

oportēre						
2nd		PP1: oportet PP2: oport-ēre PP3: oportuit PP4:				
		it behooves (3rd person sing only) (acc. w/infinite)				
	Singular			Plural		
Tense	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
Indicative Mood Active Voice						
Present			oportet			
Imperfect			oportēbat			
Future			oportēbit			
Perfect			oportuit			
Pluperfect			oportuerat			
Future Perfect			oportuerit			
Indicative Mood Passive Voice						
Present						
Imperfect						
Future						
Perfect						
Pluperfect						
Future Perfect						
Subjunctive Mood Active Voice						
Present			oporteat			
Imperfect			oportēret			
Perfect			oportuerit			
Pluperfect			oportuisset			
Subjunctive Mood Passive Voice						
Present						
Imperfect						
Perfect						
Pluperfect						
Imperative Mood Active Voice						
Present						
Infinitives	Present Infinitive Active oportēre			Present Infinitive Passive		
	Perfect Infinitive Active oportuisse			Perfect Infinitive Passive us, a, um esse		
	Future Infinitive Active ūrus, a, um esse			Future Infinitive Passive us, a, um īrī		
Participles	Future Participle Active ūrus, a, um					
	Perfect Participle Passive					

UNIT TEN

LESSON 35: *POSSUM*; THE INFINITIVE IN
NOUN CONSTRUCTIONS1. INDICATIVE OF *POSSUM*

POSSUM, *I am able, I can*, is a compound of *pote, able*, and *sum, I am*. The present tenses of the indicative are formed:

1. By prefixing *pos-* to any form of *sum* which begins with an *s* (e. g., *pos + sum = possum*).
2. By prefixing *pot* to all other forms of *sum* (e. g., *pot + eram = poteram*).

Now, without looking in the *GRAMMAR*, complete the conjugation of *possum*:

PRESENT

possum, I am able, I can
potes, you are able, you can
etc.

IMPERFECT

poteram, I was able, I could
etc.

FUTURE

poterō, I shall be able
etc.

The perfect tenses are formed with the usual endings on the perfect stem, *potu-*.

ASSIGNMENT: Study *GRAMMAR*, Nos. 399-401.



POSSUM,¹ POSSE, POTUĪ, *intr.*, *can*, *am able*.**INDICATIVE**

<i>Present Tense</i>	<i>Imperfect Tense</i>	<i>Future Tense</i>
399 <i>S.</i> { possum potes potest <i>P.</i> { possumus potestis possunt	400 <i>S.</i> { poteram poterās poterat <i>P.</i> { poterāmus poterātis poterant	401 <i>S.</i> { poterō poteris poterit <i>P.</i> { poterimus poteritis poterunt

VOCABULARY

possum, posse, potuī, *irreg.*, *intr.* { *am able*
can

NOTE

I am unable, etc., is nōn possum, etc.



Exercise #361 – Page 352

1. Translate:



Latin	English
1. Potest	<i>He can</i>
2. Poteram	<i>I was able</i>
3. Num possunt?	<i>They can't, can they?</i>
4. Nōn possum	<i>I can't</i>
5. Potueram	<i>I had been able</i>
6. Poterit	<i>He will be able</i>
7. Poterunt	<i>They will be able</i>



Latin	English
8. Potuērunt	<i>They had been able</i>
9. Nōn poterant	<i>They were not able</i>
10. Quis poterat?	<i>Who was able?</i>
11. Potesne?	<i>Are you (thou) able?</i>
12. Possumus	<i>We can</i>
13. Potuistis	<i>You (ye) have been able</i>
14. Nōn potestis	<i>You (ye) can't</i>
15. Nōnne potuit?	<i>He has been able, hasn't he?</i>



Exercise #362 – Page 352

1. Translate:



English	Latin
1. I can.	<i>Possum</i>
2. He was unable	<i>Nōn poterat</i>
3. They could	<i>Poterant</i>
4. Who was able?	<i>Quis poterat?</i>
5. He will be able	<i>Poterit</i>
6. They were unable	<i>Nōn poterant</i>



English	Latin
7. Were they able?	<i>Poterantne?</i>
8. We can	<i>Possumus</i>
9. I am unable	<i>Nōn possum</i>
10. They had been able	<i>Potuerant</i>
11. We can't, can we?	<i>Num possumus</i>
12. We have been able	<i>Potuiimus</i>



English	Latin
13. They were able	<i>Poterant</i>
14. You (thou) are able, aren't you?	<i>Nōne potes?</i>
15. Why can't they?	<i>Cūr nōn possunt?</i>



English	Latin
16. He had been able	<i>Potuerat</i>
17. Why was he unable?	<i>Cūr nōn poterat?</i>
18. You (thou) can't, can you?	<i>Num postes?</i>



2. THE INFINITIVE AS SUBJECT, PREDICATE NOUN, AND OBJECT

The PRESENT INFINITIVE ACTIVE is the SECOND principal part of regular active verbs (see GRAMMAR, Nos. 209, 219-221). Thus:

Laudō, laudāre, laudāvī, laudātus, 1, tr. praise

Present Infinitive Active: **LAUD-ĀRE** *to praise*

The **PRESENT INFINITIVE PASSIVE** is formed on the present stem. For the endings study **GRAMMAR**, Nos. 284, 292-294.

Present Infinitive Passive: LAUD-ĀRĪ *to be praised*

INFINITIVE

Present Tense

(Present Stem)

284 **laud-ārī** *to be praised*

292 mon-ērī

293 mitt-ī

294 aud-īrī

The infinitive is a NEUTER VERBAL NOUN.

As a NOUN it is used as SUBJECT, PREDICATE NOUN, or OBJECT. The infinitive is always NEUTER.

As subject: Ōrāre est bonum.

To pray is good (is a good thing).

As predicate noun: Labōrāre est ōrāre.

To work is to pray.

As object: Venīre parant.

They prepare to come.

As a VERB the infinitive has TENSE, takes OBJECTS, and is modified by ADVERBS and ADVERBIAL PHRASES.

Infinitive with object: Mōs est fortēs laudāre.

It is a custom to praise the brave.

Adverbial modifier: Fortiter pugnāre possunt.

They can fight bravely.

Passive voice: Oppidum expugnārī nōn potuit.

The town could not be taken by storm.



The PRESENT INFINITIVE, denoting another action of the same subject, COMPLETES the meaning of such verbs as **possum**, *am able, can*; **contendō**, *strive, hasten*; **cōnsuēvī**, *have become accustomed*.

Redīre contendunt.

They hasten to return.

Gallī sē dēfendere nōn potuērunt.

The Gauls were unable to defend themselves.

Notice that in most cases the Latin construction is just like the English. After *can* the *to* of the English infinitive is not used. The infinitive, when used as subject or predicate noun, may also be translated by the English verbal noun in *-ing* or by a noun.

Ōrāre est bonum. To pray (prayer, praying) is good.



VOCABULARY

possum, posse, potuī, <i>irreg.; w. infin.</i>	<i>{ am able</i> <i>{ can</i>
adversus, a, um; <i>w. dat.</i>	<i>{ facing (towards)</i> <i>{ unfavorable</i>
proximus, a, um; <i>w. dat.</i>	<i>{ nearest</i> <i>{ next</i>
jam, <i>adv.</i>	<i>{ already</i> <i>{ now (at that time)</i>
primum, <i>adv.</i>	<i>first</i>

RELATED ENGLISH WORDS

Is it *possible* to fly to the moon? Penicillin is a *potent* drug.
Meet your *adversary* fairly. Do men pray more in *adversity*?
We must avoid *proximate* occasions of sin.

RELATED LATIN WORDS

Prīmus; ad (*versus* means *having been turned*).



NOTE

1. The *w. infin.* in the vocabularies indicates that these verbs and **parātus** MAY, when the SENSE requires it, take an infinitive to complete their meaning. They may also take other constructions. For example, note the various uses of **parātus**:

Ad mortem parātī sunt. *They are ready for death.*

Pugnāre parātī sunt. *They are prepared to fight.*

Parātī sunt. *They are prepared.*

2. **Adversus**, a, um is frequently used with the plural of **rēs** to mean *adversity* (literally, *unfavorable things*).

in rēbus adversīs, *in adversity*

REVIEW VOCABULARY

parō, 1, tr.; *w. infin.*

{ prepare
get ready

timeō, timēre, timuī, 2, tr.; *w. infin.*

{ fear
am afraid

parātus, a, um; *w. ad or infin.*

{ prepared (for
ready

contendō, contendere, contendī, 3, intr.; *w. infin.*

{ strive
contend
hasten



Exercise #363 – Page 355

1. Give the *present infinitive active*;
2. Give the *present infinitive passive*:



Verb	<i>Present Infinitive</i>	
	<i>Active</i>	<i>Passive</i>
1. ōrō	ōrāre	ōrārī
2. retineō	retinēre	retinērī
3. compleō	complēre	complērī



Verb	<i>Present Infinitive</i>	
	<i>Active</i>	<i>Passive</i>
4. incendō	<i>incendere</i>	<i>incendī</i>
5. audiō	<i>audīre</i>	<i>audīrī</i>
6. dēfendō	<i>dēfendere</i>	<i>dēfendī</i>



Verb	<i>Present Infinitive</i>	
	<i>Active</i>	<i>Passive</i>
7. vocō	<i>vocāre</i>	<i>vocārī</i>
8. videō	<i>vidēre</i>	<i>vidērī</i>
9. timeō	<i>timēre</i>	<i>timērī</i>



Verb	<i>Present Infinitive</i>	
	<i>Active</i>	<i>Passive</i>
10. agō	agere	agī
11. trādō	trādere	trādī
12. mūniō	mūnīre	mūnīrī



Exercise #364 – Page 355

1. Translate:



1

Venire parant.

Complete Translation:

They are preparing to come.

2

Peccātum est mātrem nōn dīligere.

Peccātum est = *It is a sin*mātrem nōn dīligere = *not to love one's mother*

Complete Translation:

It is a sin not to love one's mother.

3

Manēre possunt.

Complete Translation:

They can remain.

4

Arma parāre ūtile est.

ūtile est = *It is useful*Arma parāre = *to prepare arms*

Complete Translation:

It is useful to prepare arms.

5

Exspectāre timuērunt.

Complete Translation:

They were afraid to wait.

6

Pervenīre poterunt.

Complete Translation:

They will be able to arrive.



7 Rōma dēfendī nōn potest.

Complete Translation:

Rome cannot be defended.

8 Agrōs vastāre parant.

parant = *They are preparing*

Agrōs vastāre = *to devastate the fields*

Complete Translation:

They are preparing to devastate the fields.



9 Deum laudāre s̄anctum est.

Deum laudāre = *To praise God*

s̄anctum est = *is holy*

Complete Translation:

To praise God is holy.

10 Castra dēfendere parātī erant.

parātī erant = *They had been prepared*

Castra dēfendere = *to defend the camp*

Complete Translation:

They had been prepared to defend the camp.



11 Gallī pācārī possunt.

Complete Translation:

The Gauls can be pacified.

12 Hīberna mūnīre nōn potuērunt.

nōn potuērunt = *They have not been able*

Hīberna mūnīre = *to fortify the winter quarters*

Complete Translation:

They have not been able to fortify the winter quarters.



13 Impedīrī nōn potest.

Complete Translation:

He cannot be hindered (It cannot be prevented).

14 Tūtum est in castrīs manēre.

Tūtum est = *It is safe*

in castrīs manēre = *to remain in camp*

Complete Translation:

It is safe to remain in camp.



15 Nōn est mōs populī Rōmānī obsidēs dare. ▼

Nōn est mōs populī Rōmānī = *It is not the custom of the Roman people*

obsidēs dare = *to give hostages*

Complete Translation:

It is not the custom of the Roman people to give hostages.



Exercise #365 – Pages 355 - 356

1. Translate:



1

They are prepared to yield.

They are prepared = *parātī sunt*

to yield = *Cēdere*

Complete Translation:

Cēdere parātī sunt.



2

It is difficult to storm a camp.

It is difficult = *difficile est*to storm a camp = *Oppugnāre castra*

Complete Translation:

Oppugnāre castra difficile est.

3

They cannot be freed.

Complete Translation:

Liberārī nōn possunt.



4 It is easy to incite the Gauls to war.

It is easy = *facile est*

to incite the Gauls = *Incitāre Gallōs*

to war = *ad bellum*

Complete Translation:

Incitāre Gallōs ad bellum facile est.



5 They are preparing to go away.

They are preparing = *parant*

to go away = *Discēdere*

Complete Translation:

Discēdere parant.



6 It is a sin not to love (one's) father.

It is a sin = *Peccātum est*

not to love (one's) father = *patrem nōn dīligere*

Complete Translation:

Peccātum est patrem nōn dīligere.



7

They are afraid to fight.

They are afraid = *timent*to fight = *Pugnāre*

Complete Translation:

Pugnāre timent.

8 He strives to conquer the barbarians.

He strives = *contendit*

to conquer = *Vincere*

the barbarians = *barbarōs*

Complete Translation:

Vincere barbarōs contendit.



9

They are afraid to be seen.

They are afraid = *timent*

to be seen = *Vidēri*

Complete Translation:

Vidēri timent.



10 It is difficult to fight in the mountains.

It is difficult to fight = *Pugnāre difficile est*

in the mountains = *in montibus*

Complete Translation:

Pugnāre in montibus difficile est.



WARNING!

**THE INFINITIVE IS NOT USED IN CLASSICAL LATIN
TO EXPRESS PURPOSE**

They prepare to wage war.

(Infinitive as object)

Bellum gerere parant.

BUT: *They prepare arms to wage war.*

(Purpose!)

Arma parant ut bellum gerant.



Exercise #366 – Pages 356 - 357

1. Translate:



1 Nōnne omnēs hominēs ōrāre possunt?

omnēs hominēs = *All men*

ōrāre possunt = *are able to pray*

Nōnne = *aren't they*

Complete Translation:

All men are able to pray, aren't they?



2

Amīcus certus in rēbus adversīs facile cernī potest.

Amīcus certus = *A sure friend*

facile cernī potest = *can easily be distinguished*

in rēbus adversīs = *in adversity*

Complete Translation:

A sure friend can easily be distinguished in adversity.



3 Peccātum est contrā amīcōs pugnāre.

Peccātum est = *It is a mistake*

pugnāre = *to fight*

contrā amīcōs = *against (one's) friends*

Complete Translation:

It is a mistake to fight against one's friends.



4

Propter locī nātūram hostēs adversī nōbīs cōnsistere nōn potuērunt.

Propter locī nātūram = *On account of the nature of the place*

hostēs cōnsistere nōn potuērunt = *the enemy could not take up a position*

adversī nōbīs = *facing us*

Complete Translation:

On account of the nature of the place the enemy could not take up a position facing us.



5

Hannibal, Cæsar, Napoleon, magnās cōpiās per montēs difficilēs et altōs dūcere
potuērunt.

Hannibal, Cæsar, Napoleon = *Hannibal, Caesar, and Napoleon*

dūcere potuērunt = *were able to lead*

magnās cōpiās = *large forces*

per montēs difficilēs et altōs = *through the mountains difficult (to cross) and high*

Complete Translation:

Hannibal, Caesar, and Napoleon were able to lead large forces through the mountains difficult (to cross) and high.



6

Galliam pācāre difficile fuit.

difficile fuit = *It was difficult*

Galliam pācāre = *to pacify Gaul*

Complete Translation:

It was difficult to pacify Gaul.



7 Mīlitēs Americānī quī in Bataan erant, propter omnium rērum inopiam, impetūs hostium diūtius sustinēre nōn jam poterant.

Mīlitēs Americānī = *the American soldiers*

quī in Bataan erant = *who were in Bataan*

propter omnium rērum inopiam = *On account of the scarcity of all things*

diūtius sustinēre nōn jam poterant = *were now unable to withstand (any) longer*

impetūs hostium = *the enemy's attack*

Complete Translation:

On account of the scarcity of all things (material), the American soldiers who were in Bataan were now unable to withstand the enemy's attack (any) longer.



8

Cæsar primum cum eīs gentibus quæ prōvinciæ proximæ erant bellum gessit, tum in omnēs partēs Galliæ lēgātōs legiōnēsq̄ mīsit ut eās etiam partēs explōrāret, eās cognōsceret, vinceret.

Cæsar primum bellum gessit = *Caesar first waged war*

cum eīs gentibus = *with those tribes*

quæ prōvinciæ proximæ erant = *which were nearest the province*

tum lēgātōs legiōnēsq̄ mīsit = *then he sent envoys and legions*

in omnēs partēs Galliæ = *into all parts of Gaul*

ut eās etiam partēs explōrāret = *to reconnoiter those parts also*

eās cognōsceret, vinceret = *to become acquainted (with) and conquer them*

Complete Translation:

Caesar waged war first with those tribes which were nearest the province, then he sent envoys and legions into all parts of Gaul to reconnoiter those parts also, to become acquainted with them, and to conquer them.



9

In rēbus adversīs nōn facile est fortiter pugnāre.

nōn facile est fortiter pugnāre = *It is not easy to fight bravely*

In rēbus adversīs = *in adversity*

Complete Translation:

It is not easy to fight bravely in adversity.



- 10 Possumusne nōs Americānī fīnēs nostrōs ab omnibus hostibus dēfendere et eōs ē fīnibus nostrīs pellere?

Possumusne nōs Americānī dēfendere = *Are we Americans able to defend*

fīnēs nostrōs = *our territory*

ab omnibus hostibus = *against all enemies*

et eōs pellere = *and to drive them*

ē fīnibus nostrīs = *out of our land*

Complete Translation:

Are we Americans able to defend our territory against all enemies and to drive them out of our land?



11 Cæsar diū in finēs hostium contendit, tum cōstitit ut novās exspectāret cōpiās.

Cæsar diū contendit = *Caesar hastened for a long time*

in finēs hostium = *toward the territory of the enemy*

tum cōstitit = *then he halted*

ut novās exspectāret cōpiās = *to wait for new forces*

Complete Translation:

Caesar hastened for a long time toward the territory of the enemy, then he halted to wait for new forces.



- 12 Americānī et Britannī in eam partem Galliae quæ adversa Britanniae est magnum exercitum trādūcere potuērunt.

Americānī et Britannī trādūcere potuērunt = *The Americans and the Britains*

trādūcere potuērunt = *were able to lead*

magnum exercitum = *a great army*

in eam partem Galliae = *into that part of France*

quæ adversa Britanniae est = *which faces Britain*

Complete Translation:

The Americans and the Britains were able to lead a great army into that part of France which faces Britain.



13 Sānctum est Deum laudāre atque dīligere.

Sānctum est = *It is holy*

Deum laudāre atque dīligere = *to praise and to love God*

Complete Translation:

It is holy to praise and to love God.



- 14 Primum Japōnēs Americānōs propter inopiam eārum rērum quæ ad bellum pertinent premere atque prœliō pellere potuērunt.

Primum Japōnēs = *At first the Japanese (soldiers)*

Americānōs premere atque pellere potuērunt = *were able to press (hard) and repulse the Americans*

prœliō = *in battle*

propter inopiam eārum rērum = *on account of their scarcity of things*

quæ ad bellum pertinent = *that pertain to war*

Complete Translation:

At first the Japanese (soldiers) were able to press the Americans hard and repulse them in battle, on account of their scarcity of things that pertain to war.



15a Germānī Gallīs proximī erant, nam trāns flūmen Rhēnum incolēbant.

Germānī Gallīs proximī erant = *The Germans were neighbors of the Gauls*

nam incolēbant = *for they dwelt*

trāns flūmen Rhēnum = *across the Rhine river*

Complete Translation:

The Germans were neighbors of the Gauls, for they dwelt across the Rhine river.



15b Itaque agrōs Gallōrum facile vastāre poterant.

Itaque facile vastāre poterant = *Therefore they were easily able to devastate*

agrōs Gallōrum = *the fields of Gaul*

Complete Translation:

Therefore they were easily able to devastate the fields of Gaul.



Exercise #367 – Page 357

1. Translate:



1

The Americans and British were first able to lead a large army across into Sicily.

The Americans and British = *Americānī et Britannī*

were first able = *primum poterant*

to lead across = *trādūcere*

a large army into Sicily = *magnum exercitum in Siciliam*

Complete Translation:

Americānī et Britannī primum magnum exercitum in Siciliam trādūcere poterant.



2 The Germans had taken up positions opposite them.

The Germans had taken up positions = *Germānī cōstiterant*

opposite them = *adversī eīs*

Complete Translation:

Germānī adversī eīs cōstiterant.

3 There was bitter fighting there.

Complete Translation:

Ibi ācriter pugnātum est.



4

But the Germans were not able to withstand the attacks of the Americans and their allies.

But the Germans were not able = *Germānī autem nōn poterant*

to withstand the attacks = *impetūs sustinēre*

of the Americans and their allies = *Americānōrum et sociōrum eōrum*

Complete Translation:

Germānī autem impetūs Americānōrum et sociōrum eōrum sustinēre nōn poterant.



5

The Germans had not been able to learn what plan and what manner of battle had been approved by the Allies.

The Germans had not been able = *Germānī nōn potuerant*

to learn what plan = *cognōscere quæ cōnsilia*

and what manner of battle = *et quæ praeliī ratiō*

had been approved = *prōbāta essent*

by the Allies = *ā sociīs*

Complete Translation:

Germānī nōn potuerant cognōscere quæ cōnsilia et quæ praeliī ratiō ā sociīs prōbāta essent.



6

And so they were unable to station troops and prepare fortifications.

And so they were unable = *Itaque nōn poterant*

to station troops = *cōpiās collocāre*

and prepare fortifications = *et mūnitiōnēs parāre*

Complete Translation:

Itaque nōn poterant cōpiās collocāre et mūnitiōnēs parāre.



7

They yielded; and the Allies conquered them.

They yielded = *Cessērunt*

and the Allies conquered them = *et sociī eōs vīcērunt*

Complete Translation:

Cessērunt; et sociī eōs vīcērunt.



8 Then the Allies quickly led their forces across into Italy.

Then the Allies quickly led across = *Tum sociī celeriter trādūxērunt*

their forces = *cōpiās suās* into Italy = *in Italiam*

Complete Translation:

Tum sociī in Italiam cōpiās suās celeriter trādūxērunt.



9

They made an attack on the Germans both from the front and from the rear.

They made an attack = *impetum fēcērunt*

on the Germans = *In Germānōs*

both from the front and from the rear = *et ā fronte et ā tergō*

Complete Translation:

In Germānōs et ā fronte et ā tergō impetum fēcērunt.



10 They were able to seize a large part of Italy.

They were able = *poterant*

to seize a large part of Italy = *Occupāre magnam partem Italiæ*

Complete Translation:

Occupāre magnam partem Italiæ poterant.



11 After many battles they were able to take Rome.

After many battles = *Post multa praelia*

they were able = *poterant*

to take Rome = *Rōmam capere*

Complete Translation:

Post multa praelia Rōmam capere poterant.



- 12 The Germans were now unable to withstand the forces of the Allies and they sought safety in flight.

The Germans were now unable = *Germānī nunc nōn poterant*

to withstand the forces of the Allies = *sustinēre cōpiās sociōrum*

and they sought safety in flight = *et fugā salūtem petīvērunt*

Complete Translation:

Germānī sustinēre cōpiās sociōrum nunc nōn poterant et fugā salūtem petīvērunt.



13 They hastened to those parts of Italy which are nearest the Alps.

They hastened to those parts of Italy = *Ad eās partēs Italiæ contendērunt*

which are nearest the Alps = *quæ proximæ Alpibus sunt*

Complete Translation:

Ad eās partēs Italiæ quæ proximæ Alpibus sunt contendērunt.



14 These places they fortified and there awaited the attack of the Allies.

These places they fortified = *Hæc loca mūnīvērunt*

and there awaited = *et ibi expectāvērunt*

the attack of the Allies = *impetum sociōrum*

Complete Translation:

Hæc loca mūnīvērunt et ibi impetum sociōrum expectāvērunt.



Sententiæ Sēlectæ – Pages 357 - 358

1. Translate:



1

Habēre nōn potest Deum patrem quī ecclēsiam nōn habet mātrem. (St. Cyprian)

Habēre nōn potest Deum patrem = *He cannot have God as Father*

quī ecclēsiam nōn habet mātrem = *who does not have the Church as mother*

Complete Translation:

He cannot have God as Father who does not have the Church as mother.



2 Amīcī probantur rēbus adversīs. (*Proverb*)

Amīcī probantur = *Friends are proved*

rēbus adversīs = *by adversity*

Complete Translation:

Friends are proved by adversity.



3

Sine virtūte amīcitia esse nōn potest. (Cicero)

Sine virtūte = *Without virtue*

amīcitia esse nōn potest = *friendship cannot exist*

Complete Translation:

Without virtue friendship cannot exist.



4 Sine virtūte nihil laudārī potest. (Cicero)

Sine virtūte nihil = *Nothing without virtue*

laudārī potest = *can be praised*

Complete Translation:

Nothing without virtue can be praised.



5

Malum est cōnsilium quod mūtārī nōn potest. (*Publilius Syrus*)

Malum est cōnsilium = *It is a bad plan*

quod mūtārī nōn potest = *that cannot be changed*

Complete Translation:

It is a bad plan that cannot be changed.



6

Fortis cadere potest, cēdere nōn potest. (*Proverb*)

Fortis cadere potest = *A brave (man) can fall*

cēdere nōn potest = *but he cannot yield*

Complete Translation:

A brave man can fall, but he cannot yield.



7a

Sānctus Jōannēs, “Quī enim,” inquit, “nōn dīligit frātre[▼]m suū quem videt[▼], Deū, quem nōn videt, quōmodo potest dīligere?”

Sānctus Jōannēs inquit = *St. John said*

Quī enim nōn dīligit frātre[▼]m suū = *For he who does not love his brother*

quem videt = *whom he sees*

Deū quōmodo potest dīligere = *how can he love God*

quem nōn videt = *whom he does not see*

Complete Translation:

St. John said: “For he who does not love his brother, whom he sees, how can he love God, whom he does not see?”



7b

“Et hoc mandātum habēmus ā Deō: ut quī dīligit Deum, dīligat et frātre suum.”

Et hoc mandātum habēmus = *And we have this command*

ā Deō = *from God*

ut quī dīligit Deum = *(that) (he) who loves God*

dīligat et frātre suum = *(should) love his brother also*

Complete Translation:

“And we have this command from God: that he who loves God should love his brother also.”



Reading #26 – Pages 358 - 359

Dē Rēgibus Sānctīs

1. Translate:



1 Possuntne etiam rēgēs sānctī esse?

Complete Translation:

Can kings also be saints?



2

Rēgēs quī imperium et rēgnū obtinent sæpe agrōrum aliēnōrum cupidī sunt; sæpe glōriā bellī incitātī magnōs exercitūs contrā gentēs et rēgēs proximōs dūcunt.

Rēgēs quī imperium et rēgnū obtinent = *Kings who hold command and royal power*

sæpe cupidī sunt = *are often desirous of*

agrōrum aliēnōrum = *the lands of others*

glōriā bellī incitātī = *aroused by the glory of war*

sæpe magnōs exercitūs dūcunt = *they often lead great armies*

contrā gentēs et rēgēs proximōs = *against neighboring tribes and kings*

Complete Translation:

Kings who hold command and royal power are often desirous of the lands of others; aroused by the glory of war they often lead great armies against neighboring tribes and kings.



3

Sæpe etiam frātrēs suōs timent atque occīdunt nē rēgnum suum armīs occupent.

Sæpe etiam frātrēs suōs timent = *They often fear their own brothers also*

atque occīdunt = *and kill (them)*

nē rēgnum suum occupent = *lest they seize their royal power*

armīs = *by arms*

Complete Translation:

They often fear their own brothers also, and kill them lest they seize their royal power by arms.



4 Rēgēs tamen sānctī esse possunt.

Complete Translation:

Nevertheless kings can be saints.



5

Potuit enim Sānctus Stephanus et rēgnum obtinēre et bella gerere et tamen Deum dīligere.

Potuit enim Sānctus Stephanus = *For Saint Stephen was able*

et rēgnum obtinēre = *both to hold royal power*

et bella gerere = *and to wage war*

et tamen Deum dīligere = *and (yet) to love God too*

Complete Translation:

For Saint Stephen was able both to hold royal power and to wage war and yet to love God too.



6

Stephanus rēx fuit Hungariæ et populum suum fidem Chrīstiānam docuit.

Stephanus rēx fuit Hungariæ = *Stephen was king of Hungary*

et populum suum docuit = *and taught his nation*

fidem Chrīstiānam = *the Christian faith*

Complete Translation:

Stephen was king of Hungary and taught his nation the Christian faith.



7

Ōlim vēnit homō quīdam ad Stephanum ut eum occīderet.

Ōlim vēnit homō quīdam = *Once a certain man came*

ad Stephanum = *to Stephen*

ut eum occīderet = *to kill him*

Complete Translation:

Once a certain man came to Stephen to kill him.



8 Nox erat et Stephanus dormiēbat.

Nox erat = *It was night*

et Stephanus dormiēbat = *and Stephen was sleeping*

Complete Translation:

It was night, and Stephen was sleeping.



9

Cum ille ad rēgem appropinquāret, gladius subitō ē manū cecidit.

Cum appropinquāret = *When he was approaching*

ille ad rēgem = *that king*

gladius subitō cecidit = *the sword suddenly fell*

ē manū = *from his hand*

Complete Translation:

When he was approaching that king, the sword suddenly fell from his hand.



10 Stephanus, cum cōnsilium illīus cognōvisset, neque commōtus neque perturbātus, "Sī Deus mēcum est," inquit, "quis contrā mē erit?"

Stephanus, cum cognōvisset = *Stephen, when he learned*

cōnsilium illīus = *of the intention of this (man)*

neque commōtus neque perturbātus = *he was neither alarmed nor disturbed*

inquit = *he said*

Sī Deus mēcum est = *If God is with me*

quis contrā mē erit = *who will be against me*

Complete Translation:

When Stephen learned of the intention of this man, he was neither alarmed nor disturbed, and said, "If God is with me, who will be against me?"



11 Prætereā Wenceslāus, Rēx Bohemiæ, et sāctus et rēx esse potuit.

Prætereā Wenceslāus, Rēx Bohemiæ = *Furthermore, Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia*

esse potuit = *was able to be*

et sāctus et rēx = *both king and saint*

Complete Translation:

Furthermore, Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia, was able to be both king and saint.



12 Ōlim Ratislāus, dux gentis finitimæ, bellum contrā Wenceslāum gerēbat. ▼

Ōlim Ratislāus, dux gentis finitimæ = *Once Ratislaus, leader of a neighboring tribe*

bellum gerēbat = *was waging war*

contrā Wenceslāum = *against Wenceslaus*

Complete Translation:

Once Ratislaus, leader of a neighboring tribe, was waging war against Wenceslaus.



13 Cupidus enim erat rēgnī Bohemiæ.

Complete Translation:

For he was eager for the royal power (to become king) of Bohemia.



14 Wenceslāus lēgātōs ad eum mīsit quī dē pāce et amīcitiā agerent.

Wenceslāus lēgātōs mīsit = *Wenceslaus sent envoys* ad eum = *to him*

quī dē pāce et amīcitiā agerent = *to treat of peace and friendship*

Complete Translation:

Wenceslaus sent envoys to him to treat of peace and friendship.



15 Tamen amīcitiam cōfirmāre nōn potuit.

Tamen nōn potuit = *Nevertheless he was not able*

amīcitiam cōfirmāre = *to strengthen friendship*

Complete Translation:

Nevertheless he could not strengthen friendship (come to any accord).



16 Itaque contrā illum cum omnibus cōpiīs contendit. ▼

Itaque contrā illum contendit = *He therefore hastened against him*

cum omnibus cōpiīs = *with all his forces*

Complete Translation:

He therefore hastened against him with all his forces.



17 Cum jam hostibus appropinquāret, Wenceslāus, nē cædēs esset, dē novā bellī ratiōne agēbat.

Cum jam hostibus appropinquāret = *Now, when he approached the enemy*

Wenceslāus, nē cædēs esset = *Wenceslaus, in order that there might be no slaughter*

dē novā bellī ratiōne agēbat = *was treating of a new manner of war*

Complete Translation:

Now, when he approached the enemy, Wenceslaus was treating of (proposed) a new manner of war, in order that there might be no slaughter.



18 Itaque rēgēs inter exercitūs cōstitērunt ut inter sē pugnārent.

Itaque rēgēs cōstitērunt = *The kings therefore took up a position*

inter exercitūs = *between the armies*

ut inter sē pugnārent = *to fight (between themselves) each other*

Complete Translation:

The kings therefore took up a position between the armies to fight each other.



19 Sed Ratislāus tēlum in sānctum Wenceslāum mittere nōn potuit.

Sed Ratislāus nōn potuit = *But Ratislaus was not able*

tēlum mittere = *to send (cast) the dart*

in sānctum Wenceslāum = *against the holy Wenceslaus*

Complete Translation:

But Ratislaus was not able to cast the dart against the holy Wenceslaus.



20 Itaque, grātiā Deī victus, amīcitiam cum eō cōfirmāvit.

Itaque, grātiā Deī victus = *And so, having been conquered by God's grace*

amīcitiam cum eō cōfirmāvit = *he established friendship with him*

Complete Translation:

And so, having been conquered by God's grace, he established friendship with him.



21 Ita servātæ sunt et mīlitum vītæ et rēgnum Bohemiæ.

Ita servātæ sunt = *Thus were preserved*

et mīlitum vītæ = *both the lives of the soldiers*

et rēgnum Bohemiæ = *and the royal power of Bohemia*

Complete Translation:

Thus were preserved both the lives of the soldiers and the royal power of Bohemia.



3. SUBJUNCTIVE OF *POSSUM*

ASSIGNMENT: Learn the present and imperfect subjunctive of *possum* in GRAMMAR, Nos. 411-412. Note that the present subjunctive follows the rule given on page 351 of FIRST YEAR LATIN, while the imperfect subjunctive follows the rule given in Lesson 23, page 235.

The perfect and pluperfect subjunctive of *possum* are formed regularly on the perfect stem, *potu-*.

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present Tense

411		{	possim
S.		{	possis
		{	possit
P.		{	possimus
		{	possitis
		{	possint

Imperfect Tense

412		{	possem
S.		{	possēs
		{	posset
P.		{	possēmus
		{	possētis
		{	possent



VOCABULARY

cōstituō, cōstituere, cōstituī, cōstitūtus, 3, tr.; w. infin.

{ *place*
set up
decide
determine

cōsuēvī, cōsuētus, 3, tr. and intr.; w. infin.

{ *have accustomed*
have become accustomed
am accustomed

sententia, ae

{ *opinion*
vote

regiō, regiōnis

region

omnīnō, adv.

{ *at all* (with negatives
like nōn)
altogether
in all (with numerals)



NOTE

1. **Cōstituō**, of course, takes an infinitive only when the **SENSE** requires it.

In montēs contendere cōstituit. *He determined to hasten into the mountains.*

Militēs in colle cōstituit. *He placed the soldiers on the hill.*

2. The present tenses of **cōsuēvī** are not common. Hence only the perfect indicative active and the perfect participle passive are given. But note that the perfect can have a **PRESENT** meaning and the pluperfect can have a **PERFECT** meaning:

cōsuēvī	intransitive	<i>I have become accustomed = I am accustomed</i>
	transitive	<i>I have accustomed</i>
cōsuēveram	intransitive	<i>I had become accustomed = I was accustomed</i>
	transitive	<i>I had accustomed</i>

RELATED ENGLISH WORDS

Let us defend the *Constitution* of the United States. The judge passes *sentence*; the jury merely determines the fact of the crime. Webster was a *sententious* writer.



Exercise #369 – Pages 361 - 362

1. Translate:



1

Cæsar mīlitēs ad flūmen cōstituit quō facilius pontem dēfendere possent.

Cæsar mīlitēs cōstituit = *Caesar placed soldiers*

ad flūmen = *at the river*

quō possent = *in order to be able*

facilius pontem dēfendere = *to defend the bridge more easily*

Complete Translation:

Caesar placed soldiers at the river in order to be able to defend the bridge more easily.



2

Rogāvit quantās cōpiās ex eīs regiōnibus cōgere posset.

Rogāvit quantās cōpiās = *He asked how many troops*

cōgere posset = *he was able to collect*

ex eīs regiōnibus = *from those regions*

Complete Translation:

He asked how great forces (how many troops) he was able to collect from (levy in) those regions.



3

Rēx sententiam suam lēgātīs ostendere cōstituit.

Rēx ostendere cōstituit = *The king determined to show (reveal to)*

sententiam suam lēgātīs = *the envoys his opinion*

Complete Translation:

The king determined to show (reveal to) the envoys his opinion.



4

Lēgātus cōpiās novās exspectāre cōstituit nē barbarī sē superāre possent.

Lēgātus cōstituit = *The lieutenant decided*

cōpiās novās exspectāre = *to wait for new forces*

nē barbarī possent = *in order that the barbarians might not be able*

sē superāre = *to overcome him*

Complete Translation:

The lieutenant decided to wait for new forces in order that the barbarians might not be able to overcome him.



5 Rogō num Cæsar Gallōs vincere potuerit.

Rogō num Cæsar potuerit = *I ask whether Caesar was able*

Gallōs vincere = *to conquer the Gauls*

Complete Translation:

I ask whether Caesar was able to conquer the Gauls.



6

Gallī, cum per prōvinciam cōpiās suās dūcere nōn potuissent, per loca impedīta atque angusta eās dūcere cōstituērunt.

Gallī, cum nōn potuissent = *The Gauls, when they had not been able*

cōpiās suās dūcere = *to lead their forces*

per prōvinciam = *through the province*

eās dūcere cōstituērunt = *decided to lead them*

per loca impedīta atque angusta = *through places encumbered and narrow*

Complete Translation:

The Gauls, when they had not been able to lead their forces through the province, decided to lead them through places (that were) encumbered and narrow.



7

Cæsar, cum illās regiōnēs vastāre nōn potuisset, legiōnēs trāns flūmen in prōvinciam dēdūcere cōstituit.

Cæsar, cum nōn potuisset = *Caesar, when he had not been able*

illās regiōnēs vastāre = *to devastate those regions*

legiōnēs dēdūcere cōstituit = *decided to lead the legions*

trāns flūmen in prōvinciam = *across the river into the province*

Complete Translation:

Caesar, when he had not been able to devastate those regions, decided to lead the legions across the river into the province.



8

Rogō quis hoc bellum fortiter administrāre possit.

Rogō quis possit = *I ask who is able*

hoc bellum fortiter administrāre = *to carry on this war strongly*

Complete Translation:

I ask who is able to carry on this war strongly.



9

Rogāvit num equitēs eās regiōnēs cognōscere possent.

Rogāvit num equitēs possent = *He asked whether the cavalry was able*

eās regiōnēs cognōscere = *to become acquainted with those regions*

Complete Translation:

He asked whether the cavalry was able to become acquainted with those regions.



10 Rōmānī obsidēs dare nōn cōnsuēverant.

Rōmānī nōn cōnsuēverant = *The Romans were not accustomed*

obsidēs dare = *to give hostages*

Complete Translation:

The Romans were not accustomed to give hostages.



11 Mīlitēs Rōmānī sē suaque signa hostibus dēdere nōn cōsuēverant.

Mīlitēs Rōmānī nōn cōsuēverant = *The Roman soldiers were not accustomed*

sē suaque signa dēdere = *to surrender themselves and their standards*

hostibus = *to the enemy*

Complete Translation:

The Roman soldiers were not accustomed to surrender themselves and their standards to the enemy.



12 Mīlitēs Americānī omnēs hostēs vincere cōsuēvērunt.

Mīlitēs Americānī cōsuēvērunt = *American soldiers are accustomed*

omnēs hostēs vincere = *to conquering all (their) enemies*

Complete Translation:

American soldiers are accustomed to conquering all (their) enemies.



13 Lēgātus custōdēs ibi cōstituēt nē hostēs eās regiōnēs explōrāre possint.

Lēgātus custōdēs ibi cōstituēt = *The lieutenant will place guards there*

nē hostēs possint = *lest the enemy be able*

eās regiōnēs explōrāre = *to reconnoiter those regions*

Complete Translation:

The lieutenant will place guards there lest the enemy be able to reconnoiter those regions.



Exercise #370 – Page 362

1. Translate:



1

He asked whether Columbus was able to get ready three ships in all.

He asked whether Columbus was able = *Rogāvit num Columbus posset*

to get ready three ships in all = *trēs omnīnō nāvēs parāre*

Complete Translation:

Rogāvit num Columbus trēs omnīnō nāvēs parāre posset.



2

The lieutenant placed guards there lest the barbarians might be able to reconnoiter those regions.

The lieutenant placed guards there = *Lēgātus custōdēs ibi cōstituit*

lest the barbarians might be able = *nē barbarī possent*

to reconnoiter those regions = *eās regiōnēs explōrāre*

Complete Translation:

Lēgātus custōdēs ibi cōstituit nē barbarī eās regiōnēs explōrāre possent.



3 In all there are ten commandments of God.

Complete Translation:

Sunt omnīnō decem mandāta Deī.



4

Americans were asking why we were not at all able to send help to our soldiers then.

Americans were asking = *Americānī quærēbant*

why we were not at all able = *cūr omnīnō nōn possēmus*

to send help = *auxilium mittere*

to our soldiers then = *ad mīlitēs nostrōs tum*

Complete Translation:

Americānī quærēbant cūr auxilium ad mīlitēs nostrōs tum omnīnō mittere nōn possēmus.



5

"We," said the Roman leader, "are not at all accustomed to give hostages."

The Roman leader said = *Dux Rōmānus inquit*

We are not at all accustomed = *Nōs nōn omnīnō cōnsuēvimus*

to give hostages = *obsidēs dare*

Complete Translation:

Dux Rōmānus, "Nōs," inquit, "obsidēs dare nōn omnīnō cōnsuēvimus."



6

We often ask why the Gauls were not at all able to withstand the attack of the Romans.

We often ask = *Sæpe quærimus*

why the Gauls were not at all able = *cūr Gallī omnīnō nōn potuerint*

to withstand the attack of the Romans = *impetum Rōmānōrum sustinēre*

Complete Translation:

Sæpe quærimus cūr Gallī impetum Rōmānōrum sustinēre omnīnō nōn potuerint.



7a He asked whether they were able to learn the opinion of the Senate.

He asked whether they were able = *Rogāvit num posset*

to learn the opinion of the Senate = *sententiam senātūs cognōscere*

Complete Translation:

Rogāvit num sententiam senātūs cognōscere posset.



7b "For," he said, "I have decided not to wage this war against the authority of the Senate."

he said = *inquit*

For I have decided = *Cōstituī enim*

not to wage this war = *hoc bellum nōn gerere*

against the authority of the Senate = *contrā auctōritātem senātūs*

Complete Translation:

"Cōstituī enim," inquit, "hoc bellum nōn gerere contrā auctōritātem senātūs."



8

He asked whether this man had been freed by many votes.

He asked whether this man had been freed = *Rogāvit num hic vir liberātus esset*

by many votes = *multīs sententiīs*

Complete Translation:

Rogāvit num hic vir multīs sententiīs liberātus esset.



9

Saints were accustomed to pray often that they might be able more easily to keep the faith and to love God.

Saints were accustomed = *Sānctī cōnsuēverant*

to pray often = *sæpe ōrāre*

that they might be able more easily = *quō facilius possent*

to keep the faith = *fidem servāre*

and to love God = *et Deum dīligere*

Complete Translation:

Sānctī sæpe ōrāre cōnsuēverant quō facilius fidem servāre et Deum dīligere possent.



10a Cæsar had determined to reconnoiter and conquer all the regions of Gaul.

Cæsar had determined = *Caesar cōstituerat*

to reconnoiter and conquer = *explōrāre et vincere*

all the regions of Gaul = *omnēs regiōnēs Galliæ*

Complete Translation:

Caesar cōstituerat explōrāre et vincere omnēs regiōnēs Galliæ.



10b 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.

First therefore he waged war = *Itaque primum bellum gessit*

with those tribes = *cum eīs gentibus*

which are next to the Roman province = *quæ prōvinciae Rōmānæ proximæ sunt*

lest they might be able = *nē possent*

to make an attack upon him = *impetum in sē facere*

from the rear = *ā tergō*

Complete Translation:

Itaque primum cum eīs gentibus quæ prōvinciae Rōmānæ proximæ sunt bellum gessit, nē impetum in sē ā tergō facere possent.



10c 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.

Then he waged war = *Tum bellum gessit*

with the rest of the tribes = *cum reliquīs gentibus*

and, after many battles = *et, post multa praelia*

and great slaughter = *et magnam caedem*

he was able to pacify = *pācāre poterat*

and hold all Gaul = *et obtinēre omnem Galliam*

Complete Translation:

Tum cum reliquīs gentibus bellum gessit et, post multa praelia et magnam caedem, omnem Galliam pācāre et obtinēre poterat.



4. THE INFINITIVE WITH SUBJECT ACCUSATIVE

Since the infinitive is a VERB it may also have a subject.

**THE SUBJECT OF AN INFINITIVE IS IN THE
ACCUSATIVE CASE.**

When the sense requires it, the infinitive as object, subject, and predicate noun may have a subject accusative:

Malum est hominēs inter sē pugnāre.

It is a bad thing that men fight among themselves.

It is bad for men to fight among themselves.

An infinitive with accusative subject is regularly used with certain verbs; for example:

1. **Jubeō, I order, I command** is often followed by an infinitive with subject in the accusative case:

Caesar milītēs in castrīs manēre jussit.

Caesar ordered the soldiers to remain in the camp.

2. **Oportet, it behooves** may be followed by an infinitive:

Oportet tē Deum dīligere.

It behooves you to love God.

In better English, It is necessary that you love God.

Oportet nōs bonōs esse.

It is necessary that we be good.

We ought to be good.



VOCABULARY

jubeō, jubēre, jussī, jussus, 2, tr.; acc. w. infin.	{ order command
oportet, oportēre, oportuit, 2, intr.; acc. w. infin. ¹	it behooves
timor, timōris	fear

NOTE

1. It is very difficult to translate *oportet* into good English. Various English idioms may be used:

You ought to love God.

It is proper for you to love God.

You should love God.

In translating *oportet* always try to find a *good* English expression for the IDEA or MEANING of the Latin sentence.



2. **Jubeō**, in the passive, is used just as in English.

Lēgātī convenīre jussī sunt.

The lieutenants were ordered to come together.

Lēgātus mīlitēs dūcere jussus est.

The lieutenant was ordered to lead the soldiers.

3. A predicate adjective after the INFINITIVE agrees with the word, expressed or understood, to which it REFERS.

Oportet mīlitēs esse parātōs.

It behooves soldiers to be prepared.

Dux mīlitem esse parātum jussit.

The leader ordered the soldier to be prepared.

Puerī bonī esse jussī sunt.

The boys were commanded to be good.

Māter esse fortis potest.

A mother can be brave.

¹ In translating use *it is proper*; *should*; *it is necessary*, etc.



Exercise #371 – Page 365

1. Translate literally;
2. Then translate into *good* English:



1 Oportet tē mātrem dēfendere.

Oportet tē = *It behooves you (thee)*

mātrem dēfendere = *to defend (thy) mother*

Complete *Literal* Translation:

It behooves you (thee) to defend (your / thy) mother.

Better Translation:

You (thou) ought to defend (your / thy) mother.



2

Oportet tē ōrāre.

Complete *Literal* Translation:*It behooves you (thee) to pray.**Better* Translation:*It is necessary for you (thee) to pray.*

3 Oportet vōs omnēs Deum dīligere.

Oportet vōs omnēs = *It behooves you (ye)*

Deum dīligere = *to love God*

Complete *Literal* Translation:

It behooves you (ye) to love God.

Better Translation:

You (ye) should all love God.



4 Oportet nōs lēgem Chrīstī servāre.

Oportet nōs = *It behooves us*

lēgem Chrīstī servāre = *to keep the law of Christ*

Complete *Literal* Translation:

It behooves us to keep the law of Christ.

Better Translation:

We should keep the law of Christ.



5

Oportet omnēs hominēs Chrīstum dīligere.

Oportet omnēs hominēs = *It behooves all men*

Chrīstum dīligere = *to love Christ*

Complete *Literal* Translation:

It behooves all men to love Christ.

Better Translation:

All men should love Christ.



Exercise #372 – Page 365

1. Translate:



1 Cæsar lēgātum manēre jussit.

Complete Translation:

Caesar ordered the envoy to remain.

2 Lēgātus mīlitēs convenīre jussit.

Complete Translation:

The lieutenant ordered the soldiers to assemble.



3

Cæsar obsidēs occīdī jussit.

Complete Translation:

Caesar ordered the hostages to be killed.

4

Gallī Cæsarem excēdere jussērunt.

Complete Translation:

The Gauls commanded Caesar to depart.



5 Imperātor mīlitēs sē dēfendere jussit.

Complete Translation:

The general ordered the soldiers to defend him (themselves).

6 Tribūnī mīlitum in aciē manēre jussī sunt.

Tribūnī mīlitum jussī sunt = *The military tribunes were ordered*

in aciē manēre = to remain in the battle line

Complete Translation:

The military tribunes were ordered to remain in the battle line.



7 Hostēs sē dēdere jussī sunt.

Complete Translation:

The enemy was ordered to surrender.

8 Nōs sānctī esse ā Chrīstō jussī sumus.

Nōs jussī sumus = *We have been commanded*

sānctī esse ā Chrīstō = *by Christ to be holy*

Complete Translation:

We have been commanded by Christ to be holy.



9 Puerī mātṛēs dīligere ā Deō jussī sunt.

Puerī ā Deō jussī sunt = *Boys have been commanded by God*

mātṛēs dīligere = *to love (their) mothers*

Complete Translation:

Boys have been commanded by God to love (their) mothers.

10 Fortis esse jussus sum.

Complete Translation:

I have been ordered to be brave.



Exercise #373 – Pages 365 - 366

1. Translate:



1 It behooves us to help our friends.

It behooves us = *Oportet nōs*

to help our friends = *amīcōs nostrōs adjuvāre*

Complete Translation:

Oportet nōs amīcōs nostrōs adjuvāre.

2 Christ commanded us to pray always.

Christ commanded us = *Chrīstus nōs jussit*

to pray always = *semper ōrāre*

Complete Translation:

Chrīstus nōs semper ōrāre jussit.



3 It behooves us to preserve our lives.

It behooves us = *Oportet nōs*

to preserve our lives = *vītās nostrās cōservāre*

Complete Translation:

Oportet nōs vītās nostrās cōservāre.

4 Caesar ordered the soldiers to burn the crops.

Caesar ordered the soldiers = *Cæsar mīlitēs jussit*

to burn the crops = *frūmenta incendere*

Complete Translation:

Cæsar mīlitēs frūmenta incendere jussit.



5 It behooves us to call upon God.

It behooves us = *Oportet nōs*

to call upon God = *Deum appellāre*

Complete Translation:

Oportet nōs Deum appellāre.

6 He ordered them to reconnoiter the forest.

He ordered them = *Eōs jussit*

to reconnoiter the forest = *silvās explōrāre*

Complete Translation:

Eōs silvās explōrāre jussit.



7 The slave was commanded to be good.

The slave was commanded = *Servus bonus jussus est*

to be good = *esse bonus*

Complete Translation:

Servus esse bonus jussus est.

8 We were commanded by Christ to pray always.

We were commanded by Christ = *Ā Chrīstō jussī sumus*

to pray always = *semper ōrāre*

Complete Translation:

Ā Chrīstō semper ōrāre jussī sumus.



9 The soldiers were ordered to burn the crops.

The soldiers were ordered = *Mīlitēs jussī sunt*

to burn the crops = *frūmenta incendere*

Complete Translation:

Mīlitēs frūmenta incendere jussī sunt.

10 They were ordered to reconnoiter the forest.

They were ordered = *jussī sunt*

to reconnoiter the forest = *Silvās explōrāre*

Complete Translation:

Silvās explōrāre jussī sunt.



11 It behooves us to love (our) mothers.

It behooves us = *Oportet nōs*

to love (our) mothers = *mātrēs dīligere*

Complete Translation:

Oportet nōs mātrēs (mātrem) dīligere.

12 It behooves Americans to defend the republic.

It behooves Americans = *Oportet Americānōs*

to defend the republic = *rem pūblicam dēfendere*

Complete Translation:

Oportet Americānōs rem pūblicam dēfendere.



13 Lincoln ordered the Americans to free their slaves.

Lincoln ordered the Americans = *Lincoln Americānōs jussit*

to free their slaves = *servōs līberāre*

Complete Translation:

Lincoln Americānōs servōs līberāre jussit.

14 The chiefs were ordered to depart.

The chiefs were ordered = *Prīncipēs jussī sunt*

to depart = *discēdere*

Complete Translation:

Prīncipēs discēdere jussī sunt.



15 The barbarians were ordered to surrender.

The barbarians were ordered = *Barbarī jussī sunt*

to surrender = *sē dēdere*

Complete Translation:

Barbarī sē dēdere jussī sunt.



Exercise #374 – Page 366

1. Translate:



1a

Mīlitēs Rōmānī, timōre perturbātī, nōn sæpe salūtem fugā petīvērunt, attamen Cæsar semper eōs in aciē manēre jussit.

Mīlitēs Rōmānī, timōre perturbātī = *Roman soldiers (when) disturbed by fear did*

nōn sæpe salūtem fugā petīvērunt = *not often seek safety in flight*

attamen Cæsar semper eōs jussit = *but nevertheless Caesar always ordered them*

in aciē manēre = *to remain in the battle line*

Complete Translation:

Roman soldiers (when) disturbed by fear did not often seek safety in flight, but nevertheless Caesar always ordered them to remain in the battle line.



1b Oportuit enim eōs semper virtūtem Rōmānam memoriā tenēre.

Oportuit enim eōs = *For it was proper for them*

semper memoriā tenēre = *always to remember*

virtūtem Rōmānam = *Roman courage*

Complete Translation:

For it was proper for them always to remember Roman courage.



2a Chrīstus nōs et Deum dīligere et omnēs hominēs adjuvāre jussit.

Chrīstus nōs jussit = *Christ has commanded us*

et Deum dīligere = *both to love God*

et omnēs hominēs adjuvāre = *and to help all men*

Complete Translation:

Christ has commanded us both to love God and to help all men.



2b Itaque oportet nōs omnēs hanc lēgem servāre.

Itaque oportet nōs = *And so we should*

omnēs hanc lēgem servāre = *all keep this law*

Complete Translation:

And so we should all keep this law.



3a 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.

Americānī numquam bellī cupidī erant = *Americans had never been eager for war*

sed, cum jussī essent = *but when they had been ordered*

pugnāre = *to fight*

atque rem pūblicam dēfendere = *and to defend the state*

propter injūriās gravēs = *on account of grave wrongs*

sine timōre aut morā = *without fear or delay*

fortiter bellum gessērunt = *they bravely waged war*

cum Japōnibus = *with the Japanese*

Complete Translation:

Americans had never been eager for war, but when they had been ordered to fight and to defend the state on account of grave wrongs, without fear or delay they bravely waged war with the Japanese.



3b Oportet nōs virtūtem mīlitum nostrōrum et rēs ab eīs gestās memoriā semper tenēre.

Oportet nōs = *We should* memoriā semper tenēre = *always remember*

virtūtem mīlitum nostrōrum = *the courage of our soldiers*

et rēs ab eīs gestās = *and their (heroic) deeds*

Complete Translation:

We should always remember the courage of our soldiers and their (heroic) deeds.



4a

Dux, cum in agrōs aliēnōs mīlitēs dēdūceret, prīmum equitēs omnia loca explōrāre iussit
nē in loca impedīta atque angusta legiōnēs dūceret.

Dux, cum mīlitēs dēdūceret = *The leader, when he was leading the soldiers*

in agrōs aliēnōs = *into foreign fields*

prīmum equitēs iussit = *first ordered the cavalry*

omnia loca explōrāre = *to reconnoiter all the territory (places)*

nē legiōnēs dūceret = *lest he lead the legions*

in loca impedīta atque angusta = *into places (that were) difficult and narrow*

Complete Translation:

When he was leading the soldiers into foreign fields, the leader first ordered the cavalry to reconnoiter all the territory lest he lead the legions into places (that were) difficult and narrow.



4b Oportuit enim ducem vītās mīlitum suōrum dēfendere atque cōservāre.

Oportuit enim ducem = *For it had always behooved (been the duty) of a leader*

dēfendere atque cōservāre = *to defend and preserve*

vītās mīlitum suōrum = *the lives of his soldiers*

Complete Translation:

For it had always been the duty of a leader to defend and preserve the lives of his soldiers.



Exercise #375 – Page 366

1. Translate (use *oportet* in each sentence):



1 We should all love God.

We should all = *Oportet nōs omnēs*

love God = *Deum dīligere*

Complete Translation:

Oportet nōs omnēs Deum dīligere.

2 It is proper for soldiers to fight without fear.

It is proper for soldiers = *Oportet mīlitēs*

to fight without fear = *sine timōre pugnāre*

Complete Translation:

Oportet mīlitēs sine timōre pugnāre.



3 It is necessary for you (thee) to pray often.

It is necessary for you (thee) = *Oportet tē*

to pray often = *sæpe ōrāre*

Complete Translation:

Oportet tē sæpe ōrāre.

4 We must remember the victories of our fathers.

We must = *Oportet nōs*

remember the victories = *victōriās memoriā tenēre*

of our fathers = *patrum nostrōrum*

Complete Translation:

Oportet nōs victōriās patrum nostrōrum memoriā tenēre.



5

It is right for Americans to defend their state.

It is right for Americans = *Oportet Americānōs*

to defend their state = *rem pūblicam suam dēfendere*

Complete Translation:

Oportet Americānōs rem pūblicam suam dēfendere.



Reading #27 – Pages 367 - 368

Dē Legiōne Thēbaiā

1. Translate:



1

Tum in exercitū Rōmānō erat legiō quæ Thēbaia vocābātur. ▼

Tum in exercitū Rōmānō erat = *At that time there was in the Roman army*

legiō quæ Thēbaia vocābātur = *a legion which was called the Theban (Legion)*

Complete Translation:

At that time there was in the Roman army a legion called the Theban Legion.



2

In hāc legiōne omnēs mīlitēs centuriōnēsque Chrīstiānī erant.

In hāc legiōne = *In this legion*

omnēs mīlitēs centuriōnēsque = *all the soldiers and centurions*

Chrīstiānī erant = *were Christians*

Complete Translation:

In this legion all the soldiers and centurions were Christians.



3 Erat autem eō tempore bellum in Galliā.

Erat autem eō tempore = *there was, however, at that time*

bellum in Galliā = *a war in Gaul*

Complete Translation:

There was, however, at that time a war in Gaul.



4

Itaque Maximianus, quī cum Diocletianō imperium obtinēbat, legiōnēs ex omnibus prōvinciīs in Galliam mīsit ut contrā eās gentēs quæ cum Rōmānīs bellum gerēbant pugnārent.

Itaque Maximianus, quī cum Diocletianō = *Maximian, therefore, who with Diocletian*

imperium obtinēbat = *held power*

legiōnēs in Galliam mīsit = *sent legions into Gaul*

ex omnibus prōvinciīs = *from all the provinces*

ut contrā eās gentēs pugnārent = *in order to fight those tribes*

quæ cum Rōmānīs bellum gerēbant = *which were waging war with the Romans*

Complete Translation:

Maximian, therefore, who with Diocletian held power, sent legions into Gaul from all the provinces in order to fight those tribes which were waging war with the Romans.



5

Maximiānus autem vir bonus nōn erat atque multōs Chrīstiānōs propter nōmen fidemque Chrīstī occīderat.

Maximiānus autem vir bonus nōn erat = *But Maximian was not a good man*

atque multōs Chrīstiānōs occīderat = *and he had killed many Christians*

propter nōmen fidemque Chrīstī = *on account of the name and faith of Christ*

Complete Translation:

But Maximian was not a good man and he had killed many Christians on account of the name and faith of Christ.



6

Itaque, cum ea legiō in Galliam vēnisset, Maximiānus eam etiam Chrīstiānōs occīdere jussit.

Itaque, cum ea legiō in Galliam vēnisset = *And so, when this legion had arrived in Gaul*

Maximiānus eam jussit = *Maximian ordered it*

etiam Chrīstiānōs occīdere = *also to kill Christians*

Complete Translation:

And so, when this legion had arrived in Gaul, Maximian ordered it also to kill Christians.



7

Mīlitēs vērō ējus legiōnis, Chrīstiānī fortēs et nōbilēs, quæ imperātor jussērat nōn fēcērunt.

Mīlitēs vērō ējus legiōnis = *But the soldiers of this legion*

Chrīstiānī fortēs et nōbilēs = *brave and noble Christians*

nōn fēcērunt = *did not do*

quæ imperātor jussērat = *what the emperor ordered*

Complete Translation:

But the soldiers of this legion, brave and noble Christians, did not do what the emperor ordered.



8

Itaque Maximianus, vehementer hāc rē commōtus, decimum quemque mīlitem occīdī jussit.

Itaque Maximianus, vehementer hāc rē commōtus = *And so Maximian, violently disturbed by this occurrence*

decimum quemque mīlitem jussit = *ordered every tenth soldier*

occīdī = *to be killed*

Complete Translation:

And so Maximian, violently disturbed (enraged) by this occurrence, ordered every tenth soldier to be killed.



9

Post hanc cædem autem mīlitēs imperia imperātōris nōn fēcērunt neque tamen contrā eum pugnāvērunt.

Post hanc cædem autem = *after this slaughter, however*

mīlitēs nōn fēcērunt = *the soldiers (still) did not do (carry out)*

imperia imperātōris = *the orders of the emperor*

neque tamen pugnāvērunt = *nor yet would they fight*

contrā eum = *against him*

Complete Translation:

But after this slaughter the soldiers (still) did not carry out the orders of the emperor, and yet they would not fight against him.



10

Parātī enim erant prō fidē Chrīstiānā et prō Chrīstō Rēge occīdī, at mīlitēs Rōmānī erant quī contrā Imperātōrem Rōmanum armīs nōn pugnābant.

Parātī enim erant occīdī = *For they were ready to be killed*

prō fidē Chrīstiānā et prō Chrīstō Rēge = *for the Christian faith and for Christ the King*

at mīlitēs Rōmānī erant = *but they were Roman soldiers*

quī armīs nōn pugnābant = *who did not fight in arms*

contrā Imperātōrem Rōmanum = *against the Roman Emperor*

Complete Translation:

For they were ready to be killed for the Christian faith and for Christ the King, but they were Roman soldiers who did not fight in arms against the Roman Emperor.



11 Maximiānus autem rūsus decimum quemque mīlitem occīdī jussit.

Maximiānus autem rūsus jussit = *Maximian, however, again ordered*

decimum quemque mīlitem = *every tenth soldier*

occīdī = *to be killed*

Complete Translation:

But Maximian ordered every tenth soldier to be killed.



- 12 Post hanc alteram cædem, Sānctus Mauricius, quī in eā legiōne centuriō erat, litterās ad Maximianus mīsit:

Post hanc alteram cædem = *After this second slaughter*

Sānctus Mauricius = *Saint Maur*

quī in eā legiōne centuriō erat = *who was a centurion in this legion*

litterās mīsit = *sent a letter*

ad Maximianus = *to Maximian*

Complete Translation:

After this second slaughter Saint Maur, who was a centurion in this legion, sent a letter to Maximian:



13 "Mīlitēs sumus, imperātor, tuī, sed servī tamen Deī vērī."

Mīlitēs sumus, imperātor, tuī = *We are your (thy) soldiers, Emperor*

sed servī tamen Deī vērī = *but nevertheless servants of the true God*

Complete Translation:

"We are your (thy) soldiers, Emperor, but nevertheless servants of the true God."



14

"Prō tē pugnāmus, tē dēfendimus; nam imperātor es noster, et tū nōbīs et frūmentum et præmia periculōrum nostrōrum dās."

Prō tē pugnāmus = *We fight for you (thee)*

tē dēfendimus = *we defend you (thee)*

nam imperātor es noster = *for you (thou) are our emperor*

et tū nōbīs et frūmentum dās = *and you (thou) give us both rations*

et præmia periculōrum nostrōrum = *and the rewards of our dangers*

Complete Translation:

"We fight for you, we defend you, for you are our emperor and you give us rations and the rewards of our dangers (rewards for the dangers we undergo)."



15 "Deus autem nōbīs grātiam dat atque vītam æternam."

Deus autem nōbīs grātiam dat = *But God gives us grace*

atque vītam æternam = *and eternal life*

Complete Translation:

"But God gives us grace and eternal life."



16 "Itaque Deum, et nostrum et, imperātor, tuum relinquere nōn possumus."

Itaque Deum relinquere nōn possumus = *And therefore we cannot leave God*

et nostrum et, imperātor, tuum = *our (God) and yours (thine), Emperor*

Complete Translation:

"And therefore we cannot leave God - our God and yours, Emperor."



17 "In hāc rē gravī imperia tua nōn faciēmus."

In hāc rē gravī = *In this serious matter*

nōn faciēmus = *we will not obey*

imperia tua = *your (thy) commands*

Complete Translation:

"In this serious matter we will not obey your commands."



18 "Fidēs nostra enim prohibet."

Complete Translation:

"For our faith forbids it."



19

"Sī contrā hostēs pugnāre jusseris, sī labōrēs atque dolōrēs jusseris, sī impetum barbarōrum sustinēre jusseris, sī urbēs hostium oppugnāre et agrōs vastāre jusseris, pugnābimus, sustinēbimus, oppugnābimus, vastābimus."

Sī contrā hostēs pugnāre jusseris = *if you (thou) order us to fight the enemy*

sī labōrēs atque dolōrēs jusseris = *if you (thou) command us (to endure) toil and pain*

sī impetum barbarōrum sustinēre jusseris = *if you (thou) command us to withstand the barbarian's attack*

sī urbēs hostium oppugnāre et agrōs vastāre jusseris = *if you (thou) command us to seize the enemy's cities and devastate the fields*

pugnābimus, sustinēbimus, oppugnābimus, vastābimus = *we will fight, endure, seize, and devastate.*

Complete Translation:

If you order us to fight the enemy, if you command us to endure toil and pain or to withstand the barbarian's attack or to seize the enemy's cities and devastate the fields, we will fight, endure, seize, and devastate"



20 "Chrīstiānōs autem, etiam ā tē, imperātor, jussī, occīdere nōn possumus."

Chrīstiānōs autem occīdere nōn possumus = *But we cannot kill Christians*

etiam ā tē, imperātor, jussī = *even (though) commanded by you (thee),
O Emperor*

Complete Translation:

"But we cannot kill Christians, even (though) commanded by you, O Emperor!"



21 "Jam ē nōbīs multōs virōs bonōs et fortēs propter Chrīstum occīdistī, tamen contrā tē nōn pugnāvimus."

Jam ē nōbīs multōs virōs bonōs et fortēs occīdistī = *You (thou) have already killed many of us, good and brave men*

propter Chrīstum = *on account of Christ*

tamen contrā tē nōn pugnāvimus = *yet we have not fought against you (thee)*

Complete Translation:

"You have already killed many of us, good and brave men, on account of Christ; yet we have not fought against you."



22 "Ecce enim arma tenēmus et nōn nōs dēfendimus."

Ecce enim arma tenēmus = *For behold, we hold weapons*

et nōn nōs dēfendimus = *and do not defend ourselves*

Complete Translation:

"For behold, we hold weapons and do not defend ourselves."



23

"Parātī sumus omnēs ad mortem, neque propter metum mortis Chrīstum relinquiēmus."

Parātī sumus omnēs ad mortem = *We are all ready for death*

neque Chrīstum relinquiēmus = *and will not abandon Christ*

propter metum mortis = *out of fear of death*

Complete Translation:

"We are ready for death, and will not abandon Christ out of fear of death."



24 "Deum Patrem, rēgem omnium, et Fīlium ējus, Jēsūm Chrīstum, Deum adōrāmus."

Deum Patrem adōrāmus = *We adore God the Father*

rēgem omnium = *King of all (men)*

et Fīlium ējus, Jēsūm Chrīstum, Deum = *and His Son, Jesus Christ, God*

Complete Translation:

"We adore God the Father, King of all men, and His Son, Jesus Christ, God."



25 "Chrīstiānōs gladiīs occīdere nōn possumus!"

nōn possumus = *We cannot*

Chrīstiānōs gladiīs occīdere = *kill Christians with (our) swords*

Complete Translation:

"We cannot kill Christians with (our) swords."



26 Maximiānus vērō, cum hēc audīvisset, vehementer commōtus, illōs omnēs statim occīdere cōstituit.

Maximiānus vērō, cum hēc audīvisset = *But Maximian, when he had heard this*

vehementer commōtus = *violently aroused*

statim occīdere cōstituit = *immediately determined to kill*

illōs omnēs = *them all*

Complete Translation:

But Maximian, when he had heard this, violently aroused, immediately determined to kill them all.



27 Itaque omnēs ējus legiōnis mīlitēs centuriōnēsque ad mortem dūcī jussit.

Itaque jussit = *And therefore he ordered*

omnēs ējus legiōnis mīlitēs centuriōnēsque = *all the soldiers and centurions of his legion*

ad mortem dūcī = *led to death*

Complete Translation:

And therefore he ordered all the soldiers and centurions of his legion led to death.



28 Reliquī mīlitēs, quī Chrīstiānī nōn erant, eōs gladiīs occīdērunt atque ita eōs sānctōs Deī in Cælum ad Deum mīsērunt.

Reliquī mīlitēs, quī Chrīstiānī nōn erant = *The rest of the soldiers, who were not Christians*

eōs gladiīs occīdērunt = *killed them with swords*

atque ita in Cælum ad Deum mīsērunt = *and thus sent to God in heaven*

eōs sānctōs Deī = *these saints of God*

Complete Translation:

The rest of the soldiers, who were not Christians, killed them with swords and thus sent to God in heaven these saints of God.



29 Postea omnēs Chrīstiānī eōrum mortem memoriā tenēbant et semper tenēbunt.

Postea omnēs Chrīstiānī eōrum mortem memoriā tenēbant = *Afterwards all Christians remembered their death*

et semper tenēbunt = *and will always remember it*

Complete Translation:

Afterwards all Christians remembered their death and will always remember it.



30 Nōnne nōs etiam eōs laudāmus?

Complete Translation:

Shall we not also praise them?



31 Nam et mīlitēs fortēs et Chrīstiānī fortēs erant.

Nam erant = *For they were*

et mīlitēs fortēs et Chrīstiānī fortēs = *both brave soldiers and brave Christians*

Complete Translation:

For they were both brave soldiers and brave Christians.

