

venīre						
4th		PP1: ven-iō PP2: ven-īre PP3: vĕn-ī PP4: vent-um				
		come				
	Singular			Plural		
Tense	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
Indicative Mood Active Voice						
Present	veniō	venīs	venit	venīmus	venītis	veniunt
Imperfect	veniēbam	veniēbās	veniēbat	veniēbāmus	veniēbātis	veniēbant
Future	veniam	veniēs	veniet	veniēmus	veniētis	venient
Perfect	vĕnī	vĕnistī	vĕnit	vĕnimus	vĕnistis	vĕnērunt
Pluperfect	vĕneram	vĕnerās	vĕnerat	vĕnerāmus	vĕnerātis	vĕnerant
Future Perfect	vĕnerō	vĕneris	vĕnerit	vĕnerimus	vĕneritis	vĕnerint
Indicative Mood Passive Voice						
Present	venior	venīris	venītur	venīmur	venīminī	veniuntur
Imperfect	veniēbar	veniēbāris	veniēbātur	veniēbāmur	veniēbāminī	veniēbantur
Future	veniar	veniēris	veniētur	veniēmur	veniēminī	venientur
Perfect	ventus, a, um sum	ventus, a, um es	ventus, a, um est	ventī, æ, a sumus	ventī, æ, a estis	ventī, æ, a sunt
Pluperfect	ventus, a, um eram	ventus, a, um erās	ventus, a, um erat	ventī, æ, a erāmus	ventī, æ, a erātis	ventī, æ, a erant
Future Perfect	ventus, a, um erō	ventus, a, um eris	ventus, a, um erit	ventī, æ, a erimus	ventī, æ, a eritis	ventī, æ, a erunt
Subjunctive Mood Active Voice						
Present	veniam	veniās	veniat	veniāmus	veniātis	veniant
Imperfect	venīrem	venīrēs	venīret	venīrēmus	venīrētis	venīrent
Perfect	vĕnerim	vĕnerīs	vĕnerit	vĕnerīmus	vĕnerītis	vĕnerint
Pluperfect	vĕnissem	vĕnissēs	vĕnisset	vĕnissēmus	vĕnissētis	vĕnissent
Subjunctive Mood Passive Voice						
Present	veniar	veniāris	veniātur	veniāmur	veniāminī	veniantur
Imperfect	venīrer	venīrēris	venīrētur	venīrēmur	venīrēminī	venīrentur
Perfect	ventus, a, um sim	ventus, a, um sīs	ventus, a, um sit	ventī, æ, a sīmus	ventī, æ, a sītis	ventī, æ, a sint
Pluperfect	ventus, a, um essem	ventus, a, um essēs	ventus, a, um esset	ventī, æ, a essēmus	ventī, æ, a essētis	ventī, æ, a essent
Imperative Mood Active Voice						
Present		venī			venīte	
Infinitives	Present Infinitive Active venīre			Present Infinitive Passive venīrī		
	Perfect Infinitive Active vĕnisse			Perfect Infinitive Passive ventus, a, um esse		
	Future Infinitive Active ventūrus, a, um esse			Future Infinitive Passive ventus, a, um īrī		
Participles	Future Participle Active ventūrus, a, um					
	Perfect Participle Passive ventus, 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
cōnsōlātiōne gaudēre. Per Chrīstum Dominum nostrum. Āmēn.



UNIT 4

Lesson 16: Additional 2nd Declension Nouns & Adjectives

There are, in the 2nd declension, a few *masculine* nouns that do not end in *-us*. These are:

<i>2nd Declension Masculine</i>		<i>boy</i>	<i>field</i>	<i>man</i>
Singular	<i>Nominative</i>	puer	ager	vir
	<i>Genitive</i>	puerī	agrī	virī
	<i>Dative</i>	puerō	agrō	virō
	<i>Accusative</i>	puerum	agrum	virum
	<i>Ablative</i>	puerō	agrō	virō
Plural	<i>Nominative</i>	puerī	agrī	virī
	<i>Genitive</i>	puerōrum	agrōrum	virōrum
	<i>Dative</i>	puerīs	agrīs	virīs
	<i>Accusative</i>	puerōs	agrōs	virōs
	<i>Ablative</i>	puerīs	agrīs	virīs

Except in the *nominative singular*, all of these words have the same endings as *servus*, *servī*.



VOCABULARY

puer, puerī	boy
ager, agrī	field
vir, virī	man
Italia, ae	Italy
fortūna, ae	fortune
ita, adv.	{ so thus
trāns, prep. w. acc.	across

NOTE

Homō means a human being, a man as opposed to an animal;
vir means a man as opposed to a woman or a child.

Chrīstus propter nōs hominēs in mundum vēnit.

Christ came into the world on account of us men.

Men here means the human race; Christ came for both men and women, hence **hominēs**.

Caesar erat vir fortis.

Caesar was a brave man.

Vir is used because Caesar is not a woman and has manly, virile qualities.

Hereafter use **homō** only when *a human being* or *man* in general is meant.

RELATED ENGLISH WORDS

A *puerile* remark. A *virile* character. The *agrarian* party. Lindbergh made the first solo *transatlantic* flight.



Lesson 16: Exercise #186 – Page 164

Translate



1

With good boys.

Translate:

Cum puerīs bonīs.

2

On behalf of noble men.

Translate:

Prō virīs nōbilibus.



3

Into good fields.

Translate:

In agrōs bonōs.

4

A field full of boys.

Translate:

Ager plēnus puerōrum (puerīs).



5

In the fields.

Translate:

In agrīs.

6

With a brave man.

Translate:

Cum virō fortī.



7

In a large field.

Translate:

In magnō agrō.

8

A boy similar to a brave man.

Translate:

Puer similis virō fortī.



9 On account of the glory of brave men.

Translate:

Propter glōriam virōrum fortium.

10 Through the fields of the Gauls.

Translate:

Per agrōs Gallōrum.



11 The death of a brave man.

Translate:

Mors viri fortis.

12 On account of the slaughter of mothers and boys.

Translate:

Propter caedem matrum et puerorum.



13 The good fortune of a brave and noble man.

Translate:

Fortūna bona virī fortis et nōbilis.



Lesson 16: Exercise #187 – Page 164-165

Translate



1

Virī Rōmānī fortēs erant et fortiter cum hostibus pugnāvērunt. Ita Rōmām servāvērunt. Fortūna enim virōs fortēs adjuvat.

a

Virī Rōmānī = *Roman men*erant = *were*fortēs = *brave*

b

et fortiter pugnāvērunt = *and fought bravely*cum hostibus = *with the enemy*

c

Ita servāvērunt = *Thus they guarded (preserved)*Rōmām = *Rome*

d

Fortūna enim = *For fortune*adjuvat = *aids*virōs fortēs = *brave men*

Complete Translation:

Roman men were brave and fought bravely with the enemy. Thus they guarded (preserved) Rome. For fortune aids brave men.



2

Multī hostēs trāns montēs in Italiam vēnērunt. Eōs tamen Rōmānī vīcērunt.

a

Multī hostēs = *Many enemies*

vēnērunt = *came*

trāns montēs = *across the mountains*

in Italiam = *into Italy*

b

tamen Rōmānī = *Nevertheless the Romans*

vīcērunt = *conquered*

Eōs = *them*

Complete Translation:

Many enemies came across the mountains into Italy. Nevertheless the Romans conquered them.

What is the rule for the agreement of eōs?

Eōs agrees in number and gender with hostēs, but not in case.



3

Puer bonus est glōria mātris. Omnēs enim patrēs et mātērēs puerōs bonōs semper laudant sed puerōs malōs nōn laudant.

a

Puer bonus = *A good boy*est = *is*glōria mātris = *a mother's glory*

b

Omnēs enim patrēs et mātērēs = *For all fathers and mothers*semper laudant = *always praise*puerōs bonōs = *good boys*

c

sed = *but*nōn laudant = *do (they) not praise*puerōs malōs = *bad boys*

Complete Translation:

A good boy is a mother's glory. For all fathers and mothers always praise good boys but do not praise bad boys.



4

Tum, post adventum exercitūs Rōmānī, erat magna frūmentī inopia in Galliā.
Rōmānī enim frūmenta in agrīs incenderant.

a

Tum = *At that time*post adventum = *after the arrival*exercitūs Rōmānī = *of the Roman army*erat = *there was*magna inopia frūmentī = *a great scarcity of grain*in Galliā = *in Gaul*

b

Rōmānī enim = *For the Romans*incenderant = *had set fire to*frūmenta = *the crops*in agrīs = *in the fields*

Complete Translation:

At that time, after the arrival of the Roman army, there was a great scarcity of grain in Gaul. For the Romans had set fire to the crops in the fields.



5 In Italiā erant agrī bonī, virī nōbilēs, puerī bonī.

In Italiā = *In Italy*

erant = *there were*

agrī bonī = *good fields*

virī nōbilēs = *noble men*

puerī bonī = *good boys*

Complete Translation:

In Italy there were good fields, noble men, (and) good boys.



6

Imperātor Rōmānus cum omnibus cōpiīs in agrōs hostium vēnit. Frūmenta incendit;
oppida et urbēs oppugnāvit; virōs et puerōs in castra dūxit.

a

Imperātor Rōmānus = *The Roman general*

vēnit = *came*

in agrōs hostium = *into the fields of the enemy*

cum omnibus cōpiīs = *with all (his) troops*

b

incendit = *He burned*

Frūmenta = *the crops*

oppugnāvit = *he attacked*

oppida et urbēs = *the towns and cities*

dūxit = *he led*

virōs et puerōs = *the men and boys*

in castra = *into camp*

Complete Translation:

The Roman general came into the fields of the enemy with all (his) troops. He burned the crops; he attacked the towns and cities; he led the men and boys into camp.



Lesson 16: Exercise #188 – Page 165

Translate



1 All men praise good fortune.

All men = *Omnēs hominēs*

praise = *laudent*

good fortune = *fortūnam bonam*

Complete Translation:

Omnēs hominēs fortūnam bonam laudent.

2 Hannibal¹, a brave and renowned man, has come across the mountains and is seizing a large part of Italy.

Hannibal¹, a brave and renowned man = *Hannibal, vir fortis et nōbilis*

has come = *vēnit*

across the mountains = *trāns montēs*

and is seizing = *et occupat*

a large part of Italy = *magnam partem Italiæ*

Complete Translation:

Hannibal, vir fortis et nōbilis, trāns montēs vēnit et magnam partem Italiæ occupat.

¹ *Hannibal*: Hannibal, Hallibalis.



3

Good boys often pray.

Good boys = *Puerī bonī*often pray = *sæpe ōrant*

Complete Translation:

Puerī bonī sæpe ōrant.

4

The boys are preparing arms.

The boys = *Puerī*are preparing = *parant*arms = *arma*

Complete Translation:

Puerī arma parant.

5

They have come across the river into the fields and are burning the crops.

They have come = *vēnērunt*

across the river = *Trāns flūmen*

into the fields = *in agrōs*

and are burning = *et incendunt*

the crops = *frūmenta*

Complete Translation:

Trāns flūmen in agrōs vēnērunt et frūmenta incendunt.

6

He is placing troops in the fields of the enemy.

He is placing = *collocat*

troops = *cōpiās*

in the fields of the enemy = *In agrīs hostium*

Complete Translation:

In agrīs hostium cōpiās collocat.



7 Brave men are fighting for us.

Brave men = *virī fortēs*

are fighting = *pugnant*

for us = *Prō nōbīs*

Complete Translation:

Prō nōbīs virī fortēs pugnant.

8 He is stationing men in the fields of Italy.

He is stationing = *collocat*

men = *virōs*

in the fields of Italy = *In agrīs Italiæ*

Complete Translation:

In agrīs Italiæ virōs collocat.



9

Thus do we brave soldiers keep the glory of the Roman name.

Thus we brave soldiers = *Ita nōs mīlitēs fortēs*

do keep = *servāmus*

the glory of the Roman name = *glōriam nōminis Rōmānī*

Complete Translation:

Ita nōs mīlitēs fortēs glōriam nōminis Rōmānī servāmus.

10

The boys are helping the men in the fields.

The boys = *Puerī*

are helping = *adjuvant*

the men = *virōs*

in the fields = *in agrīs*

Complete Translation:

Puerī in agrīs virōs adjuvant.



11 Who is calling the boy?

Who = *Quis*

is calling = *vocat*

the boy = *puerum*

Complete Translation:

Quis puerum vocat?

12 Is the boy carrying a dispatch into Italy?

the boy = *puer*

Is (he) carrying? = *Portatne*

a dispatch = *litterās*

into Italy = *in Italiam*

Complete Translation:

Portatne puer litterās in Italiam?



13 What are you (art thou) giving the boy?

you are (thou art) giving = *dās*

What? = *Quid*

(to) the boy = *puerō*

Complete Translation:

Quid puerō dās?

14 Did they overcome the Gauls?

Did they overcome? = *Superāvēruntne*

the Gauls = *Gallōs*

Complete Translation:

Superāvēruntne Gallōs?



15 What does the boy carry? ▼

the boy = *puer*

does carry = *portat*

What = *Quid*

Complete Translation:

Quid puer portat?

16 Who is inciting the tribes of Gaul? ▼

Who = *Quis*

is inciting = *incitat*

the tribes of Gaul = *gentēs Galliæ*

Complete Translation:

Quis gentēs Galliæ incitat?



17 We do not help bad men.

We do not help = *nōn adjuvāmus*

bad men = *Virōs malōs*

Complete Translation:

Virōs malōs nōn adjuvāmus.

18 He is stationing the soldiers before the gate of the camp.

He is stationing = *collocat*

the soldiers = *mīlitēs*

before the gate of the camp = *Prō portā castrōrum*

Complete Translation:

Prō portā castrōrum mīlitēs collocat.



19 They are storming the cities of Italy.

They are storming = *oppugnant*

the cities of Italy = *Urbēs Italiæ*

Complete Translation:

Urbēs Italiæ oppugnant.





Lesson 16: Reading #4 – Page 167

Translate

Dē Italiā et Dē Galliā

(of) Italy and (of) Gaul



1 Italia est terra et magnam et bona.

Italia = *Italy*

est = *is*

terra et magnam et bona = *a land both great and good*

Complete Translation:

Italy is a land both great and good.

2 Vidēsne Italiam in tabulā?¹

Vidēsne = *Do you (thou) see?*

Italiam = *Italy*

in tabulā¹ = *on the map*

Complete Translation:

Do you (thou) see Italy on the map?

¹ tabula, ae: *map*.



3

Estne Italia magna?

Estne = *Is?*Italia = *Italy*magna = *large*

Complete Translation:

Is Italy large?

4

Estne longa?

Estne = *Is it?*longa = *long*

Complete Translation:

Is it long?

5 In Italiā erat Rōma, urbs et magna et nōbilis.

Rōma = *Rome*

erat = *was*

In Italiā = *in Italy*

urbs et magna et nōbilis = *a (both) great and renowned city*

Complete Translation:

Rome was in Italy, a (both) great and renowned city.

6 Vidēsne Rōmam in tabulā?

Vidēsne = *Do you (thou) see?*

Rōmam = *Rome*

in tabulā = *on the map*

Complete Translation:

Do you (thou) see Rome on the map?



7 Rōma in flūmine Tiberī est.

Rōma = *Rome*

est = *is*

in flūmine Tiberī = *on the Tiber River*

Complete Translation:

Rome is on the Tiber River.

8 Vidēsne flūmen in tabulā?

Vidēsne = *Do you (thou) see?*

flūmen = *the river*

in tabulā = *on the map*

Complete Translation:

Do you (thou) see the river on the map?



9

In Italiā erant multæ et magnæ urbēs, flūmina longa, montēs altī.

In Italiā = *In Italy*

erant = *there were*

multæ et magnæ urbēs = *many large cities*

flūmina longa = *long rivers*

montēs altī = *(and) high mountains*

Complete Translation:

In Italy there were many large cities, long rivers, and high mountains.

10

Erant etiam agrī frūmentōrum plēnī.

Erant etiam = *There were also*

agrī = *fields*

frūmentōrum plēnī = *full of crops*

Complete Translation:

There were also fields full of crops.



11

In agrīs Italiāe Rōmānī multa bella cum fīnitimīs gentibus gesserant et tandem² omnem Italiam vīcerant.

In agrīs Italiāe = *In the fields of Italy*

Rōmānī = *the Romans*

gesserant = *had waged*

multa bella = *many wars*

cum fīnitimīs gentibus = *with neighboring tribes*

et tandem² vīcerant = *and had finally conquered*

omnem Italiam = *all Italy*

Complete Translation:

In the fields of Italy the Romans had waged many wars with neighboring tribes and had finally conquered all Italy.

² tandem, adv.: *finally*.



12 Ita imperium Italiae Rōmānī tenuērunt.

Ita Rōmānī = *Thus the Romans*

tenuērunt = *held*

imperium Italiae = *command of Italy*

Complete Translation:

Thus the Romans held command of Italy.

14 Alpēs³ sunt montēs magnī et altī.

Alpēs³ = *The Alps*

sunt = *are*

montēs magnī et altī = *great and high mountains*

Complete Translation:

The Alps are great and high mountains.

³ Alpēs, Alpium: *the Alps.*



13 In omnibus partibus Italiæ omnēs virī et puerī nōmen Rōmānum et laudābant et dēfendēbant.

In omnibus partibus Italiæ = *In all parts of Italy*

omnēs virī et puerī = *all the men and boys*

et laudābant et dēfendēbant = *were both praising and defending*

nōmen Rōmānum = *the Roman name*

Complete Translation:

In all parts of Italy all the men and boys were both praising and defending the Roman name.



15 Vidēsne montēs in tabulā?

Vidēsne = *Do you (thou) see?*montēs = *the mountains*in tabulā = *on the map*

Complete Translation:

Do you (thou) see the mountains on the map?

16 Trāns Alpēs tum erant et Prōvincia Rōmāna et Gallia.

Trāns Alpēs tum = *Across the Alps at that time*erant = *were*et Prōvincia Rōmāna et Gallia = *both the Roman Province and Gaul*

Complete Translation:

Across the Alps at that time were both the Roman Province and Gaul.

17 Multī imperātōrēs trāns montēs in Italiam vēnērunt.

Multī imperātōrēs = *Many generals*

vēnērunt = *came*

trāns montēs = *across the mountains*

in Italiam = *into Italy*

Complete Translation:

Many generals came across the mountains into Italy.



18 Hannibal⁴, vir fortis et nōbilis, per montēs difficilēs cum omnibus cōpiīs in Italiam vēnit et ita in agrīs Italiae cum Rōmānīs bellum gessit.

Hannibal⁴, vir fortis et nōbilis = *Hannibal, a brave and renowned man* vēnit = *came*

in Italiam = *into Italy*

per montēs difficilēs = *through difficult mountains*

cum omnibus cōpiīs = *with all (his) troops*

et ita = *and thus*

gessit = *waged*

bellum = *war*

cum Rōmānīs = *with the Romans*

in agrīs Italiae = *in the fields of Italy*

Complete Translation:

Hannibal, a brave and renowned man, came into Italy through difficult mountains with all (his) troops and thus waged war with the Romans in the fields of Italy.

⁴ Hannibal, Hannibalis: *Hannibal* (a great Carthaginian general).



19 Tum Cæsar legiōnēs Rōmānās trāns montēs in agrōs Gallōrum dūxit.

Tum Cæsar = *Then Caesar*

dūxit = *led*

legiōnēs Rōmānās = *the Roman legions*

trāns montēs = *across the mountains*

in agrōs Gallōrum = *into the fields of the Gauls*

Complete Translation:

Then Caesar led the Roman legions across the mountains into the fields of the Gauls.



20

Napoleon etiam, imperātor fortis, cum magnīs cōpiīs trāns montēs in Italiam contendit et omnem Italiam occupāvit.

Napoleon etiam = *Napoleon, too*

imperātor fortis = *a brave general*

contendit = *hastened*

trāns montēs = *across the mountains*

cum magnīs cōpiīs = *with large forces*

in Italiam = *into Italy*

et occupāvit = *and seized*

omnem Italiam = *all of Italy*

Complete Translation:

Napoleon, too, a brave general, hastened across the mountains with large forces into Italy, and seized all of Italy.



21 Rōma, sicut in tabulā vidēs, longē abest ā Galliā.

Rōma = *Rome*

sicut vidēs = *as you (thou) see*

in tabulā = *on the map*

longē abest = *is far distant*

ā Galliā = *from Gaul*

Complete Translation:

Rome, as you (thou) see on the map, is far distant from Gaul.

22 In Galliā erant etiam urbēs et oppida et agrī bonī.

In Galliā = *In Gaul*

erant etiam = *also there were*

urbēs et oppida et agrī bonī = *cities and towns and good fields*

Complete Translation:

In Gaul also there were cities and towns and good fields.



23 Erant flūmina et montēs. Eōs in tabulā vidēs.

Erant = *There were*

flūmina et montēs = *rivers and mountains*

vidēs = *You (thou) see*

Eōs = *them*

in tabulā = *on the map*

Complete Translation:

There were rivers and mountains. You (thou) see them on the map.

24 Vidēs etiam fīnēs Prōvinciæ Rōmānæ.

Vidēs etiam = *You (thou) also see*

fīnēs = *the territory*

Prōvinciæ Rōmānæ = *of the Roman Province*

Complete Translation:

You (thou) also see the territory of the Roman Province.



25 Ējus imperium Cæsar tenuit et cum Gallīs bella gessit.

Cæsar = *Caesar*

tenuit = *held*

imperium = *command*

Ējus = *of it*

et gessit = *and waged*

bella = *wars*

cum Gallīs = *with the Gauls*

Complete Translation:

Caesar held command of it and waged wars with the Gauls.

26 Post victōriās Cæsarīs Rōmānī imperium omnis Galliæ tenuērunt.

Post victōriās Cæsarīs = *After Caesar's victories*

Rōmānī = *the Romans*

tenuērunt = *held*

imperium = *command*

omnis Galliæ = *of all Gaul*

Complete Translation:

After Caesar's victories the Romans held command of all Gaul.



Declension of *miser* and *integer*

There are, in the 1st and 2nd declensions, a few adjectives whose masculine is like *puer* or *ager*.

Like *puer*: *miser*, *miser-a*, *miser-um*: *wretched*

Like *ager*: *integer*, *integr-a*, *integr-um*: *fresh, uninjured, whole*

	<i>Masc.</i> like <i>puer</i>	<i>Fem.</i> like <i>porta</i>	<i>Neut.</i> like <i>bellum</i>		<i>Masc.</i> like <i>ager</i>	<i>Fem.</i> like <i>porta</i>	<i>Neut.</i> like <i>bellum</i>		
S.	<i>Nom.</i>	MISER	miser-a	miser-um	S.	<i>Nom.</i>	INTEGER	integr-a	integr-um
	<i>Gen.</i>	miser-ī	miser-ae	miser-ī		<i>Gen.</i>	integr-ī	integr-ae	integr-ī
	<i>Dat.</i>	miser-ō	miser-ae	miser-ō		<i>Dat.</i>	integr-ō	integr-ae	integr-ō
	<i>Acc.</i>	miser-um	miser-am	miser-um		<i>Acc.</i>	integr-um	integr-am	integr-um
	<i>Abl.</i>	miser-ō	miser-ā	miser-ō		<i>Abl.</i>	integr-ō	integr-ā	integr-ō
P.	<i>Nom.</i>	miser-ī	miser-ae	miser-a	P.	<i>Nom.</i>	integr-ī	integr-ae	integr-a
	<i>Gen.</i>	miser-ōrum	miser-ārum	miser-ōrum		<i>Gen.</i>	integr-ōrum	integr-ārum	integr-ōrum
	<i>Dat.</i>	miser-īs	miser-īs	miser-īs		<i>Dat.</i>	integr-īs	integr-īs	integr-īs
	<i>Acc.</i>	miser-ōs	miser-ās	miser-a		<i>Acc.</i>	integr-ōs	integr-ās	integr-a
	<i>Abl.</i>	miser-īs	miser-īs	miser-īs		<i>Abl.</i>	integr-īs	integr-īs	integr-īs

Except in the *nominative masculine singular*, the endings for both of these words are the same as *magnus*.



VOCABULARY

miser, misera, miserum	<i>wretched</i>
liber, libera, liberum	<i>free</i>
integer, integra, integrum	<i>fresh</i> <i>uninjured</i> <i>whole</i>
proelium, ī	<i>battle</i>
civitas, civitatis	<i>state</i>

NOTE

The ablative of **proelium** is generally used *without in* in such expressions as: *in many battles, multis proeliis.*

RELATED ENGLISH WORDS

Lincoln *liberated* the slaves. A *miserable* fellow. The number one is an *integer*.



Lesson 16: Exercise #189 – Page 168

Decline: **servus miser**

Singular

Nominative = *servus miser*

Genitive = *servī miserī*

Dative = *servō miserō*

Accusative = *servum miserum*

Ablative = *servō miserō*

Plural

Nominative = *servī miserī*

Genitive = *servōrum miserōrum*

Dative = *servīs miserīs*

Accusative = *servōs miserōs*

Ablative = *servīs miserīs*



Lesson 16: Exercise #189 – Page 168

Decline: **legiō integra**

Singular

Nominative = *legiō integra*

Genitive = *legiōnis integræ*

Dative = *legiōnī integræ*

Accusative = *legiōnem integram*

Ablative = *legiōne integrā*

Plural

Nominative = *legiōnēs integræ*

Genitive = *legiōnum integrārum*

Dative = *legiōnibus integrīs*

Accusative = *legiōnēs integrās*

Ablative = *legiōnibus integrīs*



Lesson 16: Exercise #189 – Page 168

Decline: **rēs misera**

Singular

Nominative = *rēs misera*

Genitive = *reī miseræ*

Dative = *reī miseræ*

Accusative = *rem miseram*

Ablative = *rē miserā*

Plural

Nominative = *rēs miseræ*

Genitive = *rērum miserārum*

Dative = *rēbus miserīs*

Accusative = *rēs miserās*

Ablative = *rēbus miserīs*



Lesson 16: Exercise #189 – Page 168

Decline: **oppidum līberum**

Singular

Nominative = *oppidum līberum*

Genitive = *oppidī līberī*

Dative = *oppidō līberō*

Accusative = *oppidum līberum*

Ablative = *oppidō līberō*

Plural

Nominative = *oppida lībera*

Genitive = *oppidōrum līberōrum*

Dative = *oppidīs līberīs*

Accusative = *oppida lībera*

Ablative = *oppidīs līberīs*



Lesson 16: Exercise #190 – Page 169

Translate



1

With fresh forces.

Complete Translation:

Cum cōpiīs integrīs.

2

For free men.

Complete Translation:

Prō hominibus līberīs.

3

Against the wretched Gauls.

Complete Translation:

In Gallōs miserōs.



4

With fresh legions.

Complete Translation:

Cum legiōnibus integrīs.

5

In a free state.

Complete Translation:

In cīvitāte līberā.

6

With the wretched slaves.

Complete Translation:

Cum servīs miserīs.



7 After the victory of free men.

Complete Translation:

Post victōriam hominum liberōrum.

8 On account of a wretched fortune.

Complete Translation:

Propter fortūnam miseram.

9 On account of the glory of a free state.

Complete Translation:

Propter glōriam cīvitātis liberæ.



Exercise #191 – Page 169

Translate



1

Virī nōbilēs et līberī cīvītātem Americānam³ servāvērunt.

Virī nōbilēs et līberī = *Noble and free men*

servāvērunt = *have guarded (preserved)*

cīvītātem Americānam³ = *the American state*

Complete Translation:

Noble and free men have guarded (preserved) the American state.

³ Americānus, a, um: *American*.



2

Rōmānī, virī fortēs et liberī, Gallōs miserōs multīs praeliīs vīcērunt. Rōmānōs enim etiam fortūna adjūvit.

Rōmānī, virī fortēs et liberī = *The Romans, brave men and free*

vīcērunt = *conquered*

Gallōs miserōs = *the wretched Gauls*

multīs praeliīs = *in many battles*

enim etiam fortūna = *For fortune also*

adjūvit = *aided*

Rōmānōs = *the Romans*

Complete Translation:

*The Romans, brave men and free, conquered the wretched Gauls in many battles.
For fortune also aided the Romans.*

Explain the use of virī. *Virī is in apposition with Rōmānī.*



3

Ducēs legiōnēs integrās in prīmā aciē collocant.

Ducēs = *The leaders (officers)*

collocant = *stationed*

legiōnēs integrās = *fresh legions*

in prīmā aciē = *in the first battle line*

Complete Translation:

The leaders (officers) stationed fresh legions in the first battle line.



4a

Rōmānī oppida Gallōrum oppugnāvērunt; agrōs eōrum occupāvērunt; frūmenta incendērunt; prīncipēs, ducēs, mātērēs, patrēs, virōs, puerōs, occidērunt.

Rōmānī = *The Romans*

oppugnāvērunt = *stormed*

oppida Gallōrum = *the towns of the Gauls*

occupāvērunt = *they seized*

agrōs eōrum = *their fields*

incendērunt = *burned*

frūmenta = *the (their) crops*

occidērunt = *they killed*

prīncipēs, ducēs, mātērēs, patrēs, virōs, puerōs
= *chiefs, leaders, mothers, fathers, men, and boys*

Complete Translation:

The Romans stormed the towns of the Gauls; they seized their fields, burned the (their) crops, killed chiefs, leaders, mothers, fathers, men, and boys.

Give the rule for the agreement Eōrum agrees with its antecedent, Gallōrum, in number and gender.
of eōrum.



4b

Ita eōs vīcērunt. ▼Ita vīcērunt = *Thus they conquered*eōs = *them*

Complete Translation:

Thus they conquered them.

Give the rule for the agreement of eōs. eōs agrees with its antecedent, Gallōrum, in number and gender.



5a

Hannibal⁴, vir fortis et nōbilis, cum onmibus cōpiīs trāns montēs in agrōs Italiae contendit. Cum eō Rōmānī fortiter contendērunt.

Hannibal⁴, vir fortis et nōbilis = *Hannibal, a brave and renowned man*

contendit = *hastened*

trāns montēs = *across the mountains*

in agrōs Italiae = *into the fields of Italy*

cum onmibus cōpiīs = *with all (his) forces*

Rōmānī = *The Romans*

fortiter contendērunt = *bravely contended (fought)*

Cum eō = *with him*

Complete Translation:

Hannibal, a brave and renowned man, hastened across the mountains into the fields of Italy with all (his) forces. The Romans bravely contended (fought) with him.

♣ Hannibal, Hannibalis: *Hannibal.*



5b

Urbēs et oppida Italiæ dēfendērunt. Post multa prœlia et magnam cædem
Rōmānī eum superāvērunt. Ita glōriam nōminis Rōmānī servāvērunt.

dēfendērunt = *They defended*

Urbēs et oppida Italiæ = *the cities and towns of Italy*

Post multa prœlia = *After many battles*

et magnam cædem = *and great slaughter*

Rōmānī = *the Romans*

eum superāvērunt = *overcame him*

Ita servāvērunt = *Thus they guarded (preserved)*

glōriam nōminis Rōmānī = *the glory of the Roman Name*

Complete Translation:

They defended the cities and towns of Italy. After many battles and great slaughter the Romans overcame him. Thus they guarded (preserved) the glory of the Roman Name.



Lesson 16: Exercise #192 – Page 170

Translate



1 He was leading fresh troops into the battle.

He was leading = *dūcēbat*

fresh troops = *cōpiās integrās*

into the battle = *In praelium*

Complete Translation:

In praelium cōpiās integrās dūcēbat.

2 The chief was defending the wretched Gauls.

The chief = *Prīnceps*

was defending = *dēfendēbat*

the wretched Gauls = *Gallōs miserōs*

Complete Translation:

Prīnceps Gallōs miserōs dēfendēbat.



3 The Romans were conquering free states.

The Romans = *Rōmānī*

were conquering = *vincēbant*

free states = *cīvitātēs līberās*

Complete Translation:

Rōmānī cīvitātēs līberās vincēbant.

4 The Romans conquered the Gauls in many battles.

The Romans = *Rōmānī*

conquered = *vīcērunt*

the Gauls = *Gallōs*

in many battles = *multīs praeliīs*

Complete Translation:

Rōmānī multīs praeliīs Gallōs vīcērunt.



5

After the battle they were burning the crops and the towns.

After the battle = *Post proelium*

they were burning = *incendēbant*

the crops and the towns = *frūmenta et oppida*

Complete Translation:

Post proelium frūmenta et oppida incendēbant.

6

The soldiers, brave and free men, were repulsing the enemy.

The soldiers, = *Mīlitēs*

brave and free men = *virī liberī et fortēs*

were repulsing = *pellēbant*

the enemy = *hostēs*

Complete Translation:

Mīlitēs, virī liberī et fortēs, hostēs pellēbant.



7

He was treating with the master concerning his wretched slave.

He was treating = *agēbat*

with the master = *cum dominō*

concerning his wretched slave = *Dē servō miserō*

Complete Translation:

Dē servō miserō cum dominō agēbat.

8

They were pitching camp after the battle.

They were pitching = *pōnēbant*

camp = *castra*

after the battle = *Post praelium*

Complete Translation:

Post praelium castra pōnēbant.



9 The fresh legions were not yielding.

The fresh legions = *Legiōnēs integræ*

were not yielding = *nōn cēdēbant*

Complete Translation:

Legiōnēs integræ nōn cēdēbant.

10 He was hastening into Gaul with fresh forces.

He was hastening = *contendēbat*

into Gaul = *in Galliam*

with fresh forces = *Cum cōpiīs integrīs*

Complete Translation:

Cum cōpiīs integrīs in Galliam contendēbat.



11 The slaves were not carrying arms.

The slaves = *Servī*

were not carrying = *nōn portābant*

arms = *arma*

Complete Translation:

Servī arma nōn portābant.

12 The wretched Gauls were seeking peace.

The wretched Gauls = *Gallī miserī*

were seeking = *petēbant*

peace = *pācem*

Complete Translation:

Gallī miserī pācem petēbant.



13 Was he sending a dispatch into Italy?

Was he sending = *Mittēbatne*

a dispatch = *litterās*

into Italy = *in Italiam*

Complete Translation:

Mittēbatne litterās in Italiam?

14 After the battle he was drawing up the uninjured troops.

After the battle = *Post praelium*

he was drawing up = *īnstruēbat*

the uninjured troops = *cōpiās integrās*

Complete Translation:

Post praelium cōpiās integrās īnstruēbat.



15 We Americans were defending a free state.

(We) Americans = *Americānī*

(we) were defending = *dēfendēbāmus*

a free state = *cīvitātem līberam*

Complete Translation:

Americānī cīvitātem līberam dēfendēbāmus.

16 They were sending boys and men into the fields.

They were sending = *mittēbant*

boys and men = *Puerōs et virōs*

into the fields = *in agrōs*

Complete Translation:

Puerōs et virōs in agrōs mittēbant.



17 We Americans shall always be free.

(We) Americans = *Americānī*

(we) shall always be = *semper erimus*

free = *līberī*

Complete Translation:

Americānī semper erimus līberī.



Lesson 16: Exercise #193 – Page 171

Answer in complete Latin Sentences



1 Suntne servī līberī?

Are slaves free?

Complete Answer:

Servī nōn sunt līberī.

2 Estne cīvītās Americāna lībera?

Is the American state free?

Complete Answer :

Cīvītās Americāna est lībera.



3 Erantne servī Rōmānī miserī?

Are Roman slaves wretched?

Complete Answer :

Nōn omnēs servī Rōmānī miserī erant.

4 Esne vir līber?

Are you a free man?

Complete Answer :

Ego vir līber sum.



5

Esne puer miser?

Are you a wretched boy?

Complete Answer :

Ego puer miser nōn sum.

6

Eratne Washingtonius vir fortis et nōbilis?

Was Washington a brave and renowned man?

Complete Answer :

Washingtonius erat vir fortis et nōbilis.

Lesson 16

Lesson 16: Reading #5 – Pages 171-172

Translate

RŌMA AETERNA

Eternal Rome



1 Rōmānī spem salūtis et victōriæ semper in virtūte pōnēbant.

Rōmānī = *The Romans*

semper pōnēbant = *always placed*

spem = *hope*

salūtis et victōriæ = *of safety and victory*

in virtūte = *in courage*

Complete Translation:

The Romans always placed hope of safety and victory in courage.



2

In bellīs omnia parābant; oppida et castra mūniēbant; mīlitēs et equitēs habēbant; frūmentī cōpiam parābant.

In bellīs = *In wars*

parābant = *they prepared*

omnia = *everything*

mūniēbant = *they fortified*

oppida et castra = *towns and camps*

habēbant = *they were having (i.e. had)*

mīlitēs et equitēs = *soldiers and cavalry*

parābant = *they got ready*

frūmentī cōpiam = *a supply of grain*

Complete Translation:

In wars they prepared everything; they fortified towns and camps; they had soldiers and cavalry; they got ready a supply of grain.



3 Sæpe ducēs et imperātōrēs magnī et nōbilēs erant.

ducēs et imperātōrēs = *(Their) Leaders and generals*

Sæpe erant = *were often*

magnī et nōbilēs = *great and noble*

Complete Translation:

(Their) Leaders and generals were often great and noble.

4 Sed nōn propter ea omnia Rōmānī vīcērunt.

Sed nōn propter = *But (it was) not because of (not on account of)*

ea omnia = *all these things*

Rōmānī = *(that) the Romans*

vīcērunt = *conquered*

Complete Translation:

But (it was) not because of all these things that the Romans conquered.



5

Multæ enim gentēs ea omnia habēbant sed hostēs nōn vīcērunt.

Multæ enim gentēs = *For many tribes*

habēbant = *had*

ea omnia = *all these things*

sed nōn vīcērunt = *and yet (but) did not conquer*

hostēs = *(their) enemies*

Complete Translation:

For many tribes had all these things and yet did not conquer (their) enemies.

6

Rōmānī tamen hostēs multōs et magnōs vīcērunt.

Rōmānī tamen = *Nevertheless the Romans*

vīcērunt = *conquered*

hostēs multōs et magnōs = *many great (powerful) enemies*

Complete Translation:

Nevertheless the Romans conquered many great (powerful) enemies.



7

Hostēs sāpe castra oppugnāverant, legiōnēs vīcerant, agrōs et urbēs occupāverant.

Hostēs = *Enemies*

sāpe oppugnāverant = *had often attacked*

castra = *(their) camps*

vīcerant = *conquered*

legiōnēs = *the legions*

occupāverant = *seized*

agrōs et urbēs = *fields and cities*

Complete Translation:

Enemies had often attacked (their) camps, conquered the legions, seized fields and cities.



8

Senātus Populusque¹ Rōmānus tamen pācem nōn petīvit.

Senātus Populusque¹ Rōmānus = *The Roman state (The Senate and Roman People)*

tamen nōn petīvit = *nevertheless did not seek (beg for)*

pācem = *peace*

Complete Translation:

The Roman state nevertheless did not seek (beg for) peace.

¹ Populusque = et Populus.

9

Prīncipēs in senātū dē pāce nōn ēgērunt.

Prīncipēs = *(Their) leading men*

nōn ēgērunt = *did not treat (discuss)*

dē pāce = *of peace*

in senātū = *in the Senate*

Complete Translation:

Their leading men (leaders) did not treat of (discuss) peace in the Senate.



10 Victōriæ et imperiī et glōriæ cupidī erant.

cupidī erant = *They were eager for*

Victōriæ = *victory*

et imperiī et glōriæ = *and (both) power and glory*

Complete Translation:

They were eager for victory and power and glory.

11 Itaque Rōmānī hostēs semper vīcērunt.

Itaque Rōmānī = *And so the Romans*

semper vīcērunt = *always conquered*

hostēs = *the enemy*

Complete Translation:

And so the Romans always conquered the enemy.



12 Victōria erat Rōmānōrum propter virtūtem Rōmānam.

Victōria = *Victory*

erat = *was*

Rōmānōrum = *the Romans' (possessive)*¹

propter virtūtem Rōmānam = *on account of Roman courage*

Complete Translation:

Victory was the Romans' on account of Roman courage. (Victory came to the Romans because of Roman courage.)

¹Note the use of the plural possessive:

Victōria Rōmānōrum erat = *Victory was the Romans'*

and not:

Victōria Rōmānī erat = *Victory was the Roman's*



13

Itaque glōria nōminis Rōmānī magna fuit et Rōmam æternam² et Rōmānī et gentēs aliēnæ laudāvērunt.

Itaque = *And so*

glōria nōminis Rōmānī = *the glory of the Roman name*

fuit = *was*

magna = *great*

et ... et Rōmānī et gentēs aliēnæ = *and both the Romans and the foreign tribes*

laudāvērunt = *praised*

Rōmam æternam² = *eternal Rome*

Complete Translation:

And so the glory of the Roman name was great, and both the Romans and the foreign tribes praised eternal Rome.

² aeternus, a, um: *eternal*.



3. POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND PERSONS

The possessive adjectives of the FIRST PERSON are:

meus, a, um	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{my} \\ \textit{mine} \end{array} \right.$
noster, nostra, nostrum	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{our} \\ \textit{ours} \end{array} \right.$

The possessive adjectives of the SECOND PERSON are:

tuus, a, um	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{your} \text{ (when referring to} \\ \textit{yours} \quad \text{ONE person)} \end{array} \right.$
vester, vestra, vestrum	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{your} \text{ (when referring to MORE} \\ \textit{yours} \quad \text{THAN ONE person)} \end{array} \right.$

1. DECLENSION:

Meus, a, um and tuus, a, um are declined like magnus, a, um.

Noster, nostra, nostrum and vester, vestra, vestrum are declined like integer, integra, integrum.



Lesson 16: Exercise #194 – Page 173

Decline these possessive adjectives:



1 Decline: **tuus** in the **Singular**

S i n g u l a r	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
	Nominative = <i>tuus</i>	Nominative = <i>tua</i>	Nominative = <i>tuum</i>
	Genitive = <i>tuī</i>	Genitive = <i>tuæ</i>	Genitive = <i>tuī</i>
	Dative = <i>tuō</i>	Dative = <i>tuæ</i>	Dative = <i>tuō</i>
	Accusative = <i>tuum</i>	Accusative = <i>tuam</i>	Accusative = <i>tuum</i>
	Ablative = <i>tuō</i>	Ablative = <i>tuā</i>	Ablative = <i>tuō</i>



2 Decline: **meus** in the Singular

S i n g u l a r	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
	Nominative = <i>meus</i>	Nominative = <i>mea</i>	Nominative = <i>meum</i>
	Genitive = <i>meī</i>	Genitive = <i>meæ</i>	Genitive = <i>meī</i>
	Dative = <i>meō</i>	Dative = <i>meæ</i>	Dative = <i>meō</i>
	Accusative = <i>meum</i>	Accusative = <i>meam</i>	Accusative = <i>meum</i>
	Ablative = <i>meō</i>	Ablative = <i>meā</i>	Ablative = <i>meō</i>



3 Decline: **vester** in the Singular

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
S	Nominative = <i>vester</i>	Nominative = <i>vestra</i>	Nominative = <i>vestrum</i>
i			
n	Genitive = <i>vestrī</i>	Genitive = <i>vestræ</i>	Genitive = <i>vestrī</i>
g			
u	Dative = <i>vestrō</i>	Dative = <i>vestræ</i>	Dative = <i>vestrō</i>
l			
a	Accusative = <i>vestrum</i>	Accusative = <i>vestram</i>	Accusative = <i>vestrum</i>
r			
	Ablative = <i>vestrō</i>	Ablative = <i>vestrā</i>	Ablative = <i>vestrō</i>



4

Decline: **noster** in the Singular

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
S i n g u l a r	Nominative = <i>noster</i>	Nominative = <i>nostra</i>	Nominative = <i>nostrum</i>
	Genitive = <i>nostrī</i>	Genitive = <i>nostræ</i>	Genitive = <i>nostrī</i>
	Dative = <i>nostrō</i>	Dative = <i>nostræ</i>	Dative = <i>nostrō</i>
	Accusative = <i>nostrum</i>	Accusative = <i>nostram</i>	Accusative = <i>nostrum</i>
	Ablative = <i>nostrō</i>	Ablative = <i>nostrā</i>	Ablative = <i>nostrō</i>



5 Decline: **noster** in the **Plural**

P
l
u
r
a
l

Nominative = <i>nostrī</i>	Nominative = <i>nostræ</i>	Nominative = <i>nostra</i>
Genitive = <i>nostrōrum</i>	Genitive = <i>nostrārum</i>	Genitive = <i>nostrōrum</i>
Dative = <i>nostrīs</i>	Dative = <i>nostrīs</i>	Dative = <i>nostrīs</i>
Accusative = <i>nostrōs</i>	Accusative = <i>nostrās</i>	Accusative = <i>nostra</i>
Ablative = <i>nostrīs</i>	Ablative = <i>nostrīs</i>	Ablative = <i>nostrīs</i>



6 Decline: **meus** in the **Plural**

P
l
u
r
a
l

Nominative = *meī*

Genitive = *meōrum*

Dative = *meīs*

Accusative = *meōs*

Ablative = *meīs*

Nominative = *meæ*

Genitive = *meārum*

Dative = *meīs*

Accusative = *meās*

Ablative = *meīs*

Nominative = *mea*

Genitive = *meōrum*

Dative = *meīs*

Accusative = *mea*

Ablative = *meīs*



7 Decline: **vester** in the **Plural**

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Plural	Nominative = <i>vestrī</i>	Nominative = <i>vestræ</i>	Nominative = <i>vestra</i>
	Genitive = <i>vestrōrum</i>	Genitive = <i>vestrārum</i>	Genitive = <i>vestrōrum</i>
	Dative = <i>vestrīs</i>	Dative = <i>vestrīs</i>	Dative = <i>vestrīs</i>
	Accusative = <i>vestrōs</i>	Accusative = <i>vestrās</i>	Accusative = <i>vestra</i>
	Ablative = <i>vestrīs</i>	Ablative = <i>vestrīs</i>	Ablative = <i>vestrīs</i>



8 Decline: **tuus** in the **Plural**

P l u r a l	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
	Nominative = <i>tuī</i>	Nominative = <i>tuæ</i>	Nominative = <i>tua</i>
	Genitive = <i>tuōrum</i>	Genitive = <i>tuārum</i>	Genitive = <i>tuōrum</i>
	Dative = <i>tuīs</i>	Dative = <i>tuīs</i>	Dative = <i>tuīs</i>
	Accusative = <i>tuōs</i>	Accusative = <i>tuās</i>	Accusative = <i>tua</i>
	Ablative = <i>tuīs</i>	Ablative = <i>tuīs</i>	Ablative = <i>tuīs</i>



2. AGREEMENT:

As adjectives the possessive adjectives **AGREE WITH THE NOUN THEY MODIFY.**

mīlitēs meī, *my soldiers*

propter virtūtēs tuās, *on account of your virtues*

rēx noster, *our king*

in oppidō vestrō, *in your town*



Lesson 16: Exercise #195 – Page 173

Decline in the Singular and in the Plural:



1 amīcus meus

Singular

Nominative = *amīcus meus*Genitive = *amīcī meī*Dative = *amīcō meō*Accusative = *amīcum meum*Ablative = *amīcō meō*

Plural

Nominative = *amīcī meī*Genitive = *amīcōrum meōrum*Dative = *amīcīs meīs*Accusative = *amīcōs meōs*Ablative = *amīcīs meīs*

2 *rēx noster*

Singular

Nominative = *rēx noster*Genitive = *rēgis nostrī*Dative = *rēgī nostrō*Accusative = *rēgem nostrum*Ablative = *rēge nostrō*

Plural

Nominative = *rēgēs nostrī*Genitive = *rēgum nostrōrum*Dative = *rēgibus nostrīs*Accusative = *rēgēs nostrōs*Ablative = *rēgibus nostrīs*

3 virtūs tua

Singular

Nominative = *virtūs tua*Genitive = *virtūtis tuæ*Dative = *virtūtī tuæ*Accusative = *virtūtem tuam*Ablative = *virtūte tuā*

Plural

Nominative = *virtūtēs tuæ*Genitive = *virtūtum tuārum*Dative = *virtūtibus tuīs*Accusative = *virtūtēs tuās*Ablative = *virtūtibus tuīs*

4 oppidum vestrum

Singular

Nominative = *oppidum vestrum*Genitive = *oppidī vestrī*Dative = *oppidō vestrō*Accusative = *oppidum vestrum*Ablative = *oppidō vestrō*

Plural

Nominative = *oppida vestra*Genitive = *oppidōrum vestrōrum*Dative = *oppidīs vestrīs*Accusative = *oppida vestra*Ablative = *oppidīs vestrīs*

3. EXAMPLES OF USAGE:

Vōs propter virtūtēs vestrās laudō. *I praise you for your virtues.*

(I am speaking to MORE THAN ONE person ; hence **vōs** is used and so **vestr-** must also be used. **Vestrās** is feminine accusative plural because it AGREES with **virtūtēs**.)

Mātre tuam laudō. *I praise your mother.*

(I am speaking to ONE person ; hence **tu-** must be used. **Tuam** is feminine accusative singular because it AGREES WITH **mā-trem**.)

Mīlitēs meōs laudant. *They praise my soldiers.*

(ONE person is speaking ; hence **me-** must be used. **Meōs** is masculine accusative plural because it AGREES WITH **mīlitēs**.)



Lesson 16: Exercise #196 – Page 175

Translate



1 On account of your fortune.

Complete Translation:

Propter fortūnam vestram (or tuam).

2 In our fields.

Complete Translation:

In agrīs nostrīs.



3 With our brave men.

Complete Translation:

Cum virīs nostrīs fortibus.

4 After my death.

Complete Translation:

Post mortem meam.



5 In your state.

Complete Translation:

In cīvitāte vestrā (or tuā).

6 On account of the glory of our fathers.

Complete Translation:

Propter glōriam patrum nostrōrum.



Lesson 16: Exercise #197 – Page 175

Translate



1a

Patrēs nostrī, virī et līberī et fortēs, multīs proeliīs cum hostibus contendērunt.

Patrēs nostrī = *Our fathers*

virī et līberī et fortēs = *men both free and brave*

contendērunt = *contended*

cum hostibus = *with the enemy*

multīs proeliīs = *in many battles*

Complete Translation:

Our fathers, men both free and brave, contended with the enemy in many battles.



1b

Ita cīvitātem nostram et dēfendērunt et servāvērunt. Itaque nunc cīvitātem et nōbilem et līberam habēmus.

Ita et dēfendērunt et servāvērunt = *Thus they both defended and guarded*

cīvitātem nostram = *our state*

Itaque nunc = *And so now*

habēmus = *we have*

cīvitātem = *a state*

et nōbilem et līberam = *both renowned and free*

Complete Translation:

Thus they both defended and guarded our state. And so now we have a state both renowned and free.



2

Vōbīscum dē salūte mīlitum vestrōrum agēm[▼]us.

agēm[▼]us = *We will treat*

Vōbīscum = *with you*

dē salūte = *concerning the welfare*

mīlitum vestrōrum = *of your soldiers*

Complete Translation:

We will treat with you concerning the welfare of your soldiers.



3

Tē propter cādem servōrum miserōrum nōn laudō neque virtūtem tuam laudō.

nōn laudō = *I do not praise*

Tē = *thee*

propter cādem = *because of the slaughter*

servōrum miserōrum = *of the wretched slaves*

neque = *nor*

laudō = *do I praise*

virtūtem tuam = *thy courage*

Complete Translation:

I do not praise you (thee) because of the slaughter of the wretched slaves, nor do I praise your (thy) courage.



4 In prīmam aciem legiōnēs meās integrās mittam.

mittam = *I will send*

legiōnēs meās integrās = *my fresh legions*

In prīmam aciem = *into the first battle line*

Complete Translation:

I will send my fresh legions into the first battle line.



5

Oppida vestra et urbēs vestrās oppugnābimus. Frūmenta incendēmus. Puerōs
vestrōs et mātērēs vestrās terrēbimus. Ita mīlitēs vestrōs vincēmus.

oppugnābimus = *We will storm*

Oppida vestra = *your towns*

et urbēs vestrās = *and your cities*

incendēmus = *We will burn*

Frūmenta = *the (your) crops*

terrēbimus = *We will terrify*

Puerōs vestrōs = *your boys*

et mātērēs vestrās = *and your mothers*

Ita vincēmus = *Thus we will conquer*

mīlitēs vestrōs = *your soldiers*

Complete Translation:

We will storm your towns and your cities. We will burn the (your) crops. We will terrify your boys and your mothers. Thus we will conquer your soldiers.



6a

Bellum difficile et periculorum plenum est. Hostēs trāns montēs veniunt. In agrōs vestrōs veniunt.

Bellum = *War*

est = *is*

difficile = *difficult*

et periculorum plenum = *and full of dangers*

Hostēs = *The enemy*

veniunt = *comes*

trāns montēs = *across the mountains*

veniunt = *They come*

In agrōs vestrōs = *into your fields*

Complete Translation:

War is difficult and full of dangers. The enemy comes across the mountains. They come into your fields.



6b

Cum eīs fortiter pugnābitis neque dē pāce cum eīs agētis. Fortūna etiam vōs adjuvābit.

fortiter pugnābitis = *You will fight bravely*

Cum eīs = *with them*

neque agētis = *and you will not treat (will not sue for)*

dē pāce = *about peace*

cum eīs = *with them*

Fortūna etiam = *Fortune also*

vōs adjuvābit = *will aid you*

Complete Translation:

You will fight bravely with them and you will not treat with them about (will not sue for) peace. Fortune also will aid you.



Lesson 16: Exercise #198 – Page 176

Translate



1 Our brave soldiers do not fear your attacks.

Our brave soldiers = *Mīlitēs nostrī fortēs*

do not fear = *nōn timent*

your attacks = *impetūs vestrōs*

Complete Translation:

Mīlitēs nostrī fortēs impetūs vestrōs nōn timent.

2 I shall warn your commander in chief.

I shall warn = *monēbō*

your commander in chief = *Imperātōrem vestrum*

Complete Translation:

Imperātōrem vestrum monēbō.



3 Our state shall always be free.

Our state = *Cīvitās nostra*

shall always be = *semper erit*

free = *libera*

Complete Translation:

Cīvitās nostra semper libera erit.

4 Our cavalry (horsemen) will terrify your soldiers.

Our cavalry (horsemen) = *Equitēs nostrī*

will terrify = *terrēbunt*

your soldiers = *mīlitēs vestrōs*

Complete Translation:

Equitēs nostrī mīlitēs vestrōs terrēbunt.



5 We shall see ▼ your fields and your cities.

We shall see = *vidēbimus*

your fields = *Agrōs vestrōs*

and your cities = *et urbēs vestrās*

Complete Translation:

Agrōs vestrōs et urbēs vestrās vidēbimus.

6 Our soldiers, brave and free men, were holding ▼ the hill.

Our soldiers = *Mīlitēs nostrī*

brave and free men = *virī fortēs et līberī*

were holding = *tenēbant*

the hill = *collem*

Complete Translation:

Mīlitēs nostrī, virī fortēs et līberī, collem tenēbant.



7 We shall move our camp at dawn.

We shall move = *movēbimus*

our camp = *castra nostra*

at dawn = *Prīmā lūce*

Complete Translation:

Prīmā lūce castra nostra movēbimus.

8 They will not withstand our cavalry (horsemen).

They will not withstand = *nōn sustinēbunt*

our cavalry (horsemen) = *Equitēs nostrōs*

Complete Translation:

Equitēs nostrōs nōn sustinēbunt.



9 I shall remain in my city.

I shall remain = *manēbō*

in my city = *In urbe meā*

Complete Translation:

In urbe meā manēbō.

10 You were filling the wall with your men.

You were filling = *complēbātis*

the wall = *mūrum*

with your men = *Mīlitibus vestrīs*

Complete Translation:

Mīlitibus vestrīs mūrum complēbātis.



11 Your (thy) slave is warning me.

Your (thy) slave = *Servus tuus*

is warning = *monet*

me = *mē*

Complete Translation:

Servus tuus mē monet.

12 Do you hear our cavalry (horsemen)?

Do you hear? = *Audīsne*

our cavalry (horsemen) = *equitēs nostrōs*

Complete Translation:

Audīsne equitēs nostrōs?



13 Are you holding your camp?

Are you holding? = *Tenētisne*

your camp = *castra vestra*

Complete Translation:

Tenētisne castra vestra?

14 Will our men withstand their attack?

our men = *virī nostrī*

Will (they) withstand? = *Sustinēbuntne*

their attack = *impetum eōrum*

Complete Translation:

Sustinēbuntne virī nostrī impetum eōrum?



15 I do not fear your soldiers, for our brave men will withstand them.

I do not fear = *nōn timeō*

your soldiers = *Mīlitēs vestrōs*

for our brave men = *virī enim nostrī fortēs*

will withstand = *sustinēbunt*

them = *eōs*

Complete Translation:

Mīlitēs vestrōs nōn timeō, virī enim nostrī fortēs eōs sustinēbunt.



Lesson 16: Reading #6 – Pages 176-177

The Second Punic War

Translate:



1

Hannibal, vir fortis et nōbilis, tum erat Carthāginiēnsium¹ imperātor.

Hannibal = *Hannibal*

vir fortis et nōbilis = *a brave and noble man*

tum erat = *was at that time*

Carthāginiēnsium¹ imperātor = *the commander in chief of the Carthaginians*

Complete Translation:

Hannibal, a brave and noble man, was at that time the commander in chief of the Carthaginians.

¹ Carthāginiēnsēs, Carthāginiēnsium: *Carthaginians.*

2

Hostis populī Rōmānī semper fuerat.

semper fuerat = *He had always been*

Hostis = *the enemy*

populī Rōmānī = *of the Roman people*

Complete Translation:

He had always been the enemy of the Roman people.



3 Victōriæ et imperiī cupidus fuit. ▼

cupidus fuit = *He was eager for*Victōriæ et imperiī = *victory and power*

Complete Translation:

He was eager for victory and power.

4 Itaque cum Rōmānīs bellum fortiter gerēbat. ▼

Itaque = *And so*fortiter gerēbat = *he was bravely waging*bellum = *war*cum Rōmānīs = *with the Romans*

Complete Translation:

And so he was bravely waging war with the Romans.

5 Is cum magnō exercitū in Hispāniā erat.

Is erat = *He was* in Hispāniā = *in Spain*

cum magnō exercitū = *with a large army*

Complete Translation:

He was in Spain with a large army.

6 Magnum numerum mīlitum et equitum et elephantōrum² sēcum habēbat.

sēcum habēbat = *He had with him*

Magnum numerum = *a great number*

mīlitum et equitum et elephantōrum² = *of soldiers and cavalry (horsemen) and elephants*

Complete Translation:

He had with him a great number of soldiers and cavalry (horsemen) and elephants.

² elephantus, ī: elephant.



7

Cum omnibus cōpiīs per Galliam contendit (nōndum enim erat prōvincia Rōmāna in Galliā).

Cum omnibus cōpiīs = *With all (his) forces*

contendit = *he hastened*

per Galliam = *through Gaul*

nōndum enim erat = *for as yet there was no*

prōvincia Rōmāna = *Roman province*

in Galliā = *in Gaul*

Complete Translation:

With all (his) forces he hastened through Gaul (for as yet there was no Roman province in Gaul).



8

Per silvās magnās mīlitēs dūxit.

dūxit = *He led*

mīlitēs = *the soldiers*

Per silvās magnās = *through great forests*

Complete Translation:

He led the soldiers through great forests.

9 Trāns flūmina alta exercitum dūxit.

dūxit = *He led*

exercitum = *the army*

Trāns flūmina alta = *across deep rivers*

Complete Translation:

He led the army across deep rivers.

10 Alpēs altī et magnī montēs erant.

Alpēs erant = *The Alps were*

altī et magnī montēs = *high and great mountains*

Complete Translation:

The Alps were high and great mountains.



11 Via per eōs difficilis et angusta fuit.

Via = *The way*

per eōs = *through them*

fuit = *was*

difficilis et angusta = *difficult and narrow*

Complete Translation:

The way (pass) through them was difficult and narrow.

12 Multæ Gallōrum gentēs cum eō bellum gerēbant.

Multæ Gallōrum gentēs = *Many tribes of the Gauls*

bellum gerēbant = *were waging war*

cum eō = *with him*

Complete Translation:

Many tribes of the Gauls were waging war with him.



13

Is tamen Gallōs multīs praeliīs pepulit et cum mīlitibus et impedimentīs et elephantīs per montēs in Italiam vēnit.

Is tamen pepulit = *He finally repulsed*

Gallōs = *the Gauls*

multīs praeliīs = *in many battles*

et vēnit = *and came*

per montēs in Italiam = *through the mountains into Italy*

cum mīlitibus et impedimentīs et elephantīs = *with soldiers and baggage train and elephants*

Complete Translation:

He finally repulsed the Gauls in many battles and came through the mountains into Italy with soldiers, baggage train, and elephants.



14 “Italis est! In Italiā sunt agrī bonī et cōpia omnium rērum.”

Italis est! = *It is Italy!*

In Italiā = *In Italy*

sunt = *there are*

agrī bonī = *good fields*

et cōpia omnium rērum = *and an abundance of all things*

Complete Translation:

“It is (there is) Italy! In Italy there are good fields and an abundance of all things.”



15 “Sunt etiam oppida et multæ et magnæ urbēs.”

Sunt etiam = *There are also*

oppida = *towns*

et multæ et magnæ urbēs = *and many great cities*

Complete Translation:

“There are also towns and many great cities.”



16

“Eās Rōmānī nunc tenent, sed nōs Rōmānōs superābimus.”

Rōmānī nunc tenent = *The Romans now hold*

Eās = *them*

sed nōs superābimus = *but we will overcome*

Rōmānōs = *the Romans*

Complete Translation:

“The Romans hold them now, but we will overcome the Romans.”



17 “Urbēs et agrōs tenēbimus, etiam Rōmām occupābimus.”

tenēbimus = *We will hold*

Urbēs et agrōs = *the cities and the fields*

etiam occupābimus = *we will also seize*

Rōmām = *Rome*

Complete Translation:

“We will hold (have possession of) the cities and the fields, and seize even Rome (as well).”

18 “Rōmānī fortēs sunt, sed nōs etiam sumus fortēs.”

Rōmānī fortēs sunt = *The Romans are brave*

sed nōs etiam = *but we too (also)*

sumus fortēs = *are brave*

Complete Translation:

“The Romans are brave, but we too are brave.”



19 “Nōs nōn superābunt.”

nōn superābunt = *They shall not overcome*

Nōs = *us*

Complete Translation:

“They shall not overcome us.”

20 “Itaque omnem victōriæ spem in virtūte pōnēmus!”

Itaque pōnēmus = *And so we will place*

omnem spem = *all hope*

victōriæ = *of victory*

in virtūte = *in courage*

Complete Translation:

“And so we will place all hope of victory in courage!”



21 “Fortūna etiam nōs adjuvābit; fortūna enim fortēs semper adjuvat.”

Fortūna etiam adjuvābit = *Fortune also will aid*

nōs = *us*

fortūna enim semper adjuvat = *for fortune always aids*

fortēs = *the brave*

Complete Translation:

“Fortune also will aid us; for fortune always aids the brave.”



22

“Post victōriam magna vōbīs præmia dabō et magnam habēbimus bellī glōriam.”

Post victōriam = *After the victory*

dabō = *I will give*

vōbīs = *(to) you*

magna præmia = *great rewards*

et habēbimus = *and we shall have*

magnam bellī glōriam = *the great glory of war*

Complete Translation:

“After the victory I will give you great rewards and we shall have the great glory of war (the glory we gain through the war will be great)!”



Lesson 16: Reading #6 – Page 178 – Q & A

Translate:



1

Quis fuit Hannibal?

Translate:

Quis fuit = *Who was?*Hannibal = *Hannibal*

Answer:

Hannibal was = *Hannibal erat*the commander in chief of the Carthaginians = *imperātor Carthāginiēnsium**Hannibal erat imperātor Carthāginiēnsium.*

2

Eratne vir fortis?

Translate:

Eratne = *Was he?*vir fortis = *a brave man*

Answer:

He was = *Erat*a brave and renowned man = *vir fortis et nōbilis**Erat vir fortis et nōbilis.*

3

Ubi fuit?

Translate:

Ubi = *Where?*fuit = *was he*

Answer:

He was = *erat*in Spain = *In Hispāniā**In Hispāniā erat.*

4

Quid sēcum habuit?

Translate:

Quid = *What?*sēcum habuit = *did he have with him*

Answer:

He had with him = *Sēcum habēbat*a large army = *magnum exercitum**Sēcum magnum exercitum habēbat.*

5

Vēnitne in Italiam?

Translate:

Vēnitne = *Did he come?*in Italiam = *into Italy*

Answer:

He came into Italy = *In Italiam vēnit*through the mountains = *per montēs**In Italiam per montēs vēnit.*