

portāre						
1st		PP1: port-ō PP2: port-āre PP3: portāv-ī PP4: portāt-us				
		carry				
	Singular			Plural		
Tense	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
Indicative Mood Active Voice						
Present	portō	portās	portat	portāmus	portātis	portant
Imperfect	portābam	portābās	portābat	portābāmus	portābātis	portābant
Future	portābō	portābis	portābit	portābimus	portābitis	portābunt
Perfect	portāvī	portāvistī	portāvit	portāvimus	portāvistis	portāverunt
Pluperfect	portāveram	portāverās	portāverat	portāverāmus	portāverātis	portāverant
Future Perfect	portāverō	portāveris	portāverit	portāverimus	portāveritis	portāverint
Indicative Mood Passive Voice						
Present	portor	portāris	portātur	portāmur	portāminī	portantur
Imperfect	portābar	portābāris	portābātur	portābāmur	portābāminī	portābantur
Future	portābor	portāberis	portābitur	portābimur	portābiminī	portābuntur
Perfect	portātus, a, um sum	portātus, a, um es	portātus, a, um est	portātī, æ, a sumus	portātī, æ, a estis	portātī, æ, a sunt
Pluperfect	portātus, a, um eram	portātus, a, um erās	portātus, a, um erat	portātī, æ, a erāmus	portātī, æ, a erātis	portātī, æ, a erant
Future Perfect	portātus, a, um erō	portātus, a, um eris	portātus, a, um erit	portātī, æ, a erimus	portātī, æ, a eritis	portātī, æ, a erunt
Subjunctive Mood Active Voice						
Present	portem	portēs	portet	portēmus	portētis	portent
Imperfect	portārem	portārēs	portāret	portārēmus	portārētis	portārent
Perfect	portāverim	portāverīs	portāverit	portāverīmus	portāverītis	portāverint
Pluperfect	portāvissem	portāvissēs	portāvisset	portāvissēmus	portāvissētis	portāvissent
Subjunctive Mood Passive Voice						
Present	porter	portēris	portētur	portēmur	portēminī	portentur
Imperfect	portārer	portārēris	portārētur	portārēmur	portārēminī	portārentur
Perfect	portātus, a, um sim	portātus, a, um sīs	portātus, a, um sit	portātī, æ, a sīmus	portātī, æ, a sītis	portātī, æ, a sint
Pluperfect	portātus, a, um essem	portātus, a, um essēs	portātus, a, um esset	portātī, æ, a essēmus	portātī, æ, a essētis	portātī, æ, a essent
Imperative Mood Active Voice						
Present		portā			portāte	
Infinitives	Present Infinitive Active portāre			Present Infinitive Passive portārī		
	Perfect Infinitive Active portāvisse			Perfect Infinitive Passive portātus, a, um esse		
	Future Infinitive Active portātūrus, a, um esse			Future Infinitive Passive portātus, a, um irī		
Participles	Future Participle Active portātūrus, a, um					
	Perfect Participle Passive portātus, a, um					

To avoid the cacophony caused by the “time delay” in Zoom would all students PLEASE mute their microphones before the prayer.

In nōmine Patris et Fīlii et Spīritūs Sānctī. Āmēn.

V. Venī, Sāncte Spīritus, replē tuōrum corda fidēlium;

R. Et tuī amōris in eīs īgnem accende.

V. Ēmitte Spīritum tuum et creābuntur;

R. Et renovābis faciem terræ.

Ōrēmus:

DEUS, qui corda fidēlium Sānctī Spīritūs illūstrātiōne docuistī:
dā nōbīs in eōdem Spīritū rēcta sapere, et dē ējus semper
cōsōlātiōne gaudēre. Per Chrīstum Dominum nostrum. Āmēn.



Lesson 11: Personal Pronouns

Pronouns of the 1st Person – In English they are: I (me), we (us)

Pronouns of the 2nd Person – In English they are: you (thou, thee, ye)

Pronouns of the 3rd Person – In English they are: he (him), she (her), it, they (them)

		Pronouns of the 1st Person	
	Use	Latin	English
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Nom. subject</i>	ego	<i>I</i>
	<i>Gen. possessive</i>	meī	<i>of me, of myself</i>
	<i>Dat. indirect object</i>	mihi	<i>to me, to myself</i>
	<i>Acc. direct object</i>	mē	<i>me, myself</i>
	<i>Abl. by or with</i>	mē	<i>by, with, from me, myself</i>
<i>Plural</i>	<i>Nom. subject</i>	nōs	<i>we</i>
	<i>Gen. possessive</i>	nostrī, nostrum	<i>of ourselves</i>
	<i>Dat. indirect object</i>	nōbīs	<i>to ourselves</i>
	<i>Acc. direct object</i>	nōs	<i>ourselves</i>
	<i>Abl. by or with</i>	nōbīs	<i>by, with, from ourselves</i>



VOCABULARY

ego, meī	<i>I</i>
nōs, nostrī	<i>we</i>
videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus, 2, tr.	<i>see</i>
saepe, adv.	<i>often</i>

NOTE

Videō forms its principal parts differently from the model **moneō**. Memorize all the parts given here.

RELATED ENGLISH WORDS

An inflated *ego*. Napoleon was *egotistical*. *Visual* aids. The shepherds saw a *vision* of angels.



Exercise #144 – Page 126

Translate



1. videt = *he/she/it sees*

2. meī = *of me / of myself*

3. vidēbimus = *we will see*

4. ego = *I*

5. mihi = *to me / to myself*

6. vidēbat = *he/she/it was seeing*



7. *nōbīs* = *to ourselves (to us)*

8. *vidēbant* = *they were seeing*

9. *nōs* = *we*

10. *vident* = *they see*

11. *vidēbit* = *he/she/it will see*

12. *mē* = *me / myself*
by, with, from me / myself



Exercise #145 – Page 126

Translate



0

Mārcus Centuriō Rōmānus Mātrī Salūtem Dat. ▼

Mārcus Centuriō Rōmānus = *Marcus, a Roman centurion*

Dat = *gives*

Salūtem = *greeting*

Mātrī = *to (his) mother*

Complete Translation:

Marcus, a Roman centurion, gives his mother greeting.



1

Ego nunc cum exercitū in Galliā sum.

ego = *I*

nunc sum = *am now*

cum exercitū = *with the army*

in Galliā = *in Gaul*

Complete Translation:

I am now with the army in Gaul.



2

Magnus exercitus in Galliā est quod Gallī cum Rōmānīs pignant.

magnus exercitus = *a large army*

est = (there) *is*

in Galliā = *in Gaul*

quod Gallī = *because the Gauls*

piignant = *are fighting*

cum Rōmānīs = *with the Romans*

Complete Translation:

There is a large army in Gaul because the Gauls are fighting with the Romans.



3

Cæsar, homō fortis, est imperātor omnium legiōnum.

Cæsar , homō fortis, = *Caesar, a brave man,*

est imperātor = *is commander-in-chief*

omnium legiōnum = *of all the legions*

Complete Translation:

Caesar, a brave man, is commander-in-chief of all the legions.



4

Cæsarem ego laudō quod dux bonus est – omnia videt; omnia parat.

ego = I

laudō = praise

Cæsarem = Caesar

quod est = because he is

dux bonus = a good leader

omnia videt = he sees all things

omnia parat = he prepares all things

Complete Translation:

I praise Caesar because he is a good leader – he sees all things; he prepares all things.



5 Ego in periculō nunc nōn sum.

ego = I

nōn sum = *am not*

in periculō nunc = *in danger now*

Complete Translation:

I am not now in danger.



6

Nōs in castrīs sumus.

nōs = *We*

sumus = *are*

in castrīs = *in camp*

Complete Translation:

We are in camp.



7

Hostēs castra Rōmāna nōn oppugnant quod fortēs nōn sunt.

hostēs = *the enemy*

nōn oppugnant = *does not attack*

castra Rōmāna = *the Roman camp*

quod fortēs nōn sunt = *because they are not brave*

Complete Translation:

The enemy does not attack the Roman camp because they are not brave.



8

Galba mēcum in castrīs est.

Galba = Galba

est = is

mēcum = with me

in castrīs = in camp

Complete Translation:

Galba is in camp with me.



9 Homō bonus est et mihi amīcus.

est = *he is*

homō bonus = *a good man*

et amīcus = *and a friend*

mihi = *to me*

Complete Translation:

He is a good man and a friend to me.



10

Nōs sæpe pugnābāmus cum Gallīs et superābāmus.

nōs = *we*

sæpe pugnābāmus = *were often fighting*

cum Gallīs = *with the Gauls*

et superābāmus = *and (we) were overcoming (them)*

Complete Sentence:

We were often fighting with the Gauls and overcoming (them).



11

Itaque nunc multī Gallī servī sunt et nōbīscum in castrīs sunt.

itaque nunc multī Gallī = *and so now many Gauls*

servī sunt = *are slaves*

et sunt = *and they are*

nōbīscum in castrīs = *with us in the camp*

Complete Sentence:

And so now many Gauls are slaves and they are with us in the camp.



12

Nōbīs frūmentum dant. ▼

frūmentum dant = *they give grain*

nōbīs = *to us*

Complete Translation:

They give grain to us.



13

Impedīmenta in castra portant et multās rēs nōbīs parant.

portant = *they carry*

impedīmenta = *the baggage*

in castra = *into camp*

et parant = *and (they) prepare*

multās rēs nōbīs = *many things for us*

Complete Translation:

They carry the baggage into camp and prepare many things for us.



14

Post prīmam victōriam mē Cæsar in castrīs propter virtūtem et fidem laudābat.

post prīmam victōriam = *after the first victory*

Cæsar = *Caesar*

laudābat = *was praising*

mē = *me*

in castrīs = *in camp*

propter virtūtem et fidem = *on account of (my) courage and reliability*

Complete Sentence:

After the first victory Caesar was praising me in camp on account of (my) courage and reliability.



15 Prīmā lūce hostēs in nōs impetum fēcērunt.

prīmā lūce = *at dawn*

hostēs = *the enemy*

impetum fēcērunt = *made an attack*

in nōs = *against us (upon us)*

Complete Sentence:

At dawn the enemy made an attack against us.



16

Et ego et Galba in prīmā aciē pugnābāmus, et multī Gallī nōbīscum
pugnābant, sed nōs nōn terrēbant, nōn superābant.

et ego et Galba = *both Galba and I*

in prīmā aciē = *in the first battle line*

pugnābāmus = *were fighting*

et multī Gallī = *and many Gauls*

pugnābant = *were fighting*

nōbīscum = *with us*

sed nōn terrēbant, nōn superābant = *but they were not terrifying, not overcoming*

nōs = *us*

Complete Translation:

Both Galba and I were fighting in the first battle line and many Gauls were fighting with us, but they were not terrifying us (or) overcoming us.



17

Cæsar nōs vidēbat.

Cæsar = Caesar

vidēbat = was seeing (or was watching)

nōs = us

Complete Sentence:

Caesar was watching us.



18 Itaque Cæsar nōs propter virtūtem laudābat.

itaque Cæsar = *and so Caesar*

laudābat = *was praising*

nōs = *us*

propter virtūtem = *on account of (our) courage*

Complete Translation:

And so Caesar was praising us on account of (our) courage.



19

Magnam glōriam ego nunc habēō, et post bellum Cæsar mihi magnum præmium dabit.

ego = I

nunc habēō = now have

magnam glōriam = great fame

et post bellum = and after the war

Cæsar = Caesar

dabit = will give

magnum præmium = a great reward

mihi = (to) me

Complete Translation:

I now have great fame and after the war Caesar will give me a great reward.



20

▼
Laudāsne fīlium? Valē!

Laudāsne = *do you praise?*

fīlium = *(your) son*

Valē! = *farewell!*

Complete Sentence:

Do you praise your son? Farewell!



Exercise #146 – Page 127

Translate and express all the italicized pronouns.



1

He is warning  me.

he is warning = *monet*

me = *mē*

Complete Translation:

Mē monet.



2

We shall warn the Senate and the leading men.

we = *nōs*

shall warn = *monēbimus*

the Senate and the leading men = *senātum et prīcipēs*

Complete Translation:

Nōs senātum et prīcipēs monēbimus.



3

I am seizing the hill, but Caesar is seizing the bridge.

I = *ego*

am seizing the hill = *collem occupō*

but Caesar = *sed Cæsar*

is seizing the bridge = *pontem occupat*

Complete Translation:

Ego collem occupō, sed Cæsar pontem occupat.



4

He sees us.

he sees = *videt*

us = *nōs*

Complete Translation:

Nōs videt.



5

! praise the Holy Spirit.

! = *ego*

praise = *laudō*

the Holy Spirit = *Spīritum Sānctum*

Complete Sentence:

Ego Spīritum Sānctum laudō.



6

They are fighting on my behalf (i.e. for me).

they are fighting = *pugnant*

on my behalf (i.e. for me) = *prō mē*

Complete Sentence:

Prō mē pugnant.



7

He is fighting with me.

he is fighting = *pugnat*

with me = *mēcum*

Complete Sentence:

Mēcum pugnat.



8

The Gauls were giving us rewards.

the Gauls = *Gallī*

were giving = *dabant*

rewards = *præmia*

(to) us = *nōbīs*

Complete Sentence:

Gallī nōbīs præmia dabant.



9

Will he give me a reward?

will he give? = *dabitne*

a reward = *præmium*

(to) me = *mihi*

Complete Sentence:

Dabitne mihi præmium?



10

They were fighting with us.

they were fighting = *pugnābant*

with us = *nōbīscum*

Complete Sentence:

Nōbīscum pugnābant.



11

The Christians are praying for me.

the Christians = *Chrīstiānī*

are praying = *ōrant*

for me = *prō mē*

Complete Sentence:

Chrīstiānī prō mē ōrant.



12

Holy Mary  prays for us.

Holy Mary = *Sāncta Marīa*

prays = *ōrat*

for us = *prō nōbīs*

Complete Sentence:

Sāncta Marīa prō nōbīs ōrat.



13

We shall see the Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit in heaven.

we = *nōs*

shall see = *vidēbimus*

the Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit = *Patrem et Fīlium et Spīritum Sānctum*

in heaven = *in Caelō*

Complete Sentence:

Nōs Patrem et Fīlium et Spīritum Sānctum in Caelō vidēbimus.



14 Many brave soldiers are fighting with me.

many brave soldiers = *multī (et) fortēs mīlitēs*

are fighting = *pugnant*

with me = *mēcum*

Complete Sentence:

Multī (et) fortēs mīlitēs mēcum pugnant.



15

Does God give us grace?

God = *Deus*

does (he) give = *datne*

grace = *grātiam*

(to) us = *nōbīs*

Complete Sentence:

Datne Deus nōbīs grātiam?



		Pronouns of the 2nd Person	
	Use	Latin	English
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Nom. subject</i>	tū	<i>you (thou)</i>
	<i>Gen. possessive</i>	tuī	<i>of yourself</i>
	<i>Dat. indirect object</i>	tibi	<i>to yourself</i>
	<i>Acc. direct object</i>	tē	<i>yourself</i>
	<i>Abl. by or with</i>	tē	<i>by, with, from yourself</i>
<i>Plural</i>	<i>Nom. subject</i>	vōs	<i>ye (you all)</i>
	<i>Gen. possessive</i>	vestrī, vestrum	<i>of yourselves</i>
	<i>Dat. indirect object</i>	vōbīs	<i>to yourselves</i>
	<i>Acc. direct object</i>	vōs	<i>yourselves</i>
	<i>Abl. by or with</i>	vōbīs	<i>by, with, from yourselves</i>



VOCABULARY

tū, tuī	you (sing.)
vōs, vestrī	you (pl.)
teneō, tenēre, tenuī, tentus, 2, tr.	hold
moveō, movēre, mōvī, mōtus, 2, tr.	move
tamen, adv.	nevertheless
neque, conj.	{ nor and . . . not

RELATED ENGLISH WORDS

Napoleon possessed a *tenacious* and indomitable will. *Motion* pictures.

REVIEW VOCABULARY

imperātor, imperātōris	{ commander in chief general emperor ¹
------------------------	---



Exercise #147 – Page 128

Translate and express all the italicized pronouns.



1 *I* shall give you (*thee*) a reward.

I = *ego*

shall give = *dabō*

a reward = *præmium*

(to) you (*thee*) = *tibi*

Complete Translation:

Ego tibi præmium dabō.



2

The Lord fights for you (ye).

the Lord = *Dominus*

fights = *pugnat*

for you (ye) = *prō vōbīs*

Complete Translation:

Dominus prō vōbīs pugnat.



3

God will give you (ye) a reward, heaven.

God = *Deus*

will give = *dabit*

a reward, heaven = *præmium Cælum*

(to) you (ye) = *vōbīs*

Complete Translation:

Deus vōbīs præmium Cælum dabit.



4

I was warning you (*thee*).

I = *ego*

was warning = *monēbam*

you (*thee*) = *tē*

Complete Translation:

Ego tē monēbam.



5

The master is calling you (thee).

the master = *dominus*

is calling = *vocat*

you (thee) = *tē*

Complete Translation:

Dominus tē vocat.



6

The Lord is with you (thee).

the Lord = *Dominus*

is = *est*

with you (thee) = *tēcum*

Complete Translation:

Dominus est tēcum.



7

You (ye) will praise the victory of Christ.

you (ye) = *vōs*

will praise = *laudābitis*

the victory = *victōriam*

of Christ = *Chrīstī*

Complete Translation:

Vōs victōriam Chrīstī laudābitis.



8 You (thou) will warn the leader.

you (thou) = *tū*

will warn = *monēbis*

the leader = *ducem*

Complete Translation:

Tū ducem monēbis.



9

Does the fear of death move you (thee)?

the fear = *metus*

of death = *mortis*

does (it) move ? = *movetne*

you (thee) = *tē*

Complete Translation:

Movetne tē metus mortis?



10

We shall pray for you (pl).

we = *nōs*

shall pray = *ōrābimus*

for you (pl) = *prō vōbīs*

Complete Translation:

Nōs prō vōbīs ōrābimus.



Exercise #148 – Page 129

Translate



1

PROCONSUL: Esne tū Chrīstiānus?

esne = *are (art)?*

tū = *you (thou)*

Chrīstiānus = *a Christian*

Complete Translation:

Are you a Christian? (Art thou a Christian?)



2

CHRISTIAN: Ego Chrīstianus sum.

ego = *I*

sum = *am*

Chrīstianus = *a Christian*

Complete Translation:

I am a Christian.



3 PROCONSUL: Et tū – esne tū Chrīstiāna?

et tū = *and you (thou)*

esne tū = *are you? (art thou?)*

Chrīstiāna = *a Christian*

Complete Translation:

And you, are you a Christian? (And thou, art thou a Christian?)



4

2nd Christian: Chrīstiāna et* ego sum. Omnēs nōs Chrīstiānī sumus.

et ego = *I also*

sum = *am*

Chrīstiāna = *a Christian*

nōs = *we*

sumus = *are*

omnēs Chrīstiānī = *all Christians*

Complete Translation:

I also am a Christian. We are all Christians.

* *Et* here means *also*.



5

PROCONSUL: Quid? Vōs omnēs Chrīstiānī estis?

Quid? = *What?*

vōs = *you (Ye)*

estis = *are*

omnēs Chrīstiānī = *all Christians*

Complete Translation:

What? You (Ye) are all Christians?



6

1st CHRISTIAN: Sumus.

Sumus = *We are*



7

PROCONSUL: Cūr vōs deōs Rōmānōrum nōn laudātis?

Cūr = *Why?*

vōs = *you (ye)*

nōn laudātis = *do not praise*

deōs Rōmānōrum = *the gods of the Romans*

Complete Translation:

Why do you (ye) not praise the gods of the Romans?



8

1st CHRISTIAN: Nōs deōs Rōmānōrum nōn laudāmus quod vērī* nōn sunt.

nōs = *we*

nōn laudāmus = *do not praise*

deōs Rōmānōrum = *the gods of the Romans*

quod nōn sunt = *because they are not*

vērī* = *true*

Complete Translation:

We do not praise the gods of the Romans because they are not true (gods).

* vērūs, a, um: *true*.



9 PROCONSUL: Vōs moneō! Sī* deōs Rōmānōrum laudābitis, prāemia vōbīs dabō, sed...

moneō = *I warn*

vōs = *you (pl)*

sī laudābitis = *if you (ye) will praise*

deōs Rōmānōrum = *the gods of the Romans*

dabō = *I will give*

prāemia = *rewards*

vōbīs = *(to) you (pl)*

sed... = *but...*

Complete Translation:

I warn you! If you will praise the gods of the Romans, I will give you rewards, but...

* sī: *if.*



10 2nd CHRISTIAN: Metus mortis et vulnerum nōs nōn movet. ▼

metus mortis et vulnerum = *fear of death and of wounds*

nōn movet = *does not move*

nōs = *us*

Complete Translation:

Fear of death and of wounds does not move us.



11

2nd CHRISTIAN: Nōs laudāmus Dominum Caelī et terræ, “Rēgem Rēgum et Imperātōrem Omnium Gentium.”

nōs = *we*

laudāmus = *praise*

Dominum Caelī et terræ = *the Lord of heaven and earth*

Rēgem Rēgum et Imperātōrem = *the King of Kings and ruler*

Omnium Gentium = *of all nations*

Complete Translation:

We praise the Lord of heaven and earth, “the King of Kings and ruler of all nations.”



12 2nd CHRISTIAN: Chrīstus prō nōbīs ōrābat. Grātia Chrīstī in nōbīs est.

Chrīstus = *Christ*

ōrābat = *was praying*

prō nōbīs = *for us*

grātia Chrīstī = *the grace of Christ*

est = *is*

in nōbīs = *in us*

Complete Translation:

Christ was praying for us. The grace of Christ is in us.



13 2nd CHRISTIAN: Itaque quid nōs terrēbit? Tē nōn timēmus.

itaque quid = *and so what*

terrēbit = *will terrify*

nōs = *us*

nōn timēmus = *we do not fear*

tē = *you (thee)*

Complete Translation:

And so what will terrify us? We do not fear you (thee).



14

PROCONSUL: Chrīstus! Quis est Chrīstus? Rōmānī Chrīstum occīdērunt quod malus homō erat.

Chrīstus! = *Christ!*

Quis est Chrīstus? = *Who is Christ?*

Rōmānī = *The Romans*

Chrīstum occīdērunt = *killed Christ*

quod erat = *because he was*

malus homō = *an evil man*

Complete Translation:

Christ! Who is Christ? The Romans killed Christ because he was an evil man.



15 1st CHRISTIAN: Chrīstus est Fīlius Deī et tamen frāter omnium hominum.

Chrīstus = *Christ*

est = *is*

Fīlius Deī = *the Son of God*

et tamen frāter = *and nevertheless the brother*

omnium hominum = *of all men*

Complete Translation:

Christ is the Son of God and nevertheless the brother of all men.



16 PROCONSUL: Cūr vōs imperātōrem Rōmānum nōn laudātis?

Cūr = *Why ?*

vōs = *you (ye)*

nōn laudātis = *do not praise*

imperātōrem Rōmānum = *the Roman emperor*

Complete Translation:

Why do you (ye) not praise the Roman emperor?



17

1st CHRISTIAN: Nōs semper imperātōrem Rōmānum laudāmus sed cædem
hominum sānctōrum nōn laudāmus neque laudābimus.

nōs = *we*

semper laudāmus = *always praise*

imperātōrem Rōmānum = *the Roman emperor*

sed nōn laudāmus = *but we do not praise*

neque laudābimus = *nor shall we praise*

cædem hominum sānctōrum = *the slaughter of holy men*

Complete Translation:

We always praise the Roman emperor, but we do not praise the slaughter of holy men, nor shall we praise (it).



18 1st CHRISTIAN: Tamen prō imperātōre semper ōrāmus et ōrābimus.

tamen semper = *nevertheless always*

ōrāmus et ōrābimus = *we pray and shall pray*

prō imperātōre = *for the emperor*

Complete Translation:

Nevertheless we always pray for and shall pray for the emperor.



19

1st CHRISTIAN: Nōs Chrīstiānī – sīcut Chrīstus nōs monēbat – prō omnibus hominibus,
prō rēgibus, prīncipibus, mīlitibus, servīs ōrāmus.

nōs Chrīstiānī = *we Christians*

sīcut Chrīstus = *as Christ*

monēbat = *was advising (advised)*

nōs = *us*

ōrāmus = *pray*

prō omnibus hominibus, prō rēgibus, prīncipibus, mīlitibus, servīs
= *for all men, for kings, chiefs, soldiers, slaves*

Complete Translation:

We Christians – as Christ was advising (advised) us – pray for all men, for kings, chiefs, soldiers, slaves.



20

PROCONSUL: Vōs tamen moneō! Post mortem quid vōs habēbitis?

tamen = *nevertheless*moneō = *I am warning*vōs = *you (pl)*post mortem = *after death*quid = *what (?)*vōs habēbitis = *will you (ye) have*

Complete Translation:

Nevertheless I am warning you! After death what will you have?

21

1st CHRISTIAN: Tū nōs nōn movēbis. Fidem et vērītātem Chrīstī nōs tenēmus et
semper tenēbimus.

tū = *you (thou)*

nōn movēbis = *will not move*

nōs = *us*

nōs = *we*

tenēmus = *hold*

et semper tenēbimus = *and always will hold*

fidem et vērītātem Chrīstī = *the faith and the truth of Christ*

Complete Translation:

You will not move us. We hold (fast to) the faith and the truth of Christ and always will hold (fast to them).



22 1st CHRISTIAN: Chrīstus est salūs hominum. In Chrīstō est spēs omnium gentium.

Chrīstus = *Christ*

est = *is*

salūs hominum = *the salvation of men*

spēs = *the hope*

omnium gentium = *of all nations*

est = *is*

in Chrīstō = *in Christ*

Complete Translation:

Christ is the salvation of men. In Christ is the hope of all nations.



23

1st CHRISTIAN: Post mortem magnum præmium nōbīs dabit; nōs cum Chrīstō in Cælō
Patrem et Fīlium et Spīritum Sānctum vidēbimus in sæcula sæculōrum.

post mortem = *after death*

dabit = *He will give*

magnum præmium = *a great reward*

nōbīs = (to) *us*

nōs = *we*

vidēbimus = *shall see*

Patrem et Fīlium et Spīritum Sānctum = *the Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit*

cum Chrīstō in Cælō = *with Christ in heaven*

in sæcula sæculōrum = *forever*

Complete Translation:

After death He will give us a great reward; with Christ in heaven we shall see the Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit forever.



24 OTHER CHRISTIANS: *Āmēn!*

Āmēn! = *So be it!*

25 PROCONSUL: Ubi est Deus Chrīstiānōrum? Ego Deum Chrīstiānōrum nōn vidēbam
neque videō.

ubi = *where?*

est = *is*

Deus Chrīstiānōrum = *the Christians' God*

ego = *I*

nōn vidēbam = *was not seeing (have not seen)*

neque videō = *and do not see*

Deum Chrīstiānōrum = *the God of the Christians*

Complete Translation:

Where is the Christians' God? I have not seen (was not seeing) the God of the Christians and I do not see him (now).



26 2nd CHRISTIAN: In omnī locō est sed nunc nōs Deum nōn vidēmus. Deus corpus nōn est.

est = *He is*

in omnī locō = *in every place*

sed nunc = *but now*

nōs = *we*

nōn vidēmus = *do not see*

Deum = *God*

Deus = *God*

nōn est = *is not*

corpus = *a body*

Complete Translation:

He is in every place but we do not see God now. God is not a body.



27 2nd CHRISTIAN: Tamen post mortem tū vidēbis, neque tibi præmium dabit.

tamen = *nevertheless*

post mortem = *after death*

tū = *you (thou)*

vidēbis = *will see (Him)*

neque dabit = *and He will not give*

præmium = *a reward*

tibi = *(to) you (thee)*

Complete Translation:

Nevertheless after death you will see (Him), and He will not give you a reward.



28 PROCONSUL: Mehercule!* Monētisne vōs mē?

Mehercule! = *By Hercules!*

monētisne = *are warning ?*

vōs = *you (ye)*

mē = *me*

Complete Translation:

By Hercules! Are you warning me?

*Mehercule!: *By Hercules!*



29 PROCONSUL: Metus Deī Chrīstiānōrum mē nōn terret neque terrēbit.

metus Deī Chrīstiānōrum = *fear of the Christians' God*

nōn terret = *does not terrify*

mē = *me*

neque terrēbit = *nor will (it) terrify (me)*

Complete Translation:

Fear of the Christians' God does not terrify me, nor will it terrify me.



30 PROCONSUL: Ego autem imperium habēō! Vōs terrēbunt mīlitum Rōmānōrum gladiī!

ego autem = *I, however,*

habēō = *have*

imperium = *command*

mīlitum Rōmānōrum gladiī = *the swords of the Roman soldiers*

terrēbunt = *will terrify*

vōs = *you (pl)*

Complete Translation:

I, however, have command! The swords of the Roman soldiers will terrify you!



31 CHRISTIANS: Gladius nōs nōn terret neque imperium mundī.

Gladius = *the sword*

nōn terret = *does not terrify*

nōs = *us*

neque imperium mundī = *nor the power of the world*

Complete Translation:

The sword does not terrify us, nor the power of the world.



32 CHRISTIANS: Imperium autem Deī nōs terret et movet. In Deō est salūs.

imperium autem Deī = *the power of God, however,*

terret et movet = *terrifies and moves*

nōs = *us*

in Deō = *in God*

est = *is*

salūs = *salvation*

Complete Translation:

The power of God, however, terrifies and moves us. In God is salvation.



33 PROCONSUL: Estisne omnēs Chrīstiānī?

estisne = *are you (ye)?*

omnēs Chrīstiānī = *all Christians*

Complete Translation:

Are you all Christians?

34 CHRISTIANS: Nōs sumus Chrīstiānī omnēs.

nōs = *we*

sumus = *are*

Chrīstiānī omnēs = *Christians all*

Complete Translation:

We are all Christians.



35 PROCONSUL: *Itaque omnēs hōs¹ Chrīstiānōs “gladiō animadvertī placet.”²*

itaque = *and so*

“gladiō animadvertī placet.” = *decreed punished by the sword*

omnēs hōs¹ Chrīstiānōs = *all these Christians*

Complete Translation:

And so it is decreed that all these Christians be punished by the sword.

¹ *hōs: these.*

² *“decreed punished by the sword.”*



36 CHRISTIANS: Deō grātiās! Prō tē ōrābimus. Chrīstus nōs in Cælum vocat!

Deō grātiās! = *Thanks be to God!*

ōrābimus = *we shall pray*

prō tē = *for you (thee)*

Chrīstus = *Christ*

vocat = *calls (is calling)*

nōs = *us*

in Cælum = *into heaven*

Complete Translation:

Thanks be to God! We shall pray for you. Christ calls us into heaven!



3. PRONOUNS OF THE THIRD PERSON

When used as the personal pronoun of the third person, **is**, **ea**, **id** has the meaning *he*, *she*, or *it*. Since Latin pronouns must agree in GENDER and NUMBER with the Latin words to which they refer, a masculine or feminine Latin form is often translated by the English *it*.

He saw the army and feared it. Vīdit exercitum et timuit eum.

	Use	Pronouns of the Third Person					
		Masc.		Fem.		Neut.	
Singular	Nom. subject	is	<i>he</i>	ea	<i>she</i>	id	<i>it</i>
	Gen. possessive	ējus	<i>of him, his</i>	ējus	<i>of her, her</i>	ējus	<i>of it, its</i>
	Dat. indirect object	eī	<i>to or for him</i>	eī	<i>to or for her</i>	eī	<i>to or for it</i>
	Acc. direct object	eum	<i>him</i>	eam	<i>her</i>	id	<i>it</i>
	Abl. by or with	eō	<i>by, with, for him</i>	eā	<i>by, with, for her</i>	eō	<i>by, with, for it</i>
Plural	Nom. subject	eī (iī)	<i>they</i>	eae	<i>they</i>	ea	<i>they (those things)</i>
	Gen. possessive	eōrum	<i>of them, their</i>	eārum	<i>of them, their</i>	eōrum	<i>of them, their</i>
	Dat. indirect object	eīs (iīs)	<i>to or for them</i>	eīs (iīs)	<i>to or for them</i>	eīs (iīs)	<i>to or for them</i>
	Acc. direct object	eōs	<i>them</i>	eās	<i>them</i>	ea	<i>them (those things)</i>
	Abl. by or with	eīs (iīs)	<i>by, with, for them</i>	eīs (iīs)	<i>by, with, for them</i>	eīs (iīs)	<i>by, with, for them</i>



VOCABULARY

is, ea, id	<i>he, she, it</i>
sustineō, sustinēre, sustinui, sustentus, 2, tr.	<i>{ sustain</i>
	<i>{ withstand</i>
fīnēs, fīnium, m.	<i>territory</i>

NOTE

Fīnēs is a *plural* noun of the third declension.

RELATED LATIN WORDS

Teneō; fīnitimus.



Exercise #150 – Page 133

Translate:



1. **sustinēbat** = *he/she/it was withstanding/sustaining*

2. **sustinet** = *he/she/it withstands/sustains*

3. **vidēbat** = *he/she/it was seeing*

4. **habēbant** = *they were having*



5. **sustinēbant** = *they were withstanding/sustaining*

6. **sustinēbit** = *he/she/it will withstand/sustain*

7. **sustinent** = *they withstand/sustain*

8. **habēmus** = *we have*



Exercise #151 – Page 133

Translate and point out the words to which the italicized pronouns refer and explain the agreement.



1 Cæsarem laudābās. Itaque is tibi præmium dabit.

laudābās = *you (thou) wert praising*

Cæsarem = *Caesar*

itaque is = *and so he*

dabit = *will give*

præmium = *a reward*

tibi = *(to) you (thee)*

Complete Translation:

You were praising Caesar. And so he will give you a reward.

To what does is refer? *Cæsarem*



2

Cæsar agmen hostium nōn videt. Monēbisne eum?

Cæsar = *Caesar*

nōn videt = *does not see*

agmen hostium = *the enemy's column*

monēbisne = *will you (thou) warn ?*

eum = *him*

Complete Translation:

Caesar does not see the enemy's column. Will you warn him?

To what does eum refer? *Cæsar*



3 Marīa sāncta erat. Itaque Deus eī præmium dedit.

Marīa = *Mary*

erat = *was*

sāncta = *holy*

itaque Deus = *and so God*

dedit = *gave*

præmium = *a reward*

eī = (to) *her*

Complete Translation:

Mary was holy. And so God gave her a reward.

To what does eī refer? *Marīa*



4

Hostēs in hīberna impetum fēcērunt. Mīlitēs autem fortēs impetum eōrum sustinēbant.

hostēs = *the enemy*

fēcērunt = *made*

impetum = *an attack*

in hīberna = *against the winter quarters*

mīlitēs autem fortēs = *the brave soldiers, however,*

sustinēbant = *were withstanding*

impetum eōrum = *their attack*

Complete Translation:

The enemy made an attack against the winter quarters. The brave soldiers, however, were withstanding their attack.

To what does eōrum refer? *hostēs*



5

Marīa est Māter Deī. Itaque eam Chrīstiānī laudāmus.

Marīa = *Mary*

est = *is*

Māter Deī = *the mother of God*

itaque Chrīstiānī laudāmus = *therefore (we) Christians praise*

eam = *her*

Complete Translation:

Mary is the mother of God. Therefore we Christians praise her.

To what does eam refer? *Marīa*



6

Amīcus est in perīculō. Itaque prō eō ōrābimus. ▼

amīcus = *a friend*

est = *is*

in perīculō = *in danger*

itaque ōrābimus = *and so we will pray*

prō eō = *for him*

Complete Translation:

A friend is in danger. And so we will pray for him.

To what does eō refer? *amīcus*



7 Hostēs oppidum occupant. Tenēbuntne id?

hostēs = *the enemy*

occupant = *is seizing*

oppidum = *the town*

tenēbuntne = *will they hold ?*

id = *it*

Complete Translation:

The enemy is seizing the town. Will they hold it?

To what does id refer? *oppidum*



8

Hostēs bellum parant, sed impetum eōrum sustinēbimus.

hostēs = *the enemy*

parant = *is preparing (for)*

bellum = *war*

sed sustinēbimus = *but we shall withstand*

eōrum = *their*

impetum = *attack*

Complete Translation:

The enemy is preparing for war, but we shall withstand their attack.

To what does eōrum refer? *hostēs*



9

Cæsar ducēs Gallōrum in hīberna vocat; sed eī nōn sunt amīcī senātūs et populī Rōmānī.

Cæsar = *Caesar*

vocat = *is calling*

ducēs Gallōrum = *the leaders of the Gauls*

in hīberna = *into winter quarters*

sed eī = *but they*

nōn sunt = *are not*

amīcī = *friends*

senātūs et populī Rōmānī = *of the Senate and Roman people*

Complete Translation:

Caesar is calling the leaders of the Gauls into winter quarters, but they are not friends of the Senate and Roman people.

To what does eī refer? *ducēs*



10

Mātrēs bonæ sunt. Virtūs eārum magna est. Nōs eās semper laudāmus, et Deus eīs magna præmia dabit.

mātrēs = *mothers*sunt = *are*bonæ = *good*eārum = *their*virtūs = *virtue*est = *is*magna = *great*nōs = *we*semper laudāmus = *always praise*eās = *them*et Deus = *and God*dabit = *will give*magna præmia = *great rewards*eīs = *(to) them*

Complete Translation:

Mothers are good. Their virtue is great. We always praise them and God will give them great rewards.

To what does eārum refer? *mātrēs*To what does eās refer? *mātrēs*To what does eīs refer? *mātrēs*

11

Cæsar est imperātor Rōmānus, sed senātus virtūtem ējus nōn laudat. ▼

Cæsar = *Caesar*

est = *is*

imperātor Rōmānus = *a Roman commander*

sed senātus = *but the Senate*

nōn laudat = *does not praise*

virtūtem ējus = *his courage*

Complete Translation:

Caesar is a Roman commander, but the Senate does not praise his courage.

To what does ējus refer? *Cæsar*



12

Cæsar oppidum Gallōrum occupābit, sed tū eōs nōn monēbis.

Cæsar = *Caesar*

occupābit = *will seize*

oppidum Gallōrum = *the town of the Gauls*

sed tū = *but you (thou)*

nōn monēbis = *will not warn*

eōs = *them*

Complete Translation:

Caesar will seize the town of the Gauls, but you will not warn them.

To what does eōs refer? *Gallōrum*



13 Multī hominēs sānctī sunt. Eīs Deus præmia dabit.

multī hominēs sānctī = *many holy men*

sunt = *(there) are*

Deus = *God*

dabit = *will give*

præmia = *rewards*

eīs = *(to) them*

Complete Translation:

There are many holy men. God will give them rewards.

To what does eīs refer? *hominēs*



14 Chrīstus est fīlius Marīæ et nunc in Cælō cum eā est.

Chrīstus = *Christ*

est = *is*

fīlius Marīæ = *the son of Mary*

et nunc = *and now*

est = *he is*

in Cælō = *in heaven*

cum eā = *with her*

Complete Translation:

Christ is Mary's son and is now in heaven with her.

To what does eā refer? *Marīæ*



15

Mīlitēs semper in periculō sunt. Itaque prō eīs ōrāmus. ▼

mīlitēs = *soldiers*

sunt = *are*

semper in periculō = *always in danger*

itaque = *therefore*

ōrāmus = *we pray*

prō eīs = *for them*

Complete Translation:

Soldiers are always in danger. Therefore we pray for them.

To what does eīs refer? *mīlitēs*



16

Cæsar in castris est. Eī servus gladium dat. ▼

Cæsar = Caesar

est = is

in castris = in camp

servus = a slave

dat = is giving

gladium = a sword

eī = to him

Complete Translation:

Caesar is in camp. A slave is giving a sword to him.

To what does eī refer? Cæsar



17a Omnēs Gallī in armīs sunt. Spem victōriæ in virtūte posuērunt.

omnēs Gallī = *all the Gauls*

sunt = *are*

in armīs = *in (under) arms*

posuērunt = *they have placed*

spem = *hope*

victōriæ = *of victory*

in virtūte = *in courage*

Complete Translation:

All the Gauls are in (under) arms. They have placed hope of victory in courage.



17b

Equitēs eōrum fortēs sunt. Cōpia frūmentī in oppidīs eōrum est.

eōrum = *their*

equitēs = *horsemen (cavalry)*

sunt = *are*

fortēs = *brave*

cōpia frūmentī = *a supply of grain*

est = *(there) is*

in oppidīs eōrum = *in their towns*

Complete Translation:

Their horsemen are (cavalry is) brave. There is a supply of grain in their towns.

To what does the first eōrum refer? *Gallī*

To what does the second eōrum refer? *Gallī*



17c Et pontēs et collēs tenent. Ea Cæsar audivit; eōs tamen nōn timet.

tenent = *they hold*

et pontēs et collēs = *both bridges and hills*

Cæsar = *Caesar*

audivit = *heard*

ea = *(that/them) those things*

tamen nōn timet = *nevertheless he does not fear*

eōs = *them*

Complete Translation:

They hold both bridges and hills. Caesar heard those things (them); nevertheless he does not fear them.

To what does ea refer? *No expressed antecedent*

To what does eōs refer? *Gallī*



Exercise #152 – Page 134

Translate and express all of the italicized pronouns.

Warning: Remember that the pronoun must agree in gender and number with the Latin word to which it refers!



1

The Senate praises Caesar because he fights for the Roman people in the territory of the Gauls.

the Senate = *Senātus*

praises = *laudat*

Caesar = *Cæsarem*

because = *quod*

he fights = *is pugnat*

for the Roman people = *prō populō Rōmānō*

in the territory = *in fīnibus*

of the Gauls = *Gallōrum*

Complete Translation:

Senātus Cæsarem laudat quod is prō populō Rōmānō in fīnibus Gallōrum pugnat.



2 The roads are good. The Romans constructed them.

the roads = *viæ*

are = *sunt*

good = *bonæ*

the Romans = *Rōmānī*

constructed = *mūnīvērunt*

them = *eās*

Complete Translation:

Viæ bonæ sunt. Eās Rōmānī mūnīvērunt.



3

Caesar was fighting with the Gauls in their territory. He was seizing their towns and cities. The Gauls were not withstanding his attacks.

Caesar = *Cæsar*

was fighting = *pugnābat*

with the Gauls = *cum Gallīs*

in their territory = *in fīnibus eōrum*

he was seizing = *occupābat*

their towns and cities = *oppida et urbēs eōrum*

the Gauls = *Gallī*

were not withstanding = *nōn sustinēbant*

his attacks = *impetūs ējus*

Complete Translation:

Cæsar cum Gallīs in fīnibus eōrum pugnābat. Oppida et urbēs eōrum occupābat. Gallī impetūs ējus nōn sustinēbant.



4a

We praise Christ and Mary, His mother. She was holy. God gave her a great reward.

we = *nōs*praise = *laudāmus*Christ and Mary = *Chrīstum et Mariām*His mother = *mātrēm ējus*she = *ea*was = *erat*holy = *sāncta*God = *Deus*gave = *dedit*a great reward = *magnum præmium*(to) her = *eī*

Complete Translation:

Nōs Chrīstum et Mariām mātrēm ējus laudāmus. Ea sāncta erat. Deus eī magnum præmium dedit.



4b

All holy men will see her and her Son in heaven. They will all pray with her for us.

all holy men = *omnēs hominēs sānctī*

will see = *vidēbunt*

her = *eam*

and her Son = *et ējus Fīlium*

in heaven = *in Cælō*

they = *eī*

all = *omnēs*

will pray = *ōrābunt*

with her = *cum eā*

for us = *prō nōbis*

Complete Translation:

Omnēs hominēs sānctī eam et ējus Fīlium in Cælō vidēbunt. Eī cum eā ōrābunt omnēs prō nōbis.



5a

The Gauls were not friends of the Romans. The Gauls were not giving them grain, and they were not praising them.

the Gauls = *Gallī*were = *erant*not friends = *nōn amīcī*of the Romans = *Rōmānōrum*the Gauls = *Gallī*were not giving = *nōn dabant*grain = *frūmentum*(to) them = *eīs*and they were not praising = *et nōn laudābant*them = *eōs*

Complete Translation:

Gallī nōn amīcī Rōmānōrum erant. Gallī eīs frūmentum nōn dabant, et eōs nōn laudābant.



5b

The Gauls were fighting with them.

the Gauls = *Gallī*

were fighting = *pugnābant*

with them = *cum eīs*

Complete Translation:

Gallī cum eīs pugnābant.



6

Christ is the light of the world and the salvation of all men. We praise Him now on earth, and with Him we shall praise God in heaven forever.

Christ = *Chrīstus*

is = *est*

the light = *lūx*

of the world = *mundī*

and the salvation = *et salūs*

of all men = *omnium hominum*

we praise = *laudāmus*

Him = *Eum*

now on earth = *in terrā nunc*

and with Him = *et cum eō*

we shall praise = *laudābimus*

God in heaven = *Deum in Caelō*

forever = *in sæcula sæculōrum*

Complete Translation:

Chrīstus lūx mundī et salūs omnium hominum est. Eum in terrā nunc laudāmus, et cum eō Deum in Caelō in sæcula sæculōrum laudābimus.



7a

We praise the Roman legions on account of their victories. They were fighting for the Senate and the Roman people.

we praise = *laudāmus*

the Roman legions = *Legiōnēs Rōmānās*

on account of their victories = *propter victōriās eārum*

they = *eæ*

were fighting = *pugnābant*

for the Senate = *prō senātū*

and the Roman people = *et populō Rōmānō*

Complete Translation:

Legiōnēs Rōmānās propter victōriās eārum laudāmus. Eæ prō senātū et populō Rōmānō pugnābant.



7b

The Gauls were fighting with them but they were conquering the Gauls. Caesar was their commander-in-chief and was praising them on account of their courage and reliability. Therefore the Senate gave them great rewards.

the Gauls = *Gallī*were fighting = *pugnābant*with them = *cum eīs*but they = *sed eæ*were conquering = *superābant*the Gauls = *Gallōs*Caesar = *Cæsar*was = *erat*their commander-in-chief = *imperātor eārum*and was praising = *et laudābat*them = *eās*on account of their courage and reliability = *propter virtūtem et fidem eārum*therefore the Senate = *itaque senātus*gave = *dabat*great rewards = *magna præmia*(to) them = *eīs*

Complete Translation:

Gallī cum eīs pugnābant sed eæ Gallōs superābant. Cæsar imperātor eārum erat et propter virtūtem et fidem eārum eās laudābat. Itaque senātus eīs magna præmia dabat.



8

The enemy are carrying grain and arms into the town. Will they hold it?

the enemy = *hostēs*

are carrying = *portant*

grain and arms = *frūmentum et arma*

into the town = *in oppidum*

they = *eī*

will hold? = *tenēbuntne*

it = *id*

Complete Translation:

Hostēs frūmentum et arma in oppidum portant. Tenēbuntne eī id?



9

The Gauls are preparing a camp. In it they will fight for the common welfare of Gaul. Nevertheless they will not hold it. Caesar will overcome them and seize it.

the Gauls = *Gallī*are preparing = *parant*a camp = *castra*in it = *in eīs*they will fight = *pugnābunt*for the common welfare = *prō salūte commūnī*of Gaul = *Galliæ*nevertheless = *tamen*they will not hold = *nōn tenēbunt*it = *ea*Caesar = *Cæsar*will overcome = *superābit*them = *eōs*and (will) seize = *et occupābit*it = *ea*

Complete Translation:

Gallī castra parant. In eīs prō salūte commūnī Galliæ pugnābunt. Ea tamen nōn tenēbunt. Cæsar eōs superābit et ea occupābit.



10

The winter quarters of the Romans were in the territory of the enemy. The enemy were attacking and were seizing them.

the winter quarters = *hīberna*

of the Romans = *Rōmānōrum*

were = *erant*

in the territory = *in fīnibus*

of the enemy = *hostium*

the enemy = *hostēs*

were attacking = *oppugnābant*

and were seizing = *et occupābant*

them = *ea*

Complete Translation:

Hīberna Rōmānōrum in fīnibus hostium erant. Hostēs ea oppugnābant et occupābant.



11

The Gauls often made an attack on the Roman columns, but the Romans were withstanding their attacks.

the Gauls = *Gallī*

often made = *sæpe fēcērunt*

an attack = *impetum*

on the Roman columns = *in agmina Rōmāna*

but the Romans = *sed Rōmānī*

were withstanding = *sustinēbant*

their attacks = *impetūs eōrum*

Complete Translation:

Gallī impetum in agmina Rōmāna sæpe fēcērunt, sed Rōmānī impetūs eōrum sustinēbant.



4. Direct Reflexive Pronouns

Look at these two sentences:

(1) *We pray for ourselves.*

(2) *A good man does not praise himself.*

In these sentences the pronouns “*himself*” and “*ourselves*” refer back to the subject; i.e. they stand for the same person(s) as the subject of the clause (“*we*” and “*man*”).

Such pronouns are called *direct reflexive pronouns*.

The direct reflexive pronouns of the 1st and 2nd person persons are the “*oblique*” cases (i.e. non-nominative) of the regular pronouns you already know:

We pray for ourselves. Prō *nōbīs* ōrāmus.

But, when a pronoun of the 3rd person refers back to the subject, the proper form of *suī* must be used instead of *is*, *ea*, *id*.

A good man does not praise himself. Homō bonus *sē* nōn laudant.



From Your Pronoun Cheat-Sheet

	Use	First Person		Second Person		Third Person (Reflexive)	
Singular	Nom. subject	ego	I	tū	you		
	Gen. possessive	meī	of me, of myself	tuī	of yourself	suī	of himself, herself, itself, themselves
	Dat. indirect object	mihi	to me, to myself	tibi	to yourself	sibi	to himself, herself, itself, themselves
	Acc. direct object	mē	me, myself	tē	yourself	sē (sēsē)	himself, herself, itself, themselves
	Abl. by or with	mē	by, with, from me, myself	tē	by, with, from yourself	sē (sēsē)	by, with, from himself, herself, itself, themselves
Plural	Nom. subject	nōs	we	vōs	you (you all)	Same as above	
	Gen. possessive	nostrī, nostrum	of ourselves	vestrī, vestrum	of yourselves		
	Dat. indirect object	nōbīs	to ourselves	vōbīs	to yourselves		
	Acc. direct object	nōs	ourselves	vōs	yourselves		
	Abl. by or with	nōbīs	by, with, from ourselves	vōbīs	by, with, from yourselves		

Examples:

Eī **sē** laudābant. *They were praising **themselves**.*

Marīa **sē** nōn laudat. *Mary does not praise **herself**.*

Cæsar **sē** laudābat. *Cæsar was praising **himself**.*

Legiō **sē** laudābat. *The legion was praising **itself**.*



VOCABULARY

suī	<i>himself</i> <i>herself</i> <i>itself</i> <i>themselves</i>
etiam, <i>adv.</i>	<i>also</i>
enim, <i>conj., postp.</i>	<i>for</i>



Exercise #153 – Page 137

Translate



1 We often pray for ourselves.

we often pray = *sæpe ōrāmus*

for ourselves = *prō nōbīs*

Complete Translation:

Prō nōbīs sæpe ōrāmus.



2

He  prays for himself.

he prays = *ōrat*

for himself = *prō sē*

Complete Translation:

Prō sē ōrat.



3 You (thou) pray for yourself.

you (thou) pray = *ōrās*

for yourself (thyself) = *prō tē*

Complete Translation:

Prō tē ōrās.



4 They pray for themselves.

they pray = *ōrant*

for themselves = *prō sē*

Complete Translation:

Prō sē ōrant.



5

They praise him.

they praise = *laudant*

him = *eum*

Complete Translation:

Eum laudant.



6 The legion  prays for itself.

the legion = *legiō*

prays = *ōrat*

for itself = *prō sē*

Complete Translation:

Legiō prō sē ōrat.



7

I pray for myself.

I pray = *ōrō*

for myself = *prō mē*

Complete Translation:

Prō mē ōrō.



8

He [▼]sees them.

he sees = *videt*

them = *eōs*

Complete Translation:

Eōs videt.



9 You (ye) pray for yourselves.

you (ye) pray = *ōrātis*

for yourselves (pl) = *prō vōbīs*

Complete Translation:

Prō vōbīs ōrātis.



10 She does not praise him.

she does not praise = *nōn laudat*

him = *eum*

Complete Translation:

Eum nōn laudat.



11 She [▼]prays for herself.

she prays = *ōrat*

for herself = *prō sē*

Complete Translation:

Prō sē ōrat.



12



We have the grace of God in us.

we have = *habēmus*

the grace of God = *grātiam Deī*

in us = *in nōbīs*

Complete Translation:

In nōbīs grātiam Deī habēmus.



Exercise #154 – Page 137

Translate



1 Holy men do not praise themselves.

holy men = *hominēs sāctī*

do not praise = *nōn laudant*

themselves = *sē*

Complete Translation:

Hominēs sāctī sē nōn laudant.



2

Mothers praise not themselves but their sons. (Omit *their* in translating.)

mothers = *mātrēs*

praise = *laudant*

not themselves = *nōn sē*

but their sons = *sed fīliōs*

Complete Translation:

Mātrēs nōn sē sed fīliōs laudant.



3

Men often do not see themselves as we see them.

men often = *hominēs sæpe*

do not see = *nōn vident*

themselves = *sē*

as = *sīcut*

we see = *vidēmus*

them = *eōs*

Complete Translation:

Hominēs sæpe sē nōn vident sīcut eōs vidēmus.



4

Christians often pray for themselves and for all men. For God gives them and all men grace on account of their prayers.

Christians = *Chrīstiānī*

often pray = *sæpe ōrant*

for themselves = *prō sē*

and for all men = *et prō omnibus hominibus*

for God = *Deus enim*

gives = *dat*

grace = *grātiam*

(to) them and (to) all men = *eīs et omnibus hominibus*

on account of their prayers = *propter ōrātiōnēs eōrum*

Complete Translation:

Chrīstiānī prō sē et prō omnibus hominibus sæpe ōrant. Deus enim eīs et omnibus hominibus propter ōrātiōnēs eōrum grātiam dat.



5 Caesar was not praising himself.

Caesar = *Cæsar*

was not praising = *nōn laudābat*

himself = *sē*

Complete Translation:

Cæsar sē nōn laudābat.



6 The legion also was praising itself.

the legion = *legiō*

also was praising = *etiam laudābat*

itself = *sē*

Complete Translation:

Legiō etiam sē laudābat.



7

Now Mary does not pray for herself but for us, for she is in heaven and is also the mother of all men.

Mary = *Marīa*

now does not pray = *nōn nunc ōrat*

for herself = *prō sē*

but for us = *sed prō nōbīs*

for she is = *enim est*

in heaven = *in Caelō*

and also the mother = *et māter etiam*

of all men = *omnium hominum*

Complete Translation:

Marīa nōn prō sē sed prō nōbīs nunc ōrat, in Caelō enim et māter etiam omnium hominum est.



8

The Gauls often killed themselves after the victories of the Romans.

the Gauls = *Gallī*

often killed = *sæpe occīdēbant*

themselves = *sē*

after the victories = *post victōriās*

of the Romans = *Rōmānōrum*

Complete Translation:

Post victōriās Rōmānōrum Gallī sē sæpe occīdēbant.



Exercise #155 – Pages 138-139

VIRTŪS RŌMĀNA ET VIRTŪS CHRĪSTIĀNA

Roman Virtue and Christian Virtue.

1. Translate;
2. Explain your translation of the italicized pronouns:



1

Mārcus Tullius Cicerō, ōrātor¹ magnus et bonus, vēritātem et virtūtem sæpe laudābat.

Mārcus Tullius Cicerō = *Marcus Tullius Cicero*

ōrātor¹ magnus et bonus = *a great and good orator*

sæpe laudābat = *often praised (was praising)*

vēritātem et virtūtem = *truth and virtue*

Complete Translation:

Marcus Tullius Cicero, a great and good orator, often praised truth and virtue.

¹ ōrātor, ōrātōris: *an orator*



2 *dē*¹ *virtūte* “*Virtūs propter sē*,” *inquit*,² “*laudātur*.”³

To what does *sē* refer? What type is it? *virtūs*; *reflexive*

*dē*¹ *virtūte* = *concerning virtue*

*inquit*² = *he said*

“*Virtūs propter sē* “*laudātur*”³ = “*Virtue is praised for itself*”

Complete Translation:

Concerning virtue he said, “Virtue is praised for itself.”

¹ *dē*, *prep w/ abl*: *concerning*

² *inquit*: *he said*

³ *laudātur*: *is praised*



3 In ōrātiōnibus hominēs bonōs sæpe laudābat, malōs autem nōn laudābat.

in ōrātiōnibus = *in speeches*

sæpe laudābat = *he often praised*

hominēs bonōs = *good men*

autem nōn laudābat = *but he did not praise*

malōs = *the evil*

Complete Translation:

In speeches he often praised good men, but the evil he did not praise.



4

Multa perīcula sustinēbat; mortem et gladiōs nōn timēbat; nōmen populī Rōmānī semper laudābat.

sustinēbat = *he sustained*

multa perīcula = *many dangers*

nōn timēbat = *he did not fear*

mortem et gladiōs = *death and swords*

semper laudābat = *he was always praising*

nōmen = *the name*

populī Rōmānī = *of the Roman people*

Complete Translation:

He sustained many dangers; death and swords he did not fear; he was always praising the name of the Roman people.



5 Cicerō tamen Chrīstiānus nōn erat. (Post ējus mortem¹ Chrīstus in terram vēnit.)

To what does *ējus* refer? What type is it? *Cicerō; modifies mortem*

Cicerō tamen = *Cicero nevertheless*

nōn erat = *was not*

Chrīstiānus = *a Christian*

Chrīstus = *Christ*

vēnit = *came*

in terram = *into the world*

post ējus mortem¹ = *after his death*

Complete Translation:

Cicero nevertheless was not a Christian. (Christ came into the world after his death.)

¹ Cicero lived 106-43 BC



6 Itaque Cicerō, glōriæ cupidus, sē sæpe laudābat. Omnēs Rōmānī sæpe sē laudābant.

To what does the first *sē* refer? What type is it? *Cicerō; reflexive*

To what does the second *sē* refer? What type is it? *Rōmānī; reflexive*

itaque Cicerō = *and so Cicero*

glōriæ cupidus = *eager for fame*

sæpe laudābat = *often praised*

sē = *himself*

omnēs Rōmānī = *all Romans*

sæpe laudābant = *often praised*

sē = *themselves*

Complete Translation:

And so Cicero, eager for fame, often praised himself. All Romans praised themselves often.



7 Senātus sē laudābat. Etiam imperātōrēs et ducēs Rōmānī sē laudābant.

To what does the first *sē* refer? What type is it? *Senātus; reflexive*

To what does the second *sē* refer? What type is it? *imperātōrēs and ducēs; reflexive*

a

Senātus = *the Senate*

laudābat = *praised (was praising)*

sē = *itself*

b

etiam imperātōrēs et ducēs Rōmānī = *also the Roman emperors and leaders*

laudābant = *praised*

sē = *themselves*

Complete Translation:

The Senate praised itself. The Roman emperors and leaders also praised themselves.



8

Hominēs sānctī autem nōn sē sed Deum laudant, sicut Marīa, Māter omnium Chrīstiānōrum, sē nōn laudābat.

To what does the first *sē* refer? What type is it? *Hominēs; reflexive*

To what does the second *sē* refer? What type is it? *Marīa; reflexive*

hominēs sānctī autem = *holy men, however,*

laudant = *praise*

nōn sē = *not themselves*

sed Deum = *but God*

sicut Marīa = *(just) as Mary*

Māter omnium Chrīstiānōrum = *the mother of all Christians*

nōn laudābat = *did not praise (was not praising)*

sē = *herself*

Complete Translation:

Holy men, however, praise not themselves but God, just as Mary, the mother of all Christians, did not praise herself.



9 *Ea* post Annuntiātiōnem¹ ōrābat:

Magnificat² anima³ mea Dominum
.... quia⁴ fēcit⁵ mihi magna....
et sānctum nōmen ējus (est).

To what does *ea* refer? What type is it? *Marīa (previous sentence); subject*

a *ea* = *she* *ōrābat* = *prayed (was praying)*

*post Annuntiātiōnem*¹ = *after the Annunciation*

b *anima*³ *mea* = *My soul* *Magnificat*² = *doth magnify* *Dominum* = *the Lord*

c *quia*⁴ *fēcit*⁵ = *for He has done* *magna* = *great things* *mihi* = *unto me*

d *et sānctum* = *and holy* *nōmen ējus (est)* = *(is) His name*

Complete Translation:

After the Annunciation she prayed: My soul doth magnify the Lord.... for He has done great things unto me... and holy is His name.

¹ Annuntiātiō, Annuntiātiōnis: *The Annunciation*

² magnificat: *doth magnify*

³ anima mea: *my soul*

⁴ quia = *quod*

⁵ fēcit: *he has done*



10 Cicerō et omnēs Rōmānī spem in sē posuērunt.

To what does *sē* refer? What type is it? *Cicerō* and *Rōmānī*; *reflexive*

Cicerō et omnēs Rōmānī = *Cicero and all the Romans*

posuērunt = *placed*

spem = *hope*

in sē = *in themselves*

Complete Translation:

Cicero and all the Romans placed hope in themselves.



11 Chrīstiānī autem spem nōn in sē sed in grātiā Chrīstī pōnunt¹.

To what does sē refer? What type is it? *Chrīstiānī; reflexive*

Chrīstiānī autem = *Christians, however,*

pōnunt¹ = *place*

spem = *hope*

nōn in sē = *not in themselves*

sed in grātiā = *but in the grace*

Chrīstī = *of Christ*

Complete Translation:

Christians, however, place hope not in themselves but in the grace of Christ.

¹ pōnunt: *place*



12 Cicerō multa et gravia perīcula sustinēbat quod et bonus erat et glōriæ cupidus.

Cicerō = *Cicero*

sustinēbat = *sustained (was sustaining)*

multa et gravia perīcula = *many serious dangers*

quod = *because*

erat = *he was*

et bonus = *both good*

et glōriæ cupidus = *and desirous of fame*

Complete Translation:

Cicero sustained many serious dangers because he was both good and desirous of fame.



13 Chrīstiānī autem perīcula sustinent quod Chrīstum sēcum habent.

To what does sē refer? What type is it? *Chrīstiānī; reflexive*

Chrīstiānī autem = *Christians, however,*

sustinent = *withstand*

perīcula = *dangers*

quod = *because*

habent = *they have*

Chrīstum = *Christ*

sēcum = *with them*

Complete Translation:

Christians, however, withstand dangers because they have Christ with them.



14 Chrīstiānī enim Jēsūm Chrīstum in sē portant.

To what does sē refer? What type is it? *Chrīstiānī*; *reflexive*

Chrīstiānī enim = *for Christians*

portant = *carry*

Jēsūm Chrīstum = *Jesus Christ*

in sē = *in themselves*

Complete Translation:

For Christians carry Jesus Christ in themselves.



15 Itaque nōmen Chrīstiānōrum erat etiam “Chrīstophorī.”¹

itaque nōmen = *and so the name*

Chrīstiānōrum = *of Christians*

erat etiam = *was also*

“Chrīstophorī”¹ = *“Christophers”*

Complete Translation:

And so the name of Christians was also “Christophers” (Christ-bearers).

¹ Chrīstophorus: is from a Greek word meaning “Christ-bearer”

