

Unit 10 - Lesson 35

Lesson 35 Exer #361 Ques 1 & 2	Potest. Poteram.
Lesson 35 Exer #361 Ques 3 & 4	Num possunt? Nōn possum.
Lesson 35 Exer #361 Ques 5 & 6	Potueram. Poterit.
Lesson 35 Exer #361 Ques 7 & 8	Poterunt. Potuērunt.
Lesson 35 Exer #361 Ques 9 & 10	Nōn poterant. Quis poterat?
Lesson 35 Exer #361 Ques 11 & 12	Potesne? Possumus.
Lesson 35 Exer #361 Ques 13 & 14	Potulistis. Nōn potestis.
Lesson 35 Exer #361 Ques 15	Nōnne potuit?

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Lesson 35 Exer #362 Ques 1 & 2	I can. He was unable.
Lesson 35 Exer #362 Ques 3 & 4	They could. Who was able?
Lesson 35 Exer #362 Ques 5 & 6	He will be able. They were unable.
Lesson 35 Exer #362 Ques 7 & 8	Were they able? We can.
Lesson 35 Exer #362 Ques 9 & 10	I am unable. They had been able.
Lesson 35 Exer #362 Ques 11 & 12	We can't, can we? We have been able.
Lesson 35 Exer #362 Ques 13 & 14	They were able. You (thou) are able, aren't you?
Lesson 35 Exer #362 Ques 15 & 16	Why can't they? He had been able.

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Lesson 35 Exer #362 Ques 17 & 18	Why was he unable? You can't, can you?
Lesson 35 Exer #364 Ques 1 & 2	Venire parant. Peccatum est matrem non diligere.
Lesson 35 Exer #364 Ques 3 & 4	Manere possunt. Arma parare utile est.
Lesson 35 Exer #364 Ques 5 & 6	Expectare timuerunt. Pervenire poterunt.
Lesson 35 Exer #364 Ques 7 & 8	Roma defendi non potest. Agrus vastare parant.
Lesson 35 Exer #364 Ques 9 & 10	Deum laudare sanctum est. Castra defendere parati erant.
Lesson 35 Exer #364 Ques 11 & 12	Galli pacari possunt. Hiberna munire non potuerunt.
Lesson 35 Exer #364 Ques 13 & 14	Impediri non potest. Tutum est in castris manere.

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Lesson 35 Exer #364 Ques 15	Nōn est mōs populī Rōmānī obsidēs dare.
Lesson 35 Exer #365 Ques 1 & 2	They are prepared to yield. It is difficult to storm a camp.
Lesson 35 Exer #365 Ques 3 & 4	They cannot be freed. It is easy to incite the Gauls to war.
Lesson 35 Exer #365 Ques 5 & 6	They are preparing to go away. It is a sin not to love one's father.
Lesson 35 Exer #365 Ques 7 & 8	They are afraid to fight. He strives to conquer the barbarians.
Lesson 35 Exer #365 Ques 9	They are afraid to be seen.
Lesson 35 Exer #365 Ques 10	It is difficult to fight in the mountains.
Lesson 35 Exer #366 Ques 1	Nōnne omnēs hominēs ōrāre possunt?

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Lesson 35 Exer #366 Ques 2	Amīcus certus in rēbus adversīs facile cernī potest.
Lesson 35 Exer #366 Ques 3	Peccātum est contrā amīcōs pugnāre.
Lesson 35 Exer #366 Ques 4	Propter locī nātūram hostēs adversī nōbīs cōsistere nōn potuērunt.
Lesson 35 Exer #366 Ques 5	Hannibal, Cæsar, Napoleon, magnās cōpiās per montēs difficilēs et altōs dūcere potuērunt.
Lesson 35 Exer #366 Ques 6	Galliam pācāre difficile fuit.
Lesson 35 Exer #366 Ques 7	Mīlitēs Americānī quī in Bataan erant, propter omnium rērum inopiam, impetūs hostium diūtius sustinēre nōn jam poterant.
Lesson 35 Exer #366 Ques 8	Cæsar primum cum eīs gentibus quæ prōvinciæ proximæ erant bellum gessit, tum in omnēs partēs Galliæ lēgātōs legiōnēsque misit ut eās etiam partēs explorāret, cognōsceret, vinceret.
Lesson 35 Exer #366 Ques 9	In rēbus adversīs nōn facile est fortiter pugnāre.

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Lesson 35 Exer #366 Ques 10	Possumusne nōs Americānī finēs nostrōs ab omnibus hostibus dēfendere et eōs ex finibus nostrīs pellere?
Lesson 35 Exer #366 Ques 11	Cāesar diū in finēs hostium contendit, tum cōstitit ut novās exspectāret cōpiās.
Lesson 35 Exer #366 Ques 12	Americānī et Britannī in eam partem Gallīae quae adversa Britannīae est magnum exercitum trādūcere potuerunt.
Lesson 35 Exer #366 Ques 13	Sānctum est Deum laudāre atque dīligere.
Lesson 35 Exer #366 Ques 14	Prīmum Japōnēs Americānōs propter inopiam eārum rērum quae ad bellum pertinent premere atque proeliō pellere potuerunt.
Lesson 35 Exer #366 Ques 15	Germānī Gallīs proximī erant, nam trāns flūmen Rhēnum incolēbant.
Lesson 35 Exer #366 Ques 16	Itaque agrōs Gallōrum facile vastāre poterant.
Lesson 35 Exer #367 Ques 1	The Americans and British were first able to lead a large army across into Sicily.

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Lesson 35 Exer #367 Ques 2	The Germans had taken up positions opposite them.
Lesson 35 Exer #367 Ques 3	There was bitter fighting there.
Lesson 35 Exer #367 Ques 4	But the Germans were not able to withstand the attacks of the Americans and their allies.
Lesson 35 Exer #367 Ques 5	The Germans had not been able to learn what plan and what manner of battle had been approved by the Allies.
Lesson 35 Exer #367 Ques 6	And so they were unable to station troops and prepare fortifications.
Lesson 35 Exer #367 Ques 7	They yielded; and the Allies conquered them.
Lesson 35 Exer #367 Ques 8	Then the Allies quickly led their forces across into Italy.
Lesson 35 Exer #367 Ques 9	They made an attack on the Germans both from the front and from the rear.

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Lesson 35 Exer #367 Ques 10	They were able to seize a large part of Italy.
Lesson 35 Exer #367 Ques 11	After many battles they were able to take Rome.
Lesson 35 Exer #367 Ques 12	The Germans were now unable to withstand the forces of the Allies and they sought safety in flight.
Lesson 35 Exer #367 Ques 13	They hastened to those parts of Italy which are nearest the Alps.
Lesson 35 Exer #367 Ques 14	These places they fortified and there awaited the attack of the Allies.
Lesson 35 Exer #369 Ques 1	Cæsar militēs ad flūmen cōstituit quō facilius pontem dēfendere possent.
Lesson 35 Exer #369 Ques 2	Rogāvit quantās cōpiās ex eīs regiōnibus cōgere posset.
Lesson 35 Exer #369 Ques 3	Rēx sententiam suam lēgātīs ostendere cōstituit.

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Lesson 35 Exer #369 Ques 4	Lēgātus cōpiās novās exspectāre cōstituit nē barbarī sē superāre possent.
Lesson 35 Exer #369 Ques 5	Rogō num Cæsar Gallōs vincere potuerit.
Lesson 35 Exer #369 Ques 6	Gallī, cum per prōvinciam cōpiās suās dūcere nōn potuissent, per loca impedīta atque angusta eās dūcere cōstituērunt.
Lesson 35 Exer #369 Ques 7	Cæsar, cum illās regiōnēs vastāre nōn potuisset, legiōnēs trāns flūmen in prōvinciam dēdūcere cōstituit.
Lesson 35 Exer #369 Ques 8	Rogō quis hoc bellum fortiter administrāre possit.
Lesson 35 Exer #369 Ques 9	Rogāvīt num equitēs eās regiōnēs cognōscere possent.
Lesson 35 Exer #369 Ques 10	Rōmānī obsidēs dare nōn cōsuēverant.
Lesson 35 Exer #369 Ques 11	Mīlitēs Rōmānī sē suaque signa hostibus dēdere nōn cōsuēverant.

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Lesson 35 Exer #369 Ques 12	Mīlitēs Americānī omnēs hostēs vincere cōsuēvērunt.
Lesson 35 Exer #369 Ques 13	Lēgātus custōdēs ibi cōstitutet nē hostēs eās regiōnēs explōrāre possint.
Lesson 35 Exer #370 Ques 1	He asked whether Columbus was able to get ready three ships in all.
Lesson 35 Exer #370 Ques 2	The lieutenant placed guards there lest the barbarians might be able to reconnoiter those regions.
Lesson 35 Exer #370 Ques 3	In all there are ten commandments of God.
Lesson 35 Exer #370 Ques 4	Americans were asking why we were not at all able to send help to our soldiers then.
Lesson 35 Exer #370 Ques 5	"We," said the Roman leader, "are not at all accustomed to give hostages."
Lesson 35 Exer #370 Ques 6	We often ask why the Gauls were not at all able to withstand the attack of the Romans.

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Lesson 35 Exer #370 Ques 7	He asked whether they were able to earn the opinion of the Senate.
Lesson 35 Exer #370 Ques 8	"For," he said, "I have decided not to wage this war against the authority of the Senate."
Lesson 35 Exer #370 Ques 9	He asked whether this man had been freed by many votes.
Lesson 35 Exer #370 Ques 10	Saints were accustomed to pray often that they might be able more easily to keep the faith and to love God.
Lesson 35 Exer #370 Ques 11	Cæsar had determined to reconnoiter and conquer all the regions of Gaul.
Lesson 35 Exer #370 Ques 12	First therefore he waged war with those tribes which are next to the Roman province lest they might be able to make an attack upon him from the rear.
Lesson 35 Exer #370 Ques 13	Then he waged war with the rest of the tribes, and, after many battles and great slaughter, he was able to pacify and hold all Gaul.
Lesson 35 Exer #371 Ques 1 & 2	Oportet tē mātrem dēfendere. Oportet tē ōrāre.

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Lesson 35 Exer #371 Ques 3 & 4	Oportet vōs omnēs Deum dīligere. Oportet nōs lēgem Chrīstī servāre.
Lesson 35 Exer #371 Ques 5	Oportet omnēs hominēs Chrīstum dīligere.
Lesson 35 Exer #372 Ques 1 & 2	Cæsar lēgātum manēre jussit. Lēgātus mīlitēs convenīre jussit.
Lesson 35 Exer #372 Ques 3 & 4	Cæsar obsidēs occīdī jussit. Gallī Cæsarem excēdere jussērunt.
Lesson 35 Exer #372 Ques 5	Imperātor mīlitēs sē dēfendere jussit.
Lesson 35 Exer #372 Ques 6	Tribūnī mīlitum in aciē manēre jussī sunt.
Lesson 35 Exer #372 Ques 7 & 8	Hostēs sē dēdere jussī sunt. Nōs sānctī esse ā Chrīstō jussī sumus.
Lesson 35 Exer #372 Ques 9 & 10	Puerī mātērēs dīligere ā Deō jussī sunt. Fortis esse jussus sum.

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Lesson 35 Exer #373 Ques 1 & 2	It behooves us to help our friends. Christ commanded us to pray always.
Lesson 35 Exer #373 Ques 3	It behooves us to preserve our lives.
Lesson 35 Exer #373 Ques 4	Caesar ordered the soldiers to burn the crops.
Lesson 35 Exer #373 Ques 5	It behooves us to call upon God.
Lesson 35 Exer #373 Ques 6	He ordered them to reconnoiter the forest.
Lesson 35 Exer #373 Ques 7	The slave was commanded to be good.
Lesson 35 Exer #373 Ques 8	We were commanded by Christ to pray always.
Lesson 35 Exer #373 Ques 9	The soldiers were ordered to burn the crops.

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Lesson 35 Exer #373 Ques 10	They were ordered to reconnoiter the forest.
Lesson 35 Exer #373 Ques 11	It behooves us to love our mothers.
Lesson 35 Exer #373 Ques 12	It behooves Americans to defend their republic.
Lesson 35 Exer #373 Ques 13	Lincoln ordered the Americans to free their slaves.
Lesson 35 Exer #373 Ques 14	The chiefs were ordered to depart.
Lesson 35 Exer #373 Ques 15	The barbarians were ordered to surrender.
Lesson 35 Exer #374 Ques 1	Mīlitēs Rōmānī, timōre perturbātī, nōn saepe salūtem fugā petīvērunt, attamen Cæsar semper eōs in aciē manēre jussit.
Lesson 35 Exer #374 Ques 2	Oportuit enim eōs semper virtūtem Rōmānam memoriā tenēre.

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Lesson 35 Exer #374 Ques 3	Chrīstus nōs et Deum dīligere et omnēs hominēs adjuvāre jussit.
Lesson 35 Exer #374 Ques 4	Itaque oportet nōs omnēs hanc lēgem servāre.
Lesson 35 Exer #374 Ques 5	Americānī numquam bellī cupidī erant sed, cum propter injūriās gravēs pugnāre atque rem pūblicam dēfendere jussī essent, sine timōre aut morā fortiter bellum cum Japōnibus gessērunt.
Lesson 35 Exer #374 Ques 6	Oportet nōs virtūtem mīlitum nostrōrum et rēs ab eīs gestās memoriā semper tenēre.
Lesson 35 Exer #374 Ques 7	Dux, cum in agrōs aliēnōs mīlitēs dēdūceret, p̄imum equitēs omnia loca explōrāre jussit nē in loca impedita atque angusta legiōnēs duceret.
Lesson 35 Exer #374 Ques 8	Oportuit enim ducem vītās mīlitum suōrum dēfendere atque cōservāre.
Lesson 35 Exer #375 Ques 1	We should all love God.
Lesson 35 Exer #375 Ques 2	It is proper for soldiers to fight without fear.

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Lesson 35 Exer #375 Ques 3	It is necessary for you (thou) to pray often.
Lesson 35 Exer #375 Ques 4	We must remember the victories of our fathers.
Lesson 35 Exer #375 Ques 5	It is right for Americans to defend their state.
Lesson 35 Reading_26 Ques 1	Possuntne etiam rēgēs sānctī esse?
Lesson 35 Reading_26 Ques 2	Rēgēs quī imperium et rēgnum obtinent sæpe agrōrum aliēnōrum cupidī sunt; sæpe glōriā bellī incitātī magnōs exercitūs contrā gentēs et rēgēs proximōs dūcunt.
Lesson 35 Reading_26 Ques 3	Sæpe etiam frātrēs suōs timent atque occīdunt nē rēgnum suum armīs occupent.
Lesson 35 Reading_26 Ques 4	Rēgēs tamen sānctī esse possunt.
Lesson 35 Reading_26 Ques 5	Potuit enim Sānctus Stephanus et rēgnum obtinēre et bella gerere et tamen Deum dīligere.

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Lesson 35 Reading_26 Ques 6	Stephanus rēx fuit Hungariæ et populum suum fidem Chrīstiānam docuit.
Lesson 35 Reading_26 Ques 7	Ōlim vēnit homō quīdam ad Stephanum ut eum occīderet.
Lesson 35 Reading_26 Ques 8	Nox erat et Stephanus dormiēbat.
Lesson 35 Reading_26 Ques 9	Cum ille ad rēgem appropinquāret, gladius subitō ex manū cecidit.
Lesson 35 Reading_26 Ques 10	Stephanus, cum cōsiliū illius cognōvisset, neque commōtus neque perturbātus, "Sī Deus mēcum est," inquit, "quis contrā mē erit?"
Lesson 35 Reading_26 Ques 11	Prætereā Wenceslāus, Rēx Bohemiæ, et sāctus et rēx esse potuit.
Lesson 35 Reading_26 Ques 12	Ōlim Ratislāus, dux gentis finitimæ, bellum contrā Wenceslāum gerēbat.
Lesson 35 Reading_26 Ques 13	Cupidus enim erat rēgnī Bohemiæ.

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Lesson 35 Reading_26 Ques 14	Wenceslāus lēgātōs ad eum mīsit quī dē pāce et amīcitiā agerent.
Lesson 35 Reading_26 Ques 15	Tamen amīcitiā cōfirmāre nōn potuit.
Lesson 35 Reading_26 Ques 16	Itaque contrā illum cum omnibus cōpīis contendit.
Lesson 35 Reading_26 Ques 17	Cum jam hostibus appropinquāret, Wenceslāus, nē cādēs esset, dē novā bellī ratiōne agēbat.
Lesson 35 Reading_26 Ques 18	Itaque rēgēs inter exercitūs cōstitērunt ut inter sē pugnārent.
Lesson 35 Reading_26 Ques 19	Sed Ratislāus tēlum in sānctum Wenceslāum mittere nōn potuit.
Lesson 35 Reading_26 Ques 20	Itaque, grātiā Deī victus, amīcitiā cum eō cōfirmāvit.
Lesson 35 Reading_26 Ques 21	Ita servātæ sunt et mīlitum vitæ et rēgnum Bohemiæ.

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Lesson 35 Reading_27 Ques 1	Tum in exercitū Rōmānō erat legiō quæ Thēbaia vocābatur.
Lesson 35 Reading_27 Ques 2	In hāc legiōne omnēs mīlitēs centuriōnēsque Chrīstiānī erant.
Lesson 35 Reading_27 Ques 3	Erat autem eō tempore bellum in Galliā.
Lesson 35 Reading_27 Ques 4	Itaque Maximiānus, quī cum Dioclētiānō imperium obtinēbat, legiōnēs ex omnibus prōvinciīs in Galliam mīsit ut contrā eās gentēs auær cum Rōmānīs bellum gerēbant pugnārent.
Lesson 35 Reading_27 Ques 5	Maximiānus autem vir bonus nōn erat atque multōs Chrīstiānōs propter nōmen fidemque Chrīstī occīderat.
Lesson 35 Reading_27 Ques 6	Itaque, cum ea legiō in Galliam vēnisset, Maximiānus eam etiam Chrīstiānōs occīdere iussit.
Lesson 35 Reading_27 Ques 7	Mīlitēs vērō ējus legiōnis, Chrīstiānī fortēs et nōbilēs, quæ imperātor iusserat nōn fēcērunt.
Lesson 35 Reading_27 Ques 8	Itaque Maximiānus, vehementer hāc rē commōtus, decimum quemque mīlitem occīdī iussit.

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Lesson 35 Reading_27 Ques 9	Post hanc cædem autem mīlitēs imperia imperātōris nōn fēcērunt neque tamen contrā eum pugnāvērunt.
Lesson 35 Reading_27 Ques 10	Parātī enim erant prō fidē Christiānā et prō Christō Rēge occīdī, at mīlitēs Rōmānī erant quī contrā Imperātōrem Rōmanum armīs nōn pugnābant.
Lesson 35 Reading_27 Ques 11	Maximiānus autem rūrsus decimum quemque mīlitem occīdī jussit.
Lesson 35 Reading_27 Ques 12	Post hanc alteram cædem, Sāctus Mauricius, quī in eā legiōne centuriō erat, litterās ad Maximiānus mīsit:
Lesson 35 Reading_27 Ques 13	"Mīlitēs sumus, imperātor, tuī, sed servī tamen Deī vērī."
Lesson 35 Reading_27 Ques 14	"Prō tē pugnāmus, tē dēfendimus; nam imperātor es noster, et tū nōbīs et frūmentum et præmia periculōrum nostrōrum dās."
Lesson 35 Reading_27 Ques 15	"Deus autem nōbīs grātiā dat atque vītam æternam."
Lesson 35 Reading_27 Ques 16	"Itaque Deum, et nostrum et, imperātor, tuum relinquere nōn possumus."

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Lesson 35 Reading_27 Ques 17	"In hāc rē gravī imperia tua nōn faciēmus."
Lesson 35 Reading_27 Ques 18	"Fidēs nostra enim prohibet."
Lesson 35 Reading_27 Ques 19	"Sī contrā hostēs pugnāre jusseris, sī labōrēs atque dolōrēs, sī impetum barbarōrum sustinēre jusseris, sī urbēs hostium oppugnāre et agrōs vastāre jusseris, pugnābimus, sustinēbimus, oppugnābimus, vastābimus."
Lesson 35 Reading_27 Ques 20	"Chrīstiānōs autem, etiam ā tē, imperātor, jussī, occīdere nōn possumus."
Lesson 35 Reading_27 Ques 21	"Jam ex nōbīs multōs virōs bonōs et fortēs propter Chrīstum occīdistī, tamen contrā tē nōn pugnāvīmus."
Lesson 35 Reading_27 Ques 22	"Ecce enim arma tenēmus et nōn nōs dēfendīmus."
Lesson 35 Reading_27 Ques 23	"Parātī sumus omnēs ad mortem, neque propter metum mortis Chrīstum relinquēmus."
Lesson 35 Reading_27 Ques 24	"Deum Patrem, rēgem omnium, et Filium ējus, Jēsūm Chrīstum, Deum adōrāmus."

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Lesson 35 Reading_27 Ques 25	"Chrīstiānōs gladiīs occīdere nōn possumus!"
Lesson 35 Reading_27 Ques 26	Maximiānus vērō, cum hęc audīvisset, vehementer commōtus, illōs omnēs statim occīdere cōstituit.
Lesson 35 Reading_27 Ques 27	Itaque omnēs ējus legiōnis mīlitēs centuriōnēsque ad mortem dūcī jussit.
Lesson 35 Reading_27 Ques 28	Reliquī mīlitēs, quī Chrīstiānī nōn erant, eōs gladiīs occīdērunt atque ita eōs sāctōs Deī in Cælum ad Deum mīsērunt.
Lesson 35 Reading_27 Ques 29	Posteā omnēs Chrīstiānī eōrum mortem memoriā tenēbant et semper tenēbunt.
Lesson 35 Reading_27 Ques 30	Nōnne nōs etiam eōs laudāmus?
Lesson 35 Reading_27 Ques 31	Nam et mīlitēs fortēs et Chrīstiānī fortēs erant.
Lesson 36 Exer #376 Ques 1 & 2	With three legions. After two battles.

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Lesson 36 Exer #376 Ques 3 & 4	In five cities. Without ten legions.
Lesson 36 Exer #376 Ques 5 & 6	Into two cities. With one general.
Lesson 36 Exer #376 Ques 7	After three victories.
Lesson 36 Exer #376 Ques 8	After the slaughter of a hundred hostages.
Lesson 36 Exer #376 Ques 9 & 10	Across two rivers. After the death of these three men.
Lesson 36 Exer #376 Ques 11 & 12	On behalf of one king. By one man.
Lesson 36 Exer #376 Ques 13 & 14	By means of five darts. On account of the courage of one man.
Lesson 36 Exer #376 Ques 15 & 16	Concerning the safety of three hostages. Through two provinces.

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Lesson 36 Exer #376 Ques 17 & 18	Out of three cities. On account of one sin.
Lesson 36 Exer #376 Ques 19 & 20	To one man. To two chiefs.
Lesson 36 Exer #377 Ques 1 & 2	How many are five and four? Five and four are nine.
Lesson 36 Exer #377 Ques 3 & 4	How many are one and four? One and four are five.
Lesson 36 Exer #377 Ques 5 & 6	How many are six and one? Six and one are seven.
Lesson 36 Exer #377 Ques 7 & 8	How many are five and one? Five and one are six.
Lesson 36 Exer #377 Ques 9 & 10	How many are four and four? Four and four are eight.
Lesson 36 Exer #377 Ques 11 & 12	How many are six and four? Six and four are ten.

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Lesson 36 Exer #377 Ques 13 & 14	How many are two and one? Two and one are three.
Lesson 36 Exer #377 Ques 15 & 16	How many heads has man? Man has one head.
Lesson 36 Exer #377 Ques 17 & 18	How many hands has man? Man has two hands.
Lesson 36 Exer #377 Ques 19 & 20	How many bodies has man? Man has one body.
Lesson 36 Exer #377 Ques 21 & 22	How many minds has man? Man has one mind.
Lesson 36 Exer #378 Ques 1 & 2	"Audī, Israēl, Deus tuus Deus ūnus est." Ūnī Deō sit glōria æterna.
Lesson 36 Exer #378 Ques 3	Virtūte ūnīus virī fortis rēs pūblica sæpe cōservātur.
Lesson 36 Exer #378 Ques 4	In ūnō virō salūs commūnis sæpe posita est.

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Lesson 36 Exer #378 Ques 5	Per ūnum hominem, Jēsūm Chrīstum, salūtem et vītam aeternam habēmus.
Lesson 36 Exer #378 Ques 6	Duo s̄nctī, Petrus et Paulus, eōs quī urbem Rōmam incolēbant fidem Chrīstiānam docuērunt.
Lesson 36 Exer #378 Ques 7	Chrīstus cum duōbus hominibus malīs ad mortem ductus est.
Lesson 36 Exer #378 Ques 8	Nōmina duōrum virōrum, Washingtonī quī rem pūblicam nostram cōstituit atque Lincoln quī eam cōstitūtā cōservāvit, memoriā semper tenēbuntur.
Lesson 36 Exer #378 Ques 9	Trēs Persōnās, Patrem et Filium et Spīritum S̄nctum, in ūnō Deō adōrāmus.
Lesson 36 Exer #378 Ques 10	Chrīstiānus vērus hīs tribus virtūtibus, fidē, spē, cāritāte, cernī potest.
Lesson 36 Exer #378 Ques 11	Homō ūnum caput sed duās manūs habet.
Lesson 36 Exer #379 Ques 1	Through the death of one man, Jesus Christ, we have been freed from the danger of eternal death.

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Lesson 36 Exer #379 Ques 2	In what great and renowned city were there seven hills?
Lesson 36 Exer #379 Ques 3	We Christians adore the five wounds of Jesus Christ, our Lord and God.
Lesson 36 Exer #379 Ques 4	A centurion is so called because he leads a hundred men.
Lesson 36 Exer #379 Ques 5 & 6	How many are four and six? There are ten commandments of God.
Lesson 36 Exer #379 Ques 7	There are eight beatitudes.
Lesson 36 Exer #379 Ques 8	There are seven gifts of the Holy Spirit.
Lesson 36 Exer #380 Ques 1 & 2	Of another king. Of the other centurion.
Lesson 36 Exer #380 Ques 3 & 4	To another tribe. To all Italy.

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Lesson 36 Exer #380 Ques 5 & 6	Of God alone. To no men.
Lesson 36 Exer #380 Ques 7 & 8	Not of any kingdom. To this republic alone.
Lesson 36 Exer #380 Ques 9 & 10	Of only this man. To no mother.
Lesson 36 Exer #380 Ques 11 & 12	Of no soldier. Of all Gaul.
Lesson 36 Exer #380 Ques 13 & 14	To the whole army. Of another victory.
Lesson 36 Exer #380 Ques 15 & 16	Of this boy alone. Of the whole people.
Lesson 36 Exer #381 Ques 1	Aliam viam habēmus nūllam.
Lesson 36 Exer #381 Ques 2	Sōlī Deō, Rēgī Caelī et terræ, sit glōria.

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Lesson 36 Exer #381 Ques 3	Gallīs, cum per prōvinciam cōpiās dūcere parārent, Cæsar respondit: "Mōre populī Rōmānī iter per prōvinciam nūllī dare possum."
Lesson 36 Exer #381 Ques 4	Neque ūllus metus neque ūllum perīculum mīlitēs nostrōs terret.
Lesson 36 Exer #381 Ques 5	Cum hīberna oppugnāta essent, Cæsar, litterīs dē eā rē doctus, sine ūllā morā mīlitēs statim dēdūxit ut suōs adjuvāret.
Lesson 36 Exer #381 Ques 6	Barbarī eōs sōlōs laudant quī fortiter pugnāre possunt.
Lesson 36 Exer #381 Ques 7	Washingtonium et Lincoln omnēs Americānī memoriā tenent.
Lesson 36 Exer #381 Ques 8	Alter enim rem pūblicam nostram cōstituit, alter eam in bellī perīculīs cōservāvit.
Lesson 36 Exer #381 Ques 9	Cæsar et cum Gallīs et cum Germānīs bellum gessit.
Lesson 36 Exer #381 Ques 10	Alterī enim sē contrā eum dēfendēbant, alterī autem agrōs aliēnōs vastāre cōsuēverant.

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Lesson 36 Exer #381 Ques 11	In praeliō aliī tēlīs, aliī autem gladiīs occiduntur.
Lesson 36 Exer #381 Ques 12	Aliī glōriāe causā bellum gerunt, aliī vērō salūtis causā.
Lesson 36 Exer #381 Ques 13 & 14	Aliī aliōs imperātōrēs laudant. Aliī aliās sententiās probant.
Lesson 36 Exer #381 Ques 15	Impedīmenta tōtīus exercitūs in ūnum locum mittī jussit.
Lesson 36 Exer #381 Ques 16 & 17	Tōtum montem hominibus complērī jussit. Cæsar imperium tōtīus Galliæ obtinēbat.
Lesson 36 Exer #381 Ques 18	Cum hostium clāmōr audītus esset, mīlitēs tōtis castrīs perturbātī sunt atque alius ex aliō causam clāmōris quæsiuit.
Lesson 36 Exer #382 Ques 1	The bodies of some were in the camp; the bodies of others were in the forest.
Lesson 36 Exer #382 Ques 2	Some praised Caesar; others praised Hannibal.

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Lesson 36 Exer #382 Ques 3	Two men taught those who inhabited Rome the Christian Faith. The one was Peter; the other was Paul.
Lesson 36 Exer #382 Ques 4	Caesar and Hannibal were very great generals. The one conquered the whole of Gaul; the other was conquered by the Romans.
Lesson 36 Exer #382 Ques 5	Caesar alone conquered all Gaul.
Lesson 36 Exer #382 Ques 6	They determined to attack the town without any delay.
Lesson 36 Exer #382 Ques 7	Some are eager for war; others are eager for peace.
Lesson 36 Exer #382 Ques 8	No soldiers were left in the camp.
Lesson 36 Exer #382 Ques 9	We praise America; others praise other nations.
Lesson 36 Exer #382 Ques 10	Caesar often thanked his whole army.

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Lesson 36 Exer #382 Ques 11	Lee and Grant were very great generals. The one conquered; the other was conquered.
Lesson 36 Exer #382 Ques 12 & 13	Isn't Rome the glory of all Italy? Let us surrender to no enemy.
Lesson 36 Exer #382 Ques 14	Christ alone is the King of all men.
Lesson 36 Exer #382 Ques 15	There were two leading men in this tribe. The one was a friend of Caesar and the Roman Senate; the other was not.
Lesson 36 Exer #382 Ques 16	Caesar was not accustomed to give hostages to any chief.
Lesson 36 Exer #382 Ques 17	Some are afraid to fight; others are always ready to fight.
Lesson 36 Exer #382 Ques 18	He seized the fields of another man.
Lesson 36 Exer #382 Ques 19	The chiefs of all Gaul were conquered by Caesar.

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Lesson 36 Exer #382 Ques 20	Some approve one plan; others another.
Lesson 36 Exer #382 Ques 21	There were two Ciceros, of whom one was in Caesar's army, the other was in the Senate.
Lesson 36 Exer #382 Ques 22	Some praise one nation; others another.
Lesson 36 Reading_28 Ques 1	Alia est enim persōna Patris, alia Filiī, alia Spīritūs Sānctī, sed Patris et Filiī et Spīritūs Sānctī ūna est divinitās.
Lesson 36 Reading_28 Ques 2	Æternus Pater, æternus Filius, æternus Spīritus Sānctus; et tamen nōn trēs æternī sed ūnus æternus.
Lesson 36 Reading_28 Ques 3	Ita Deus Pater, Deus Filius, Deus Spīritus Sānctus, et tamen nōn trēs Deī sed ūnus est Deus.
Lesson 36 Reading_28 Ques 4	Ita Dominus Pater, Dominus Filius, Dominus Spīritus Sānctus; et tamen nōn trēs Dominī sed ūnus est Dominus.
Lesson 36 Reading_28 Ques 5	Ūnus ergō Pater, nōn trēs Patrēs; ūnus Filius, nōn trēs Filiī; ūnus Spīritus Sānctus, nōn trēs Spīritūs Sānctī.

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Lesson 36 Reading_29 Ques 1	Pācem omnēs hominēs laudant et petunt, at tamen nūlla est pāx.
Lesson 36 Reading_29 Ques 2	Hannibal per Galliam trāns flūmina lāta et montēs altōs cōpiās dūxit ut in Italiā cum Rōmānīs bellum gereret.
Lesson 36 Reading_29 Ques 3	Militēs ējus labōrēs atque dolōrēs gravēs sustinēbant; multī ex eis in montibus difficilibus cadēbant, multī ex eis occīsi sunt.
Lesson 36 Reading_29 Ques 4	Ille tamen neque cōstitit neque pācis causā lēgātōs ad Rōmānōs mīsit, nam cōstituerat et Rōmānōs vincere et Rōmam occupāre.
Lesson 36 Reading_29 Ques 5	Diū cum Rōmānīs praeliīs contendit, tandem vērō praeliō pulsus est atque victus.
Lesson 36 Reading_29 Ques 6	Posteā Rōmānī cum Gallīs et omnibus ferē gentibus finitimīs bella gessērunt.
Lesson 36 Reading_29 Ques 7	Illī, bellī glōriā adductī, hōs virtūte et armīs superāvērunt atque vīcērunt.
Lesson 36 Reading_29 Ques 8	Itaque diū imperium tōtīus Italiāe atque multārum gentium aliārum obtinēbant.

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Lesson 36 Reading_29 Ques 9	Tum barbarī, victōriæ spē adductī, in urbēs et prōvinciās Rōmānās vēnērunt ut omnia vastārent atque occupārent.
Lesson 36 Reading_29 Ques 10	Post id multa alia bella in Eurōpā gerēbantur.
Lesson 36 Reading_29 Ques 11	Napoleon, vir magnus et fortis, quī rēgnum in Galliā occupāverat, imperiū atque glōriæ spē adductus, tōtam Eurōpam vincere atque tenēre cōstituit.
Lesson 36 Reading_29 Ques 12	Itaque ille in omnēs gentēs et cīvitatēs Galliæ finitimās exercitūs dūxit ut eōrum imperium obtinēret.
Lesson 36 Reading_29 Ques 13	Diū omnēs proeliīs pepulit et bellīs vīcit.
Lesson 36 Reading_29 Ques 14	Magnus hominum numerus occīsus est; gravēs dolōrēs ab omnibus sustinēbantur.
Lesson 36 Reading_29 Ques 15	Ille vērō etiam virtūte et armīs victus est.
Lesson 36 Reading_29 Ques 16	Post illud imperātor alius, nōmine Hitler, vir glōriæ et rēgnī cupidus, tōtam Eurōpam vastāvit atque armīs vīcit.

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Lesson 36 Reading_29 Ques 17	Ille diū tōtīus ferē Eurōpæ imperium tenuit sed nunc victus est cum omnibus sociīs ējus.
Lesson 36 Reading_29 Ques 18	Nūlla est pāx. Omnēs tamen hominēs bonī pācem petunt atque laudant.
Lesson 36 Reading_29 Ques 19	Bella tamen, "horrida bella," semper geruntur.
Lesson 36 Reading_29 Ques 20	Cūr nōn possumus amīcitiā et pācem et fidem inter omnēs populōs cōfirmāre?
Lesson 36 Reading_29 Ques 21 & 22	Nōne bonum est in pāce esse? Nōne sānctum est aliōs adjuvāre?
Lesson 36 Reading_29 Ques 23	Nōne Christiānum est omnēs hominēs inter sē dīligere?
Lesson 36 Reading_29 Ques 24	Christus enim, "Vōs omnēs," inquit, "frātrēs estis."
Lesson 36 Reading_29 Ques 25	At malum est frātrēs frātrēs occidere.

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Lesson 36 Reading_29 Ques 26	Et rursus Christus, "Dilige," inquit, "Deum ex toto animo tuo et proximum tuum sicut teipsum."
Lesson 36 Reading_29 Ques 27	Illi autem qui omnes diligunt neque cum aliis pugnant neque alios occidunt.
Lesson 36 Reading_29 Ques 28	Deus, Rex Caeli et terrae, "Diligite," inquit, "pacem et veritatem."
Lesson 36 Reading_29 Ques 29	Bonum et sanctum est pacem et diligere et servare.
Lesson 36 Reading_29 Ques 30	Sanctus Paulus, "Alter," inquit, "alterius onera portate."
Lesson 36 Reading_29 Ques 31 & 32	Christianum est enim alios adjuvare. Tamen, sicut cognovistis, nulla est pax.
Lesson 36 Reading_29 Ques 33	Cum homines, timore mortis et belli periculis vehementer commoti, bellum tamen gerunt, agris vastant, hostes occidunt, urbes expugnant incenduntque?
Lesson 36 Reading_29 Ques 34	Alii agrorum latiorum alienorum cupidi sunt.

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Lesson 36 Reading_29 Ques 35 & 36	Alii spē glōriæ ad bellum incitātī sunt. Alii gentēs finitimās timent.
Lesson 36 Reading_29 Ques 37	Itaque bellum gerere cōstituērunt nē vincerentur.
Lesson 36 Reading_29 Ques 38	Alii, injūriīs commōtī, militēs propter glōriam nōminis suī ad arma vocant.
Lesson 36 Reading_29 Ques 39	Itaque, quod lēgēs Deī atque Chrīstī nōn erant servātæ, bella semper fuērunt, undique nunc sunt et semper erunt.
Lesson 36 Reading_29 Ques 40	Nōs tamen Chrīstiānī pācem cōfirmēmus, petāmus, dīligāmus, cōservēmus:
Lesson 36 Reading_29 Ques 41	Sōlus omnīnō est quī sine amicō est.