

## venīre

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

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

<b>2nd Declension Masculine</b>		<i>boy</i>	<i>field</i>	<i>man</i>
<b>Singular</b>	<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
<b>Plural</b>	<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, <i>prep. w. acc.</i>	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.

Christus 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 = *laudant*

good fortune = *fortūnam bonam*

Complete Translation:

*Omnēs hominēs fortūnam bonam laudant.*

2 Hannibal<sup>1</sup>, a brave and renowned man, has come across the mountains and is seizing a large part of Italy.

Hannibal<sup>1</sup>, 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.*

<sup>1</sup> *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 = *pugnāt*

for us = *Prō nōbīs*

Complete Translation:

*Prō nōbīs virī fortēs pugnāt.*

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 Galliaē*

Complete Translation:

*Quis gentēs Galliaē 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 Italiae*

Complete Translation:

*Urbēs Italiae 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?*<sup>1</sup>

*Vidēsne* = *Do you (thou) see?*

*Italiam* = *Italy*

*in tabulā*<sup>1</sup> = *on the map*

Complete Translation:

*Do you (thou) see Italy on the map?*

<sup>1</sup> *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 finitimīs gentibus gesserant et tandem<sup>2</sup> omnem Italiam vīcerant.

In agrīs Italiāe = *In the fields of Italy*

Rōmānī = *the Romans*

gesserant = *had waged*

multa bella = *many wars*

cum finitimīs gentibus = *with neighboring tribes*

et tandem<sup>2</sup> 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.*

<sup>2</sup> 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 Alpēs<sup>3</sup> sunt montēs magnī et altī.

Alpēs<sup>3</sup> = *The Alps*

sunt = *are*

montēs magnī et altī = *great and high mountains*

Complete Translation:

*The Alps are great and high mountains.*

<sup>3</sup> Alpēs, Alpium: *the Alps.*



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

In omnibus partibus Italiae = *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 Hannibal<sup>4</sup>, vir fortis et nōbilis, per montēs difficilēs cum omnibus cōpiīs in Italiam vēnit et ita in agrīs Italiae cum Rōmānīs bellum gessit.

Hannibal<sup>4</sup>, 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.*

<sup>4</sup> **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 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> 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

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

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 liberā.*

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 cīvitātem Americānam<sup>3</sup> servāvērunt.

Virī nōbilēs et līberī = *Noble and free men*

servāvērunt = *have guarded (preserved)*

cīvitātem Americānam<sup>3</sup> = *the American state*

Complete Translation:

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

<sup>3</sup> 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

Hannibal<sup>4</sup>, vir fortis et nōbilis, cum onmibus cōpiīs trāns montēs in agrōs Italiae contendit. Cum eō Rōmānī fortiter contendērunt.

Hannibal<sup>4</sup>, 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, = *Militēs*

brave and free men = *virī liberī et fortēs*

were repulsing = *pellēbant*

the enemy = *hostēs*

Complete Translation:

*Militēs, 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 cīvitās Americāna lībera?

*Is the American state free?*

Complete Answer :

*Cīvitās 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 sæpe castra oppugnāverant, legiōnēs vīcerant, agrōs et urbēs occupāverant.

Hostēs = *Enemies*

sæpe 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 Populusque<sup>1</sup> Rōmānus tamen pācem nōn petīvit.

Senātus Populusque<sup>1</sup> 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.*

<sup>1</sup> 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)*<sup>1</sup>

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.)*

<sup>1</sup>Note 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 æternam<sup>2</sup> 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 æternam<sup>2</sup> = *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.*

<sup>2</sup> aeternus, a, um: *eternal*.



### 3. POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND PERSONS

The possessive adjectives of the FIRST PERSON are:

<b>meus, a, um</b>	{ <i>my</i> <i>mine</i>
<b>noster, nostra, nostrum</b>	{ <i>our</i> <i>ours</i>

The possessive adjectives of the SECOND PERSON are:

<b>tuus, a, um</b>	{ <i>your</i> (when referring to <i>yours</i> ONE person)
<b>vester, vestra, vestrum</b>	{ <i>your</i> (when referring to MORE <i>yours</i> THAN ONE person)

#### 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**

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



2 Decline: **meus** in the Singular

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



4 Decline: **noster** in the **Singular**

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
S i n g u l a r	<b>Nominative</b> = <i>noster</i>	<b>Nominative</b> = <i>nostra</i>	<b>Nominative</b> = <i>nostrum</i>
	<b>Genitive</b> = <i>nostrī</i>	<b>Genitive</b> = <i>nostræ</i>	<b>Genitive</b> = <i>nostrī</i>
	<b>Dative</b> = <i>nostrō</i>	<b>Dative</b> = <i>nostræ</i>	<b>Dative</b> = <i>nostrō</i>
	<b>Accusative</b> = <i>nostrum</i>	<b>Accusative</b> = <i>nostram</i>	<b>Accusative</b> = <i>nostrum</i>
	<b>Ablative</b> = <i>nostrō</i>	<b>Ablative</b> = <i>nostrā</i>	<b>Ablative</b> = <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  
lNominative = *meī*Nominative = *meæ*Nominative = *mea*Genitive = *meōrum*Genitive = *meārum*Genitive = *meōrum*Dative = *meīs*Dative = *meīs*Dative = *meīs*Accusative = *meōs*Accusative = *meās*Accusative = *mea*Ablative = *meīs*Ablative = *meīs*Ablative = *meīs*

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

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
P l u r a l	<b>Nominative</b> = <i>vestrī</i>	<b>Nominative</b> = <i>vestræ</i>	<b>Nominative</b> = <i>vestra</i>
	<b>Genitive</b> = <i>vestrōrum</i>	<b>Genitive</b> = <i>vestrārum</i>	<b>Genitive</b> = <i>vestrōrum</i>
	<b>Dative</b> = <i>vestrīs</i>	<b>Dative</b> = <i>vestrīs</i>	<b>Dative</b> = <i>vestrīs</i>
	<b>Accusative</b> = <i>vestrōs</i>	<b>Accusative</b> = <i>vestrās</i>	<b>Accusative</b> = <i>vestra</i>
	<b>Ablative</b> = <i>vestrīs</i>	<b>Ablative</b> = <i>vestrīs</i>	<b>Ablative</b> = <i>vestrīs</i>



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

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
P l u r a l	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<sup>m</sup> 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**.)

**Militēs meōs laudant.** *They praise my soldiers.*

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



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 prœliīs 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 prœliīs = *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<sup>▼</sup>us.

agēm<sup>▼</sup>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 cædem servōrum miserōrum nōn laudō neque virtūtem tuam laudō.

nōn laudō = *I do not praise*

Tē = *thee*

propter cædem = *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 p̄imam aciem legiōnēs meās integrās mittam.

mittam = *I will send*

legiōnēs meās integrās = *my fresh legions*

In p̄imam 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 mātrēs 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 mātrēs 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 periculōrum plēnum est. Hostēs trāns montēs veniunt. In agrōs vestrōs veniunt.

Bellum = *War*    est = *is*    difficile = *difficult*

et periculōrum plēnum = *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 = *Militēs nostrī fortēs*

do not fear = *nōn timent*

your attacks = *impetūs vestrōs*

Complete Translation:

*Militēs 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 liberī*

were holding = *tenēbant*

the hill = *collem*

Complete Translation:

*Mīlitēs nostrī, virī fortēs et liberī, 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 Carthāginiēnsium<sup>1</sup> imperātor.

Hannibal = *Hannibal*

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

tum erat = *was at that time*

Carthāginiēnsium<sup>1</sup> 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.*

<sup>1</sup> 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 elephantōrum<sup>2</sup> sēcum habēbat.

sēcum habēbat = *He had with him*

Magnum numerum = *a great number*

mīlitum et equitum et elephantōrum<sup>2</sup> = *of soldiers and cavalry (horsemen) and elephants*

Complete Translation:

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

<sup>2</sup> 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

## 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.*