

laudāre						
1st		PP1: laud-ō PP2: laud-āre PP3: laudāv-ī PP4: laudāt-us				
		praise				
	Singular			Plural		
Tense	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
Indicative Mood Active Voice						
Present	laudō	laudās	laudat	laudāmus	laudātis	laudant
Imperfect	laudābam	laudābās	laudābat	laudābāmus	laudābātis	laudābant
Future	laudābō	laudābis	laudābit	laudābimus	laudābitis	laudābunt
Perfect	laudāvī	laudāvistī	laudāvit	laudāvimus	laudāvistis	laudāverunt
Pluperfect	laudāveram	laudāverās	laudāverat	laudāverāmus	laudāverātis	laudāverant
Future Perfect	laudāverō	laudāveris	laudāverit	laudāverimus	laudāveritis	laudāverint
Indicative Mood Passive Voice						
Present	laudor	laudāris	laudātur	laudāmur	laudāminī	laudantur
Imperfect	laudābar	laudābāris	laudābātur	laudābāmur	laudābāminī	laudābantur
Future	laudābor	laudāberis	laudābitur	laudābimur	laudābiminī	laudābuntur
Perfect	laudātus, a, um sum	laudātus, a, um es	laudātus, a, um est	laudātī, æ, a sumus	laudātī, æ, a estis	laudātī, æ, a sunt
Pluperfect	laudātus, a, um eram	laudātus, a, um erās	laudātus, a, um erat	laudātī, æ, a erāmus	laudātī, æ, a erātis	laudātī, æ, a erant
Future Perfect	laudātus, a, um erō	laudātus, a, um eris	laudātus, a, um erit	laudātī, æ, a erimus	laudātī, æ, a eritis	laudātī, æ, a erunt
Subjunctive Mood Active Voice						
Present	laudem	laudēs	laudet	laudēmus	laudētis	laudent
Imperfect	laudārem	laudārēs	laudāret	laudārēmus	laudārētis	laudārent
Perfect	laudāverim	laudāverīs	laudāverit	laudāverīmus	laudāverītis	laudāverint
Pluperfect	laudāvissem	laudāvissēs	laudāvisset	laudāvissēmus	laudāvissētis	laudāvissent
Subjunctive Mood Passive Voice						
Present	lauder	laudēris	laudētur	laudēmur	laudēminī	laudentur
Imperfect	laudārer	laudārēris	laudārētur	laudārēmur	laudārēminī	laudārentur
Perfect	laudātus, a, um sim	laudātus, a, um sīs	laudātus, a, um sit	laudātī, æ, a sīmus	laudātī, æ, a sītis	laudātī, æ, a sint
Pluperfect	laudātus, a, um essem	laudātus, a, um essēs	laudātus, a, um esset	laudātī, æ, a essēmus	laudātī, æ, a essētis	laudātī, æ, a essent
Imperative Mood Active Voice						
Present		laudā			laudāte	
Infinitives	Present Infinitive Active laudāre			Present Infinitive Passive laudārī		
	Perfect Infinitive Active laudāvisse			Perfect Infinitive Passive laudātus, a, um esse		
	Future Infinitive Active laudātūrus, a, um esse			Future Infinitive Passive laudātus, a, um īrī		
Participles	Future Participle Active laudātūrus, a, um					
	Perfect Participle Passive laudātus, 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 FIVE

LESSON 17: PRESENT SYSTEM PASSIVE OF THE FIRST CONJUGATION; AGENCY

1. ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE



The boy throws the ball.

The boy is throwing the ball.

The boy does throw the ball.

Is the boy throwing the ball?

Does the boy throw the ball?

All these sentences say or ask WHO IS DOING THE ACTION, *i. e.*, who is throwing. Hence, the verbs in all these sentences are in the ACTIVE VOICE because the SUBJECT—the boy—ACTS.

WHEN IS A VERB IN THE ACTIVE VOICE?
WHEN THE SUBJECT IS THE PERSON OR THING
THAT DOES THE ACTION.



Lesson 17: Nick & Astrid

All the verbs you have studied so far have been in the **ACTIVE VOICE**.

Is the ball being thrown?

The ball is being thrown.

These sentences say or ask to what the action is being done. The verbs in these sentences are in the **PASSIVE VOICE** because the **SUBJECT**—the ball—**RECEIVES THE ACTION**.

**WHEN IS A VERB IN THE PASSIVE VOICE?
WHEN THE SUBJECT IS THE PERSON OR THING
TO WHICH THE ACTION IS DONE.**

What is an infamous example of using the passive voice?

We made mistakes (active voice)

Mistakes were made (passive voice)



- At the most basic level, the active voice emphasizes the person or agent who performs an action, in short, the “actor.” The passive voice emphasizes the recipient of the action or sometimes the action itself.

Example 1:

- **Active:** “The dog chased the ball.”
- **Passive:** “The ball was chased by the dog.”

In this very simple sentence, the active voice is the better choice. It is more concise (shorter), more direct, and stronger. The passive voice, in this case, is unnecessarily wordy and clunky.

However, there are many examples where we either cannot or do not want to emphasize the actor, particularly if there is an element of mystery involved:

Example 2:

- **Passive:** “My car was stolen on Sunday night.”

In this case, the speaker may not/does not know who stole her car, and this use of the passive is perfectly appropriate.

The active alternative would be “Someone stole my car on Sunday night.” But this is a case where the speaker probably *wants* to emphasize the action itself rather than the perpetrator.

You’ll notice something about the two passive examples above: both use a form of the verb “to be” – in this case, the past form “was” (“was chased,” “was stolen”).

This is called a “helping” or “auxiliary” verb because it helps to complete the sentence (you can’t say “My car stolen on Sunday night”). These verbs are not needed in active sentence constructions, which is one main reason why many people say that active sentences are stronger and more concise.



Passive Voice



The matter is reportedly under investigation by the FBI and the Brooklyn U.S. Attorney's office. Cuomo has admitted that **things "should have been done differently,"** but stopped short of issuing an apology for the fiasco.



Exercise #199 – Page 180

Point out the voice of the italicized verbs in these sentences:



1

America *is being praised* by many nations.

Passive

2

Christ *was crucified* by Roman soldiers.

Passive

3

The martyrs *kept* the faith.

Active

4

The faith *was kept* by the martyrs.

Passive

5

I am praying.

Active



6

When St. Augustine *was dying*, his own city *was being attacked* by the vandals.

Active, Passive

7

Will America be kept free?

Passive

8

Rome *had been captured* by the Gauls early in its history.

Passive

9

Is God being served by all men?

Passive

10

We *have often been told* of the exploits of our heroic pilots.

Passive

11

We *have often heard* of the heroism of our soldiers.

Active



2. FINAL PERSONAL SIGNS IN THE PASSIVE

When we studied the present system ACTIVE we found the following final personal signs:

1. <i>I</i>	$\begin{cases} -\bar{o} \\ -m \end{cases}$	<i>we</i>	-mus
2. <i>you</i>	-s	<i>you</i>	-tis
3. <i>he, she, it</i>	-t	<i>they</i>	-nt

Now, the present, imperfect, and future indicative active (of all conjugations) become PASSIVE by changing these final personal signs as follows:

1. $\begin{matrix} -\bar{o} \\ -m \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} \text{to } -or \\ \text{to } -r \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} -mus \\ -tis \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} \text{to } -mur \\ \text{to } -mini \end{matrix}$
2. -s	to -ris	-nt	to -ntur
3. -t	to -tur		

EXAMPLES:

<i>laudō, I am praising</i>	becomes <i>laudor, I am being praised</i>
<i>laudābam, I was praising</i>	becomes <i>laudābar, I was being praised</i>
<i>laudās, you are praising</i>	becomes <i>laudāris, you are being praised</i>
<i>laudat, he is praising</i>	becomes <i>laudātur, he is being praised</i>
<i>laudāmus, we are praising</i>	becomes <i>laudāmur, we are being praised</i>
<i>laudātis, you are praising</i>	becomes <i>laudāmini, you are being praised</i>
<i>laudent, they are praising</i>	becomes <i>laudentur, they are being praised</i>

Note: the "a" in the 3rd Person Singular Present (*laudat*) becomes long (*ā*) in the passive (*laudātur*) but does not in the Plural (*laudentur*).



Exercise #200 – Page 181

1. Identify the *tense* of the active form here given;
2. Translate the active form;
3. Change the active form to the corresponding passive form;
4. Translate the passive form:

Example:

Active Form	Tense	Meaning	Passive Form	Meaning
laudō	<i>Present</i>	<i>I am praising</i>	laudor	<i>I am being praised</i>



	Active	Tense	Meaning	Passive	Meaning
1	vocō	<i>Present</i>	<i>I am calling</i>	<i>vocor</i>	<i>I am being called</i>
2	terreō	<i>Present</i>	<i>I am terrifying</i>	<i>terreor</i>	<i>I am being terrified</i>
3	audiēbam	<i>Imperfect</i>	<i>I was hearing</i>	<i>audiēbar</i>	<i>I was being heard</i>
4	terrēbam	<i>Imperfect</i>	<i>I was terrifying</i>	<i>terrēbar</i>	<i>I was being terrified</i>
5	laudābō	<i>Future</i>	<i>I will praise</i>	<i>laudābor</i>	<i>I will be praised</i>



	Active	Tense	Meaning	Passive	Meaning
6	monēbō	Future	<i>I will warn</i>	monēbor	<i>I will be warned</i>
7	dās	Present	<i>thou art giving</i>	dāris	<i>thou art being given</i>
8	monēs	Present	<i>thou art warning</i>	monēris	<i>thou art being warned</i>
9	agit	Present	<i>he is doing/treating</i>	agitur	<i>he is being done/treated</i>
10	sustinet	Present	<i>he is sustaining</i>	sustinētur	<i>he is being sustained</i>



	Active	Tense	Meaning	Passive	Meaning
11	mittit	<i>Present</i>	<i>he is sending</i>	<i>mittitur</i>	<i>he is being sent</i>
12	vincit	<i>Present</i>	<i>he is conquering</i>	<i>vincitur</i>	<i>he is being conquered</i>
13	laudābit	<i>Future</i>	<i>he will praise</i>	<i>laudābitur</i>	<i>he will be praised</i>
14	laudāmus	<i>Present</i>	<i>we are praising</i>	<i>laudāmur</i>	<i>we are being praised</i>
15	vincēmus	<i>Future</i>	<i>we will conquer</i>	<i>vincēmur</i>	<i>we will be conquered</i>



Active

Tense

Meaning

Passive

Meaning

16

audiēbāmus

Imperfect

we were hearing

audiēbāmur

we were being heard

17

monēmus

Present

we are warning

monēmur

we are being warned

18

laudābimus

Future

we will praise

laudābimur

we will be praised

19

laudātis

Present

you (ye) are praising

laudāminī

you (ye) are being praised

20

pōnitis

Present

you (ye) are putting

pōniminī

you (ye) are being put



Active

Tense

Meaning

Passive

Meaning

21

perturbātis*Present**you (ye) are confusing**perturbāminī**you (ye) are being confused*

22

adjuvābātis*Imperfect**you (ye) were helping**adjuvābāminī**you (ye) were being helped*

23

monēbant*Imperfect**they were warning**monēbantur**they were being warned*

24

dūcēbant*Imperfect**they were leading**dūcēbantur**they were being led*

25

collocābunt*Future**they will station**collocābuntur**they will be stationed*

Active

Tense

Meaning

Passive

Meaning

26

mūniunt*Present**they are fortifying**mūniuntur**they are being fortified*

27

laudātis*Present**you (ye) are praising**laudāminī**you (ye) are being praised*

28

audiunt*Present**they are hearing**audiuntur**they are being heard*

29

mittimus*Present**we are sending**mittimur**we are being sent*

30

laudāmus*Present**we are praising**laudāmur**we are being praised*

	Active	Tense	Meaning	Passive	Meaning
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31	audītis	<i>Present</i>	<i>you (ye) are hearing</i>	<i>audīminī</i>	<i>you (ye) are being heard</i>
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32	laudant	<i>Present</i>	<i>they are praising</i>	<i>laudantur</i>	<i>they are being praised</i>
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33	laudās	<i>Present</i>	<i>thou art praising</i>	<i>laudāris</i>	<i>thou art being praised</i>
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34	moneō	<i>Present</i>	<i>I am warning</i>	<i>moneor</i>	<i>I am being warned</i>
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35	mittō	<i>Present</i>	<i>I am sending</i>	<i>mittor</i>	<i>I am being sent</i>
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3. PRESENT SYSTEM PASSIVE OF THE FIRST CONJUGATION

ASSIGNMENT: Study the present, imperfect, and future indicative passive of the first conjugation, GRAMMAR, Nos. 243-245. Notice that one form does not follow the rules given for final personal signs in Section 2. The exception is future tense, second person singular: *laudābis* becomes *laudāberis*.



PASSIVE VOICE

INDICATIVE MOOD

Present Tense

(Present Stem)

243	S.	1. laud-or	<i>I am being praised</i>	<i>(I am praised)</i>
		2. laud-āris	<i>you are being praised</i>	<i>(you are praised)</i>
		3. laud-ātur	<i>he, she, it is being praised</i>	<i>(he, she, it is praised)</i>
	P.	1. laud-āmur	<i>we are being praised</i>	<i>(we are praised)</i>
		2. laud-āminī	<i>you are being praised</i>	<i>(you are praised)</i>
		3. laud-antur	<i>they are being praised</i>	<i>(they are praised)</i>

Imperfect Tense

(Present Stem)

244	S.	1. laud-ābar	<i>I was being praised</i>
		2. laud-ābāris	<i>you were being praised</i>
		3. laud-ābātur	<i>he, she, it was being praised</i>
	P.	1. laud-ābāmur	<i>we were being praised</i>
		2. laud-ābāminī	<i>you were being praised</i>
		3. laud-ābantur	<i>they were being praised</i>

Future Tense

(Present Stem)

245	S.	1. laud-ābor	<i>I shall be praised</i>
		2. laud-āberis	<i>you will be praised</i>
		3. laud-ābitur	<i>he, she, it will be praised</i>
	P.	1. laud-ābimur	<i>we shall be praised</i>
		2. laud-ābiminī	<i>you will be praised</i>
		3. laud-ābuntur	<i>they will be praised</i>



VOCABULARY

administrō, <i>1, tr.</i>	{ manage attend to
appellō, <i>1, tr.</i>	{ address call (<i>upon</i>)
cōfirmō, <i>1, tr.</i>	{ encourage strengthen

RELATED ENGLISH WORDS

The sacrament of *confirmation*. The president of the United States should be a good *administrator*.

REVIEW VOCABULARY

dō, dare, dedī, datus, <i>1, tr.</i>	give
adjuvō, adjuvāre, adjūvī, adjūtus, <i>1, tr.</i>	{ help aid
collocō, <i>1, tr.</i>	{ place station
oppugnō, <i>1, tr.</i>	{ attack assault storm



Exercise #201 – Page 182

1. Give the third person, singular and plural, of the present, imperfect, and future indicative passive of the words in the vocabulary
2. Translate each form given.



3rd Person

Verb	Tense	Passive Form	Meaning
1 administrō	Present - Sing	<i>administrātur</i>	<i>it is being managed</i>
	Present - Plural	<i>administrantur</i>	<i>they are being managed</i>
	Imperfect - Sing	<i>administrābātur</i>	<i>it was being managed</i>
	Imperfect - Plural	<i>administrābantur</i>	<i>they were being managed</i>
	Future - Sing	<i>administrābitur</i>	<i>it will be managed</i>
	Future - Plural	<i>administrābuntur</i>	<i>they will be managed</i>



3rd Person

Verb	Tense	Passive Form	Meaning
2 appellō	Present - Sing	<i>appellātur</i>	<i>he is being addressed</i>
	Present - Plural	<i>appellantur</i>	<i>they are being addressed</i>
	Imperfect - Sing	<i>appellābātur</i>	<i>he was being addressed</i>
	Imperfect - Plural	<i>appellābantur</i>	<i>they were being addressed</i>
	Future - Sing	<i>appellābitur</i>	<i>he will be addressed</i>
	Future - Plural	<i>appellābuntur</i>	<i>they will be addressed</i>



3rd Person

3

Verb	Tense	Passive Form	Meaning
cōnfirmō	Present - Sing	cōnfirmātur	he is being encouraged
	Present - Plural	cōnfirmantur	they are being encouraged
	Imperfect - Sing	cōnfirmābātur	he was being encouraged
	Imperfect - Plural	cōnfirmābantur	they were being encouraged
	Future - Sing	cōnfirmābitur	he will be encouraged
	Future - Plural	cōnfirmābuntur	they will be encouraged



Exercise #202 – Page 182

1. Give the tense;
2. Translate:



	Passive Form	Tense	Meaning
1	administrātur	Present	it is being managed
2	appellātur	Present	he is being called upon
3	oppugnantur	Present	they are being attacked
4	cōfirmātur	Present	he is being encouraged
5	collocātur	Present	he (it) is being placed (stationed)
6	laudāberis	Future	you (thou) will be praised



	Passive Form	Tense	Meaning
7	cōfirmābantur	Imperfect	they were being encouraged
8	administrābantur	Imperfect	they were being managed
9	adjuvantur	Present	they are being helped
10	appellābāmur	Imperfect	we were being called upon
11	laudāmur	Present	we are being praised
12	datur	Present	he (it) is being given



Exercise #203 – Page 183

1. Give the tense of the active form;
2. Change the active form to the passive form;
3. Translate both active and passive forms:



	Active	Tense	Meaning	Passive	Meaning
1	cōnfirmō	Pres	<i>I encourage</i>	cōnfirmor	<i>I am being encouraged</i>
2	appellābam	Imp	<i>I was calling upon</i>	appellābar	<i>I was being called upon</i>
3	cōnfirmābant	Imp	<i>they were encouraging</i>	cōnfirmābantur	<i>they were being encouraged</i>
4	dabat	Imp	<i>he was giving</i>	dabātur	<i>he was being given</i>
5	administrās	Pres	<i>you (thou) are managing</i>	administrāris	<i>you are (thou) being managed</i>



Active

Tense

Meaning

Passive

Meaning

6

cōnfirmat

Pres

he is encouraging

confirmātur

he is being encouraged

7

administrābat

Imp

he was managing

administrābātur

he was being managed

8

adjuvābit

Fut

he will aid

adjuvābitur

he will be aided

9

appellāmus

Pres

we are calling upon

appellāmur

we are being called upon

10

adjuvātis

Pres

you (ye) are aiding

adjuvāminī

you (ye) are being aided



	Active	Tense	Meaning	Passive	Meaning
11	cōnfirmābunt	<i>Fut</i>	<i>they will encourage</i>	cōnfirmābuntur	<i>they will be encouraged</i>
12	collocant	<i>Pres</i>	<i>they are placing</i>	collocantur	<i>they are being placed</i>
13	cōnfirmant	<i>Pres</i>	<i>they are encouraging</i>	cōnfirmantur	<i>they are being encouraged</i>
14	dat	<i>Pres</i>	<i>he is giving</i>	datur	<i>he is being given</i>
15	collocābās	<i>Imp</i>	<i>you (thou) were placing</i>	collocābāris	<i>you (thou) were being placed</i>



Exercise #204 – Page 183

Translate:



1

Marīa appellābātur.

Marīa = Mary

appellābātur = *was being called upon*

Complete Translation:

Mary was being called upon.



2

Prōvincia administrābitur.

Prōvincia = *The province*

administrābitur = *will be managed*

Complete Translation: *The province will be managed.*



3

Amīcī cōfirmantur.

Amīcī = *The friends*

cōfirmantur = *are being encouraged*

Complete Translation: *The friends are being encouraged.*



4

▼
Gallia administrātur.

Gallia = Gaul

administrātur = *is being managed*

Complete Translation:

Gaul is being managed.



5

Rōmānī cōfirmābantur.

Rōmānī = *The Romans*

cōfirmābantur = *were being strengthened*

Complete Translation: *The Romans were being strengthened.*



6

Mundus administratur.

Mundus = *The world*

administratur = *is being managed*

Complete Translation: *The world is being managed.*



7

Bella administrantur.

Bella = *The wars*

administrantur = *are being managed*

Complete Translation:

The wars are being managed.



8

Deus Rēx hominum appellātur.

Deus = *God*

appellātur = *is called (addressed)*

Rēx hominum = *the King of men*

Complete Translation:

God is called the King of men.



9

Imperātor appellābitur.

Imperātor = *The commander in chief*

appellābitur = *will be called upon*

Complete Translation: *The commander in chief will be called upon.*



10

Pāx cōfirmābitur.

Pāx = *Peace*

cōfirmābitur = *will be strengthened*

Complete Translation:

Peace will be strengthened.



11 Prīncipēs appellāntur.

Prīncipēs = *The chiefs*

appellāntur = *are being called upon*

Complete Translation: *The chiefs are being called upon.*



12 Virtūs legiōnum cōfirmābātur.

Virtūs legiōnum = *The courage of the legions*

cōfirmābātur = *was being strengthened*

Complete Translation: *The courage of the legions was being strengthened.*



13 Spīritus Sānctus appellātur.

Spīritus Sānctus = *The Holy Spirit*

appellātur = *is being called upon*

Complete Translation: *The Holy Spirit is being called upon.*



14

Rēs administrābātur.

Rēs = *The affair*

administrābātur = *was being managed*

Complete Translation: *The affair was being managed.*



15 Spēs victōriæ cōfirmātur.

Spēs victōriæ = *Hope of victory*

cōfirmātur = *is being strengthened*

Complete Translation: *Hope of victory is being strengthened.*



16 Centuriōnēs appellābuntur.

Centuriōnēs = *The centurions*

appellābuntur = *will be called upon*

Complete Translation: *The centurions will be called upon.*



17

Virī fortēs cōfirmābuntur.

Virī fortēs = *Brave men*

cōfirmābuntur = *will be encouraged*

Complete Translation: *Brave men will be encouraged.*



18 Rōma nōn oppugnābitur.

Rōma = *Rome*

nōn oppugnābitur = *will not be attacked*

Complete Translation: *Rome will not be attacked.*



19 Terra et cælum laudantur.

Terra et cælum = *Land and sky*

laudantur = *are being praised*

Complete Translation: *Land and sky are being praised.*



20 Litteræ ducis hostī dantur. ▼

Litteræ ducis = *The dispatch of the leader*

dantur = *is being given*

hostī = *to the enemy*

Complete Translation: *The leader's dispatch is being given to the enemy.*



21 Nautæ nōn adjuvābantur.

Nautæ = *The sailors*

nōn adjuvābantur = *were not being aided*

Complete Translation: *The sailors were not being aided.*



22

Hīberna oppugnābantur.

Hīberna = *The winter quarters*

oppugnābantur = *were being attacked*

Complete Translation:

The winter quarters were being attacked.



23 Signum legiōnibus datur. ▼

Signum = *The standard*

datur = *is being given*

legiōnibus = *to the legions*

Complete Translation: *The standard is being given to the legions.*



24

Glōria Deō dabitur.▼

Glōria = *Glory*

dabitur = *will be given*

Deō = *to God*

Complete Translation:

Glory will be given to God.



25 Magnus servōrum numerus eī dabātur.

Magnus numerus = *A great number*

servōrum = *of slaves*

dabātur = *was being given*

eī = *to him*

Complete Translation: *A great number of slaves was being given to him.*



26 Salūs et vēritās nōbīs per Chrīstum dantur.

Salūs et vēritās = *Salvation and truth*

dantur = *are being given*

nōbīs = *to us*

per Chrīstum = *through Christ*

Complete Translation: *Salvation and truth are being given to us through Christ.*



27

Præmia mīlitibus dabuntur. ▼

Præmia = *Rewards*

dabuntur = *will be given*

mīlitibus = *to the soldiers*

Complete Translation:

Rewards will be given to the soldiers.



28 Victōria nautārum laudābitur.

Victōria nautārum = *The victory of the sailors*

laudābitur = *will be praised*

Complete Translation: *The victory of the sailors will be praised.*



29 Multī hominēs in colle collocābuntur.

Multī hominēs = *Many men*

collocābuntur = *will be stationed*

in colle = *on the hill*

Complete Translation: *Many men will be stationed on the hill.*



30 Gentēs fīnitimæ adjuvantur.

Gentēs fīnitimæ = *Neighboring tribes*

adjuvantur = *are being helped*

Complete Translation: *Neighboring tribes are being helped.*



31 Pars mīlitum in fīnibus hostium collocātur.

Pars mīlitum = *A part of the soldiers*

collocātur = *is being stationed*

in fīnibus hostium = *in the territory of the enemy*

Complete Translation:

A part of the soldiers is being stationed in the territory of the enemy.



32 Puerī malī nōn laudantur.

Puerī malī = *Bad boys*

nōn laudantur = *are not praised*

Complete Translation: *Bad boys are not praised.*



33 Arma Cæsari dabantur.

Arma = Arms

dabantur = were being given

Cæsari = to Caesar

Complete Translation: Arms were being given to Caesar.



34 Oppidum oppugnābitur.

Oppidum = *The town*

oppugnābitur = *will be attacked*

Complete Translation:

The town will be attacked.



35 **Populus Rōmānus adjuvābātur.**

Populus Rōmānus = *The Roman people*

adjuvābātur = *were (was) being helped*

Complete Translation: *The Roman people were (was) being helped.*



36 Mīlitēs in mūrō collocantur.

Mīlitēs = *Soldiers*

collocantur = *are being stationed*

in mūrō = *on the wall*

Complete Translation: *Soldiers are being stationed on the wall.*



37 Fortūna bona laudābātur.

Fortūna bona = *Good fortune*

laudābātur = *was being praised*

Complete Translation:

Good fortune was being praised.



38 Propter grātiam Cæsaris frūmentum Rōmānīs datur.

Propter grātiam Cæsaris = *On account of the favor of Caesar*

frūmentum = *grain*

datur = *is being given*

Rōmānīs = *to the Romans*

Complete Translation:

On account of the favor of Caesar grain is being given to the Romans.



39 Nōmen Deī semper laudābitur.

Nōmen Deī = *The name of God*

semper laudābitur = *will always be praised*

Complete Translation: *The name of God will always be praised.*



40 Propter metum vulnerum et mortis, mīlitēs Deum appellānt.

Propter metum vulnerum et mortis = *On account of fear of wounds and death*

mīlitēs = *(the) soldiers*

appellānt = *are calling upon*

Deum = *God*

Complete Translation:

On account of fear of wounds and death (the) soldiers are calling upon God.



41 Mīlitēs in ponte collocantur.

Mīlitēs = *Soldiers*

collocantur = *are being stationed*

in ponte = *on the bridge*

Complete Translation: *Soldiers are being stationed on the bridge.*



42 Jēsūs Chrīstus, Dominus noster, laudābitur.

Jēsūs Chrīstus = *Jesus Christ*

Dominus noster = *our Lord*

laudābitur = *will be praised*

Complete Translation: *Jesus Christ our Lord will be praised.*



Exercise #205 – Page 184

Translate:



1

Pāx sæpe propter metum vulnerum et mortis laudātur.

sæpe propter metum vulnerum et mortis = *Often on account of the fear of wounds and death*

Pāx = *peace*

laudātur = *is praised*

Complete Translation:

Often on account of the fear of wounds and death peace is praised.



2

Erant virī fortēs et līberī in exercitū Cæsaris. Eī laudābantur; fortiter enim urbēs et oppida oppugnāvērunt.

Erant = *There were*

virī fortēs et līberī = *brave and free men*

in exercitū Cæsaris = *in Caesar's army*

Eī = *They*

laudābantur = *were praised*

fortiter enim oppugnāvērunt = *for they bravely attacked*

urbēs et oppida = *cities and towns*

Complete Translation:

There were brave and free men in Caesar's army. They were praised; for they bravely attacked cities and towns.



3

▼
Cōfirmābiturne pāx post prœlia et bella et cædēs?

pāx = *peace*

Cōfirmābiturne = *Will (it) be strengthened (established)?*

post prœlia et bella et cædēs = *after battles, and wars, and slaughter*

Complete Translation:

Will peace be strengthened (established) after battles, and wars, and slaughter?



4 In periculō Deus semper appellātur.

Deus = *God*

semper appellātur = *is always called upon*

In periculō = *in danger*

Complete Translation:

God is always called upon in danger.



5

Omnēs rēs fortiter administrābantur quod Cæsar, vir fortis et nōbilis, imperātor erat Rōmānōrum.

Omnēs rēs = *Everything*

fortiter administrābantur = *was being managed bravely*

quod Cæsar = *because Caesar*

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

erat = *was*

imperātor Rōmānōrum = *commander in chief of the Romans*

Complete Translation:

Everything was being managed bravely, because Caesar, a brave and renowned man, was commander in chief of the Romans.



6

Aut¹ Lincoln aut¹ Washingtonius prīnceps fuit omnium ducum Americānōrum.
Itaque eī laudantur et semper laudābuntur.

Aut¹ Lincoln aut¹ Washingtonius = *Either Lincoln or Washington*

fuit = *was*

prīnceps = *the chief (greatest)*

omnium ducum Americānōrum = *of all American leaders*

Itaque = *therefore*

eī = *They*

laudantur = *are praised*

et semper laudābuntur = *and always will be praised*

Complete Translation:

*Either Lincoln or Washington was the chief (greatest) of all American leaders.
They are therefore praised and always will be praised.*

¹ aut . . . aut: *either . . . or.*



7

Cūr puerī malī nōn laudantur?

Cūr = *Why*puerī malī = *bad boys*nōn laudantur = *are not praised*

Complete Translation:

Why are bad boys not praised?

8 Glōria Deō per Jēsūm Chrīstum datur. ▼

Glōria = *Glory*

datur = *is given*

Deō = *to God*

per Jēsūm Chrīstum = *through Jesus Christ*

Complete Translation:

Glory is given to God through Jesus Christ.



9

Mīlitēs et in silvīs et in agrīs collocābantur; in eōs hostēs impetum fēcērunt.

Mīlitēs = *Soldiers*

collocābantur = *were being stationed*

et in silvīs et in agrīs = *both in the forest and in the fields*

hostēs = *the enemy*

fēcērunt = *made*

impetum = *an attack*

in eōs = *against (upon) them*

Complete Translation:

Soldiers were being stationed both in the forest and in the fields; the enemy made an attack against (upon) them.



10 Rēx malus nōn adjuvābitur.

Rēx malus = *A bad king*

nōn adjuvābitur = *will not be aided*

Complete Translation:

A bad king will not be aided.



11

Mīlitēs propter virtūtem laudantur. Centuriōnēs etiam propter virtūtem et fidem laudantur. Ducēs et imperātōrēs rēs fortiter administrant. Itaque eī etiam laudantur.

Mīlitēs = *Soldiers*

laudantur = *are being praised*

propter virtūtem = *on account of (because of their) courage*

Centuriōnēs = *Centurions*

etiam laudantur = *also are being praised*

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

Ducēs et imperātōrēs = *The leaders and generals*

fortiter administrant = *are managing bravely*

rēs = *the affair*

Itaque eī = *And so they*

etiam laudantur = *also are being praised*

Complete Translation:

Soldiers are being praised on account of (because of their) courage. Centurions also are being praised on account of (for their) courage and reliability. The leaders and generals are managing the affair bravely. And so they also are being praised.



12

Chrīstiānī bonī et in pāce et in bellō lēgem Chrīstī servant. Itaque eīs magnum præmium in Cælō dabitur.

Chrīstiānī bonī = *Good Christians*

servant = *keep*

lēgem Chrīstī = *the law of Christ*

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

Itaque = *And so*

magnum præmium = *a great reward*

dabitur = *will be given*

eīs = *to them*

in Cælō = *in heaven*

Complete Translation:

Good Christians keep the law of Christ both in peace and in war. And so a great reward will be given to them in heaven.



13 Vōs estis Americānī. Et līberī et fortēs estis. Itaque semper laudāminī.

Vōs = *You*

estis = *are*

Americānī = *Americans*

estis = *You are*

Et līberī et fortēs = *both free and brave*

Itaque = *And so*

semper laudāminī = *you will always be praised*

Complete Translation:

You are Americans. You are both free and brave. And so you will always be praised.



14 Ducēs nōn laudābantur. Longē enim aberant ā proeliīs et castrīs.

Ducēs = *The leaders*

nōn laudābantur = *were not being praised*

enim = *for*

Longē aberant = *they were far away*

ā proeliīs et castrīs = *from the battles and the camps*

Complete Translation:

The leaders were not being praised, for they were far away from the battles and the camps.



Exercise #206 – Page 184

1. Give the tense of the passive verb;
2. Translate:



1 The centurions are being addressed. ▼

Tense = *Present*

The centurions = *Centuriōnēs*

are being addressed = *appellantur*

Complete Translation:

Centuriōnēs appellantur.

2 God will be called upon. ▼

Tense = *Future*

God = *Deus*

will be called upon = *appellābitur*

Complete Translation:

Deus appellābitur.



3 The affair is being managed.

Tense = *Present*

The affair = *Rēs* is being managed = *administrātur*

Complete Translation:

Rēs administrātur.

4 Peace was being strengthened.

Tense = *Imperfect*

Peace = *Pāx* was being strengthened = *cōfirmābātur*

Complete Translation:

Pāx cōfirmābātur.



5 Soldiers are being stationed in the fields.

Tense = *Present*

Soldiers = *Militēs*

are being stationed = *collocantur*

in the fields = *in agrīs*

Complete Translation:

Militēs in agrīs collocantur.

6 The cities are being stormed.

Tense = *Present*

The cities = *Urbēs*

are being stormed = *oppugnantur*

Complete Translation:

Urbēs oppugnantur.



7 The soldier is being helped.

Tense = *Present*

The soldier = *Mīles*

is being helped = *adjuvātur*

Complete Translation:

Mīles adjuvātur.

8 Grain will be given (to) the soldiers.

Tense = *Future*

Grain = *Frūmentum*

will be given = *dabitur*

(to) the soldiers = *mīlitibus*

Complete Translation:

Frūmentum mīlitibus dabitur.



9 Our friends will be encouraged. ▼

Tense = *Future*

Our friends = *Amīcī nostrī*

will be encouraged = *cōfirmābuntur*

Complete Translation:

Amīcī nostrī cōfirmābuntur.

10 Our soldiers were being helped. ▼

Tense = *Imperfect*

Our soldiers = *Mīlitēs nostrī*

were being helped = *adjuvābantur*

Complete Translation:

Mīlitēs nostrī adjuvābantur.



11 The army is being strengthened. ▼

Tense = *Present*

The army = *Exercitus*

is being strengthened = *cōfirmātur*

Complete Translation:

Exercitus cōfirmātur.

12 Our faith will be strengthened. ▼

Tense = *Future*

Our faith = *Fidēs nostra*

will be strengthened = *cōfirmābitur*

Complete Translation:

Fidēs nostra cōfirmābitur.



13 The war is being managed.

Tense = *Present*

The war = *Bellum* is being managed = *administrātur*

Complete Translation:

Bellum administrātur.

14 You (pl) will be praised.

Tense = *Future*

You (pl) = *Vōs* will be praised = *laudābiminī*

Complete Translation:

Vōs laudābiminī.



15 We are being encouraged. ▼

Tense = *Present*

We = *Nōs* are being encouraged = *cōnfirmāmur*

Complete Translation:

Nōs cōnfirmāmur.

16 They were being helped. ▼

Tense = *Imperfect*

They = *Eī* were being helped = *adjuvābantur*

Complete Translation:

Eī adjuvābantur.



4. THE ABLATIVE OF AGENT

When the verb is PASSIVE, the SUBJECT is the person or thing TO WHICH THE ACTION IS DONE. The PERSON WHO DOES THE ACTION—the LIVING AGENT—is expressed in Latin as in English by a PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE:

Deus ab hominibus laudātur.

God is being praised by men.

Bellum ā duce administrātur.

The war is being managed by the leader.

The preposition used is **ab**, *by*, which is generally written **ā** before a word beginning with any consonant except *h*.

Ab (**ā**) ALWAYS takes the ABLATIVE case.

ab omnibus hominibus, *by all men*

ā duce, *by the leader*

ab hominibus, *by men*

ASSIGNMENT: Learn the rule, GRAMMAR, No. 764.

NOTE

Remember that you have already learned a different meaning and use for **ab** (**ā**). When **ab** (**ā**) is used in a prepositional phrase modifying ABSUM, it must be translated *FROM*. Thus:

Mōns ā flūmine longē abest.

The mountain is far away from the river.



Lesson 17: Nick & Astrid

THE ABLATIVE OF THE AGENT

764 *Ā* or *ab* with the ablative is used to express the LIVING AGENT.

Deus ā Chrīstiānīs laudātur.

God is praised by Christians.

Urbs ā duce oppugnāta est.

The city was attacked by the leader.

Hostēs ab eīs pulsī sunt.

The enemy were routed by them.

VOCABULARY

cōservō, <i>1, tr.</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{preserve} \\ \textit{spare} \end{array} \right.$
nam, <i>conj.</i>	<i>for</i> (when <i>for</i> means <i>because</i> and introduces a REASON)
ab (ā), <i>prep. w. abl.</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{by} \text{ (expressing agency)} \\ \textit{from} \text{ (w. absum)} \end{array} \right.$

REVIEW VOCABULARY

vocō, <i>1, tr.</i>	<i>call</i>
occupō, <i>1, tr.</i>	<i>seize</i>



Exercise #207 – Page 186

Complete these phrases with \bar{a} or ab :



1

By the king.

Ā rēge.

2

By the enemy.

Ab hostibus.

3

By the cavalry.

Ab equitibus.



4

By Mary.

Ā Marīā.

5

By all slaves.

Ab omnibus servīs.

6

By the leader of the enemy.

Ab hostium duce.



Exercise #208 – Page 187

1. Translate;
2. Identify the ablatives of the agent:

Warning: one sentence contains a “booby-trap.”



1

Pāx ā mīlitibus sāpe nōn cōservātur, nam glōriāe bellī cupidī sunt.

Pāx = *Peace*

sāpe nōn cōservātur = *is often not preserved*

ā mīlitibus = *by soldiers*

nam cupidī sunt = *for they are eager*

glōriāe bellī = *for the glory of war*

Complete Translation:

Peace is often not preserved by soldiers, for they are eager for the glory of war.

Agent: *Ā mīlitibus*



2

Imperium ā Cæsare, virō fortī et bonō, administrābitur.

Imperium = *Command*

administrābitur = *will be managed (exercised)*

ā Cæsare = *by Cæsar*

virō fortī et bonō = *a brave and good man*

Complete Translation:

Command will be managed (exercised) by Cæsar, a brave and good man.

Agent: *Ā Cæsare*



3

Cōpia frūmentī ā servīs nōn cōservābātur.

Cōpia frūmentī = *A supply of grain*

nōn cōservābātur = *was not preserved (kept)*

ā servīs = *by the slaves*

Complete Translation:

A supply of grain was not preserved (kept) by the slaves.

Agent: *Ā servīs*



4

Post praelium nōs ab imperātōre cōfirmābāmur.

Post praelium = *After the battle*

nōs = *we*

cōfirmābāmur = *were encouraged*

ab imperātōre = *by the general*

Complete Translation:

After the battle we were encouraged by the general.

Agent: *Ab imperātōre*



5

Laudantur s̄anctī hominēs ā virīs bonīs?

s̄anctī hominēs = *holy persons*Laudantur = *Are (they) praised?*ā virīs bonīs = *by good men*

Complete Translation:

*Are holy persons praised by good men?*Agent: *Ā virīs*

6 Rōma ab Americā longē abest.

Rōma = *Rome*

longē abest = *is far away*

ab Americā = *from America*

Complete Translation:

Rome is far away from America.

Agent: *None! No passive verb! Booby-trap! In this case ab means from.*



7 Silvæ ab equitibus occupābuntur.

Silvæ = *The forest(s)*

occupābuntur = *will be seized*

ab equitibus = *by the cavalry*

Complete Translation:

The forest(s) will be seized by the cavalry.

Agent: *Ab equitibus*



8

▼
Laudāturne Senātus Rōmānus ā multīs virīs?Senātus Rōmānus = *the Roman Senate*Laudāturne = *Is (it) praised?*ā multīs virīs = *by many men*

Complete Translation:

*Is the Roman Senate praised by many men?*Agent: *Ā virīs*

9

Omnēs rēs ā duce bonō administrābantur.

Omnēs rēs = *Everything*administrābantur = *was being attended to*ā duce bonō = *by a good leader*

Complete Translation:

*Everything was being attended to by a good leader.*Agent: *Ā duce*

10 Centuriōnēs ab imperātōre appellābantur.

Centuriōnēs = *The centurions*

appellābantur = *were being called upon*

ab imperātōre = *by the commander in chief*

Complete Translation:

The centurions were being called upon by the commander in chief.

Agent: *Ab imperātōre*



11 Imperātor ā Senātu vocābitur.

Imperātor = *The commander in chief*

vocābitur = *will be called*

ā Senātu = *by the Senate*

Complete Translation:

The commander in chief will be called by the Senate.

Agent: *Ā Senātū*



Exercise #209 – Page 187

Translate:



1

Our free state will be preserved by free and brave men.

Our free state = *Cīvitās nostra lībera*

will be preserved = *cōservābitur*

by free and brave men = *ā virīs līberīs et fortibus*

Complete Translation:

Cīvitās nostra lībera ā virīs līberīs et fortibus cōservābitur.



2

All the soldiers will be called into the battle by the commander in chief; for the number of the enemy is large, and they are eager for victory.

All the soldiers = *Omnēs mīlitēs*

will be called = *vocābuntur*

into the battle = *in praelium*

by the commander in chief = *ab imperātōre*

for the number of the enemy = *nam numerus hostium*

is large = *magnus est*

and they are eager = *et cupidī sunt*

for victory = *victōriæ*

Complete Translation:

Omnēs mīlitēs ab imperātōre in praelium vocābuntur; nam numerus hostium magnus est, et victōriæ cupidī sunt.



3 The faith was being kept by many renowned Christians.

The faith = *Fidēs*

was being kept = *servābātur*

by many renowned Christians = *ā multīs Chrīstiānīs nōbilibus*

Complete Translation:

Fidēs ā multīs Chrīstiānīs nōbilibus servābātur.



4

Many foreign fields were being seized by the Roman Soldiers.

Many foreign fields = *Multī agrī aliēnī*

were being seized = *occupābantur*

by the Roman Soldiers = *ā mīlitibus Rōmānīs*

Complete Translation:

Multī agrī aliēnī ā mīlitibus Rōmānīs occupābantur.



5 The leaders of the Gauls were often called by Caesar.

The leaders of the Gauls = *Ducēs Gallōrum*

were often called = *sæpe vocābantur*

by Caesar = *ā Cæsare*

Complete Translation:

Ducēs Gallōrum ā Cæsare sæpe vocābantur.



6

The slaves were being called by the master.

The slaves = *Servī*

were being called = *vocābantur*

by the master = *ā dominō*

Complete Translation:

Servī ā dominō vocābantur.



7

The American state is being praised by all free men.

The American state = *Cīvitās Americāna*

is being praised = *laudātur*

by all free men = *ab omnibus hominibus līberīs*

Complete Translation:

Cīvitās Americāna ab omnibus hominibus līberīs laudātur.



Exercise #210 – Page 187-188

Translate:

Question: Administrāturne mundus ā Deō?

mundus = *the world*

Administrāturne = *Is (it) being managed?*

ā Deō = *by God*

Complete Translation:

Is the world being managed by God?



1

Mundus ā Deō et cōservātur et administrātur.

Mundus = *The world*

et cōservātur et administrātur = *is both preserved and managed*

ā Deō = *by God*

Complete Translation:

The world is both preserved and managed by God.



2

Nam Deus in prīncipiō cælum et terram et omnēs rēs propter nōs hominēs
fēcit¹ et est hominum Pater.

Nam in prīncipiō = *For in the beginning*

Deus = *God*

fēcit¹ = *made*

cælum et terram et omnēs rēs = *heaven and earth and all things*

propter nōs hominēs = *on account of (for) us men*

et est = *and He is*

hominum Pater = *the Father of men*

Complete Translation:

For in the beginning God made heaven and earth and all things on accout of (for) us men and He is the Father of men.

¹ fēcit: *he made.*



3

Nōs hominēs ā Deō cōservāmur, et nōbīs omnēs rēs ā Deō dantur.

Nōs hominēs = *We men*

cōservāmur = *are preserved*

ā Deō = *by God*

et omnēs rēs = *and everything*

dantur = *is given*

nōbīs = *to us*

ā Deō = *by God*

Complete Translation:

We men are preserved by God and everything is given to us by God.



4

Vēritās et salūs nōbīs ā Deō dantur; frūmentum et omnium rērum cōpia
nōbīs¹ ā Deō et parantur et cōservantur.

Vēritās et salūs = *Truth and salvation*

dantur = *are given*

nōbīs = *to us*

ā Deō = *by God*

frūmentum et cōpia = *grain and an abundance*

omnium rērum = *of all things*

et parantur et cōservantur = *are both prepared and preserved*

nōbīs¹ = *for us*

ā Deō = *by God*

Complete Translation:

Truth and salvation are given to us by God; grain and an abundance of all things are both prepared and preserved for us by God.

¹ Translate for us.



5

Itaque in mortis periculō ā nautīs Deus appellātur; in bellī periculīs ā mīlitibus appellātur; ā mātribus et patribus, ā virīs et puerīs, ā Chrīstiānīs et ab omnibus hominibus semper et in omnibus locīs appellātur.

Itaque in mortis periculō = *And so in danger of death*

Deus = *God*

appellātur = *is called upon*

ā nautīs = *by sailors*

in bellī periculīs = *in the dangers of war*

appellātur = *He is called upon*

ā mīlitibus = *by soldiers*

appellātur = *He is called upon*

ā mātribus et patribus = *by mothers and fathers*

ā virīs et puerīs = *by men and boys*

ā Chrīstiānīs et ab omnibus hominibus = *by Christians and by all men*

semper et in omnibus locīs = *always and in all places*

Complete Translation:

And so in danger of death God is called upon by sailors; in the dangers of war He is called upon by soldiers; always and in all places (everywhere) He is called upon by mothers and fathers, by men and boys, by Christians and by all men.

6

Nam Deus bonus est, et hominēs ab Eō semper adjuvantur et cōfirmantur.

Nam Deus = *For God*

bonus est = *is good*

et hominēs = *and men*

semper adjuvantur et cōfirmantur = *are always aided and strengthened*

ab Eō = *by Him*

Complete Translation:

For God is good, and men are always aided and strengthened by Him.



7

Itaque Deus semper ab hominibus bonīs et sānctīs laudātur, nam Pater omnium hominum est.

Itaque Deus = *And so God*

semper laudātur = *is always praised*

ab hominibus bonīs et sānctīs = *by good and holy men*

nam est = *for He is*

Pater = *the Father*

omnium hominum = *of all men*

Complete Translation:

And so God is always praised by good and holy men, for He is the Father of all men.



Exercise #211 – Page 188

Translate:



1

Tum imperium populī Rōmānī ā Cæsare occupābātur.

Tum imperium populī Rōmānī = *At that time command of the Roman people*

occupābātur = *was seized*

ā Cæsare = *by Caesar*

Complete Translation:

At that time command of the Roman people was seized by Caesar.



2

Vir fortis erat, nam ab eō et hostēs superābantur et amīcī cōfirmābantur.

Vir fortis erat = *He was a brave man*

nam et hostēs superābantur = *for both enemies were overcome*

et amīcī cōfirmābantur = *and friends were encouraged*

ab eō = *by him*

Complete Translation:

He was a brave man, for both enemies were overcome and friends were encouraged by him.



3

Post ējus mortem pāx ab imperātōribus Rōmānīs per arma et legiōnēs
cōfirmābātur.

Post ējus mortem = *After his death*

pāx = *peace*

cōfirmābātur = *was strengthened*

ab imperātōribus Rōmānīs = *by the Roman emperors*

per arma et legiōnēs = *through arms and legions*

Complete Translation:

After his death peace was strengthened by the Roman emperors through arms and legions.



4

Nōn omnēs autem hominēs līberī erant, nam multī hominēs erant servī miserī.

Nōn omnēs autem hominēs = *Not all men, however*

līberī erant = *were free*

nam multī hominēs = *for many men*

erant = *were*

servī miserī = *wretched slaves*

Complete Translation:

Not all men, however, were free, for many men were wretched slaves.



5

Pāx Rōmāna ab imperātōribus cōfirmābātur, sed lībertās² omnium hominum
ā Rōmānīs nōn cōservābātur.

Pāx Rōmāna = *The Pāx Rōmāna*

cōfirmābātur = *was established*

ab imperātōribus = *by the emperors*

sed lībertās² omnium hominum = *but the liberty of all men*

nōn cōservābātur = *was not preserved*

ā Rōmānīs = *by the Romans*

Complete Translation:

The Pāx Rōmāna was established by the emperors, but the liberty of all men was not preserved by the Romans.

² lībertās, lībertātis: *liberty* (cf. līber).



Exercise #212 – Page 188

Translate:



1

Cīvitās Americāna ā mīlitibus fortibus cōservātur et semper cōservābitur.

Cīvitās Americāna = *The American state*

cōservātur = *is being preserved*

ā mīlitibus fortibus = *by brave soldiers*

et semper cōservābitur = *and always will be preserved*

Complete Translation:

The American state is being preserved by brave soldiers and always will be preserved.



2

Mīlitēs Americānī ab hostibus etiam fortibus nōn superābuntur.

Mīlitēs Americānī = *The American soldiers*

nōn superābuntur = *will not be overcome*

ab hostibus = *by the enemy*

etiam fortibus = *also brave*

Complete Translation:

The American soldiers will not be overcome by the enemy, also brave (even by a brave enemy).



3

Virī Americanī propter virtūtem et fidem ā nōbīs et ab omnibus hominibus
semper laudābuntur.

Virī Americanī = *American men*

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

semper laudābuntur = *will always be praised*

ā nōbīs = *by us*

et ab omnibus hominibus = *and by all men*

Complete Translation:

American men on account of courage and reliability will always be praised by us and by all men.



Lesson 17: Nick & Astrid

Reading #7 – Page 188-189

HANNIBAL IN ITALY!

Translate



1

Hannibal trāns magnōs et altōs montēs exercitum dūxerat.

Hannibal dūxerat = *Hannibal had led*

exercitum = *his army*

trāns magnōs et altōs montēs = *across great and high mountains*

Complete Translation:

Hannibal had led his army across great and high mountains.



2 Hostis populī Rōmānī in Italiā erat.

Hostis populī Rōmānī = *The enemy of the Roman people*

in Italiā erat = *was in Italy*

Complete Translation:

The enemy of the Roman people was in Italy.



3 Itaque Rōmānī in magnō periculō erant.

Itaque Rōmānī erant = *And so the Romans*

in magnō periculō = *were in great danger*

Complete Translation:

And so the Romans were in great danger.



4 Exercitus Rōmānus in Hispāniā¹ erat.

Exercitus Rōmānus erat = *The Roman army*

in Hispāniā¹ = *was in Spain*

Complete Translation:

The Roman army was in Spain.

¹ Hispānia, ae: *Spain*.



5

Scīpiō² cum legiōnibus Rōmānīs in Galliā fuerat.

Scīpiō² fuerat = *Scipio had been*

cum legiōnibus Rōmānīs = *with the Roman legions*

in Galliā = *in Gaul*

Complete Translation:

Scipio had been with the Roman legions in Gaul.

² Scīpiō, Scīpiōnis: *Scipio* (a Roman family name).



6

Is autem exercitum in Hispāniam mīsit et in Italiam contendit.

Is autem mīsit = *He, however, sent*

exercitum = *the army*

in Hispāniam = *into Spain*

et contendit = *and hastened*

in Italiam = *into Italy*

Complete Translation:

He, however, sent the army into Spain and hastened into Italy.



7

Gallī partēs Italiæ Alpibus finitimās tenēbant.

Gallī tenēbant = *The Gauls were holding*

partēs Italiæ = *the parts of Italy*

Alpibus finitimās = *next to (nearest) the Alps*

Complete Translation:

The Gauls were holding the parts of Italy next to (nearest) the Alps.



8

Eī erant hostēs populī Rōmānī et sæpe cum Rōmānīs bellum gesserant. ▼

Eī erant = *They were*

hostēs populī Rōmānī = *enemies of the Roman people*

et sæpe bellum gesserant = *and had often waged war*

cum Rōmānīs = *with the Romans*

Complete Translation:

They were enemies of the Roman people and had often waged war with the Romans.



9

Itaque in eōrum fīnēs Hannibal exercitum dūxit et ab eīs adjuvābātur.

Itaque Hannibal dūxit = *And so Hannibal led*

exercitum = *(his) army*

in eōrum fīnēs = *into their territory*

et adjuvābātur = *and was being helped*

ab eīs = *by them*

Complete Translation:

And so Hannibal led (his) army into their territory and was being helped by them.



10 Ibi Scīpiō, dux Rōmānōrum, cum Hannibale pugnāvit sed Hannibal eum vīcit.

Ibi Scīpiō = *There Scipio*

dux Rōmānōrum = *leader of the Romans*

cum Hannibale pugnāvit = *fought with Hannibal*

sed Hannibal vīcit = *but Hannibal conquered*

eum = *him*

Complete Translation:

There Scipio, leader of the Romans, fought with Hannibal, but Hannibal conquered him.



11 Rōmānī tamen pācem nōn petīvērunt.

Rōmānī tamen = *The Romans nevertheless*

nōn petīvērunt = *did not sue for*

pācem = *peace*

Complete Translation:

The Romans nevertheless did not sue for peace.



12 Itaque equitēs et Rōmānōrum et hostium fortiter pugnābant.

Itaque equitēs = *Therefore the cavalry*

et Rōmānōrum et hostium = *of both the Romans and the enemy*

fortiter pugnābant = *were fighting bravely*

Complete Translation:

Therefore the cavalry of both the Romans and the enemy were fighting bravely.



13 Interim imperātor Rōmānus cōpiās in proelium mīsīt.

Interim imperātor Rōmānus = *Meanwhile the Roman General*

mīsīt = *sent*

cōpiās = *his troops*

in proelium = *into battle*

Complete Translation:

Meanwhile the Roman General sent his troops into battle.



14

Elephantī¹ et equitēs hostium equitēs Rōmānōs terruērunt et superāvērunt.

Elephantī¹ et equitēs hostium = *The elephants and horsemen of the enemy*

terruērunt et superāvērunt = *terrified and overcame*

equitēs Rōmānōs = *the Roman cavalry*

¹ elephantus, ī: *elephant*.

Complete Translation:

The elephants and horsemen of the enemy terrified and overcame the Roman cavalry.



15 Tum in mīlitēs hostium legiōnēs Rōmānæ impetum fēcērunt.

Tum legiōnēs Rōmānæ = *Then the Roman legions*

fēcērunt = *made*

impetum = *an attack*

in mīlitēs hostium = *against (upon) the soldiers of the enemy*

Complete Translation:

Then the Roman legions made an attack against (upon) the soldiers of the enemy.



16 Mīlitēs Rōmānī fortēs erant et fortiter pugnābant.

Mīlitēs Rōmānī fortēs erant = *The Roman soldiers were brave*

et fortiter pugnābant = *and were fighting bravely*

Complete Translation:

The Roman soldiers were brave and were fighting bravely.



17 Tamen ab hoste superābantur.

Tamen superābantur = *Nevertheless they were being overcome*

ab hoste = *by the enemy*

Complete Translation:

Nevertheless they were being overcome by the enemy.



18 Tum pars mīlitum hostium ā tergō² impetum in Rōmānōs fēcīt³.

Tum pars mīlitum hostium = *Then a part of the enemy's soldiers*

fēcīt³ = *made*

impetum = *an attack*

in Rōmānōs = *against the Romans*

ā tergō² = *from the rear*

Complete Translation:

Then a part of the enemy's soldiers made an attack against the Romans from the rear.

(These had been placed in ambush by Hannibal with orders to attack the Roman rear.)

² ā tergō: *from the rear.*

³ fēcīt: *made.*



19 Itaque hostēs undique impetum in Rōmānōs fēcērunt.

Itaque hostēs = *And thus the enemy*

fēcērunt = *made*

impetum = *an attack*

in Rōmānōs = *against the Romans*

undique = *from all sides*

Complete Translation:

And thus the enemy made an attack against the Romans from all sides.



20 Tamen pars Rōmānōrum per hostēs vēnit et tūta in oppidum Rōmānum vēnit.

Tamen pars Rōmānōrum = *Nevertheless part of the Romans*

vēnit = *came (got)*

per hostēs = *through the enemy*

et tūta vēnit = *and came safe (safely)*

in oppidum Rōmānum = *into a Roman town*

Complete Translation:

Nevertheless part of the Romans came (got) through the enemy and came safe (safely) into a Roman town.

(This group was 10,000 in number.)



21 Gallī et Carthāginiēnsēs⁴ reliquōs Rōmānōs omnēs occīdērunt. ▼

Gallī et Carthāginiēnsēs⁴ = *The Gauls and the Carthaginians*

occīdērunt = *killed*

reliquōs Rōmānōs omnēs = *all the remaining Romans*

Complete Translation:

The Gauls and the Carthaginians killed all the remaining Romans.

⁴ Carthāginiēnsēs, Carthāginiēnsium: *the Carthaginians.*



22 Nōn multī Rōmānī tūtī in castra vēnērunt.

Nōn multī Rōmānī = *Not many (few) Romans*

tūtī vēnērunt = *came safe (safely)*

in castra = *into camp*

Complete Translation:

Not many (few) Romans came safe (safely) into camp.



23 Victōria Hannibalis fuit. ▼

Victōria fuit = *The victory was*

Hannibalis = *Hannibal's*

Complete Translation:

The victory was Hannibal's.



24 Fortūna hostēs, nōn Rōmānōs, adjū[▼]verat.

Fortūna adjūverat = *Fortune had aided*

hostēs = *the enemy*

nōn Rōmānōs = *not the Romans*

Complete Translation:

Fortune had aided the enemy not the Romans.



Lesson 17: Nick & Astrid

Questions on Reading #7

Answer in complete Latin Sentences



1 ▼ Vēneratne Hannibal trāns Alpēs?

Translate:

Vēneratne Hannibal = *Did Hannibal come?*

trāns Alpēs = *Across the Alps*

Answer:

Hannibal came = *Hannibal vēnerat*

across the Alps = *trāns Alpēs*

with the army = *cum exercitū*

Hannibal trāns Alpēs cum exercitū vēnerat.



2

Ubi erant exercitūs Rōmānī?

Translate:

Ubi erant = *Where were?*

exercitūs Rōmānī = *the Roman armies*

Answer:

The Roman armies were = *Exercitūs Rōmānī erant*

in Spain = *in Hispāniā*

and in Rome = *et in Rōmā*

Exercitūs Rōmānī in Hispāniā et in Rōmā erant.



3 Quis erat imperātor Rōmānōrum?

Translate:

Quis erat = *Who was?*

imperātor Rōmānōrum = *the commander in chief of the Romans*

Answer:

Scīpiō was = *Scīpiō erat*

the commander in chief of the Romans = *imperātor Rōmānōrum*

Scīpiō imperātor Rōmānōrum erat.



4

Superāvēruntne equitēs Rōmānī hostēs?

Translate:

equitēs Rōmānī = *the Roman Cavalry*

Superāvēruntne = *Did (they) overcome?*

hostēs = *the enemy*

Answer:

The Roman cavalry = *Equitēs Rōmānī*

did not overcome = *nōn superāvērunt*

the enemy = *hostēs*

Equitēs Rōmānī hostēs nōn superāvērunt.



5

Vīcēruntne Rōmānī?

Translate:

Rōmānī = *The Romans*

Vīcēruntne = *did (they) conquer?*

Answer:

The enemy = *Hostēs*

not the Romans = *nōn Rōmānī*

conquered = *vīcērunt*

Hostēs, nōn Rōmānī, vīcērunt.



Exercise #213 – Page 190-191

An Imaginary Speech

Translate:



- 1 The war is being managed by a brave leader.

The war = *Bellum*

is being managed = *administrātur*

by a brave leader = *ā duce fortī*

Complete Translation:

Bellum ā duce fortī administrātur.



2

Before⁵ the war all things were being prepared by him; grain and arms were being carried into the towns of the province by the slaves; hills and bridges were being seized by the legions; the courage of the soldiers was being strengthened by the centurions.

Before⁵ the war = *Ante bellum*

all things = *omnēs rēs*

⁵ before: ante, prep. w. acc.

were being prepared = *parābantur*

by him = *ab eō*

grain and arms = *frūmentum et arma*

were being carried = *portābantur*

into the towns of the province = *in oppida prōvinciāe*

by the slaves = *ā servīs*

hills and bridges = *collēs et pontēs*

were being seized = *occupābantur*

by the legions = *ā legiōnibus*

the courage of the soldiers = *virtūs mīlitum*

was being strengthened = *cōfirmābātur*

by the centurions = *ā centuriōnibus*

Complete Translation:

Ante bellum omnēs rēs ab eō parābantur; frūmentum et arma in oppida prōvinciāe ā servīs portābantur; collēs et pontēs ā legiōnibus occupābantur; virtūs mīlitum ā centuriōnibus cōfirmābātur.

3

Now, in the dangers of war, the general of the Roman legions is praised by both Roman soldiers and the enemy.

Now, in the dangers of war = *Nunc, in periculīs bellī*

the general of the Roman legions = *imperātor legiōnum Rōmānārum*

is praised = *laudātur*

by both Roman soldiers = *et ā mīlitibus Rōmānīs*

and by the enemy = *et ab hostibus*

Complete Translation:

Nunc, in periculīs bellī, imperātor legiōnum Rōmānārum et ā mīlitibus Rōmānīs et ab hostibus laudātur.



4

For he has frightened the enemy, and their fear is the glory of a Roman general.

For he has frightened = *enim terruit*

the enemy = *Hostēs*

and their fear = *et metus eōrum*

is the glory of a Roman general = *est glōria imperātōris Rōmānī*

Complete Translation:

Hostēs enim terruit, et metus eōrum est glōria imperātōris Rōmānī.



5 Why is he not praised by the Roman Senate?

Why is he not praised = *Cūr nōn laudātur?*

by the Roman Senate = *ā senātū Rōmānō*

Complete Translation:

Cūr ā senātū Rōmānō nōn laudātur?



6 Why is he not helped by you all?

Why is he not helped = *Cūr nōn adjuvātur*

by you all = *ab omnibus vōbīs*

Complete Translation:

Cūr ab omnibus vōbīs nōn adjuvātur?



7

Good men are now praising him and (good men) will always praise (him).

Good men = *Hominēs bonī*

are now praising = *nunc laudant*

him = *eum*

and will always praise (him) = *et semper laudābunt*

Complete Translation:

Hominēs bonī eum nunc laudant et semper laudābunt.

