER NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES
THE ACCUSATIVE IS ALWAYS LIKE
THE NOMINATIVE.**

VOCABULARY

bellum, belli	war
caelum, caeli ¹	{ sky heaven
rēgnum, rēgnī	{ kingdom royal power
praemium, praemiū	reward
periculum, periculī	danger
imperium, imperiī	{ command power empire

RELATED ENGLISH WORDS

*A belligerent nation. An interregnum. A premium was offered.
His Imperial Majesty.*



2n		2nd Declension - Neut				
		Nouns				
Singular	Nom.	bell-um		arma, arm ōrum (n)	hīberna,	praelium, praeli ī (n)
	Gen.	bell-ī		arms (Plural only)	hībern ōrum (n)	battle
	Dat.	bell-ō		armigerum,	Pl: winter quarters	
	Acc.	bell-um		armiger ī (n)	impedimenta,	rēgnum, rēgn ī (n)
	Abl.	bell-ō		tank	imped imentōrum (n)	kingdom, royal power
					baggage, baggage train	signum, sign ī (n)
				bellum, bell ī (n)	(Plural Only)	standard, signal, sign
				war		tēlum, tēl ī (n)
						dart
				cælum, cæl ī (n)	imperium, imper īī (n)	
				sky, heaven	command, power, empire	vinculum, vincul ī (n)
Plural	Nom.	bell-a		castra, castr ōrum (n)	oppidum, oppid ī (n)	chain
	Gen.	bell-ōrum		camp (Plural Only)	town	
	Dat.	bell-īs				
	Acc.	bell-a		frūmentum,	perīculum, perīcul ī (n)	
	Abl.	bell-īs		frūment ī (n)	danger	
				grain, rations (pl. crops)	præmium, præmi ī (n)	
					reward	
				gaudium, gaudi ī (n)		
				joy		



EXERCISE 15

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

Noun	Case	Meaning
1. cælō	<i>Sing-Dat/Abl</i>	<i>to heaven (the sky) (indirect object) or by/with/from heaven (the sky)</i>
2. perīculōrum	<i>Plur-Gen</i>	<i>of the dangers (possessive) (ie the dangers')</i>
3. perīculīs	<i>Plur-Dat/Abl</i>	<i>to the dangers (indirect object) or by/with/from the dangers</i>
4. imperiō	<i>Sing-Dat/Abl</i>	<i>to the empire (power/command) (indirect object) or by/with/from the empire (etc.)</i>
5. bellīs	<i>Plur-Dat/Abl</i>	<i>to the wars (indirect object) or by/with/from the wars</i>
6. perīculī	<i>Sing-Gen</i>	<i>of the danger (possessive) (ie the danger's)</i>
7. præmiīs	<i>Plur-Dat/Abl</i>	<i>to the rewards (indirect object) or by/with/from the rewards</i>



Noun	Case	Meaning
8. rēgnī	<i>Sing-Gen</i>	<i>of the kingdom (royal power) (possessive) (ie the kingdom's)</i>
9. imperium	<i>Sing-Nom/Acc</i>	<i>the command (power/empire) (subject or direct object)</i>
10. bella	<i>Plur-Nom/Acc</i>	<i>the wars (subject or direct object)</i>
11. rēgnō	<i>Sing-Dat/Abl</i>	<i>to the kingdom (royal power) (indirect object) or by/with/from the kingdom (etc.)</i>
12. præmia	<i>Plur-Nom/Acc</i>	<i>the rewards (subject or direct object)</i>



Exercise #16 – Page 21

Translate

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. rēgnum Chrīstī | <i>the kingdom of Christ (ie Christ's kingdom)</i> |
| 2. perīculum servōrum | <i>the danger of the slaves (ie the slaves' danger)</i> |
| 3. imperium Deī | <i>the power of God (ie God's power)</i> |
| 4. prāemia Chrīstiānī | <i>the rewards of a Christian (ie a Christian's rewards)</i> |
| 5. porta Caelī ¹ | <i>the gate of heaven (ie heaven's gate)</i> |
| 6. prāemium Marīæ | <i>the reward of Mary (ie Mary's reward)</i> |
| 7. perīculum amīcī | <i>the danger of the friend (ie the friend's danger)</i> |
| 8. victōria Chrīstī | <i>the victory of Christ (ie Christ's victory)</i> |

¹ When Caelum is used to mean the Christian heaven the c will be capitalized.



Exercise #17 – Page 22

Translate



Amīcī Deī rēgnum Chrīstī laudant.

What is the subject? Number & Gender?

Amīcī Deī = *The friends of God* (P,m)

What is the verb?

laudant = *praise*

What is the direct object? Number & Gender?

rēgnum Chrīstī = *the kingdom* (S,n) *of Christ*

Translate the entire sentence

The friends of God praise the kingdom of Christ.



Marīa præmium et victōriam Chrīstī videt.

What is the subject? Number & Gender?

Marīa = *Mary* (S,f)

What is the verb?

videt = *sees*

What is the direct object? Number & Gender?

præmium et victōriam Chrīstī = *the reward* (S,n) *and the victory* (S,f) *of Christ*

Translate the entire sentence

Mary sees the reward and the victory of Christ.



Nautæ cælum et terram vident.

What is the subject? Number & Gender?

Nautæ = *The sailors* (P,m)

What is the verb?

vident = *see*

What is the direct object? Number & Gender?

cælum et terram = *the sky* (S,n) *and the earth* (S,f)

Translate the entire sentence

The sailors see the sky and the earth.



Deus perīcula Chrīstiānōrum videt.

What is the subject? Number & Gender?

Deus = God (S,m)

What is the verb?

videt = sees

What is the direct object? Number & Gender?

perīcula Chrīstiānōrum = the dangers (P,n) of the Christians

Translate the entire sentence

God sees the dangers of the Christians (ie the Christians' dangers).



Deus bella nōn laudat.

What is the subject? Number & Gender?

Deus = God (S,m)

What is the verb?

nōn laudat = does not praise

What is the direct object? Number & Gender?

bella = wars (P,n)

Translate the entire sentence

God does not praise wars.



Servī Chrīstī imperium Chrīstī laudant.

What is the subject? Number & Gender?

Servī Chrīstī = *The servants* (P,m) *of Christ*

What is the verb?

laudant = *praise*

What is the direct object? Number & Gender?

imperium Chrīstī = *the empire* (S,n) *of Christ*

Translate the entire sentence

The servants of Christ praise the empire of Christ.



Marīa glōriam regnī Chrīstī videt.

What is the subject? Number & Gender?

Marīa = *Mary* (S,f)

What is the verb?

videt = *sees*

What is the direct object? Number & Gender?

glōriam regnī Chrīstī = *the glory* (S,f) *of the kingdom of Christ*

Translate the entire sentence

*Mary sees the glory of the kingdom of Christ (ie **Christ's** kingdom).*



Fīlius Deī præmia Marīæ laudat.

What is the subject? Number & Gender?

Fīlius Deī = *The Son* (S,m) *of God*

What is the verb?

laudat = *praises*

What is the direct object? Number & Gender?

præmia Marīæ = *the rewards* (P,f) *of Mary*

Translate the entire sentence

The Son of God praises the rewards of Mary.



Nautæ perīcula bellī nōn laudant.

What is the subject? Number & Gender?

Nautæ = *The sailors* (P,m)

What is the verb?

nōn laudant = *do not praise*

What is the direct object? Number & Gender?

perīcula bellī = *the dangers* (P,n) *of war*

Translate the entire sentence

The sailors do not praise the dangers of war.



3. THE INDIRECT OBJECT

Chrīstus glōriam Deō dedit.

Christ gave glory to God.

Christ gave God glory.

In these sentences *to God* and *God* are INDIRECT OBJECTS. (*Glory* is the DIRECT object.) The indirect object expresses the person (less frequently the thing) TO OR FOR WHOM something is said, told, given, entrusted, *etc.*

RULE: THE INDIRECT OBJECT IS PUT IN THE
DATIVE CASE.

VOCABULARY

dedit	<i>he, she, it gave</i>
dedērunt	<i>they gave</i>
gladius, ī	<i>sword</i>
sed, conjunction	<i>but</i>

RELATED ENGLISH WORD

The *gladiator* fought bravely.



Exercise #19 – Page 23

Translate



Chrīstus Deō glōriam dedit.

What is the subject? Chrīstus

What is its number & gender? Singular, Masculine

Translation: Christ

What is the verb? dedit

What is its number? Singular

Translation: (he) gave

What is the direct object? glōriam

What is its number & gender? Singular, Feminine

Translation: glory

What is the indirect object? Deō

What is its number & gender? Singular, Masculine

Translation: to God

Translate the entire sentence

Christ gave glory to God.



Servīs gladiōs nōn dedērunt sed nautīs gladiōs dedērunt.

1st Clause

What is the subject? (assumed)

What is its number? Plural

Translation: (they)

What is the verb? nōn dedērunt

What is its number? Plural

Translation: (they) did not give

What is the direct object? gladiōs

What is its number & gender? Plur/Masc

Translation: swords

What is the indirect object? Servīs

What is its number & gender? Plur/Masc

Translation: to the slaves

2nd Clause

What is the subject? (assumed)

What is its number? Plural

Translation: (they)

What is the verb? sed dedērunt

What is its number? Plural

Translation: but they gave

What is the direct object? gladiōs

What is its number & gender? Plur/Masc

Translation: swords

What is the indirect object? nautīs

What is its number & gender? Plur/Masc

Translation: to the sailors

Translate the entire sentence

They did not give swords to the slaves but they gave swords to the sailors.



Nautæ amīcīs victōriam dedērunt.

What is the subject? **Nautæ**

What is its number & gender? **Plural, Masculine**

Translation: *The sailors*

What is the verb? **dedērunt**

What is its number? **Plural**

Translation: *(they) gave*

What is the direct object? **victōriam**

What is its number & gender? **Singular, Feminine**

Translation: *victory*

What is the indirect object? **amīcīs**

What is its number & gender? **Plural, Masculine**

Translation: *to (their) friends*

Translate the entire sentence

The sailors gave victory to (their) friends.



Deus amīcīs Marīæ præmia dedit.

What is the subject? **Deus**

What is its number & gender? **Singular, Masculine**

Translation: *God*

What is the verb? **dedit**

What is its number? **Singular**

Translation: *(he) gave*

What is the direct object? **præmia**

What is its number & gender? **Plural, Neuter**

Translation: *rewards*

What is the indirect object? **amīcīs Marīæ**

What is its number & gender? **Plural, Masculine**

Translation: *to the friends of Mary*

Translate the entire sentence

God gave rewards to the friends of Mary.



Deus Fīliō rēgnum dedit.

What is the subject? **Deus**

What is its number & gender? **Singular, Masculine**

Translation: *God*

What is the verb? **dedit**

What is its number? **Singular**

Translation: *(he) gave*

What is the direct object? **rēgnum**

What is its number & gender? **Single, Neuter**

Translation: *royal power*

What is the indirect object? **Fīliō**

What is its number & gender? **Singular, Masculine**

Translation: *to (His) Son*

Translate the entire sentence

God gave royal power to (His) Son.



Chrīstiānī glōriam Marīæ et Fīliō Marīæ dedērunť.

What is the subject? Chrīstiānī

What is its number & gender? Plural, Masculine

Translation: *The Christians*

What is the verb? dedērunť

What is its number? Plural

Translation: *(they) gave*

What is the direct object? glōriam

What is its number & gender? Singular, Feminine

Translation: *glory*

What is the indirect object? Marīæ et Fīliō Marīæ

What is its number & gender? Both Sing, Fem - Masc

Translation: *to Mary and to the Son of Mary*

Translate the entire sentence

The Christians gave glory to Mary and to the Son of Mary.



Deus Chrīstō terram dedit.

What is the subject? **Deus**

What is its number & gender? **Singular, Masculine**

Translation: *God*

What is the verb? **dedit**

What is its number? **Singular**

Translation: *(he) gave*

What is the direct object? **terram**

What is its number & gender? **Singular, Feminine**

Translation: *the earth*

What is the indirect object? **Chrīstō**

What is its number & gender? **Singular, Masculine**

Translation: *to Christ*

Translate the entire sentence

God gave the earth to Christ.



Nautæ glōriam bellī laudant sed perīcula bellī nōn laudant.

1st Clause

What is the subject? **Nautæ**
What is its number & gender? **Plural, Masc**
Translation: *The sailors*

What is the verb? **laudant**
What is its number? **Plural**
Translation: *(they) praise*

What is the direct object? **glōriam bellī**
What is its number & gender? **Sing/Fem**
Translation: *the glory of war*

What is the indirect object? **None**
What is its number & gender?
Translation:

2nd Clause

What is the subject? **(assumed)**
What is its number? **Plural**
Translation: *(they)*

What is the verb? **sed nōn laudant**
What is its number? **Plural**
Translation: *but they do not praise*

What is the direct object? **perīcula bellī**
What is its number & gender? **Plur/Neut**
Translation: *the dangers of war*

What is the indirect object? **None**
What is its number & gender?
Translation:

Translate the entire sentence

The sailors praise the glory of war but they do not praise the dangers of war.



Prōvinciam amīcō dedit.

What is the subject? (assumed)

What is its number? Singular

Translation: (he)

What is the verb? dedit

What is its number? Singular

Translation: (he) gave

What is the direct object? Prōvinciam

What is its number & gender? Singular, Feminine

Translation: the province

What is the indirect object? amīcō

What is its number & gender? Singular, Masculine

Translation: to a friend

Translate the entire sentence

He gave the province to a friend.



Deus glōriam et victōriam Chrīstiānīs dedit.

What is the subject? **Deus**

What is its number & gender? **Singular, Masculine**

Translation: *God*

What is the verb? **dedit**

What is its number? **Singular**

Translation: *(he) gave*

What is the direct object? **glōriam et victōriam**

What is its number & gender? **Both Sing, Both Fem**

Translation: *glory and victory*

What is the indirect object? **Chrīstiānīs**

What is its number & gender? **Plural, Masculine**

Translation: *to the Christians*

Translate the entire sentence

God gave glory and victory to the Christians.



Amīcō gladium dedit.

What is the subject? (assumed)

What is its number? Singular

Translation: (he)

What is the verb? dedit

What is its number? Singular

Translation: (he) gave

What is the direct object? gladium

What is its number & gender? Singular, Masculine

Translation: the sword

What is the indirect object? Amīcō

What is its number & gender? Singular, Masculine

Translation: to a friend

Translate the entire sentence

He gave the sword to a friend.



Exercise #20 – Page 23-24

Translate



God gave a kingdom to Christ.

What is the subject? God

What is its number & gender? Sing, Masc

Translation: *Deus*

What is the verb? gave

What is its number? Sing

Translation: *dedit*

What is the direct object? a kingdom

What is its number & gender? Sing, Neut

Translation: *rēgnum*

What is the indirect object? to Christ

What is its number & gender? Sing, Masc

Translation: *Chrīstō*

Translate the entire sentence

Deus Chrīstō rēgnum dedit.



He gave a sword to the friend but not to the slave.

1st Clause

What is the subject? **He**
 What is its number & gender? **Sing, Masc**
 Translation: *(assumed)*

What is the verb? **gave**
 What is its number? **Sing**
 Translation: *dedit*

What is the direct object? **a sword**
 What is its number & gender? **Sing, Masc**
 Translation: *Gladium*

What is the indirect object? **to the friend**
 What is its number & gender? **Sing, Masc**
 Translation: *amīcō*

2nd Clause

What is the subject? **(assumed)**
 What is its number? **Sing**
 Translation: *(he)*

What is the verb? **but (he did) not (give)**
 What is its number? **Sing**
 Translation: *sed nōn*

What is the direct object? **None**
 What is its number & gender?
 Translation:

What is the indirect object? **to the slave**
 What is its number & gender? **Sing, Masc**
 Translation: *servō*

Translate the entire sentence

Gladium amīcō dedit sed nōn servō.



The Christians gave glory to God.

What is the subject? The Christians

What is its number & gender? Plur, Masc

Translation: *Chrīstiānī*

What is the verb? gave

What is its number? Plur

Translation: *dedērunt*

What is the direct object? glory

What is its number & gender? Sing, Fem

Translation: *glōriam*

What is the indirect object? to God

What is its number & gender? Sing, Masc

Translation: *Deō*

Translate the entire sentence

Chrīstiānī glōriam Deō dedērunt.



They did not give the province to the slaves.

What is the subject? They

What is its number? Plur

Translation: *(assumed)*

What is the verb? did not give

What is its number? Plur

Translation: *nōn dedērunt*

What is the direct object? the province

What is its number & gender? Sing, Fem

Translation: *prōvinciam*

What is the indirect object? to the slaves

What is its number & gender? Plur, Masc

Translation: *Servīs*

Translate the entire sentence

Servīs prōvinciam nōn dedērunt.



The Son of God gave heaven to the Christians.

What is the subject? The Son of God

What is its number & gender? Sing, Masc

Translation: *Fīlius Deī*

What is the verb? gave

What is its number? Sing

Translation: *dedit*

What is the direct object? heaven

What is its number & gender? Sing, Neut

Translation: *Cælum*

What is the indirect object? to the Christians

What is its number & gender? Plur, Masc

Translation: *Chrīstiānīs*

Translate the entire sentence

Fīlius Deī Cælum Chrīstiānīs dedit.



Sailors do not praise the dangers of war but they praise victory and the rewards of war.

1st Clause

What is the subject? **Sailors**
 What is its number & gender? **Plur, Masc**
 Translation: *Nautæ*

What is the verb? **do not praise**
 What is its number? **Plur**
 Translation: *nōn laudant*

What is the direct object? **the dangers of war**
 What is its number & gender? **Plur, Neut**
 Translation: *perīcula bellī*

What is the indirect object? **None**

2nd Clause

What is the subject? **but they**
 What is its number? **Plur**
 Translation: *sed (assumed)*

What is the verb? **praise**
 What is its number? **Plur**
 Translation: *laudant*

What is the direct object? **victory and the rewards of war**
 What is its number & gender? **Sing, Fem**
Plur, Neut
 Translation: *victōriam et præmia bellī*

What is the indirect object? **None**

Translate the entire sentence

Nautæ perīcula bellī nōn laudant sed victōriam et præmia bellī laudant.



God gave a kingdom and an empire to Christ.

What is the subject? God

What is its number & gender? Sing, Masc

Translation: *Deus*

What is the verb? gave

What is its number? Sing

Translation: *dedit*

What is the direct object? a kingdom and an empire

What is its number & gender? Both Sing, Neut

Translation: *rēgnum et imperium*

What is the indirect object? to Christ

What is its number & gender? Sing, Masc

Translation: *Chrīstō*

Translate the entire sentence

Deus rēgnum et imperium Chrīstō dedit.



The sailors see the sky.

What is the subject? The sailors

What is its number & gender? Plur, Masc

Translation: *Nautæ*

What is the verb? see

What is its number? Plur

Translation: *vident*

What is the direct object? the sky

What is its number & gender? Sing, Neut

Translation: *cælum*

What is the indirect object? None

Translate the entire sentence

Nautæ cælum vident.



Exercise #21 – Page 24

Add the required noun or verb endings and translate:



Chrīstiān___ōrat.

Chrīstiānus

Chrīstiānus = *The Christian*

ōrat = *prays*

Complete Translation:

The Christian prays.



Chrīstiānī ōr_____.

ōrant

Chrīstiānī = *The Christians*

ōrant = *pray*

Complete Translation:

The Christians pray.



Marīa De___ vid_____.

Deum

videt

Marīa = *Mary*

videt = *sees*

Deum = *God*

Complete Translation:

Mary sees God.



Nautæ terr____ vid_____.

terram

vident

Nautæ = *The sailors*

vident = *see*

terram = *the land*

Complete Translation:

The sailors see the land.



Servus Chrīstī Cæl___ laud_____.

Cælum

laudat

Servus = *The servant*

Chrīstī = *of Christ*

laudat = *praises*

Cælum = *heaven*

Complete Translation:

The servant of Christ praises heaven.



Amīcī Deī Chrīst___ laud_____.

Chrīstum

laudant

Amīcī = *The friends*

Deī = *of God*

laudant = *praise*

Chrīstum = *Christ*

Complete Translation:

The friends of God praise Christ.



Chrīstus De___ vid_____.

Deum

videt

Chrīstus = *Christ*

videt = *sees*

Deum = *God*

Complete Translation:

Christ sees God.



De___ terrās vid_____.

Deus

videt

Deus = *God*

videt = *sees*

terrās = *the lands*

Complete Translation:

God sees the lands.



Fīlius Deī Deum laud_____.

laudat

Fīlius = *The Son*

Deī = *of God*

laudat = *praises*

Deum = *God*

Complete Translation:

The Son of God praises God.



Marīa glōri___ Deō dedit.

glōriam

Marīa = *Mary*

dedit = *gave*

glōriam = *glory*

Deō = *to God*

Complete Translation:

Mary gave glory to God.



Servīs gladi____ nōn dedit.

gladiōs

(assumed) = *He*

nōn dedit = *did not give*

gladiōs = *swords*

Servīs = *to the slaves*

Complete Translation:

He did not give swords to the slaves.



Chrīstiānī rēgn___ et imperi___ Chrīstī laudant.

rēgnum

imperium

Chrīstiānī = *Christians*

laudant = *praise*

rēgnum et imperium = *the kingdom and power*

Chrīstī = *of Christ*

Complete Translation:

Christians praise the kingdom and power of Christ.



4. USE OF PREPOSITIONS

Cum amīcō, with a friend

Cum is a preposition. It governs the word **amīcō**. (With *what?* With a *friend*.) **Amīcō** is in the ablative case.

IN LATIN SOME PREPOSITIONS ARE FOLLOWED
BY THE ABLATIVE CASE, SOME BY
THE ACCUSATIVE CASE.

Post bellum, after the war

Bellum is in the ACCUSATIVE case because the preposition **post** takes the accusative.

In prōvinciā, in the province

Prōvinciā is in the ABLATIVE because the preposition **in**, meaning *in* or *on*, takes the ablative case.



VOCABULARY

oppidum, ī	<i>town</i>
Gallia, ae	<i>Gaul</i>
Gallus, ī	<i>a Gaul</i>
Rōmānus, ī	<i>a Roman</i>
Rōma, ae	<i>Rome</i>
propter, <i>prep. w. acc.</i>	<i>on account of</i>
cum, <i>prep. w. abl.</i>	<i>with</i>
post, <i>prep. w. acc.</i>	{ <i>after</i> <i>behind</i>
in, <i>prep. w. abl.</i>	{ <i>in</i> <i>on</i>

NOTE

The abbreviations used are: *prep.*, preposition, *w.*, with. In vocabulary study always learn WHAT CASE A PREPOSITION GOVERNS.

RELATED ENGLISH WORDS

The French are famous for their *Gallic* wit. In the *post-bellum* years.

What declension are each of the nouns in the vocabulary?

How can you tell?



Exercise #22 – Page 25-26

Translate and tell the case of the noun.



1. in oppidō

Translate: *in the town*

Case: *Ablative*

2. in silvā

Translate: *in the forest*

Case: *Ablative*

3. cum Gallō

Translate: *with the Gaul*

Case: *Ablative*



4. cum Marīā

Translate: *with Mary*

Case: *Ablative*

5. propter glōriam Rōmæ

Translate: *on account of the glory of Rome*

Case: *Accusative*

6. post victōriam

Translate: *after the victory*

Case: *Accusative*



7. in silvīs Galliæ

Translate: *in the forests of Gaul*

Case: *Ablative*

8. cum nautā

Translate: *with the sailor*

Case: *Ablative*

9. propter perīcula oppidī

Translate: *on account of the dangers of the town*

Case: *Accusative*



10. in terrā

Translate: *on earth*

Case: *Ablative*

11. propter victōriam

Translate: *on account of the victory*

Case: *Accusative*

12. in portīs Rōmæ

Translate: *in the gates of Rome*

Case: *Ablative*



13. cum Deō

Translate: *with God*

Case: *Ablative*

14. propter præmia Gallōrum

Translate: *on account of the rewards of the Gauls*

Case: *Accusative*

15. in cælō

Translate: *in the sky*

Case: *Ablative*



16. post victōriam Rōmānōrum Translate: *after the victory of the Romans*
Case: *Accusative*

17. cum amīcīs Translate: *with (the) friends*
Case: *Ablative*

18. in silvīs Translate: *in the forests*
Case: *Ablative*



19. in portīs oppidī

Translate: *in the gates of the town*

Case: *Ablative*

20. cum Rōmānīs

Translate: *with the Romans*

Case: *Ablative*

21. in Galliā

Translate: *in Gaul*

Case: *Ablative*



22. propter glōriam bellī Translate: *on account of the glory of war*
Case: *Accusative*

23. in prōvinciīs Translate: *in the provinces*
Case: *Ablative*

24. in prōvinciā Translate: *in the province*
Case: *Ablative*



25. cum servō

Translate: *with the slave*

Case: *Ablative*

26. post bellum

Translate: *after the war*

Case: *Accusative*

27. cum Rōmānō

Translate: *with the Roman*

Case: *Ablative*



28. in rēgnō

Translate: *in the kingdom*

Case: *Ablative*

29. in oppidīs

Translate: *in the towns*

Case: *Ablative*

30. cum filiīs

Translate: *with the sons*

Case: *Ablative*



31. propter perīculum

Translate: *on account of danger*

Case: *Accusative*

32. in silvīs et oppidīs

Translate: *in the forests and towns*

Case: *Ablative*

33. post perīculum

Translate: *after the danger*

Case: *Accusative*



34. cum Chrīstō

Translate: *with Christ*

Case: *Ablative*

35. in bellō

Translate: *in (the) war*

Case: *Ablative*

36. cum Chrīstiānīs

Translate: *with the Christians*

Case: *Ablative*



37. cum Gallīs

Translate: *with the Gauls*

Case: *Ablative*

38. propter bellum

Translate: *on account of (the) war*

Case: *Accusative*

39. post oppidum

Translate: *behind the town*

Case: *Accusative*

40. in portā

Translate: *in the gate*

Case: *Ablative*



Exercise #23 – Page 26-27

Translate



1. with Mary

cum Mariā

2. after the war

post bellum

3. with God

cum Deō



4. on account of the war

propter bellum

5. in the town

in oppidō

6. after the danger

post perīculum



7. on account of the reward *propter præmium*

8. with the Son of God *cum Fīliō Deī*

9. on account of the Christians *propter Chrīstiānōs*



10. in heaven

in Cælō

11. on account of the kingdom

propter rēgnum

12. with friends

cum amīcīs



13. in Gaul

in Galliā

14. with the Romans

cum Rōmānīs

15. with the sailors

cum nautīs



16. in the forests

in silvīs

17. on land

in terrā

18. in the provinces

in prōvinciīs



19. with the slave

cum servō

20. in danger

in periculō

21. on account of power

propter imperium



22. with a Gaul

cum Gallō

23. behind the town

post oppidum

24. on earth

in terrā



25. on account of the fame of Rome *propter glōriam Rōmæ*



The Predicate Noun

Chrīstus est Fīlius Deī.

Christ is the Son of God.

Transitive verbs take an *object* in the *accusative case*, but in this sentence, however, there is a different kind of verb: **est**, is.

The verb to be is a **linking** verb – it links two nouns together. It *does not take an accusative object*.

In the sentence above, since *Chrīstus* is in the nominative case *Fīlius* is also in the nominative case. In this sentence, *Fīlius* is called a predicate noun.

Rule: After a linking verb the predicate noun is put in the same case as the noun to which it is linked.



Forms of the verb "*I am*"

Singular		Plural	
<i>I am</i>	sum	<i>we are</i>	sumus
<i>you (singular) are</i>	es	<i>you (plural) are</i>	estis
<i>he, she, it is</i>	est	<i>they are</i>	sunt

Note: Forms of the verb sum may stand anywhere in the sentence.



Exercise #24 – Page 28

Translate:



1

“”Estis fili Deī.”

Estis = *You (ye) are*

fili = *sons*

Deī = *of God*

Complete Translation:

“You (ye) are sons of God.”

2

Chrīstus est Filius Mariæ.

Chrīstus = *Christ*

est = *is*

Filius = *the Son*

Mariæ = *of Mary*

Complete Translation:

Christ is the Son of Mary.



3 Chrīstiānī sunt servī Deī.

Chrīstiānī = *Christians*

sunt = *are*

servī = *the servants (slaves)*

Deī = *of God*

Complete Translation:

Christians are the servants (slaves) of God.

4 Cælum est præmium Chrīstiānōrum.

Cælum = *Heaven*

est = *is*

præmium = *the reward*

Chrīstiānōrum = *of Christians*

Complete Translation:

Heaven is the reward of Christians.



5 Marīa est in Caelō cum Deō.

Marīa = *Mary*

est = *is*

in Caelō = *in heaven*

cum Deō = *with God*

Complete Translation:

Mary is in heaven with God.

6 Bellum in prōvinciā est.

Bellum = *The war*

est = *is*

in prōvinciā = *in the province*

Complete Translation:

The war is in the province.



7

Sumus filiī Deī.

Sumus = *We are*filiī = *sons*Deī = *of God*

Complete Translation:

We are sons of God.

8

Amīcus Deī es.

es = *You (thou) are*Amīcus = *a friend*Deī = *of God*

Complete Translation:

You (thou) are a friend of God.

9

Gallī sunt in Galliā, sed Rōmānī nōn sunt in Galliā.

Gallī = *The Gauls*

sunt = *are*

in Galliā = *in Gaul*

sed Rōmānī = *but the Romans*

nōn sunt = *are not*

in Galliā = *in Gaul*

Complete Translation:

The Gauls are in Gaul, but the Romans are not in Gaul.



10 Gallī sunt in oppidīs et in silvīs.

Gallī = *The Gauls*

sunt = *are*

in oppidīs = *in the towns*

et in silvīs = *and in the forests*

Complete Translation:

The Gauls are in the towns and in the forests.

11 Rōmānī gladiōs Gallīs nōn dedērunt.

Rōmānī = *The Romans*

nōn dedērunt = *did not give*

gladiōs = *swords*

Gallīs = *to the Gauls*

Complete Translation:

The Romans did not give swords to the Gauls.



12 Silvæ in Galliā sunt.

Silvæ = *The forests*

sunt = *are*

in Galliā = *in Gaul*

Complete Translation:

The forests are in Gaul. (There are forests in Gaul.)

13 Rōma nōn est in Galliā.

Rōma = *Rome*

nōn est = *is not*

in Galliā = *in Gaul*

Complete Translation:

Rome is not in Gaul.



14 Propter bellum Gallī nōn sunt amīcī Rōmānōrum.

Propter bellum = *On account of war*

Gallī = *the Gauls*

nōn sunt = *are not*

amīcī = *friends*

Rōmānōrum = *of the Romans*

Complete Translation:

On account of war the Gauls are not friends of the Romans.

15 Gladiī sunt in oppidō.

Gladiī = *The swords*

sunt = *are*

in oppidō = *in the town*

Complete Translation:

The swords are in the town. (There are swords in the town.)



16 Nautæ estis.

estis = *You (ye) are*

Nautæ = *sailors*

Complete Translation:

You (ye) are sailors.

17 Nautæ in silvīs nōn sunt.

Nautæ = *The sailors*

nōn sunt = *are not*

in silvīs = *in the forests*

Complete Translation:

The sailors are not in the forests.



18 Cum amīcō in prōvinciā sum.

sum = *I am*

in prōvinciā = *in the province*

Cum amīcō = *with a friend*

Complete Translation:

I am with a friend in the province.

19 Silvæ sunt post oppidum.

Silvæ = *The forests*

sunt = *are*

post oppidum = *behind the town*

Complete Translation:

The forests are behind the town.



20 Nautæ sunt Chrīstiānī.

Nautæ = *The sailors*

sunt = *are*

Chrīstiānī = *Christians*

Complete Translation:

The sailors are Christians.

21 In oppidō sumus.

sumus = *We are*

In oppidō = *in the town*

Complete Translation:

We are in the town.



22 Rōmānus servō præmium dedit.

Rōmānus = *The Roman*

dedit = *gave*

præmium = *a reward*

servō = *to the slave*

Complete Translation:

The Roman gave a reward to the slave.

23 Sunt amīcī Deī.

Sunt = *They are*

amīcī = *friends*

Deī = *of God*

Complete Translation:

They are friends of God.



24 Chrīstiānus es sed servus Rōmānī es.

es = *You (thou) are*

Chrīstiānus = *a Christian*

sed es = *but you (thou) are*

servus = *a slave*

Rōmānī = *of the Roman*

Complete Translation:

You (thou) are a Christian but you (thou) are a slave of the Roman.

25 In Cælō nōn estis.

nōn estis = *You (ye) are not*

In Cælō = *in heaven*

Complete Translation:

You (ye) are not in heaven.



Exercise #25 – Page 29

Translate:



1 Christ is the Son of God.

Christ = *Chrīstus*is = *est*the Son = *Fīlius*of God = *Deī*

Complete Translation:

Chrīstus est Fīlius Deī.

2 Sailors see the sky but not the land.

Sailors = *Nautæ*see = *vident*the sky = *cælum*but not the land = *sed nōn terram*

Complete Translation:

Nautæ cælum vident sed nōn terram.

3 Christians are servants (slaves) of Christ.

Christians = *Chrīstiānī*

are = *sunt*

servants (slaves) = *servī*

of Christ = *Chrīstī*

Complete Translation:

Chrīstiānī servī Chrīstī sunt.

4 We are friends of God.

We are = *Sumus*

friends = *amīcī*

of God = *Deī*

Complete Translation:

Sumus amīcī Deī.



5 Mary is with Christ in heaven.

Mary = *Marīa*

is = *est*

with Christ = *cum Chrīstō*

in heaven = *in Cælō*

Complete Translation:

Marīa cum Chrīstō in Cælō est.

6 The slaves are in the towns and in the forests.

The slaves = *Servī*

are = *sunt*

in the towns = *in oppidīs*

and in the forests = *et in silvīs*

Complete Translation:

Servī in oppidīs et in silvīs sunt.



7 Christians praise God on account of the glory of Christ.

Christians = *Chrīstiānī*

praise = *laudant*

God = *Deum*

on account of the glory = *propter glōriam*

of Christ = *Chrīstī*

Complete Translation:

Chrīstiānī Deum propter glōriam Chrīstī laudant.

8 The Gauls are in Gaul.

The Gauls = *Gallī*

are = *sunt*

in Gaul = *in Galliā*

Complete Translation:

Gallī in Galliā sunt.



9 You (ye) are the sons of God.

You (ye) are = *Estis*

the sons = *fīlīī*

of God = *Deī*

Complete Translation:

Estis fīlīī Deī.

10 You (thou) are a servant (slave) of Christ.

You (thou) are = *Es*

a servant (slave) = *servus*

of Christ = *Chrīstī*

Complete Translation:

Es servus Chrīstī.



11 I am on the earth.

I am = *Sum*

on the earth = *in terrā*

Complete Translation:

Sum in terrā.

12 Heaven is the reward of the servants (slaves) of Christ.

Heaven = *Cælum*

is = *est*

the reward = *præmium*

of the servants (slaves) = *servōrum*

of Christ = *Chrīstī*

Complete Translation:

Cælum est præmium servōrum Chrīstī.



13 After the war – the rewards of victory!

After the war = *Post bellum*

the rewards = *præmia* of victory = *victōriæ*

Complete Translation:

Post bellum – præmia victōriæ!

14 Romans are in the provinces.

Romans = *Rōmānī* are = *sunt* in the provinces = *in prōvinciīs*

Complete Translation:

Rōmānī in prōvinciīs sunt.



15 Mary is the “Gate of Heaven.”

Mary = *Marīa*

is = *est*

the “Gate of Heaven” = “*Porta Caelī*”

Complete Translation:

Marīa est “Porta Caelī.”

16 The slaves are in the towns.

The slaves = *Servī*

are = *sunt*

in the towns = *in oppidīs*

Complete Translation:

Servī in oppidīs sunt.



17 You (ye) are not in Gaul.

You (ye) are not = *nōn estis*

in Gaul = *In Galliā*

Complete Translation:

In Galliā nōn estis.



6. USE OF *QUOD*, 'BECAUSE'

I am a servant of Christ because Christ is God.

Servus Chrīstī sum quod Chrīstus Deus est.

Quod, *because*, is a conjunction which joins a subordinate clause to a main clause. In this sentence *I am a servant of Christ* is the main clause; *because Christ is God* is a subordinate clause.

VOCABULARY

<i>quod, conj.</i>	<i>because</i>
<i>itaque, conj.</i>	<i>{ therefore</i> <i>and so</i>
<i>incolunt</i>	<i>they inhabit</i>
<i>vidētis</i>	<i>you (plural) see</i>
<i>vicērunt</i>	<i>they conquered</i>

NOTE

Quod and *itaque* NEVER change their spelling. *Itaque* is used at the beginning of a sentence as an introductory adverb.





Exercise #26 – Page 31 **What You See On The Map**

Translate:



1

In tabulā¹ vidētis Rōmam et imperium Rōmānōrum.

In tabulā¹ = *On the map*

vidētis = *you (ye) see*

Rōmam = *Rome*

et imperium = *and the empire*

Rōmānōrum = *of the Romans*

Complete Translation:

On the map you (ye) see Rome and the empire of the Romans.

¹ tabula, ae: *map*.

2

Rōmānī Rōmam incolunt.

Rōmānī = *The Romans*

incolunt = *inhabit*

Rōmam = *Rome*

Complete Translation:

The Romans inhabit Rome.



3

Prōvinciās imperiī Rōmānōrum vidētis.

vidētis = *You (ye) see*Prōvinciās = *the provinces*imperiī = *of the empire*Rōmānōrum = *of the Romans*

Complete Translation:

You (ye) see the provinces of the empire of the Romans.

4

Galliam vidētis.

vidētis = *You (ye) see*Galliam = *Gaul*

Complete Translation:

You (ye) see Gaul.

5

Rōmānī Gallōs in bellīs vīcērunt.

Rōmānī = *The Romans*

vīcērunt = *conquered*

Gallōs = *the Gauls*

in bellīs = *in war*

Complete Translation:

The Romans conquered the Gauls in war.



6

Gladīi nōn sunt in oppidīs Gallōrum quod Gallī post bellum gladiōs Rōmānīs dedērunt.

Gladīi = *Swords*

nōn sunt = *are not*

in oppidīs = *in the towns*

Gallōrum = *of the Gauls*

quod Gallī = *because the Gauls*

post bellum = *after the war*

dedērunt = *gave*

gladiōs = *the swords*

Rōmānīs = *to the Romans*

Complete Translation:

Swords are not in the towns of the Gauls, because after the war the Gauls gave the swords to the Romans.



7

Itaque post victōriās Rōmānōrum prōvincia in Galliā est.

Itaque = *And so*

post victōriās = *after the victories*

Rōmānōrum = *of the Romans*

est = *there is*

prōvincia = *a province*

in Galliā = *in Gaul*

Complete Translation:

And so after the victories of the Romans there is a province in Gaul.

8

Prōvinciam Gallī et Rōmānī incolunt.

Gallī et Rōmānī = *Gauls and Romans*

incolunt = *inhabit*

Prōvinciam = *the province*

Complete Translation:

Gauls and Romans inhabit the province.



9

Perīcula sunt in silvīs Galliæ, quod Gallī nōn sunt amīcī Rōmānōrum.

Perīcula = *dangers*

sunt = *(there) are*

in silvīs = *in the forests*

Galliæ = *of Gaul*

quod Gallī = *because the Gauls*

nōn sunt = *are not*

amīcī = *friends*

Rōmānōrum = *of the Romans*

Complete Translation:

There are dangers in the forests of Gaul, because the Gauls are not friends of the Romans.



10 Gallī sunt servī Rōmānōrum, quod Rōmānī Gallōs vīcērunt.

Gallī = *The Gauls*

sunt = *are*

servī = *slaves*

Rōmānōrum = *of the Romans*

quod Rōmānī = *because the Romans*

vīcērunt = *conquered*

Gallōs = *the Gauls*

Complete Translation:

The Gauls are slaves of the Romans, because the Romans conquered the Gauls.



11

Itaque Gallī imperium Rōmānōrum nōn laudant, sed Rōmānī propter glōriam bellī imperium laudant.

Itaque = *And so*

Gallī = *the Gauls*

nōn laudant = *do not praise*

imperium = *the empire*

Rōmānōrum = *of the Romans*

sed Rōmānī = *but the Romans*

laudant = *praise*

imperium = *the empire*

propter glōriam = *on account of the glory*

bellī = *of war*

Complete Translation:

And so the Gauls do not praise the empire of the Romans, but the Romans praise the empire on account of the glory of war.



Exercise #27 – Page 33

Translate:



1 Vidētis Chrīstiānōs.

Vidētis = *You (ye) see*Chrīstiānōs = *the Christians*

Complete Translation:

You (ye) see the Christians.

2 Vidētis Marīam et Chrīstum et Deum.

Vidētis = *You (ye) see*Marīam et Chrīstum et Deum = *Mary and Christ and God*

Complete Translation:

You (ye) see Mary and Christ and God.

Chrīstiānī in terrā sunt, sed Chrīstus et Marīa in Caelō cum Deō sunt.

Chrīstiānī = *The Christians*

sunt = *are*

in terrā = *on earth*

sed Chrīstus et Marīa = *but Christ and Mary*

sunt = *are*

in Caelō = *in heaven*

cum Deō = *with God*

Complete Translation:

The Christians are on earth, but Christ and Mary are in heaven with God.

Perīcula Chrīstiānōrum in terrā sunt, sed prāemia sunt in Caelō.

Perīcula = *The dangers*

Chrīstiānōrum = *of the Christians*

sunt = *are*

in terrā = *on earth*

sed prāemia = *but the rewards*

sunt = *are*

in Caelō = *in heaven*

Complete Translation:

The dangers of the Christians are on earth, but the rewards are in heaven.



Itaque Chrīstiānī in terrā ōrant.

Itaque = *Therefore*

Chrīstiānī = *Christians*

ōrant = *pray*

in terrā = *on earth*

Complete Translation:

Therefore Christians pray on earth.

Marīa cum Chrīstiānīs ōrat quod Chrīstiānī filiī Marīæ sunt.

Marīa = *Mary*

ōrat = *prays*

cum Chrīstiānīs = *with Christians*

quod Chrīstiānī = *because Christians*

sunt = *are*

filiī = *sons*

Marīæ = *of Mary*

Complete Translation:

Mary prays with Christians because Christians are sons of Mary.



Chrīstiānī Marīam laudant quod Chrīstus est filius Marīæ.

Chrīstiānī = *Christians*

laudant = *praise*

Marīam = *Mary*

quod Chrīstus = *because Christ*

est = *is*

filius = *the Son*

Marīæ = *of Mary*

Complete Translation:

Christians praise Mary because Christ is the Son of Mary.

Chrīstum laudant quod filius Deī est.

laudant = *They praise*

Chrīstum = *Christ*

quod est = *because He is*

filius = *the Son*

Deī = *of God*

Complete Translation:

They praise Christ because He is the Son of God.

