

facere

IO							PP1: fac-iō	PP2: fac-ere	PP3: fēc-ī	PP4: fact-us
							<i>do, make</i>			
	Singular			Plural						
Tense	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person				
Indicative Mood Active Voice										
<i>Present</i>	faciō	facis	facit	facimus	facitis	faciunt				
<i>Imperfect</i>	faciēbam	faciēbās	faciēbat	faciēbāmus	faciēbātis	faciēbant				
<i>Future</i>	faciam	faciēs	faciet	faciēmus	faciētis	facient				
<i>Perfect</i>	fēcī	fēcistī	fēcit	fēcimus	fēcistis	fēcērunt				
<i>Pluperfect</i>	fēceram	fēcerās	fēcerat	fēcerāmus	fēcerātis	fēcerant				
<i>Future Perfect</i>	fēcerō	fēceris	fēcerit	fēcerimus	fēceritis	fēcerint				
Indicative Mood Passive Voice										
<i>Present</i>	facior	facieris	facitur	facimur	faciminī	faciuntur				
<i>Imperfect</i>	faciēbar	faciēbāris	faciēbātur	faciēbāmur	faciēbāminī	faciēbantur				
<i>Future</i>	faciar	faciēris	faciētur	faciēmur	faciēminī	facientur				
<i>Perfect</i>	factus, a, um sum	factus, a, um es	factus, a, um est	factī, æ, a sumus	factī, æ, a estis	factī, æ, a sunt				
<i>Pluperfect</i>	factus, a, um eram	factus, a, um erās	factus, a, um erat	factī, æ, a erāmus	factī, æ, a erātis	factī, æ, a erant				
<i>Future Perfect</i>	factus, a, um erō	factus, a, um eris	factus, a, um erit	factī, æ, a erimus	factī, æ, a eritis	factī, æ, a erunt				
Subjunctive Mood Active Voice										
<i>Present</i>	faciam	faciās	faciat	faciāmus	faciātis	faciant				
<i>Imperfect</i>	facerem	facerēs	faceret	facerēmus	facerētis	facerent				
<i>Perfect</i>	fēcerim	fēcerīs	fēcerit	fēcerīmus	fēcerītis	fēcerint				
<i>Pluperfect</i>	fēcissem	fēcissēs	fēcisset	fēcissēmus	fēcissētis	fēcissent				
Subjunctive Mood Passive Voice										
<i>Present</i>	faciar	faciāris	faciātur	faciāmur	faciāminī	faciantur				
<i>Imperfect</i>	facerer	facerēris	facerētur	facerēmur	facerēminī	facerentur				
<i>Perfect</i>	factus, a, um sim	factus, a, um sīs	factus, a, um sit	factī, æ, a sīmus	factī, æ, a sītis	factī, æ, a sint				
<i>Pluperfect</i>	factus, a, um essem	factus, a, um essēs	factus, a, um esset	factī, æ, a essēmus	factī, æ, a essētis	factī, æ, a essent				
Imperative Mood Active Voice										
<i>Present</i>		face			facite					
<i>Infinitives</i>	Present Infinitive Active facere			Present Infinitive Passive facī						
	Perfect Infinitive Active fēcisse			Perfect Infinitive Passive factus, a, um esse						
	Future Infinitive Active factūrus, a, um esse			Future Infinitive Passive factus, a, um īrī						
<i>Participles</i>	Future Participle Active factūrus, a, um									
	Perfect Participle Passive factus, a, um									

LESSON 37: -IŌ VERBS; RULES FOR TIME

1. INDICATIVE ACTIVE OF -IŌ VERBS

There is a group of important verbs which have some forms like the third conjugation and some forms like the fourth conjugation. These verbs are called **-IŌ VERBS OF THE THIRD CONJUGATION**.

They can be distinguished by the endings of the first and second principal parts, which are always **-iō** and **-ere**. Thus:

cap-IŌ, cap-ERE, cēpī, captus, 3, tr. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{take} \\ \textit{capture} \end{array} \right.$

They follow a simple rule:

WHENEVER THE ENDING OF THE FOURTH CONJUGATION BEGINS WITH TWO VOWELS, -IŌ VERBS USE THE ENDINGS OF THE FOURTH CONJUGATION; OTHERWISE THEY USE THE ENDINGS OF THE THIRD CONJUGATION.



ASSIGNMENT: Study GRAMMAR, Nos. 311-314 (present system indicative). Note that the entire imperfect and future has the endings of the fourth conjugation.

-Iō Verbs of the Third Conjugation.

311 -Iō verbs of the third conjugation can be distinguished by the endings of the first and second principal parts (-iō and -ere). Thus: capiō, capere, cēpī, captus, 3, tr., take, capture. These verbs have the endings of the **FOURTH CONJUGATION** in those forms where the endings of the fourth conjugation begin with **TWO VOWELS**: e. g., capiēbam. In all other forms they have the endings of the **THIRD CONJUGATION**. In the conjugation of the model verb (pages 68-69) all forms using the endings of the third conjugation are printed in **ITALICS**.
CAPĪŌ, CAPERE, CĒPĪ, CAPTUS, 3, tr., take, capture.



ACTIVE VOICE
INDICATIVE

	<i>Present</i>		<i>Imperfect</i>		<i>Future</i>
312	<i>S.</i> { <i>capiō</i> <i>capis</i> <i>capit</i>	313	<i>S.</i> { <i>capiēbam</i> <i>capiēbās</i> <i>capiēbat</i>	314	<i>S.</i> { <i>capiam</i> <i>capies</i> <i>capiet</i>
	<i>P.</i> { <i>capimus</i> <i>capitis</i> <i>capiunt</i>		<i>P.</i> { <i>capiēbāmu</i> <i>capiēbātis</i> <i>capiēbant</i>		<i>P.</i> { <i>capiemus</i> <i>capietis</i> <i>capient</i>

The perfect tenses are formed, just like all the other verbs, on the perfect stem, *e. g.*, **cēp-**, with the regular endings.



VOCABULARY

capiō, capere, cēpī, captus, 3, tr.	{ <i>take</i> <i>capture</i>
fugiō, fugere, fūgī, fugitūrus, 3, tr.	<i>flee</i>
faciō, facere, fēcī, factus, 3, tr.	{ <i>do</i> <i>make</i>
voluntās, voluntātis	{ <i>good will</i> <i>will</i>

NOTE

1. Learn these special idioms:

a. *Iter facere, to march.*

Iter fēcērunt. They marched (literally, made a journey.)

b. *Cōnsilium capere, to make a plan.*

Cōnsilium novum cēpērunt. They made a new plan.

2. Remember that verbs of MAKING *may* take a direct object and a predicate accusative.

Tē rēgem fēcimus. *We made you king.*

3. With *fidēs*, *voluntās*, and similar words, *in* with the accusative means *towards*.

Tua in mē voluntās, your good will towards me.



Exercise #383 – Pages 382 - 383

Translate:



1 Whom did they make king?

Whom = *Quem*

did they make = *fēcērunt*

king = *rēgem*

Complete Translation:

Quem rēgem fēcērunt?

2 How great fortifications are they making?

How great = *Quantās*

fortifications = *mūnitiōnēs*

are they making = *faciunt*

Complete Translation:

Quantās mūnitiōnēs faciunt?



3 Where did he march with all his forces?

Where = *Quō*

did he march = *iter fēcit*

with all his forces = *cum omnibus cōpiīs*

Complete Translation:

Quō cum omnibus cōpiīs iter fēcit?

4 Did he flee?

Complete Translation:

Fūgitne?



5 Who fled?

Complete Translation:

Quis fūgit?

6 What plans will they make?

What = *Quæ*

plans = *cōnsilia*

will they make = *capient*

Complete Translation:

Quæ cōnsilia capient?



7 Where will they march from that place?

Where = *Quō*

will they march = *iter facient*

from that place = *ex illō locō*

Complete Translation:

Quō ex illō locō iter facient?

8 Why does he flee?

Complete Translation:

Cur fugit?



9 Did they take the city?

Complete Translation:

Cēpēruntne urbem?

10 You (thou) won't flee before the battle, will you (thou)?

You (thou) won't flee, will you (thou) = *Num fugiēs*

before the battle = *ante praelium*

Complete Translation:

Num ante praelium fugiēs?



11 Has he made the bridge?

Complete Translation:

Fēcitne pontem?

12 They didn't take Rome, did they?

They didn't take, did they = *Num cēpērunt*

Rome = *Rōmam*

Complete Translation:

Num Rōmam cēpērunt?



13 Who will take that hill?

Who = *Quis*

will take = *capiet*

that hill = *illum collem*

Complete Translation:

Quis illum collem capiet?

14 Hannibal, you will never take Rome.

Hannibal, you will never take = *Hannibal, numquam capiēs*

Rome = *Rōmam*

Complete Translation:

Hannibal, Rōmam numquam capiēs.



15 After the battle they fled in all directions.

After the battle = *Post praelium*

they fled = *fūgērunt*

in all directions = *in omnēs partēs*

Complete Translation:

Post praelium in omnēs partēs fūgērunt.

16 The leaders fled for the sake of safety.

The leaders fled = *Ducēs fūgērunt*

for the sake of safety = *salūtis causā*

Complete Translation:

Ducēs salūtis causā fūgērunt.



17 Did they make him leader?

Did they make = *Fēcēruntne*

him = *eum*

leader = *ducem*

Complete Translation:

Fēcēruntne eum ducem?

18 They fled to the mountains, didn't they?

They fled, didn't they = *Nōnne fūgērunt*

to the mountains = *ad montēs*

Complete Translation:

Nōnne ad montēs fūgērunt?



19 The hostages also were fleeing. ▼

Complete Translation:

Obsidēs etiam fugiēbant.

20 Roman soldiers do not flee. ▼

Roman soldiers = *Mīlitēs Rōmānī*

do not flee = *nōn fugiunt*

Complete Translation:

Mīlitēs Rōmānī nōn fugiunt.



Exercise #384.1 – Page 383

Dē Mīlitibus

Drill on the *Present Tense*

Translate:



1 Oportet mīlitēs fortēs et victōriāe cupidōs esse.

Oportet mīlitēs fortēs esse = *Soldiers should be brave*

et victōriāe cupidōs = *and eager for victory*

Complete Translation:

Soldiers should be brave and eager for victory.



2 Nam multōs labōrēs et dolōrēs gravēs sustinent.

Nam sustinent = *For they sustain*

multōs labōrēs = *much toil*

et dolōrēs gravēs = *and heavy suffering*

Complete Translation:

For they sustain much toil and heavy suffering.



3 Mīlitēs, ā duce ē castrīs dēductī, longa itinera faciunt.

ē castrīs dēductī = *Led out of camp* ā duce = *by the leader*

Mīlitēs longa itinera faciunt = *soldiers make long marches*

Complete Translation:

Led out of camp by the leader, soldiers make long marches.

4 Castra pōnunt.

Complete Translation:

They pitch camp.



5 In fīnēs hostium dēductī, magnās mūnītiōnēs celeriter faciunt.

In fīnēs dēductī = *Led into the territory*

hostium = *of the enemy*

celeriter faciunt = *they quickly build*

magnās mūnītiōnēs = *large fortifications*

Complete Translation:

Led into the territory of the enemy, they quickly build large fortifications.



6 Mīlitēs, ā centuriōnibus in aciē īnstrūctī, impetum in hostēs faciunt.

in aciē īnstrūctī = *Drawn up in battle line*

ā centuriōnibus = *by the centurions*

Mīlitēs impetum faciunt = *the soldiers make an attack*

in hostēs = *against the enemy*

Complete Translation:

Drawn up in battle line by the centurions, the soldiers make an attack against the enemy.



7 *Ā duce jussī, collēs et pontēs capiunt.*

Ā duce jussī = Ordered by the leader (at the leader's command)

collēs et pontēs capiunt = they take hills and bridges

Complete Translation:

Ordered by the leader (at the leader's command) they take hills and bridges.



8 Mīlitēs quī fortēs sunt, ab hoste pressī, nōn fugiunt.

Mīlitēs quī fortēs sunt = *Soldiers who are brave*

nōn fugiunt = *do not flee*

ab hoste pressī = *(when) hard pressed by the enemy*

Complete Translation:

Soldiers who are brave do not flee (when) hard pressed by the enemy.



9 Hostēs vērō in fugam dant et cōpiam frūmentī et armōrum capiunt.

Hostēs vērō in fugam dant = *But rather put the enemy to flight*

et capiunt = *and capture*

cōpiam frūmentī et armōrum = *(their) supply of grain and arms*

Complete Translation:

But rather put the enemy to flight and capture (their) supply of grain and arms.



Exercise #384.2 – Page 383

Dē Mīlitibus Rōmānīs

Drill on the *Imperfect Tense*

Translate:



1 Mīlitēs Rōmānī fortēs erant.

Complete Translation:

Roman soldiers were brave.

2 Nōn sæpe, timōre mōtī, fugiēbant.

timōre mōtī = *Moved by fear*

Nōn sæpe fugiēbant = *they did not often flee*

Complete Translation:

Moved by fear, they did not often flee.



3 Castra mūnīta capiēbant; urbēs et mūrīs et locī nātūrā mūnītās capiēbant.

Castra mūnīta capiēbant = *They took fortified camps*

urbēs capiēbant = *they captured cities*

et mūrīs et locī nātūrā mūnītās = *fortified both by walls and by the nature of the place*

Complete Translation:

They took fortified camps; they captured cities fortified both by walls and by the nature of the place.



4 Capiēbant etiam multōs mīlitēs.

Capiēbant etiam = *They also captured*

multōs mīlitēs = *a many (great number of) soldiers*

Complete Translation:

They also captured a great number of soldiers.



5 Impetūs fortiter et in aciēs et in equitēs faciēbant.

Impetūs fortiter faciēbant = *They made strong attacks*

et in aciēs et in equitēs = *against both battle lines and cavalry*

Complete Translation:

They made strong attacks against both battle lines and cavalry.



6 Longās magnāsque mūnitiōnēs faciēbant.

faciēbant = *They made*

Longās magnāsque mūnitiōnēs = *long and large fortifications*

Complete Translation:

They made long and large fortifications.



7

Mīlitēs Rōmānī, ab imperātōre nōmine appellātī, propter suam in eum voluntātem ācriter et diū pugnābant.

Mīlitēs Rōmānī, nōmine appellātī = *Roman soldiers, called on by name*

ab imperātōre = *by the general*

ācriter et diū pugnābant = *fought fiercely and long*

propter suam voluntātem = *on account of their good will*

in eum = *toward him*

Complete Translation:

Roman soldiers, called on by name by the general, fought fiercely and long on account of their good will toward him.



8 Itinera longa et per prōvinciās et per fīnēs hostium faciēbant.

Itinera longa faciēbant = *They made long marches*

et per prōvinciās = *both through the provinces*

et per fīnēs hostium = *and through the territory of the enemy*

Complete Translation:

They made long marches through the provinces and through the territory of the enemy.



9 Mīlitēs Rōmānī sæpe ducēs suōs rēgēs Rōmānōs fēcērunt.

Mīlitēs Rōmānī sæpe fēcērunt = *Roman soldiers often made*

ducēs suōs = *their leaders*

rēgēs Rōmānōs = *Roman kings*

Complete Translation:

Roman soldiers often made their leaders Roman kings.



Exercise #384.3 – Pages 383 - 384

Dē Cæsare Duce

Drill on the *Perfect Tense*

Translate:



1 Cæsar, dux fortis, bella fortiter administrāvit.

Cæsar, dux fortis = *Caesar, a brave leader*

bella fortiter administrāvit = *strongly (with a strong hand) managed wars*

Complete Translation:

Caesar, a brave leader, managed wars with a strong hand.



2 Cōnsilia bona cēpit et magnās rēs gessit.

Cōnsilia bona cēpit = *He made good plans*

et magnās rēs gessit = *and carried on large-scale maneuvers*

Complete Translation:

He made good plans and carried on large-scale maneuvers.



3

Urbēs Gallōrum cēpit; magnās mūnitiōnēs fēcit; longa itinera et per silvās et per montēs fēcit.

Urbēs Gallōrum cēpit = *He took the cities of the Gauls*

magnās mūnitiōnēs fēcit = *he built immense fortifications*

longa itinera fēcit = *he made long marches*

et per silvās et per montēs = *both through forests and through mountains*

Complete Translation:

He took the cities of the Gauls; he built immense fortifications; he made long marches through forests and through mountains.



4 Numquam, aut tēlīs aut clāmōre territ[▼]us, fūgit[▼].

Numquam fūgit = *He never fled*

aut tēlīs aut clāmōre territ[▼]us = *terrified either by darts or by the noise (of battle)*

Complete Translation:

He never fled, terrified either by darts or by the noise of battle.



5 Bonam in mīlitēs voluntātem habēbat.

Bonam voluntātem habēbat = *He had a good will*

in mīlitēs = *toward the soldiers*

Complete Translation:

He had a good will toward the soldiers.



6 Itaque ē mīlitum suōrum cæde sæpe magnum dolōrem cēpit.

Itaque sæpe magnum dolōrem cēpit = *Therefore he often took great sadness*

ē mīlitum suōrum cæde = *from the slaughter of his own men*

Complete Translation:

And he was therefore often greatly saddened by the slaughter of his own men.



7 Mīlitēs ab eō ductī propter ējus in sē voluntātem fortiter pugnāvērunt.

Mīlitēs ab eō ductī = *The soldiers under his command*

fortiter pugnāvērunt = *fought bravely*

propter ējus voluntātem = *because of his good will*

in sē = *toward them*

Complete Translation:

The soldiers under his command fought bravely because of his good will toward them.



8 Mīlitēs propter suam in Cæsarem voluntātem eum imperātōrem appellāvērunt.

propter suam voluntātem = *Because of their own good will*

in Cæsarem = *toward Caesar*

Mīlitēs eum imperātōrem appellāvērunt = *the soldiers called him commander*

Complete Translation:

Because of their own good will toward Caesar, the soldiers called him commander.



Exercise #384.4 – Page 384

Dē Mīlitibus Americānīs

Drill on the *Future Tense*

Translate:



1 Mīlitēs Americānī etiam fortēs sunt at bellī nōn sunt cupidī.

Mīlitēs Americānī etiam fortēs sunt = *American soldiers are also brave*

at bellī nōn sunt cupidī = *but they are not eager for war*

Complete Translation:

American soldiers are also brave, but they are not eager for war.

2 Pācem enim dīligunt.

Complete Translation:

For they love peace.



3 Tamen, injūriīs incitātī, et ācriter et fortiter bellum gerent.

Tamen, injūriīs incitātī = *Nevertheless, aroused by wrongs*

bellum gerent = *they will wage war*

et ācriter et fortiter = *both strongly and valiantly*

Complete Translation:

Nevertheless, aroused by wrongs, they will wage war strongly and valiantly.



4

Itinera longa sine morā facient; cōpiam armōrum et tēlōrum parābunt.

sine morā = *Without hesitation*

Itinera longa facient = *they will make long marches*

parābunt = *they will prepare*

cōpiam armōrum et tēlōrum = *a supply of arms and of weapons*

Complete Translation:

Without hesitation they will make long marches; they will prepare a supply of arms and of weapons.



5 Urbēs et portūs et oppida capient et capta tenēbunt.

Urbēs et portūs et oppida capient = *They will take cities and harbors and towns*

et capta tenēbunt = *and will hold (when) taken*

Complete Translation:

They will take cities and harbors and towns, and will hold (when) taken.



6 Magnās mūnītiōnēs faciēnt et mūnītiōnēs ab hostibus factās capient.

Magnās mūnītiōnēs faciēnt = *They will build large fortifications*

et mūnītiōnēs capient = *and seize fortifications*

ab hostibus factās = *(already) made by the enemy*

Complete Translation:

They will build large fortifications and seize fortifications already made by the enemy.



7 Impetūs sine morā et sine metū in hostēs facient.

sine morā et sine metū = *Without delay and without fear*

Impetūs facient = *they will make attacks*

in hostēs = *against the enemy*

Complete Translation:

Without delay or fear they will make attacks against the enemy.



8 Cōnsilium ā ducibus captum laudābunt.

Cōnsilium laudābunt = *They will praise the plan*

ā ducibus captum = *made by the leaders*

Complete Translation:

They will praise the plan made by the leaders.



9 Perīcula mortis nōn timēbunt.

nōn timēbunt = *They will not fear*

Perīcula mortis = *the dangers of death*

Complete Translation:

They will not fear the dangers of death.

10 Timōre et tēlīs āctī, nōn fugient.

nōn fugient = *They will not flee*

Timōre et tēlīs āctī = *driven by fear and by missiles*

Complete Translation:

They will not flee, driven by fear and by missiles.



- 11 Summam voluntātem in rem pūblicam ostendent, sicut patrēs nostrī in cīvitātem nostram līberam semper voluntātem ostendērunt.

Summam voluntātem ostendent = *They will show the greatest good will*

in rem pūblicam = *toward the republic*

sicut patrēs nostrī = *just as our forefathers*

semper voluntātem ostendērunt = *always showed good will*

in cīvitātem nostram līberam = *toward our free state*

Complete Translation:

They will show the greatest good will toward the republic, just as our forefathers always showed good will toward our free state.



- 12 Numquam mīlitēs Americānī ducēs rēgēs facient, nam summam in rem pūblicam habēbunt voluntātem.

Numquam mīlitēs Americānī facient = *American soldiers will never make*

ducēs rēgēs = *(their) leaders kings*

nam summam habēbunt voluntātem = *for they will have the greatest good will*

in rem pūblicam = *toward the republic*

Complete Translation:

American soldiers will never make their leaders kings, for they will have the greatest good will toward the republic.



13 Nōnne mīlitēs et Rōmānōs et Americānōs semper laudābimus et memoriā tenēbimus?

Nōnne semper laudābimus = *Shall we not always praise*

et memoriā tenēbimus = *and remember*

mīlitēs et Rōmānōs et Americānōs = *both the Roman and American soldiers*

Complete Translation:

Shall we not always praise both the Roman soldiers and American soldiers and remember them?



Sententiæ Sēlectæ – Page 385

Translate:



1 Chrīstus, “Nōn quærō,” inquit, “voluntātem meam sed voluntātem ējus quī mīsit mē.”

Chrīstus inquit = *Christ said*

Nōn quærō voluntātem meam = *I do not seek My own will*

sed voluntātem ējus = *but the will of Him*

quī mīsit mē = *who sent Me*

Complete Translation:

Christ said: “I do not seek My own will but the will of Him who sent Me.”



2 Domine, tū es quī fēcistī cælum et terram, mare et omnia quæ in eīs sunt.

Domine, tū es = *Lord, Thou art He*

quī fēcistī cælum et terram = *who made the heavens and the earth*

mare et omnia quæ sunt = *the sea and all the things that are*

in eīs = *in them*

Complete Translation:

Lord, Thou art He who made the heavens and the earth, the sea and all the things that are in them.



3 Chrīstus, “Māter mea et frātrēs meī,” inquit, “hī sunt quī verbum Deī audiunt et faciunt.”

Chrīstus inquit = *Christ said*

Māter mea et frātrēs meī = *My mother and My brothers*

hī sunt = *are those*

quī audiunt et faciunt = *who hear and do*

verbum Deī = *the word of God*

Complete Translation:

Christ said: “My mother and My brothers are those who hear the word of God and do it.”



Lesson 37

Exercise #385 – Pages 385 - 386

Translate:



- 1 The Japanese made a plan of war. Then suddenly they made an attack on a great harbor of the Americans.

The Japanese made = *Japōnēs cēpērunt*

a plan of war = *cōsiliū bellī*

Then suddenly they made an attack = *Tum impetum subitō fēcērunt*

on a great harbor = *in magnum portum*

of the Americans = *Americānōrum*

Complete Translation:

Japōnēs cōsiliū bellī cēpērunt. Tum impetum in magnum portum Americānōrum subitō fēcērunt.



2a The soldiers marched a long time through the territory of the Gauls.

The soldiers marched a long time = *Mīlitēs longum iter fēcērunt*

through the territory of the Gauls = *per fīnēs Gallōrum*

Complete Translation:

Mīlitēs longum iter per fīnēs Gallōrum fēcērunt.



2b Then suddenly these were seen on a hill.

Then suddenly these were seen = *Tum hī subitō vīsī sunt*

on a hill = *in colle*

Complete Translation:

Tum hī in colle subitō vīsī sunt.



2c The Gauls had made fortifications on that hill lest the Romans might seize it.

The Gauls had made fortifications = *Gallī mūnītiōnēs fēcerant* on that hill = *in illō colle*

lest the Romans might seize it = *nē Rōmānī eum caperent*

Complete Translation:

Gallī mūnītiōnēs in illō colle fēcerant nē Rōmānī eum caperent.



2d The Romans made an attack on the hill from the front.

The Romans made an attack = *Rōmānī impetum fēcērunt*

on the hill = *in collem*

from the front = *ā fronte*

Complete Translation:

Rōmānī ā fronte impetum in collem fēcērunt.



2e The Gauls, terrified by the darts and swords, raised (up) a shout and fled.

The Gauls, terrified by the darts and swords = *Gallī, tēlīs et gladiīs territī*

raised (up) a shout = *clāmōrem sustulērunt* and fled = *et fūgērunt*

Complete Translation:

Gallī, tēlīs et gladiīs territī, clāmōrem sustulērunt et fūgērunt.



3a The Gauls had stationed cavalry in the forest and soldiers at the river.

The Gauls had stationed cavalry = *Gallī equitēs collocāverant*

in the forest = *in silvīs*

and soldiers = *et mīlitēs*

at the river = *ad flūmen*

Complete Translation:

Gallī equitēs in silvīs et mīlitēs ad flūmen collocāverant.



3b These the Romans captured, but those they put to flight.

These the Romans captured = *Hōs Rōmānī cēpērunt*

but those they put to flight = *illōs vērō in fugam dedērunt*

Complete Translation:

Hōs Rōmānī cēpērunt, illōs vērō in fugam dedērunt.



- 4a The chief of the Gauls said to Caesar: "On account of your good will towards my tribe, I shall make an attack on your enemies; "

The chief of the Gauls said to Caesar = *Prīnceps Gallōrum Cæsari, inquit*

On account of your good will = *Propter voluntātem tuam*

towards my tribe = *in gentem meam*

I shall make an attack = *impetum faciam*

on your enemies = *in hostēs tuōs*

Complete Translation:

Prīnceps Gallōrum Cæsari, "Propter voluntātem tuam," inquit, "in gentem meam impetum in hostēs tuōs faciam;"



4b "... I shall capture their fields and towns; I shall also capture those soldiers who will not have fled."

I shall capture their fields and towns = *agrōs et oppida eōrum capiam*

I shall also capture those soldiers = *illōs mīlitēs etiam capiam*

who will not have fled = *quī nōn fūgerint*

Complete Translation:

"... *agrōs et oppida eōrum capiam; illōs mīlitēs quī nōn fūgerint etiam capiam.*"



5a The general said: "How great is the number of the enemy? How large fortifications have they made?"

The general said = *Imperātor, inquit*

How great is the number = *Quantus numerus est* of the enemy = *hostium*

How large fortifications have they made = *Quantās mūnitiōnēs fēcērunt*

Complete Translation:

Imperātor, "Quantus," inquit, "numerus hostium est? Quantās mūnitiōnēs fēcērunt?"



5b "Have they captured a supply of grain? Will they flee after the attack?"

Have they captured = *Cēpēruntne*

a supply of grain = *cōpiam frūmentī*

Will they flee = *Fugientne*

after the attack = *post impetum*

Complete Translation:

"Cēpēruntne cōpiam frūmentī? Fugientne post impetum?"



6 Napoleon made himself king and emperor of France.

Napoleon made himself = *Napoleon sē fēcit*

king and emperor of France = *rēgem et imperātōrem Galliæ*

Complete Translation:

Napoleon sē rēgem et imperātōrem Galliæ fēcit.



7a The leader of the allies said to Caesar: "You have stationed me and my men on this hill to hold it."

The leader of the allies said to Caesar = *Dux sociōrum Cæsari, inquit*

me and my men you have stationed = *Mē et mīlitēs meōs collocāvistī*

on this hill = *in hōc colle*

to hold it = *ut eum tenērēmus*

Complete Translation:

Dux sociōrum Cæsari, "Mē et mīlitēs meōs," inquit, "in hōc colle collocāvistī ut eum tenērēmus."



7b "On account of your good will toward me, I shall hold it and I shall not flee."

On account of your good will = *Propter voluntātem tuam*

toward me = *in mē*

I shall hold it = *eum tenēbō*

and I shall not flee = *et nōn fugiam*

Complete Translation:

"Propter voluntātem tuam in mē eum tenēbō et nōn fugiam."



7c "I shall make fortifications and prepare darts. They will never take this hill."

I shall make fortifications = *Mūnītiōnēs faciam*

and prepare darts = *et tēla parābō*

They will never take = *Illī numquam capient*

this hill = *hunc collem*

Complete Translation:

"Mūnītiōnēs faciam et tēla parābō. Illī hunc collem numquam capient."



2. TIME WHEN

ASSIGNMENT: Study GRAMMAR, Nos. 920-921.

WHEN?

920 To express time *WHEN* use the ablative.

Quartō diē advēnērunt.

The fourth day
On the fourth day } *they arrived.*

921 Note: With words not expressing time of themselves *in* is generally used.

In war

In bellō (But: Bellō Pūnicō secundō)



VOCABULARY

annus, ī	<i>year</i>
vigilia, ae	<i>watch</i>
tempus, temporis, n.	<i>time</i>
diēs, diēī, m. (f.)	<i>day</i>
hōra, ae	<i>hour</i>
prīmus, a, um	<i>first</i>
secundus, a, um	} <i>second</i>
alter, altera, alterum	
tertius, a, um	<i>third</i>



Exercise #386 – Page 386

Translate:



1 Quō annō Columbus ad novās terrās quās Americam vocāmus pervēnit?

Quō annō = *In what year*

Columbus pervēnit = *did Columbus arrive*

ad novās terrās = *at the new lands*

quās Americam vocāmus = *which we call America*

Complete Translation:

In what year did Columbus arrive at the new lands which we call America?



2 Quō diē Deō propter nostram līberam cīvitātem grātiās agimus? ▼

Quō diē = *On what day*

Deō grātiās agimus = *do we thank God*

propter nostram līberam cīvitātem = *for our free land*

Complete Translation:

On what day do we thank God for our free land?



3

Quō annō Lincoln servōs ā dominīs eōrum līberāvit?

Quō annō = *In what year*

Lincoln servōs līberāvit = *did Lincoln free the slaves*

ā dominīs eōrum = *from their masters*

Complete Translation:

In what year did Lincoln free the slaves from their masters?



4 Quō diē Chrīstus occīsus est?

Quō diē = *On what day*

Chrīstus occīsus est = *was Christ killed (put to death)*

Complete Translation:

On what day was Christ put to death?



5 Quō diē hominēs primum Chrīstum puerum vīdērunt?

Quō diē = *On what day*

hominēs primum vīdērunt = *did men first see*

Chrīstum puerum = *the boy Christ*

Complete Translation:

On what day did men first see the boy Christ?



6 Quō diē Chrīstus in Cælum sublātus est?

Quō diē = *On what day*

Chrīstus sublātus est = *was Christ taken up*

in Cælum = *into heaven*

Complete Translation:

On what day was Christ taken up into heaven?



Exercise #387 – Page 387

Translate:



1 at the third watch

Complete Translation:

tertia vigiliā

2 in the second hour

Complete Translation:

secundā hōrā

3 on the third day

Complete Translation:

tertiā (tertiō) diē



4 in the first year

Complete Translation:

prīmō annō

5 at that time

Complete Translation:

eō tempore

6 on that day

Complete Translation:

eō (eā; illō, illā) diē



Exercise #388 – Page 387

Translate:



1

Cæsar diem cōstituit quō diē omnēs prīncipēs Gallōrum ad sē convenīrent. Eō diē omnēs convēnērunt.

Cæsar diem cōstituit = *Caesar set the day*

quō diē[?] omnēs prīncipēs Gallōrum = *on which all the chiefs of the Gauls*

ad sē convenīrent = *should come to him*

Eō diē omnēs convēnērunt = *On that day they all came together*

Complete Translation:

*Caesar set the day on which all the chiefs of the Gauls should come to him.
On that day they all came together.*



2 Prīmā vigiliā clāmor custōdum audiēbātur.

Prīmā vigiliā = *At the first watch*

clāmor custōdum = *the shouting of the guards*

audiēbātur = *was heard*

Complete Translation:

At the first watch the shouting of the guards was heard.



3 Eō tempore bellum cum Gallīs gerēbātur.

Eō tempore = *At that time*

bellum gerēbātur = *war was being waged*

cum Gallīs = *with the Gauls*

Complete Translation:

At that time war was being waged with the Gauls.



4 Tertiā diē omnia frūmenta quæ in agrīs erant incendērunt.

Tertiā diē = *On the third day*

omnia frūmenta incendērunt = *they burned all the crops*

quæ in agrīs erant = *that were in the fields*

Complete Translation:

On the third day they burned all the crops that were in the fields.



5 Eō annō Rōmānī Gallōs multīs prœliīs vīcērunt.

Eō annō = *In that year*

Rōmānī Gallōs vīcērunt = *the Romans overcame the Gauls*

multīs prœliīs = *in many battles*

Complete Translation:

In that year the Romans overcame the Gauls in many battles.



6 Eō diē multī praeliō cecidērunt.

Eō diē = *On that day*

multī cecidērunt = *many men fell*

praeliō = *in battle*

Complete Translation:

On that day many men fell in battle.



7 Eō tempore custōdēs in mūrō nōn erant.

Eō tempore = *at that time*

custōdēs nōn erant = *There were no guards*

in mūrō = *on the wall*

Complete Translation:

There were no guards on the wall at that time.



8 Proximō diē frūmentum mīlitibus dabātur.

Proximō diē = *The next day*

frūmentum dabātur = *grain was given*

mīlitibus = *to the soldiers*

Complete Translation:

The next day grain was given to the soldiers.



9 Prīmā vigiliā legiōnem clam ē castrīs dēdūxit.

Prīmā vigiliā = *At the first watch*

legiōnem clam dēdūxit = *he secretly led (out) the legion*

ē castrīs = *from the camp*

Complete Translation:

At the first watch he secretly led the legion out of the camp.



10 Tertiō diē nuntius ad Cæsarem ā lēgātō mittēbātur quī auxilium peteret.

Tertiō diē = *On the third day*

nuntius mittēbātur = *a messenger was sent*

ā lēgātō = *by the lieutenant*

ad Cæsarem = *to Caesar*

quī auxilium peteret = *to ask for assistance*

Complete Translation:

On the third day a messenger was sent by the lieutenant to Caesar to ask for assistance.



11 Et in bellō et in pāce Rōmānī fortēs erant.

Rōmānī fortēs erant = *The Romans were brave*

Et in bellō et in pāce = *both in war and in peace*

Complete Translation:

The Romans were brave both in war and in peace.



12 Eō annō multa prœlia adversa fēcērunt.

Eō annō = *In that year*

multa prœlia adversa fēcērunt = *they made (engaged in) many unfavorable battles*

Complete Translation:

In that year they made (engaged in) many unfavorable battles.



13 Tertiā vigiliā servus clam ē castrīs ad Cæsarem missus est.

Tertiā vigiliā = *At the third watch*

servus clam missus est = *a slave was sent secretly*

ē castrīs = *out of the camp*

ad Cæsarem = *to Caesar*

Complete Translation:

At the third watch a slave was sent out of the camp secretly to Caesar.



Exercise #389 – Page 387

[Forms of *-iō* Verbs and *Time When*]

Translate:



1 At the third hour they fled.

At the third hour = *Tertiā hōrā*

they fled = *fūgērunt*

Complete Translation:

Tertiā hōrā fūgērunt.



2 At that time they captured the hill.

At that time = *Eō tempore*

they captured the hill = *collem cēpērunt*

Complete Translation:

Eō tempore collem cēpērunt.



3 On the second day they marched into the mountains.

On the second day = *Secundā diē*

they marched = *iter fēcērunt*

into the mountains = *in montēs*

Complete Translation:

Secundā diē in montēs iter fēcērunt.



4 At the third hour they pitched camp.

At the third hour = *Tertiā hōrā*

they pitched camp = *castra posuērunt*

Complete Translation:

Tertiā hōrā castra posuērunt.



5 In that year they made fortifications in the province.

In that year = *Eō annō* they made fortifications = *mūnitiōnēs fēcērunt*

in the province = *in prōvinciā*

Complete Translation:

Eō annō mūnitiōnēs in prōvinciā fēcērunt.



6 They captured the king on the third day.

on the third day = *Tertiā diē*

They captured the king = *rēgem cēpērunt*

Complete Translation:

Tertiā diē rēgem cēpērunt.



7 In the next year they captured the city.

In the next year = *Proximō annō*

they captured the city = *urbem cēpērunt*

Complete Translation:

Proximō annō urbem cēpērunt.



8 At the third watch the enemy made an attack.

At the third watch = *Tertiā vigiliā*

the enemy made an attack = *hostēs impetum fēcērunt*

Complete Translation:

Tertiā vigiliā hostēs impetum fēcērunt.



Sententia Cicerōnis – Page 388

Cicerō, “Historia,” inquit, “[est] testis temporum, lūx veritātis, vīta memoriæ.”

Translate:

Cicero said: “History is the witness of the times, the light of truth, the life of memory.”



Reading #30 – Pages 388 - 389

The “Our Father”

Translate:



1 Pater noster, Quī es in Caelīs, Sānctificētur nōmen Tuum

Pater noster = *Our Father*

Quī es in Caelīs = *Who art in heaven*

Sānctificētur nōmen Tuum = *Hallowed be Thy name*

Complete Translation:

Our Father, Who art in heaven, Hallowed by Thy name



2 Adveniat rēgnum Tuum, Fīat voluntās Tua sicut in Caelō et in terrā

Adveniat rēgnum Tuum = *Thy kingdom come*

Fīat voluntās Tua = *Thy will be done*

sicut in Caelō et in terrā = *on earth as it is in heaven*

Complete Translation:

Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven



3 Panem nostrum cotīdiānum dā nōbīs hodiē

dā nōbīs hodiē = *Give us this day*

Panem nostrum cotīdiānum = *our daily bread*

Complete Translation:

Give us this day our daily bread



4 Et dīmitte nōbīs dēbita nostra

Complete Translation:

And forgive us our trespasses



5 Sicut et nōs dīmīttimus dēbitōribus nostrīs

Sicut et nōs dīmīttimus = *As we forgive those*

dēbitōribus nostrīs = *who trespass against us*

Complete Translation:

As we forgive those who trespass against us



6 Et nē nōs indūcās in tentātiōnem

Et nē nōs indūcās = *And lead us not*in tentātiōnem = *into temptation*

Complete Translation:

And lead us not into temptation

7 Sed liberā nōs ā malō. Āmēn.

Sed liberā nōs = *But deliver us* ā malō = *from evil*

Āmēn = *Amen*

Complete Translation:

But deliver us from evil. Amen.



3. SUBJUNCTIVE ACTIVE OF -IŌ VERBS

ASSIGNMENT: Learn GRAMMAR, Nos. 315-316.

SUBJUNCTIVE

	<i>Present</i>		<i>Imperfect</i>
315	capiam	316	caperem
	capiās		caperēs
	capiat		caperet
	capiāmus		caperēmus
	capiātis		caperētis
	capiant		caperent

The perfect and pluperfect subjunctive of -iō verbs are formed regularly on the perfect stem.



VOCABULARY

conjiciō, conjicere, conjēcī, coniectus, 3, tr.	{ <i>throw</i> <i>hurl</i>
recipiō, recipere, recēpī, receptus, 3, tr.	{ <i>receive</i> <i>accept</i> <i>recover</i>
<i>(with a reflexive pronoun mē, tē, sē, etc.)</i>	<i>withdraw</i>
cupiō, cupere, cupīvī, cupītus, 3, tr.; w. infin.	<i>desire</i>
rūrsus, adv.	<i>again</i>

NOTE

1. Notice this special use of **conjiciō**:

In fugam hostēs conjēcit. He threw the enemy into flight.

2. **Recipiō** with the proper reflexive pronoun means *withdraw*:

Ad castra sē recēpērunt. They withdrew to the camp.

In silvās nōs recipiēmus. We shall withdraw into the forest.



Exercise #390 – Page 390

[Drill on the Present Subjunctive]

Translate:



1 Grātiam Deī cupiāmus.

Complete Translation:

Let us desire the grace of God.

2 Capiat urbem.

Complete Translation:

May he take the city.



3

Fugiānt hostēs.

Complete Translation:

May the enemy flee.

4

Fugiāmus.

Complete Translation:

Let us flee.



5 Capiāmus cōnsilium.

Complete Translation:

Let us make a plan.

6 Fugiat rēx.

Complete Translation:

May the king flee.



7 Faciāmus r̄ursus impetum in illōs.

Faciāmus r̄ursus impetum = *Let us again make an attack*

in illōs = *against them*

Complete Translation:

Let us make an attack against them again.



Exercise #390 – Page 391

[Drill on the Present Subjunctive]

Translate:



1 Let us desire to see God.

Let us desire = *Cupiāmus vidēre* to see God = *Deum*

Complete Translation:

Cupiāmus vidēre Deum.

2 Let us march into the mountains.

Let us march = *Iter faciāmus* into the mountains = *in montēs*

Complete Translation:

Iter in montēs faciāmus.



3 May they take the town!

Complete Translation:

Capiant oppidum!

4 May they flee!

Complete Translation:

Fugiant!



5 Let us make a plan.

Complete Translation:

Capiāmus cōnsilium.

6 May they make an attack again!

Complete Translation:

Faciant rūrsus impetum!



7 May they capture the king!

Complete Translation:

Capiant rēgem!

8 Let us flee.

Complete Translation:

Fugiāmus.



Home work assignment

EXERCISE 392

1. *Write a main clause for each of these sentences;*
2. *Complete the verbs in the subordinate clauses by adding imperfect endings:*

(The main clause should make sense and should demand the imperfect subjunctive in sequence. The first sentence shows how the exercise is to be done.)

1. quō facilius tēla in hostēs conjic.....
 [Mūnitiōnēs fēcērunt quō facilius tēla in hostēs conjicerent.]
2. nē hostēs collem cap.....
3. nē mīlitēs sē in castra recip.....
4. quō facilius mīlitēs ē timōrē sē recip.....
5. nē dux hostium impetum facere cup.....
6. nē hostēs impetum fac.....
7. nē mīlitēs suī fug.....
8. nē hostēs in loca tūta sē recip.....
9. ut mīlitēs victōriam cup.....



Exercise #393 – Pages 391 - 392

Translate:



- 1 Dux Rōmānus, hīs nuntiīs commōtus, lēgātōs et tribūnōs mīlitum ad sē vocāvit ut cōnsilium caperet.

Dux Rōmānus = *The Roman leader*

hīs nuntiīs commōtus = *disturbed by these messages*

lēgātōs et tribūnōs mīlitum vocāvit = *called the lieutenants and military tribunes*

ad sē = *to him*

ut cōnsilium caperet = *to make a plan*

Complete Translation:

The Roman leader, disturbed by these messages, called the lieutenants and military tribunes to him to make a plan.



2

Equitem mīserat quī cognōsceret quæ hostēs facerent.

Equitem mīserat = *He had sent a horseman*

quī cognōsceret = *to find out*

quæ hostēs facerent = *what the enemy was doing*

Complete Translation:

He had sent a horseman to find out what the enemy was doing.



3

Primum in concilio hunc equitem rogat quō diē hostēs pervēnerint, ubi castra posuerint, quantās mūnitiōnēs fēcerint, quantās cōpiās habeant, num cōpiam frūmentī et aquæ habeant, quōs collēs cēperint.

Primum in concilio hunc equitem rogat = *In the council he first asks this horseman*

quō diē hostēs pervēnerint = *on what day the enemy arrived*

ubi castra posuerint = *where they have pitched camp*

quantās mūnitiōnēs fēcerint = *how large the fortifications they have made*

quantās cōpiās habeant = *how numerous the troops they have*

num cōpiam frūmentī et aquæ habeant = *whether they have a supply of grain and water*

quōs collēs cēperint = *which hills they have taken*

Complete Translation:

In the council he first asks this horseman on what day the enemy arrived, where they have pitched camp, how large the fortifications they have made, how numerous the troops they have, whether they have a supply of grain and water, which hills they have taken.



4

Tum ā centuriōnibus quæsīvit num mīlitēs suī victōriam cuperent, num ad praelium parātī essent, num in sē bonam voluntātem habērent, num cōpiam tēlōrum habērent.

Tum ā centuriōnibus quæsīvit = *Then he asked the centurions*

num mīlitēs suī victōriam cuperent = *whether his soldiers desired victory*

num ad praelium parātī essent = *whether they were ready for battle*

num in sē bonam voluntātem habērent = *whether they had good will toward him*

num cōpiam tēlōrum habērent = *whether they had a supply of darts*

Complete Translation:

Then he asked the centurions whether his soldiers desired victory, whether they were ready for battle, whether they had good will toward him, whether they had a supply of darts.



5 Post hæc cōsilium cēpit atque lēgātōs tribūnōsque mīlitum dīmīsit.

Post hæc cōsilium cēpit = *After this he made a (his) plan*

atque lēgātōs tribūnōsque mīlitum dīmīsit = *and sent the lieutenants and military tribunes away*

Complete Translation:

After this he made a (his) plan and sent the lieutenants and military tribunes away.



6

Proximō diē dux cum omnibus cōpiīs suīs prīmā lūce per silvās iter fēcit ut collem nātūrā locī mūnītum caperet.

Proximō diē prīmā lūce = *The next day at dawn*

dux iter fēcit = *the leader marched*

cum omnibus cōpiīs suīs = *with all his forces*

per silvās = *through the forest*

ut collem nātūrā locī mūnītum caperet = *to seize a naturally fortified hill*

Complete Translation:

The next day at dawn the leader marched through the forest with all his forces to seize a naturally fortified hill.



7

Dux vērō hostium, cum agmen Rōmānum vīdisset, cōpiās ē castrīs dūxit atque īnstrūxit.

Dux vērō hostium = *But the leader of the enemy*

cum agmen Rōmānum vīdisset = *when he had seen the Roman column*

cōpiās ē castrīs dūxit = *led troops out of camp*

atque īnstrūxit = *and drew (them) up*

Complete Translation:

But the leader of the enemy, when he had seen the Roman column, led troops out of camp and drew them up.



8 Tum Rōmānīs appropinquāvērunt, ut in eōs impetum facerent.

Tum Rōmānīs appropinquāvērunt = *Then he advanced toward the Romans*

ut impetum facerent = *in order to make an attack*

in eōs = *upon them*

Complete Translation:

Then he advanced toward the Romans in order to make an attack upon them.



9 Rōmānī, cum hostēs nōn longē abessent, tēla in eōs conjēcērunt.

cum hostēs nōn longē abessent = *When the enemy was not far distant*

Rōmānī tēla conjēcērunt = *the Romans hurled darts*

in eōs = *against them*

Complete Translation:

When the enemy was not far distant, the Romans hurled darts against them.



10 Statim multī ex hostibus, timōre mōtī, cessērunt atque fūgērunt.

Statim multī ex hostibus = *Immediately many of the enemy*

timōre mōtī = *moved by fear*

cessērunt atque fūgērunt = *yielded and fled*

Complete Translation:

Immediately many of the enemy, moved by fear, yielded and fled.



11 Reliquī tamen rūsus impetum fēcērunt.

Reliquī tamen = *The rest nevertheless*

rūsus impetum fēcērunt = *again made an attack*

Complete Translation:

The rest nevertheless again made an attack.



12 Tum Rōmānī exspectāvērunt quō facilius tēla rūsus conjicerent.

Tum Rōmānī exspectāvērunt = *Then the Romans waited*

quō facilius rūsus = *in order more easily again*

tēla conjicerent = *to hurl darts*

Complete Translation:

Then the Romans waited in order more easily to hurl darts again.



13 Itaque, Rōmānī cum rūrsus tēla in hostēs conjēcissent, clāmōrem sustulērunt et impetum in hostēs fēcērunt.

Itaque, Rōmānī = *And so the Romans*

cum rūrsus tēla conjēcissent = *when they had again hurled their darts*

in hostēs = *against the enemy*

clāmōrem sustulērunt = *raised a shout*

et impetum fēcērunt = *and made an attack*

in hostēs = *on the enemy*

Complete Translation:

And so the Romans, when they had again hurled their darts against the enemy, raised a shout and attacked the enemy.



14 Rem gladiīs gessērunt.

Complete Translation:

They carried on the attack with swords.

15 Magna fuit cædēs.

Complete Translation:

There was a bloody slaughter.



16 Hostēs aliī celeriter fūgērunt, aliī mōre suō clāmōrem sustulērunt atque sē suaque omnia Rōmānīs dēdidērunt.

Hostēs aliī celeriter fūgērunt = *Some of the enemy swiftly fled*

aliī clāmōrem sustulērunt = *others raised a shout*

mōre suō = *according to their custom*

atque sē suaque omnia dēdidērunt = *and surrendered themselves and all their possessions*

Rōmānīs = *to the Romans*

Complete Translation:

Some of the enemy swiftly fled, others raised a shout according to their custom and surrendered themselves and all their possessions to the Romans.



17 Ita Rōmānī et castra cēpērunt et magnam omnium rērum cōpiam cēpērunt.

Ita Rōmānī et castra cēpērunt = *Thus the Romans both took the camp*

et cēpērunt = *and captured*

magnam omnium rērum cōpiam = *a complete supply of everything*

Complete Translation:

Thus the Romans both took the camp and captured a complete supply of everything.



18 Itaque Rōmānī in castra sē recēpērunt.

Itaque Rōmānī sē recēpērunt = *And so the Romans withdrew*

in castra = *to camp*

Complete Translation:

And so the Romans withdrew to camp.



Exercise #394 – Pages 392 - 393

Translate:



1 The Romans stationed men on the walls to hurl darts against the enemy.

The Romans stationed men = *Rōmānī virōs collocāvērunt* on the walls = *in mūrīs*

to hurl darts = *quī tēla conjicerent* against the enemy = *in hostēs*

Complete Translation:

Rōmānī virōs in mūrīs collocāvērunt quī in hostēs tēla conjicerent.



2 The Romans made fortifications lest the enemy should easily hurl darts against them.

The Romans made fortifications = *Rōmānī mūnitiōnēs fēcērunt*

lest the enemy = *nē hostēs*

should easily hurl darts = *tēla facile conjicerent*

against them = *in sē*

Complete Translation:

Rōmānī mūnitiōnēs fēcērunt nē hostēs in sē tēla facile conjicerent.



3 The general asked whether the men desired the signal to be given.

The general asked = *Imperātor rogāvit*

whether the men desired = *num mīlitēs cuperent*

the signal to be given = *signum darī*

Complete Translation:

Imperātor rogāvit num mīlitēs signum darī cuperent.



4

Caesar shows us how great sorrow the Gauls take from the slaughter of their hostages.

Caesar shows us = *Cæsar nōbīs ostendit*

how great sorrow = *quantum dolōrem*

the Gauls take = *Gallī capiant*

from the slaughter = *ē cæde*

of their hostages = *obsidum eōrum*

Complete Translation:

Cæsar nōbīs ostendit quantum dolōrem Gallī ex obsidum eōrum cæde capiant.



5 The general asked the soldiers whether they desired glory and rewards.

The general asked the soldiers = *Imperātor ā mīlitibus quæsīvit*

whether they desired = *num cuperent*

glory and rewards = *glōriam et præmia*

Complete Translation:

Imperātor ā mīlitibus quæsīvit num glōriam et præmia cuperent.



6

Then said he: "Fight bravely. The Enemy will flee and we shall take their camp."

Then said he = *Tum inquit*

Fight bravely = *Pugnāte fortiter*

The Enemy will flee = *hostēs fugient*

and we shall take = *et castra*

their camp = *eōrum capiēmus*

Complete Translation:

Tum, "Pugnāte fortiter," inquit, "hostēs fugient et castra eōrum capiēmus."



7 "It is full of all these things which you (ye) desire."

It is full of = *Ea sunt plēna*

all these things = *omnium hārum rērum*

which you (ye) desire = *quās cupitis*

Complete Translation:

"Ea sunt plēna omnium hārum rērum quās cupitis."



8

When the soldiers had hurled the darts, he sent the cavalry against the enemy lest they should recover from their fear and again make an attack.

When the soldiers had hurled the darts = *Cum mīlitēs tēla conjēcissent*

he sent the cavalry = *equitēs mīsīt*

against the enemy = *in hostēs*

lest they should recover = *nē sē recipere*

from their fear = *ē timōre*

and again make an attack = *et impetum rūsus facerent*

Complete Translation:

Cum mīlitēs tēla conjēcissent, equitēs in hostēs mīsīt nē ē timōre sē recipere et impetum rūsus facerent.



- 9 According to their custom, the barbarians then raised (up) a shout and fled in all directions.

According to their custom = *mōre suō*

the barbarians then raised (up) a shout = *Tum barbarī clāmōrem sustulērunt*

and fled = *et fūgērunt*

in all directions = *in omnēs partēs*

Complete Translation:

Tum barbarī mōre suō clāmōrem sustulērunt et in omnēs partēs fūgērunt.



4. EXTENT OF TIME AND SPACE

ASSIGNMENT: Study GRAMMAR, No. 761.

TIME

761 The accusative is used to express the extent of space or time (answering the questions: **How far?** **How long?**).

Duās hōrās pugnāvērunt.

They fought { two hours.
for two hours.

Duo mīlia passuum iter fēcērunt.

They marched two miles.

Flūmen decem pedēs aberat.

The river was ten feet away.



VOCABULARY

pēs, pedis, m.	<i>foot</i> (part of body or measure of distance)
passus, ūs	<i>pace</i> (a measure of distance = 5 Roman feet [pedēs])
mīlle, indecl. adj.	<i>thousand</i>
mīlia, mīlium, neuter noun	<i>thousands</i>
mīlle passūs	<i>a mile</i> (literally, <i>a thousand paces</i> = 1,618 English yards)
mīlia passuum	<i>miles</i> (literally, <i>thousands of paces</i>)
quam, interrogative adv. of degree	<i>how?</i>

NOTE

1. For *mīlle* and *mīlia*, study GRAMMAR, No. 117.
2. *Quam* does NOT mean *how* in the sense of *in what way, by what means*. It CANNOT translate: "*How did you do it?*" It means *how* in the sense of *to what degree*, as in "*how high,*" "*how long,*" "*how violently,*" *etc.*

Quam longum est illud flūmen? How long is that river?



117 d. *Mille*, *a thousand*, is an indeclinable ADJECTIVE:

a thousand men, *mille hominēs*

by a thousand soldiers, *ā mille militibus*.

Milia, *thousands*, is a plural neuter NOUN (*mīlia*, *mīlium*, *mīlibus*, *mīlia*, *mīlibus*) and always takes the GENITIVE:

with three thousand soldiers, *cum tribus mīlibus mīlitum*
(*with three thousands of soldiers*).

two thousand men, *duo mīlia hominum*

All other declinable numerals are declined like the plural of *magnus*, *a*, *um*, thus : *ducentī*, *ae*, *a*, *two hundred*. *Centum*, *one hundred*, is indeclinable.



Exercise #395 – Pages 394 - 395

1. Translate:



1 Quīnque diēs iter fēcērunt.

iter fēcērunt = *They marched*

Quīnque diēs = *for five days*

Complete Translation:

They marched for five days.

2 Quīnque mīlia passuum iter fēcērunt.

iter fēcērunt = *They marched*

Quīnque mīlia passuum = *five miles*

Complete Translation:

They marched five miles.



3 Castra mīlle passūs ab montibus āfuērunt.

Castra āfuērunt = *The camp was*

mīlle passūs = *a mile*

ab montibus = *from the mountains*

Complete Translation:

The camp was a mile from the mountains.



4 Castra duo mīlia passuum ab montibus āfuērunt.

Castra āfuērunt = *The camp was* duo mīlia passuum = *two miles*

ab montibus = *from the mountains*

Complete Translation:

The camp was two miles from the mountains.



5 Eō diē tria mīlia hominum in praelō cecidērunt.

Eō diē = *On that day* tria mīlia hominum = *three thousand men*

in praelō cecidērunt = *fell in battle*

Complete Translation:

On that day three thousand men fell in battle.



6 Montem tribus mīlibus hominum complēvit.

Montem complēvit = *He filled the mountain (with)*

tribus mīlibus hominum = *three thousand men*

Complete Translation:

He filled the mountain with three thousand men.



7 Corpora trium mīlium hominum in agrīs vīsa sunt.

Corpora trium mīlium hominum = *The bodies of three thousand men*

vīsa sunt = *were seen*

in agrīs = *in the fields*

Complete Translation:

The bodies of three thousand men were seen in the fields.



8 Mīlle diēs in montibus erat.

in montibus erat = *He was in the mountains*

Mīlle diēs = *for a thousand days*

Complete Translation:

He was in the mountains for a thousand days.



9 Duo mīlia diērum in montibus erat.

in montibus erat = *He was in the mountains*

Duo mīlia diērum = *for two thousand days*

Complete Translation:

He was in the mountains for two thousand days.



10 Dux duōbus mīlibus hominum præmia dedit. ▼

Dux præmia dedit = *The leader gave rewards*

duōbus mīlibus hominum = *to two thousand men*

Complete Translation:

The leader gave rewards to two thousand men.



11 Duo mīlia ferē annōrum fidēs Chrīstī in terrā jam est.

fidēs Chrīstī = *The faith of Christ* in terrā jam est = *has already been on earth*

Duo mīlia ferē annōrum = *for nearly two thousand years*

Complete Translation:

The faith of Christ has already been on earth for nearly two thousand years.



12 Septem annōs Cæsar in Galliā cum barbarīs bellum gessit.

Cæsar bellum gessit = *Caesar waged war*

cum barbarīs = *with the barbarians*

in Galliā = *in Gaul*

Septem annōs = *for seven years*

Complete Translation:

Caesar waged war with the barbarians in Gaul for seven years.



13 Hostēs quattuor diēs celeriter fūgērunt.

Hostēs celeriter fūgērunt = *The enemy fled swiftly*

quattuor diēs = *for four days*

Complete Translation:

The enemy fled swiftly for four days.



14 Quam lāta fuit illa fossa?

Quam lāta fuit = *How wide was* illa fossa = *that ditch*

Complete Translation:

How wide was that ditch?

15 Quam altus est hic mūrus?

Quam altus est = *How high is* hic mūrus = *this wall*

Complete Translation:

How high is this wall?



16 Mīlitēs fossam decem passūs lātam fēcērunt.

Mīlitēs fossam fēcērunt = *The soldiers made a ditch*

decem passūs lātam = *ten paces wide*

Complete Translation:

The soldiers made a ditch ten paces wide.

17 Vallum erat decem pedēs altum.

Vallum erat = *The rampart was*

decem pedēs altum = *ten feet high*

Complete Translation:

The rampart was ten feet high.



Exercise #396 – Page 395

Translate:



1 They marched three days.

They marched = *iter fēcērunt*

three days = *Trēs diēs*

Complete Translation:

Trēs diēs iter fēcērunt.

2 They marched five miles.

They marched = *iter fēcērunt*

five miles = *Quīnque mīlia passuum*

Complete Translation:

Quīnque mīlia passuum iter fēcērunt.



3 The city was two miles distant from the river.

The city was = *Urbs* two miles distant = *duo mīlia passuum aberat*

from the river = *ā flūmine*

Complete Translation:

Urbs duo mīlia passuum ā flūmine aberat.

4 They fled for three days.

They fled = *fūgērunt* for three days = *Trēs diēs*

Complete Translation:

Trēs diēs fūgērunt.



5 They held the hill five hours; then the Romans captured it.

They held the hill = *collem tenuerunt*

five hours = *Quīnque hōrās*

then the Romans = *tum Rōmānī*

captured it = *eum cēpērunt*

Complete Translation:

Quīnque hōrās collem tenuerunt; tum Rōmānī eum cēpērunt.

6 They gave swords to three thousand men.

They gave swords = *gladiōs dedērunt*

to three thousand men = *Tribus mīlibus virōrum*

Complete Translation:

Tribus mīlibus virōrum gladiōs dedērunt.



7 The hill was taken by two thousand men.

The hill was taken = *Collis captus est*

by two thousand men = *ā duobus mīlibus virōrum*

Complete Translation:

Collis ā duobus mīlibus virōrum captus est.

8 He marched into the province with a thousand men.

He marched = *iter fēcit* into the province = *In prōvinciam*

with a thousand men = *cum mīlle hominibus*

Complete Translation:

In prōvinciam cum mīlle hominibus iter fēcit.



9 How high is this mountain?

How high is = *Quam altus est*

this mountain = *hic mōns*

Complete Translation:

Quam altus est hic mōns?

10 The river was a mile away. ▼

Complete Translation:

Flūmen mīlle passūs aberat.



11 They fought for two hours.

They fought = *pugnāvērunt* for two hours = *Duās hōrās*

Complete Translation:

Duās hōrās pugnāvērunt.

12 This river is many feet wide.

This river is = *Hoc flūmen est* many feet wide = *multōs pedēs lātum*

Complete Translation:

Hoc flūmen multōs pedēs lātum est.



13 He waited for nine days.

He waited = *expectāvit*

for nine days = *Novem diēs*

Complete Translation:

Novem diēs expectāvit.

14 The Saints were often able to pray for two or three hours.

The Saints were often able = *Sānctī sæpe poterant*

to pray = *ōrāre*

for two or three hours = *duās aut trēs hōrās*

Complete Translation:

Sānctī ōrāre duās aut trēs hōrās sæpe poterant.



15 The Americans defended Bataan for many days.

The Americans defended Bataan = *Americānī Bataan dēfendērunt*

for many days = *multōs diēs*

Complete Translation:

Americānī multōs diēs Bataan dēfendērunt.

16 Shall we be able to preserve peace for many years?

Shall we be able = *Poterimusne* to preserve peace = *pācem cōservāre*

for many years = *multōs annōs*

Complete Translation:

Poterimusne multōs annōs pācem cōservāre?



17 Our state has been free many years.

Our state has been free = *Cīvitās nostra lībera fuit*

many years = *multōs annōs*

Complete Translation:

Cīvitās nostra multōs annōs lībera fuit.

18 They waged war for three years.

They waged war = *bellum gessērunt*

for three years = *Trēs annōs*

Complete Translation:

Trēs annōs bellum gessērunt.



Lesson 37

Exercise #397 – Pages 395 - 396

Translate:



1 Quot mīlia passuum longum est illud flūmen quod Mississippi vocātur?

Quot mīlia passuum longum = *How many miles long* est illud flūmen = *is that river*

quod Mississippi vocātur = *which is called the Mississippi*

Complete Translation:

How many miles long is that river which is called the Mississippi?



2 Quam lātum est illud flūmen?

Quam lātum = *How wide*

est illud flūmen = *is that river*

Complete Translation:

How wide is that river?

3 Quam longē abest  urbs Rōma ā finibus nostrīs?

Quam longē abest = *How far away is*

urbs Rōma = *the city of Rome*

ā finibus nostrīs = *from our land*

Complete Translation:

How far away is the city of Rome from our land?



4 Quot diēs Chrīstus post mortem suam in terrā fuit?

Quot diēs Chrīstus fuit = *For how many days was Christ*

in terrā = *on earth*

post mortem suam = *after His death*

Complete Translation:

For how many days was Christ on earth after His death?



5 Quot annōs Chrīstus in terrā hominēs viam salūtis docuit?

Quot annōs Chrīstus docuit = *For how many years did Christ teach*

in terrā hominēs ? = *men on earth*

Shouldn't this be dative?

viam salūtis = *the way of salvation*

Complete Translation:

For how many years did Christ teach men on earth the way of salvation?



6 Quot annōs Americānī illud bellum quod Civil vocātur inter sē gessērunt?

Quot annōs Americānī gessērunt = *For how many years did Americans wage*

inter sē = *among themselves*

illud bellum = *that war*

quod Civil vocātur = *which is called the Civil (War)*

Complete Translation:

For how many years did Americans wage among themselves that war which is called the Civil War?



7 Quot annōs Americānī cum Germānīs praeliīs contendērunt?

Quot annōs = *For how many years*

Americānī contendērunt = *did the Americans contend*

cum Germānīs praeliīs = *with the Germans in battles*

Complete Translation:

For how many years did the Americans contend with the Germans in battles?



Sententia Chrīstī – Page 396

Chrīstus apostolīs suīs, “Quī recipit vōs,” inquit, “mē recipit; et quī mē recipit, recipit eum quī mīsit mē.”

Translate:

Christ said to his apostles, “He who receives you, receives Me; and he who receives Me, receives Him who sent Me.”



Exercise #398 – Page 396

Translate:



1a Christ was not seen for three days after His death, but then He showed Himself to His friends.

Christ was not seen = *Chrīstus nōn vīsus est*

for three days = *trēs diēs*

after His death = *post mortem suam*

but then He showed Himself = *sed tum sē ostendit*

to His friends = *amīcīs suīs*

Complete Translation:

Chrīstus trēs diēs post mortem suam nōn vīsus est, sed tum amīcīs suīs sē ostendit.



1b For many days He remained on the earth to teach His friends and to encourage them.

For many days = *Multōs diēs*

He remained on the earth = *in terrā mānsit*

to teach His friends = *ut amīcōs suōs docēret*

and to encourage them = *et eōs cōfirmāret*

Complete Translation:

Multōs diēs in terrā mānsit ut amīcōs suōs docēret et eōs cōfirmāret.



1c Then He was raised up into heaven, and there He will remain in the glory of the Father forever.

Then He was raised up = *Tum sublātus est*

into heaven = *in Cælum*

and there He will remain = *et ibi manēbit*

in the glory of the Father = *in glōriā Patris*

forever = *in sæcula sæculōrum*

Complete Translation:

Tum in Cælum sublātus est, et ibi in glōriā Patris manēbit in sæcula sæculōrum.



2

Let us establish and preserve peace that for many years we may be free from the fears and sorrows of war.

Let us establish and preserve peace = *Cōnfirmēmus et cōservēmus pācem*

that for many years = *ut multōs annōs*

we may be free from the fears = *metibus liberī sīmus*

and sorrows of war = *et dolōribus bellī*

Complete Translation:

Cōnfirmēmus et cōservēmus pācem, ut multōs annōs metibus et dolōribus bellī liberī sīmus.



3

Those who first came to our land often marched many miles for many days through narrow places, through forests full of dangers, through difficult and high mountains, in order to arrive at good fields and to have an abundance of water.

Those who first came to our land = *Illī quī ad fīnēs nostrōs prīmī vēnērunt*

often marched many miles = *multa mīlia passuum iter sæpe fēcērunt*

for many days = *multōs diēs*

through narrow places = *per loca angusta*

through forests full of dangers = *per silvās periculōrum plēnās*

through difficult and high mountains = *per montēs difficilēs et altōs*

in order to arrive at good fields = *ut pervenīrent ad agrōs bonōs*

and to have an abundance of water = *et habērent cōpiam aquæ*

Complete Translation:

Illī quī ad fīnēs nostrōs prīmī vēnērunt multa mīlia passuum, multōs diēs, per loca angusta, per silvās periculōrum plēnās, per montēs difficilēs et altōs iter sæpe fēcērunt, ut pervenīrent ad agrōs bonōs et habērent cōpiam aquæ.



4a It is a bad thing for men to fight among themselves.

It is a bad thing = *Malum est*

for men to fight among themselves = *hominēs inter sē pugnāre*

Complete Translation:

Malum est hominēs inter sē pugnāre.



4b In all those wars which have been waged during thousands of years, many thousands of men have been killed and captured.

In all those wars which have been waged = *In omnibus illīs bellīs quæ gesta sunt*

during thousands of years = *mīlia annōrum*

many thousands of men = *multa mīlia hominum*

have been killed and captured = *occīsa (occīsī) sunt et capta (captī) sunt*

Complete Translation:

In omnibus illīs bellīs quæ mīlia annōrum gesta sunt multa mīlia hominum occīsa (occīsī) sunt et capta (captī) sunt.



4c It is a good thing to remain in peace; it is a good thing to love peace and to preserve it.

It is a good thing = *Bonum est*

to remain in peace = *in p̄ace manēre*

it is a good thing = *bonum est*

to love and to preserve peace = *p̄acem d̄iligere et c̄onservāre*

Complete Translation:

Bonum est in p̄ace manēre; bonum est p̄acem d̄iligere et c̄onservāre.



5a The Romans pitched and fortified a camp daily.

The Romans pitched and fortified = *Rōmānī pōnēbant et mūniēbant*

a camp daily = *castra cotīdiē*

Complete Translation:

Rōmānī castra cotīdiē pōnēbant et mūniēbant.



5b They often fortified it with a rampart ten feet high and a ditch five feet wide.

They often fortified it = *Sæpe ea mūniēbant*

with a rampart ten feet high = *vallō decem pedēs altō*

and a ditch five feet wide = *et fossā quīnque pedēs lātā*

Complete Translation:

Sæpe ea mūniēbant vallō decem pedēs altō et fossā quīnque pedēs lātā.



5c Thus daily they marched many miles and prepared fortifications for many hours.

Thus daily they marched = *Ita iter cotīdiē faciēbant*

many miles = *multa mīlia passuum*

and prepared fortifications = *et mūnītiōnēs parābant*

for many hours = *multās hōrās*

Complete Translation:

Ita multa mīlia passuum iter cotīdiē faciēbant et multās hōrās mūnītiōnēs parābant.



Reading #31 – Pages 397 - 398

Dē Sānctō Petrō Claver, Servōrum Apostolō

Translate:



1 Sānctus Petrus Claver erat Jēsuīta.

Complete Translation:

Saint Peter Claver was a Jesuit.



2 Ad portum Carthāginem, quæ urbs in Americā est, pervēnit ut servōs ibi adjuvāret.

Ad portum Carthāginem pervēnit = *He came to the port of Cartagena*

quæ urbs in Americā est = *a city in America*

ut servōs ibi adjuvāret = *to help the slaves there*

Complete Translation:

He came to the port of Cartagena, a city in America, to help the slaves there.



3

Nam eīs temporibus hominēs malī ad Africam nāvigābant ut illōs miserōs hominēs quī illās regiōnēs incolēbant caperent atque servōs facerent.

Nam eīs temporibus = *For (at that time) in those days*

hominēs malī ad Africam nāvigābant = *evil men were sailing to Africa*

ut illōs miserōs hominēs caperent = *to seize those wretched men*

quī illās regiōnēs incolēbant = *who lived in those regions*

atque servōs facerent = *and to make (them) slaves*

Complete Translation:

For in those days evil men were sailing to Africa to seize those wretched men who lived in those regions and to make them slaves.



4 Tum eōs servōs in Americam trādūcēbant atque ibi vēndidērunt.

Tum eōs trādūcēbant = *Then they would bring them*

servōs in Americam = *(as) slaves to America*

atque ibi vēndidērunt = *and there sell them*

Complete Translation:

Then they would bring them as slaves to America and there sell them.



5 Illī servī nāvibus malīs et parvīs ex Africā trāductī sunt.

Illī servī trāductī sunt = *Those slaves were transported (led out)*

ex Africā = *from Africa*

nāvibus malīs et parvīs = *(in) small, (bad) dirty ships*

Complete Translation:

Those slaves were transported from Africa in small, dirty ships.



6 In hīs nāvibus nōn erat cōpia aquæ frūmentīque neque ūllārum rērum quæ ad vītā
ūtilēs sunt.

In hīs nāvibus = *On these ships*

nōn erat cōpia aquæ frūmentīque = *there was no supply of water and provisions*

neque ūllārum rērum = *nor of any of the things*

quæ ad vītā ūtilēs sunt = *(that are) useful for life*

Complete Translation:

On these ships there was no supply of water and provisions nor of any of the things useful for life.



7

Itaque Sānctus Petrus, cum nāvēs in portum pervēnissent, in nāvēs morā contendēbat ut servōs miserōs adjuvāret.

Itaque Sānctus Petrus = *Saint Peter, therefore*

cum nāvēs in portum pervēnissent = *when the ships had come into port*

in nāvēs morā contendēbat = *used to hasten to the ships without delay*

ut servōs miserōs adjuvāret = *to help the wretched slaves*

Complete Translation:

Saint Peter, therefore, when the ships had come into port, used to hasten to the ships without delay, to help the wretched slaves.



8 Et corpora et animās eōrum adjuvābat.

adjuvābat = *He aided*

Et corpora et animās eōrum = *both their bodies and their souls*

Complete Translation:

He aided both their bodies and their souls.



9 Difficile vērō est ostendere quā virtūte rēs gesserit.

Difficile vērō est ostendere = *Indeed it is difficult to show*

quā virtūte rēs gesserit = *with what courage he carried on these things
(this work of charity)*

Complete Translation:

*Indeed it is difficult to show with what courage he carried on these things
(this work of charity).*



10 Nam multōs quī propter dolōrem et vulnera in nāvibus cecidērunt, manibus suīs ē nāvibus portābat.

Nam ē nāvibus portābat = *For he carried out of the ships*

manibus suīs = *in his own arms*

multōs = *many (of them)*

quī cecidērunt = *who had fallen (ill)*

in nāvibus = *in the ships*

propter dolōrem et vulnera = *through suffering and wounds*

Complete Translation:

For he carried out of the ships in his own arms many of them who had fallen (ill) in the ships through suffering and wounds.



11 Eōs aquā et frūmentō adjuvābat.

Eōs adjuvābat = *He aided them*

aquā et frūmentō = *with (by providing) water and grain (food)*

Complete Translation:

He aided them with (by providing) water and grain (food).



12 Ita vītās multōrum servōrum cōservābat.

Ita cōservābat = *Thus he saved*

vītās multōrum servōrum = *the lives of many slaves*

Complete Translation:

Thus he saved the lives of many slaves.



13 Prætereā omnēs fidem Chrīstiānam docuit.

Prætereā omnēs docuit = *Furthermore, he taught (them) all*

fidem Chrīstiānam = *the Christian faith*

Complete Translation:

Furthermore, he taught them all the Christian faith.



14 Docuit eōs et ōrāre et Deum dīligere.

Docuit eōs = *He taught them*

et ōrāre = *both to pray*

et Deum dīligere = *and to love God*

Complete Translation:

He taught them both to pray and to love God.



15 Nēminem ā sē prohibuit; omnēs vērō ad sē recipiēbat.

Nēminem ā sē prohibuit = *He held off no one (from himself)*

omnēs vērō recipiēbat = *but took everyone*

ad sē = *to himself*

Complete Translation:

He did not hold anyone off, but took everyone to himself.



16 Servīs miserīs sē tōtum dedit. ▼

sē tōtum dedit = *He gave himself wholly*

Servīs miserīs = *to the wretched slaves*

Complete Translation:

He gave himself wholly to these wretched slaves.



17 Itaque servī eum et patrem et amīcum appellāvērunt.

Itaque servī eum appellāvērunt = *The slaves therefore called him*

et patrem et amīcum = *both father and friend*

Complete Translation:

The slaves therefore called him both father and friend.



18 Sānctus Petrus autem multōs dolōrēs servōrum salūtis causā sustinuit.

Sānctus Petrus autem sustinuit = *Saint Peter, however, endured*

multōs dolōrēs = *many sorrows*

causā servōrum salūtis = *for the sake of the welfare of the slaves*

Complete Translation:

Saint Peter, however, endured many sorrows for the sake of the welfare of the slaves.



19 Nam multī dominī malam in eum voluntātem habēbant.

Nam multī dominī = *For many masters*

malam voluntātem habēbant = *had bad will (were ill disposed)*

in eum = *toward him*

Complete Translation:

For many masters had bad will (were ill disposed) toward him.



20 *Itaque eum impediēbant.*

Complete Translation:

And so they hindered him (in his work).



21 Tamen Sānctus Petrus, hīs injūriīs neque commōtus neque perturbātus, omnia sustinuit ut servōs, frātrēs suōs dīlēctōs, Chrīstiānōs faceret.

Tamen Sānctus Petrus = *Nevertheless Saint Peter*

neque commōtus neque perturbātus = *neither moved nor alarmed*

hīs injūriīs = *by these wrongs*

omnia sustinuit = *bore everything*

ut Chrīstiānōs faceret = *in order to make Christians*

servōs, frātrēs suōs dīlēctōs = *(of) the slaves, his beloved brothers*

Complete Translation:

Nevertheless Saint Peter, neither moved nor alarmed by these wrongs, bore everything in order to make Christians (of) the slaves, his beloved brothers.



22 Multōs annōs hāc agēbat, et tandem labōribus cōfectus ad cælī præmium pervēnit.

Multōs annōs hāc agēbat = *For many years he carried on this work*

et tandem labōribus cōfectus = *and at last worn out by his labors*

ad cælī præmium pervēnit = *he came to heaven's reward*

Complete Translation:

For many years he carried on this work, and at last worn out by his labors, he came to heaven's reward.



23 Post multōs annōs s̄anctus factus est et nunc ab omnibus Chr̄istiānīs laudātur.

Post multōs annōs = *After many years*

s̄anctus factus est = *he was made (declared) a saint*

et nunc laudātur = *and is praised now*

ab omnibus Chr̄istiānīs = *by all Christians*

Complete Translation:

After many years he was declared a saint and is praised now by all Christians.



5. INDICATIVE PASSIVE OF -IŌ VERBS

ASSIGNMENT: Study GRAMMAR, Nos. 311, 322-324.

The perfect tenses are formed regularly by using the perfect participle passive with the proper forms of the verb *sum*.

Review GRAMMAR, Nos. 312-314.

PASSIVE VOICE
INDICATIVE

	<i>Present</i>		<i>Imperfect</i>		<i>Future</i>
322	<i>S.</i> { <i>capior</i> <i>caperis</i> <i>capitur</i>	323	<i>S.</i> { <i>capiēbar</i> <i>capiēbāris</i> <i>capiēbātur</i>	324	<i>S.</i> { <i>capiar</i> <i>capiēris</i> <i>capiētur</i>
	<i>P.</i> { <i>capimur</i> <i>capimini</i> <i>capiuntur</i>		<i>P.</i> { <i>capiēbāmur</i> <i>capiēbāmin</i> <i>capiēbantur</i>		<i>P.</i> { <i>capiēmur</i> <i>capiēmini</i> <i>capientur</i>



VOCABULARY

interficiō, interficere, interfēcī, interfectus, 3, tr.	<i>kill</i>
ēripiō, ēripere, ēripuī, ēreptus, 3, tr.	{ <i>take away</i> <i>save (from)</i>
nihil, indecl. noun	<i>nothing</i>

NOTE

1. The present system passive of **faciō** is irregular, but almost all the compounds of **faciō**, such as **interficiō**, are regular.
2. After **ēripiō** *from* is translated as **ex (ē) w. abl.**

Ē periculō ēreptus sum.
I was saved from danger.



Exercise #399 – Page 399

Translate:



1 We were being killed by the enemy.

We were being killed = *interficiēbāmur*

by the enemy = *Ab hostibus*

Complete Translation:

Ab hostibus interficiēbāmur.

2 They were being captured.

Complete Translation:

Capiēbantur.



3 The town has been taken.

Complete Translation:

Oppidum captum est.

4 Rome has often been captured.

Rome often = *Rōma sæpe*

has been captured = *capta est*

Complete Translation:

Rōma sæpe capta est.



5 He was saved from the hands of the enemy.

He was saved = *ēreptus est*

from the hands = *Ē manibus*

of the enemy = *hostium*

Complete Translation:

Ē manibus hostium ēreptus est.

6 Many thousand soldiers were killed.

Many thousand soldiers = *Multa mīlia mīlitum*

were killed = *interfecta (interfectī) sunt*

Complete Translation:

Multa mīlia mīlitum interfecta (interfectī) sunt.



7 Darts were hurled against the enemy.

Darts were hurled = *Tēla coniecta sunt*

against the enemy = *contrā hostēs*

Complete Translation:

Tēla contrā hostēs coniecta sunt.

8 Two thousand of them were killed.

Two thousand of them = *Duo mīlia eōrum*

were killed = *interfecta (interfectī) sunt*

Complete Translation:

Duo mīlia eōrum interfecta (interfectī) sunt.



9 A thousand men were captured.

A thousand men = *Mille virī* were captured = *captī sunt*

Complete Translation:

Mille virī captī sunt.

10 The swords were taken away.

Complete Translation:

Gladī ēreptī sunt.



11 Nothing was captured.

Complete Translation:

Nihil captum est.

12 That town will be taken.

That town = *Illud oppidum*

will be taken = *capiētur*

Complete Translation:

Illud oppidum capiētur.



13 I was saved from death by a friend.

I was saved = *ēripiēbar (ēreptus sum)*

from death = *ē morte*

by a friend = *Ab amīcō*

Complete Translation:

Ab amīcō ē morte ēripiēbar (ēreptus sum).



Lesson 37

Exercise #400 – Pages 399 - 400

Translate:



1 Cīvitās nostra ē magnō perīculō ā Washingtoniō ērepta est.

Cīvitās nostra ērepta est = *Our state was saved*

ā Washingtoniō = *by Washington*

ē magnō perīculō = *from great danger*

Complete Translation:

Our state was saved by Washington from great danger.



2 Japōnēs, sæpe in loca impedīta et angusta coāctī, tēlīs gladiīsque interficiēbantur.

Japōnēs, sæpe coāctī = *The Japanese, often forced*

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

tēlīs gladiīsque interficiēbantur = *were killed by darts (missiles) and swords (bayonets)*

Complete Translation:

The Japanese, often forced into places (that were) narrow and difficult to maneuver in, were killed by darts (missiles) and swords (bayonets).



3 Dux mīlitibus, "Quid," inquit, "timent mīlitēs Rōmānī?" Centuriō vērō eī, "Nihil," inquit, "timēmus."

Dux mīlitibus inquit = *The leader said to the soldiers*

Quid timent mīlitēs Rōmānī = *What do Roman soldiers fear*

Centuriō vērō eī, inquit = *but the centurion said to him (answered)*

Nihil timēmus = *We fear nothing*

Complete Translation:

The leader said to the soldiers, "What do Roman soldiers fear?" The centurion answered, "We fear nothing."



4 Centuriō ab equitibus ē manibus hostium ēreptus est.

Centuriō ēreptus est = *The centurion was saved*

ē manibus hostium = *from the enemy's hands*

ab equitibus = *by the cavalry*

Complete Translation:

The centurion was saved from the enemy's hands by the cavalry.



5 *Ā quō* *capta* est *urbs Rōma*?

Ā quō = *By whom*

urbs Rōma = *the city of Rome*

capta est = *was taken*

Complete Translation:

By whom was the city of Rome taken?



6a Lēgātī quī frūmentī causā ad cīvitātēs Gallōrum missī erant sæpe ā Gallīs aut captī aut interfectī sunt.

Lēgātī quī missī erant = *The envoys who were sent*

ad cīvitātēs Gallōrum = *to the states of the Gauls*

frūmentī causā = *for the sake of grain*

sæpe aut captī (sunt) = *were often either captured*

ā Gallīs = *by the Gauls*

aut interfectī sunt = *or killed*

Complete Translation:

The envoys who were sent to the states of the Gauls for the sake of grain were often either captured by the Gauls or killed.



6b Hæc cædēs sæpe fuit bellī causa. Nam Cæsar multa mīlia Gallōrum interficere cōstituit
 nē aliī lēgātī suī ab eīs occīderentur.

Hæc cædēs = *This slaughter*

sæpe fuit causa = *was often the cause*

bellī = *of war*

Nam Cæsar = *For Caesar*

interficere cōstituit = *determined to kill*

multa mīlia Gallōrum = *many thousands of Gauls*

nē aliī lēgātī suī = *lest other envoys of his*

ab eīs occīderentur = *be killed by them*

Complete Translation:

This slaughter was often the cause of war. For Caesar determined to kill many thousands of Gauls lest other envoys of his be killed by them.



7 Multī, tēlīs interfectī, dē mūrō cecidērunt.

Multī, tēlīs interfectī = *Many (men), killed by darts*

dē mūrō cecidērunt = *fell from the wall*

Complete Translation:

Many (men), killed by darts, fell from the wall.



8 Sānctī ā Deō sæpe ē perīculīs ēripiuntur.

Sānctī sæpe ēripiuntur = *Saints are often saved*

ā Deō = *by God*

ē perīculīs = *from dangers*

Complete Translation:

Saints are often saved by God from dangers.



9 Nihil dē hāc rē audīvī. Audīvistīne tū dē hāc rē?

audīvī = *I have heard*

Nihil dē hāc rē = *nothing of this matter*

Audīvistīne tū = *Have you heard*

dē hāc rē = *of this matter (ie about it)*

Complete Translation:

I have heard nothing of this matter. Have you heard about it?



10 Propter Gallōrum injūriās obsidēs ā Rōmānīs sæpe interficiēbantur.

Propter Gallōrum injūriās = *On account of wrongs of (committed by) the Gauls*

obsidēs sæpe interficiēbantur = *(their) hostages were often killed*

ā Rōmānīs = *by the Romans*

Complete Translation:

On account of wrongs on the part of (committed by) the Gauls, (their) hostages were often killed by the Romans.



11 Nihil cupitur ab eō quī cōpiam omnium rērum habet.

Nihil cupitur = *Nothing is desired*

ab eō = *by him*

quī habet = *who has*

cōpiam omnium rērum = *an abundance of everything*

Complete Translation:

Nothing is desired by him who has an abundance of everything.



12 Multa ab hominibus cupiuntur, at maximē cupitur salūs.

Multa cupiuntur = *Many (things) are desired*

ab hominibus = *by men*

at maximē cupitur salūs = *but salvation is desired most*

Complete Translation:

Many things are desired by men, but salvation most of all.



Exercise #401 – Page 400

Translate:



1 Who were being killed by Caesar?

Who were being killed = *Quī interficiēbantur*

by Caesar = *ā Cæsare*

Complete Translation:

Quī ā Cæsare interficiēbantur?



2 Nothing was taken away from the town.

Nothing was taken away = *Nihil ēreptum est*

from the town = *ex oppidō*

Complete Translation:

Nihil ex oppidō ēreptum est.



3 The grace of God is taken away from us by sin.

The grace of God is taken away = *Grātia Deī ēripitur* from us = *(ā) nōbīs*

by sin = *peccātō*

Complete Translation:

Grātia Deī (ā) nōbīs peccātō ēripitur.



4

We were saved from eternal death by the Son of God.

We were saved = *ēreptī sumus*

from eternal death = *ē morte æternā*

by the Son of God = *Ā Filiō Deī*

Complete Translation:

Ā Filiō Deī ē morte æternā ēreptī sumus.



5 That man was saved from death by a brave centurion.

That man was saved = *Ille vir ēreptus est* from death = *ē morte*

by a brave centurion = *ā centuriōne fortī*

Complete Translation:

Ille vir ā centuriōne fortī ē morte ēreptus est.



6 Many are now being killed by wicked men.

Many are now being killed = *Multī nunc interficiuntur*

by wicked men = *ā virīs malīs*

Complete Translation:

Multī ā virīs malīs nunc interficiuntur.



7 Men are often saved from death by their friends.

Men are often saved = *Virī sæpe ēripiuntur*

from death = *ē morte*

by their friends = *ab amīcīs suīs*

Complete Translation:

Virī ab amīcīs suīs ē morte sæpe ēripiuntur.



8 What is desired by the Saints?

What is desired = *Quid cupitur*

by the Saints = *ā s̄anctīs*

Complete Translation:

Quid ā s̄anctīs cupitur?



9 The enemy was often thrown into flight by the Romans.

The enemy was often thrown = *Hostēs sæpe coniectī sunt*

into flight = *in fugam*

by the Romans = *ā Rōmānīs*

Complete Translation:

Hostēs ā Rōmānīs in fugam sæpe coniectī sunt.



10 This city was often captured by the enemy.

This city was often captured = *Hæc urbs sæpe capta est*

by the enemy = *ab hostibus*

Complete Translation:

Hæc urbs ab hostibus sæpe capta est.



11 Two thousand men were captured.

Complete Translation:

Duo mīlia hominum capta (captī) sunt.



12 Was Rome captured by the Gauls?

Was Rome captured = *Capta estne Rōma*

by the Gauls = *ā Gallīs*

Complete Translation:

Capta estne ā Gallīs Rōma?



13 All the others were either captured or killed.

All the others = *Omnēs aliī* were either captured = *aut captī (sunt)*

or killed = *aut interfectī sunt*

Complete Translation:

Omnēs aliī aut captī aut interfectī sunt.



Reading #32 – Page 400

Translate:



1 Dominus servum malum castīgābat.

Dominus castīgābat = *A master was punishing*

servum malum = *a bad slave*

Complete Translation:

A master was punishing a bad slave.



2 Servus clāmāvit, "Cur, domine, mē percutis? Nihil fēcī."

Servus clāmāvit = *The slave shouted*

Cur, domine, mē percutis = *Why do you beat me, master*

Nihil fēcī = *I have done nothing*

Complete Translation:

The slave shouted, "Why do you beat me, master? I have done nothing."



3 Dominus, autem, "Propter id," inquit, "tē percutiō quod nihil fēcistī."

Dominus, autem inquit = *But the master said*

Propter id tē percutiō = *That's why I beat you*

quod nihil fēcistī = *because you have done nothing*

Complete Translation:

But the master said, "That's why I beat you - because you have done nothing."



6. TIME WITHIN WHICH
ASSIGNMENT: Study GRAMMAR, No. 922.

922 To express time *WITHIN WHICH* use the ablative.

Quīnque diēbus veniet.

He will come $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{in} \\ \textit{within} \end{array} \right\}$ *five days.*

VOCABULARY

cōspiciō, cōspicere, cōspexī, cōspectus, 3, tr.	{ see catch sight of
accipiō, accipere, accēpī, acceptus, 3, tr.	{ receive accept
cōficiō, cōficere, cōfēcī, cōfectus, 3, tr.	{ finish wear out
nēmō, nēminis, m.¹	no one



Exercise #402 – Page 401

The Friendless Man

Translate:



1

He who loves no one, praises no one, helps no one, gives thanks to no one, is alone and without friends.

He who loves no one = *Ille quī nēminem dīligit*

praises no one = *nēminem laudat*

helps no one = *nēminem adjuvat*

gives thanks to no one = *nēminī grātiās agit*

is alone and without friends = *sōlus et sine amīcīs est*

Complete Translation:

Ille quī nēminem dīligit, nēminem laudat, nēminem adjuvat, nēminī grātiās agit, sōlus et sine amīcīs est.



2 Within a short time he will be worn out with sorrows and toil.

Within a short time = *Brevi tempore*

he will be worn out = *cōnficiētur*

with sorrows and toil = *dolōribus labōribusque*

Complete Translation:

Brevi tempore dolōribus labōribusque cōnficiētur.

3 Help will be received from no one.

Help will be received = *Auxilium accipiētur*

from no one = *ā nūllō*

Complete Translation:

Auxilium ā nūllō accipiētur.



4

He will be unable to carry on great affairs, for he will have no allies and no friends.

He will be unable = *Nōn poterit*

to carry on great affairs = *magnās rēs gerere*

for he will have = *nam habēbit*

no allies and no friends = *nūllōs sociōs et amīcōs*

Complete Translation:

Nōn poterit magnās rēs gerere, nam nūllōs sociōs et amīcōs habēbit.



5

He will be a wretched man, for life without friends and without virtue is wretched.

He will be a wretched man = *Erit vir miser*

for life without friends = *nam vīta sine amīcīs*

and without virtue = *et sine virtūte*

is wretched = *est misera*

Complete Translation:

Erit vir miser, nam vīta sine amīcīs et sine virtūte est misera.



Exercise #403 – Page 401

Translate:



1 They will arrive within three days.

They will arrive = *pervenient*

within three days = *Tribus diēbus*

Complete Translation:

Tribus diēbus pervenient.



2 Within two hours the column of the enemy will be seen. ▼

Within two hours = *Duābus hōrīs*

the column of the enemy = *agmen hostium*

will be seen = *vidēbitur*

Complete Translation:

Duābus hōrīs agmen hostium vidēbitur.



3 The letter will be received within two days.

The letter will be received = *Litteræ recipientur*

within two days = *duōbus diēbus*

Complete Translation:

Litteræ duōbus diēbus recipientur.



4 In two days the war will be finished.

In two days = *Duōbus diēbus*

the war will be finished = *bellum cōficiētur*

Complete Translation:

Duōbus diēbus bellum cōficiētur.



5 Within two days the ships were caught sight of.

Within two days = *Duōbus diēbus*

the ships were caught sight of = *nāvēs cōspectæ sunt*

Complete Translation:

Duōbus diēbus nāvēs cōspectæ sunt.



6 Within three hours the soldiers will be worn out with the journey and toil.

Within three hours = *Tribus hōrīs*

the soldiers will be worn out = *mīlitēs cōnficientur*

with the journey and toil = *itinere et labōre*

Complete Translation:

Tribus hōrīs mīlitēs itinere et labōre cōnficientur.



7 No one worn out with wounds can fight long and bravely.

No one worn out = *Nēmō cōnfectus*

with wounds = *vulneribus*

can fight = *pugnāre potest*

long and bravely = *diū et fortiter*

Complete Translation:

Nēmō vulneribus cōnfectus diū et fortiter pugnāre potest.



Exercise #404 – Page 402

Translate:



1 Sex diēbus omnēs mūnitiōnēs cōfectæ sunt.

Sex diēbus = *Within six days*

omnēs mūnitiōnēs = *all the fortifications*

cōfectæ sunt = *were finished*

Complete Translation:

Within six days all the fortifications were finished.



2 Mīlitēs, vulneribus cōfectī, labōrem diūtius sustinēre nōn potuērunt.

Mīlitēs, vulneribus cōfectī = *The soldiers, worn out with wounds*

nōn potuērunt = *were not able*

labōrem diūtius sustinēre = *to stand the effort (any) longer*

Complete Translation:

The soldiers, worn out with wounds, were not able to stand the effort any longer.



3 Legiō clam per silvās iter fēcit neque ē castrīs hostium cōspecta est.

Legiō clam iter fēcit = *The legion marched secretly*

per silvās = *through the forest*

neque cōspecta est = *and was not seen*

ē castrīs hostium = *from the enemy's camp*

Complete Translation:

The legion marched through the forest secretly and was not seen from the enemy's camp.



4 Tribus diēbus ad flūmen perventum est.

Tribus diēbus = *within three days*

perventum est = *They came (arrived)*

ad flūmen = *to (at) the river*

Complete Translation:

They came to (arrived at) the river within three days.



5 Tertiā diē ad castra perventum est.

Tertiā diē = *On the third day*

perventum est = *they arrived*

ad castra = *at camp*

Complete Translation:

On the third day they arrived at camp.



6 In omnibus partibus barbarī cōspiciuntur.

barbarī cōspiciuntur = *Barbarians are seen*

In omnibus partibus = *on all sides (in every direction)*

Complete Translation:

Barbarians are seen on all sides (in every direction).



7 Dux Rōmānus barbarīs, "Rōmānī", inquit, "obsidēs accipere, nōn dare, cōnsuēvērunt."

Dux Rōmānus inquit = *The Roman leader said* barbarīs = *to the barbarians*

Rōmānī cōnsuēvērunt = *Romans are accustomed*

obsidēs accipere = *to take hostages* nōn dare = *not to give (them)*

Complete Translation:

The Roman leader said to the barbarians: "Romans are accustomed to take hostages, not to give them."



8 Rōmānī illam bellī glōriam quæ ā patribus accepta erat semper cōservāvērunt.

Rōmānī semper cōservāvērunt = *The Romans always preserved*

illam bellī glōriam = *that glory of war*

quæ accepta erat = *which had been received*

ā patribus = *from (their) forefathers*

Complete Translation:

The Romans always preserved that glory of war which had been received from (their) forefathers.



9

Litteræ ā Cæsare acceptæ sunt quibus lēgātus doctus est quantō in perīculō legiōnēs essent.

Litteræ acceptæ sunt = *A dispatch was received*

ā Cæsare = *by Caesar*

quibus lēgātus doctus est = *by (in) which the lieutenant was informed*

quantō in perīculō = *in how great danger*

legiōnēs essent = *the legions were*

Complete Translation:

A dispatch was received by Caesar by (in) which the lieutenant was informed how great the danger was in which the legions were.



10 Apud Rōmānōs servī ā dominīs malīs sæpe injūriās accēpērunt.

Apud Rōmānōs = *Among the Romans*

servī sæpe injūriās accēpērunt = *slaves often received injuries*

ā dominīs malīs = *from (were mistreated by) bad masters*

Complete Translation:

Among the Romans slaves often received injuries from (were mistreated by) bad masters.



11 Multa vulnera en eō praeliō accepta sunt. ▼

Multa vulnera accepta sunt = *Many wounds were received*

en eō praeliō = *in that battle*

Complete Translation:

Many wounds were received in that battle.



The Viaticum

"Accipe, frāter, viāticum Corporis Dominī nostrī Jēsū Chrīstī, quī tē custōdiat ab hoste malignō et perdūcat in vītam æternam. Āmēn."

Accipe, frāter, viāticum Corporis = *Receive, brother, the viaticum of the body*

Dominī nostrī Jēsū Chrīstī = *of our Lord Jesus Christ*

quī tē custōdiat ab hoste malignō = *to guard you from the evil enemy*

et perdūcat in vītam æternam = *and to lead you into eternal life*

Āmēn = *Amen*

Complete Translation:

"Receive, brother, the viaticum of the body of our Lord Jesus Christ, to (and may He) guard you from the evil enemy and to lead you into eternal life. Amen."



Sententia Sēlectæ – Pages 402 - 403

Translate:



1 Chrīstus, “Ego,” inquit, “sum via, et vērītās, et vīta: nēmō venit ad Patrem, nisi per mē.

Chrīstus inquit = *Christ says*

Ego sum via = *I am the way*

et vērītās = *and the truth*

et vīta = *and the life*

nēmō venit ad Patrem = *no one comes to the Father*

nisi per mē = *except through me*

Complete Translation:

Christ says: “I am the way, the truth and the life: no one comes to the Father except through me.”



2

Sānctus Paulus, “Fundāmentum,” inquit, “enim aliud nēmō potest pōnere, prāter id quod positum est, quod est Chrīstus Jēsūs.”

Sānctus Paulus inquit = *St. Paul says*

enim aliud nēmō potest pōnere = *for no one other can put (lay)*

Fundāmentum = *a foundation*

prāter id quod positum est = *besides that which has been laid*

quod est Chrīstus Jēsūs = *which is Christ Jesus*

Complete Translation:

“No one,” says St. Paul, “can lay another foundation besides that which has been laid, which is Christ Jesus.”



3 Seneca, “Bonus vērō vir,” inquit, “sine Deō nēmō est.”

Seneca inquit = *Seneca said*

Bonus vērō vir = *A good man*

sine Deō = *without God*

nēmō est = *is no one (does not exist)*

Complete Translation:

Seneca said: “A good man without God is no one (does not exist).”



7. SUBJUNCTIVE PASSIVE OF -IŌ VERBS

ASSIGNMENT: Study GRAMMAR, Nos. 325-326.

The perfect tenses are formed regularly by using the perfect participle passive with the forms of the verb *sum*.

PASSIVE VOICE
SUBJUNCTIVE

	<i>Present</i>		<i>Imperfect</i>
325	<i>capiar</i> <i>capiāris</i> <i>capiātur</i> <i>capiāmur</i> <i>capiāminī</i> <i>capiantur</i>	326	<i>caperer</i> <i>caperēris</i> <i>caperētur</i> <i>caperēmur</i> <i>caperēminī</i> <i>caperentur</i>

VOCABULARY

<i>magnitūdō, magnitūdinis</i>	{ <i>size</i> <i>greatness</i>
<i>satis, adv.</i>	{ <i>enough</i> <i>sufficiently</i>
<i>animus, ī</i>	{ <i>mind</i> <i>soul</i>
<i>satis, indecl. noun w. gen.</i>	<i>enough</i>



Exercise #405 – Pages 403 - 404

Translate:



1 May the fortifications be finished! ▼

Complete Translation:

Cōnficiantur mūnitiōnēs!

2 May the town be taken! ▼

Complete Translation:

Oppidum capiātur!



3 May we be saved from this danger!

May we be saved = *ēripiāmur*

from this danger = *Ex hōc periculō*

Complete Translation:

Ex hōc periculō ēripiāmur!

4 May letters be received!

Complete Translation:

Litteræ recipiantur!



5 May they be captured! ▼

Complete Translation:

Capiantur!

6 May the bridge be finished! ▼

Complete Translation:

Pons cōnficiātur!



7 May they flee! ▼

Complete Translation:

Fugiant!

8 May enough water be captured! ▼

enough water = *Satis aquæ*

May (it) be captured = *capiātur*

Complete Translation:

Satis aquæ capiātur!



9

May the king be taken! 

Complete Translation:

Rēx capiātur!



Exercise #406 – Page 404

Translate:



- 1 Benedictus Arnold, quī fidem in nostram rem pūblicam nōn servāverat, ē castrīs Americānīs sē ēripuit et in aliās partēs fūgit nē ab eīs interficerētur.

Benedictus Arnold = *Benedict Arnold*

quī fidem nōn servāverat = *who had not kept faith*

in nostram rem pūblicam = *in (with) our republic*

ē castrīs Americānīs sē ēripuit = *left the camp of the Americans*

et in aliās partēs fūgit = *and fled into other regions*

nē ab eīs interficerētur = *lest he be killed by them*

Complete Translation:

Benedict Arnold, who had not kept faith with our republic, left the camp of the Americans and fled into other regions lest he be killed by them.



2

Chrīstus interfectus est ut hominēs ē morte et peccātō ēriperentur.

Chrīstus interfectus est = *Christ was killed*

ut hominēs ēriperentur = *that men be saved*

ē morte et peccātō = *from death and sin*

Complete Translation:

Christ was killed that men be saved from death and sin.



3

Castra ad flūmen posita erant ut satis aquæ ē flūmine caperētur.

Castra posita erant = *Camp was pitched*

ad flūmen = *at the river*

ut satis aquæ = *in order that enough water*

ē flūmine caperētur = *might be taken from the river*

Complete Translation:

Camp was pitched at the river in order that enough water might be taken from the river.



4

Vītās obsidum cōservāvit nē ex eōrum cæde magnus dolor ā Gallīs caperētur.

Vītās cōservāvit = *He spared the lives*

obsidum = *of the hostages*

nē magnus dolor caperētur = *lest great sorrow be taken (felt)*

ā Gallīs = *by the Gauls*

ex eōrum cæde = *from (because of) their slaughter*

Complete Translation:

He spared the lives of the hostages lest great sorrow be taken (felt) by the Gauls from (because of) their slaughter.



5

Nōn satis tūtum erat in eō locō pugnāre. Itaque in castra contendērunt nē ab hostibus caperentur et interficerentur.

Nōn satis tūtum erat = *It was not safe enough*

in eō locō = *in that place*

pugnāre = *to fight*

Itaque in castra contendērunt = *And so they hastened to the camp*

nē caperentur et interficerentur = *lest they be captured and killed*

ab hostibus = *by the enemy*

Complete Translation:

It was not safe enough to fight in that place. And so they hastened to the camp lest they be captured and killed by the enemy.



6

Ab centuriōnibus quæsīvit num mīlitēs magnitūdine itineris et vulneribus cōfectī essent.

Ab[?] centuriōnibus quæsīvit = *He asked the centurions*

num mīlitēs cōfectī essent = *whether the soldiers were worn out*

magnitūdine itineris = *with the length of the march*

et vulneribus = *and with wounds*

Complete Translation:

He asked the centurions whether the soldiers were worn out with the length of the march and with wounds.



7

Arma parēmus nē mīlitēs nostrī ab hostibus capiantur et interficiantur.

Arma parēmus = *Let us prepare arms*

nē mīlitēs nostrī capiantur = *lest our soldiers be captured*

et interficiantur = *and killed*

ab hostibus = *by the enemy*

Complete Translation:

Let us prepare arms lest our soldiers be captured and killed by the enemy.



8

Omnēs ducēs mūnitiōnēs parant nē urbēs et oppida ab hostibus capiantur et mūniantur.

Omnēs ducēs mūnitiōnēs parant = *All the leaders are preparing fortifications*

nē urbēs et oppida capiantur = *lest the cities and towns be taken*

ab hostibus = *by the enemy*

et mūniantur = *and fortified*

Complete Translation:

All the leaders are preparing fortifications lest the cities and towns be taken by the enemy and fortified.



9 Legiōnēs clam per silvās ad collem dēdūxit nē ā barbarīs cōspicerentur.

Legiōnēs clam dēdūxit = *He led the legions secretly*

per silvās ad collem = *through the forest to the hill*

nē cōspicerentur = *lest they be seen*

ā barbarīs = *by the barbarians*

Complete Translation:

He led the legions through the forest to the hill secretly lest they be seen by the barbarians.



10 Dux ā tribūnīs mīlitum quæsīvit num agmen hostium cōspectum esset.

Dux ā tribūnīs mīlitum quæsīvit = *The leader asked the military tribunes*

num agmen hostium = *whether the enemy's column*

cōspectum esset = *had been seen*

Complete Translation:

The leader asked the military tribunes whether the enemy's column had been seen.



11 Lēgātus ā centuriōnibus quæsīvit num post urbem captam satis frūmentī habērent.

Lēgātus ā centuriōnibus quæsīvit = *The lieutenant asked the centurions*

num satis frūmentī habērent = *whether they had enough grain*

post urbem captam = *after taking the city*

Complete Translation:

The lieutenant asked the centurions whether they had enough grain after taking the city.



12 Ibi multōs diēs mānsit nē mīlitēs magnitūdine labōris et itineris cōficerentur.

Ibi mānsit = *He remained there*

multōs diēs = *for many days*

nē mīlitēs cōficerentur = *lest the soldiers be worn out*

magnitūdine labōris et itineris = *with the greatness of their efforts and the (length of) march*

Complete Translation:

He remained there for many days lest the soldiers be worn out with the greatness of their effort and the length of the march.



Sententiæ Sēlectæ – Page 406

Translate:



1

Manus data elephantō est quia, propter magnitudinem corporis, difficilēs aditūs habēbat ad pastum.

Manus data elephantō est = *The trunk was given to the elephant*

quia, propter magnitudinem corporis = *because, on account of the size of its body*

difficilēs aditūs habēbat = *it had only difficult access*

ad pastum = *to food*

Complete Translation:

The trunk was given to the elephant because, on account of the size of its body, it had only difficult access to food.



2 Thalēs, rogātus quid maximē commūne esset hominibus, “Spēs,” inquit, “hanc enim illī etiam habent quī nihil habent aliud.”

rogātus quid maximē commūne esset = *(When) asked what was most common*

hominibus = *to men*

Thalēs inquit = *Thales said*

Spēs, hanc enim illī etiam habent = *Hope, for even these have that*

quī nihil habent aliud = *who have nothing else*

Complete Translation:

When asked what was most common to men, Thales said, “Hope, for even those who have nothing else, have hope.”



3 Epictētus, rogātus quis esset dīves, “Cui,” inquit, “satis est quod habet.”

rogātus quis esset dīves = *asked who is wealthy*

Epictētus inquit = *Epictetus answered*

Cui satis est quod habet = *He who has enough*

Complete Translation:

Epictetus, asked who is wealthy, answered, “He who has enough.”

