

vincere

vincere						
3rd		PP1: vinc-ō PP2: vinc-ere PP3: vīc-ī PP4: vict-us				
		<i>conquer</i>				
	Singular			Plural		
Tense	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
Indicative Mood Active Voice						
<i>Present</i>	vincō	vincis	vincit	vincimus	vincitis	vincunt
<i>Imperfect</i>	vincēbam	vincēbās	vincēbat	vincēbāmus	vincēbātis	vincēbant
<i>Future</i>	vincam	vincēs	vincet	vincēmus	vincētis	vincent
<i>Perfect</i>	vīcī	vīcistī	vīcit	vīcimus	vīcistis	vīcerunt
<i>Pluperfect</i>	vīceram	vīcerās	vīcerat	vīcerāmus	vīcerātis	vīcerant
<i>Future Perfect</i>	vīcerō	vīceris	vīcerit	vīcerimus	vīceritis	vīcerint
Indicative Mood Passive Voice						
<i>Present</i>	vincor	vinceris	vincitur	vincimur	vincimini	vincuntur
<i>Imperfect</i>	vincēbar	vincēbāris	vincēbātur	vincēbāmur	vincēbāmini	vincēbantur
<i>Future</i>	vincar	vincēris	vincētur	vincēmur	vincēmini	vincentur
<i>Perfect</i>	victus, a, um sum	victus, a, um es	victus, a, um est	victī, æ, a sumus	victī, æ, a estis	victī, æ, a sunt
<i>Pluperfect</i>	victus, a, um eram	victus, a, um erās	victus, a, um erat	victī, æ, a erāmus	victī, æ, a erātis	victī, æ, a erant
<i>Future Perfect</i>	victus, a, um erō	victus, a, um eris	victus, a, um erit	victī, æ, a erimus	victī, æ, a eritis	victī, æ, a erunt
Subjunctive Mood Active Voice						
<i>Present</i>	vincam	vincās	vincat	vincāmus	vincātis	vincant
<i>Imperfect</i>	vincerem	vincerēs	vinceret	vincerēmus	vincerētis	vincerent
<i>Perfect</i>	vīcerim	vīcerīs	vīcerit	vīcerīmus	vīcerītis	vīcerint
<i>Pluperfect</i>	vīcissem	vīcissēs	vīcisset	vīcissēmus	vīcissētis	vīcissent
Subjunctive Mood Passive Voice						
<i>Present</i>	vincar	vincāris	vincātur	vincāmur	vincāmini	vincantur
<i>Imperfect</i>	vincerer	vincerēris	vincerētur	vincerēmur	vincerēmini	vincerentur
<i>Perfect</i>	victus, a, um sim	victus, a, um sis	victus, a, um sit	victī, æ, a sīmus	victī, æ, a sītis	victī, æ, a sint
<i>Pluperfect</i>	victus, a, um essem	victus, a, um essēs	victus, a, um esset	victī, æ, a essēmus	victī, æ, a essētis	victī, æ, a essent
Imperative Mood Active Voice						
<i>Present</i>		vince			vincite	
Infinitives	Present Infinitive Active vincere			Present Infinitive Passive vincī		
	Perfect Infinitive Active vīcisse			Perfect Infinitive Passive victus, a, um esse		
	Future Infinitive Active victūrus, a, um esse			Future Infinitive Passive victus, a, um īrī		
Participles	Future Participle Active victūrus, a, um					
	Perfect Participle Passive victus, 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 Fīliī 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.**

LESSON 20: PRESENT SYSTEM PASSIVE OF THE FOURTH CONJUGATION; ACCOMPANIMENT

1. PRESENT SYSTEM PASSIVE OF THE FOURTH CONJUGATION

The rules for final personal signs in the passive apply also to the fourth conjugation.

ASSIGNMENT: Study **GRAMMAR**, Nos. 248, 251, and 254.

Present Tense		Imperfect Tense		Future Tense	
	<i>heard.</i>		<i>heard.</i>		<i>heard.</i>
248	aud-ior	251	aud-iēbar	254	aud-iar
	aud-īris		aud-iēbāris		aud-iēris
	aud-ītur		aud-iēbātur		aud-iētur
	aud-īmur		aud-iēbāmur		aud-iēmur
	aud-īminī		aud-iēbāminī		aud-iēminī
	aud-iuntur		aud-iēbantur		aud-ientur

REVIEW VOCABULARY

audiō, 4, *tr.*

mūniō, 4, *tr.*

veniō, venīre, vēnī, ventum, 4, *intr.*

conveniō, convenīre, convēnī, conventum, 4, *intr.*

hear

{ *fortify*
construct (w.
viam or viās)

come

{ *come together*
assemble



Exercise 227 – Page 202

Translate:



Verb

Meaning

1

audītur

it is heard

2

mūniuntur

they are being fortified

3

audiēbātur

it was being heard

Verb

Meaning

4

mūnientur*they will be fortified*

5

audior*I am being heard*

6

mūniēbantur*they were being fortified*

Verb

Meaning

7

audiētur

he will be heard

8

mūniēbātur

it was being fortified

9

audiuntur

they are being heard

Exercise 228 – Page 202

1. Translate;
2. Explain the construction of the italicized words:



1 *Castra ā Rōmānīs semper mūniēbantur.*

Explain:

Rōmānīs = Ablative of agent

mūniēbantur = Imperfect passive

Castra = The camps

semper mūniēbantur = were always fortified

ā Rōmānīs = by the Romans

Complete Translation:

The camps were always fortified by the Romans.



2 Quid ā vōbīs audītur?

Quid = *What*

audītur = *is heard*

ā vōbīs = *by you*

Complete Translation:

What is heard by you?



3 Cum Cæsare per montēs in Galliam vēnī.

Explain:

Cæsare = Ablative with "cum"

montēs = Accusative after "per"

vēnī = I came

Cum Cæsare = with Caesar

per montēs = through the mountains

in Galliam = into Gaul

Complete Translation:

I came with Caesar through the mountains into Gaul.



4 Urbs ā rēge *victōriæ* cupidō mūnītur.

Explain: *victōriæ* = Genitive with “cupidō”

Urbs = *The city*

mūnītur = *is being fortified*

ā rēge = *by a king*

victōriæ cupidō = *eager for victory*

Complete Translation:

The city is being fortified by a king eager for victory.



5 Chrīstō, Fīliō Deī, grātiās agimus. ▼

Explain:

Fīliō = Dative in apposition to “Chrīstō”

Deī = Possesive genitive

grātiās agimus = We give thanks

Chrīstō = to Christ

Fīliō Deī = the Son of God

Complete Translation:

We give thanks to Christ, the Son of God.



6 Interim et collēs et pontēs ā legiōnibus mūniēbantur.

Interim = *Meanwhile*

et collēs = *both the hills*

et pontēs = *and the bridges*

mūniēbantur = *were being fortified*

ā legiōnibus = *by the legions*

Complete Translation:

Meanwhile both the hills and the bridges were being fortified by the legions.



7 *Fuit metus in castrīs quod clāmor hostium audiēbātur.*

Fuit = Agrees with subject

Explain:

castrīs = Ablative after “in”

quod = Conjunction “because”

Fuit = There was

metus = fear

in castrīs = in the camp

quod = because

clāmor hostium = the shouting of the enemy

audiēbātur = was heard

Complete Translation:

There was fear in the camp because the shouting of the enemy was heard.



8 *Puerīs malīs prāemia nōn dabuntur.*

Explain:

Puerīs = Dative – indirect object

prāemia = Rewards

nōn dabuntur = will not be given

Puerīs malīs = to bad boys

Complete Translation:

Rewards will not be given to bad boys.



9 *Ubi est Rōma?*

Explain:

Ubi = Interrogative adverb "where"*Ubi* = *Where**est* = *is**Rōma* = *Rome*

Complete Translation:

Where is Rome?

10 *Fīlius sæpe est patris similis.*

Explain:

patris = Genitive with “*similis*”

Fīlius = *The son*

sæpe est = *is often*

similis = *like*

patris = *the father*

Complete Translation:

The son is often like the father.



11 *Gentēs fīnibus hostium fīnitimæ sæpe cōpiam armōrum petunt.*

Explain:

fīnibus = Dative with “*fīnitimæ*”

hostium = Possesive genitive

Gentēs = *The tribes*

fīnibus hostium fīnitimæ = *next to the enemy’s territory*

sæpe petunt = *often seek*

cōpiam = *a supply*

armōrum = *of arms*

Complete Translation:

The tribes next to (living near) the enemy’s territory often seek a supply of arms.



12 Fuitne Lincoln *Washingtoniō* similis?

Explain:

Washingtoniō = Dative with "similis"

Fuitne = Was (?)

Lincoln = Lincoln

similis = like

Washingtoniō = Washington

Complete Translation:

Was Lincoln like Washington?



13 Legiōnēs integræ in *hostēs* mittuntur.

Explain: *hostēs* = Accusative after "in"

Legiōnēs integræ = Fresh legions

mittuntur = are being sent

in *hostēs* = against the enemy

Complete Translation:

Fresh legions are being sent against the enemy.



14 Clāmor nautārum *reliquōrum* audiēbātur.

Explain:

reliquōrum = Adjective modifying “nautārum”

Clāmor nautārum *reliquōrum* = The shouting of the remaining sailors

audiēbātur = was heard

Complete Translation:

The shouting of the remaining sailors was heard.



15 *Marīa est grātiā plēna.*

Explain: *grātiā* = Ablative with “*plēna*”

Marīa = *Mary*

est = *is*

grātiā plēna = *full of grace*

Complete Translation:

Mary is full of grace.



16 *Silvæ periculōrum plēnæ sunt.*

Explain:

periculōrum = Genitive with “*plēnæ*”

Silvæ = *The forests*

sunt = *are*

periculōrum plēnæ = *full of dangers*

Complete Translation:

The forests are full of dangers.



17 Propter *metum* hostium legiōnēs prō *portīs* īnstruēbantur.

Explain:

metum = Accusative after “propter”

portīs = Ablative after “prō”

Propter *metum* hostium = On account of fear of the enemy

legiōnēs = the legions

īnstruēbantur = were being drawn up

prō *portīs* = before the gates

Complete Translation:

On account of fear of the enemy the legions were being drawn up before the gates.



18 *Urbs mūrō mūnītur.*

Explain: *mūrō* = *Ablative of means*

Urbs = *The city*

mūnītur = *is being fortified*

mūrō = *by a wall*

Complete Translation:

The city is being fortified by a wall.



19 Quis prō rēge pugnābit?

Explain:

rēge = Ablative after “prō”

Quis = *Who*

pugnābit = *will fight*

prō rēge = *for the king*

Complete Translation:

Who will fight for the king?



20 Impedīmenta magna erant.

Impedīmenta = *The baggage train*

erant = *was*

magna = *large*

Complete Translation:

The baggage train was large.



21 *Post bellum fuit pāx.*

Explain: *bellum* = Accusative after “post”

Post bellum = After the war

fuit = there was

pāx = peace

Complete Translation:

After the war there was peace.



22 Cæsar fuit *imperātor* Rōmānōrum.

Explain: *imperātor* = *Predicate nominative*

Cæsar = *Caesar* fuit = *was* *imperātor* Rōmānōrum = *general of the Romans*

Complete Translation:

Caesar was general of the Romans.



23 *Loca* angust et difficilia fuērunt.

Explain: *Loca* = Nominative plural of "locus"

Loca = The places fuērunt = were angust et difficilia = narrow and difficult

Complete Translation:

The places were narrow and difficult.



24 Rōma ā *Galliā longē* abest.

Explain:

Galliā = Ablative with “ā” – from (with “abest”)

longē = Adverb “far”

Rōma = Rome

longē abest = is far

ā *Galliā* = from Gaul

Complete Translation:

Rome is far from Gaul.



25 Oppidum mīlitibus complēbātur.

Oppidum = *The town*

complēbātur = *was being filled*

mīlitibus = *with soldiers*

Complete Translation:

The town was being filled with soldiers.



26 *Mīles similis ducī nōn erat.*

Explain: *ducī = Dative with "similis"*

Mīles = The soldier

nōn erat = was not

similis = like

ducī = the leader

Complete Translation:

The soldier was not like the leader.



27 Rōmānī Rōmam *virtūte* et armīs semper dēfendērunt.

Explain: *virtūte* = *Ablative of means*

Rōmānī = *The Romans*

semper dēfendērunt = *always defended*

Rōmam = *Rome*

virtūte et armīs = *by courage and arms*

Complete Translation:

The Romans always defended Rome by courage and arms.



28

Cūr iter per montēs nōn fēcērunt?

Explain:

Cūr = *Interrogative adverb "why"*

Cūr = *Why*

nōn fēcērunt = *did they not make*

iter = *a march*

per montēs = *through the mountains*

Complete Translation:

Why did they not make a march through the mountains?



29 Mīlitēs undique tēla in hostēs mīsērunt.

Mīlitēs = *The soldiers*

undique mīsērunt = *sent from all sides*

tēla = *darts*

in hostēs = *against the enemy*

Complete Translation:

The soldiers sent darts against the enemy from all sides.



30

Dux rēgnum occupāvit.

Dux = *The leader*

occupāvit = *seized*

rēgnum = *the royal power*

Complete Translation:

The leader seized the royal power.



2. ABLATIVE OF ACCOMPANIMENT

Do not confuse the ABLATIVE OF MEANS with the ABLATIVE OF ACCOMPANIMENT:

When *with* expresses association, pointing out the person or thing in company with which something is or is done, the ABLATIVE WITH CUM MUST BE USED. This is called the ABLATIVE OF ACCOMPANIMENT.

He came with the Roman.

Cum Rōmānō vēnit.

(*i. e.*, He came IN COMPANY WITH the Roman.)

The swords are in the camp with the darts.

Gladīi in castrīs CUM TĒLĪS sunt.

(*i. e.*, They are TOGETHER WITH the darts.)

(BUT: *He is being killed with a sword.*

Gladiō occīditur.)

(*i. e.*, He is being killed BY MEANS OF A SWORD.

The sword is the instrument or *means*.)

ASSIGNMENT: Learn the rule for accompaniment in GRAMMAR, No. 772.



THE ABLATIVE OF ACCOMPANIMENT

772 *Cum* with the ablative is used to express accompaniment or association.

Lēgātus cum Caesare vēnit.

The envoy came { *in company with*
together with
with } Caesar.

Ūnā cum eīs proficiscuntur.

They set out *with them.*

Germānī sēsē cum hīs conjūnxērunt.

The Germans united themselves *with these.*

(i. e., *the Germans joined these.*)



Lesson 20: Exercise 229 – Page 204

Some of the *with*-phrases are to be translated by the ablative of means, some by the ablative of accompaniment.

Translate:



1 They fought *with* swords.

Which *ablative*? = *Means*

They fought = *oppugnāvērunt*

with swords = *Gladiīs*

Complete Translation:

Gladiīs oppugnāvērunt.



2 Caesar was fighting *with* the Gauls.

Which *ablative*?: = *Accompaniment*

Caesar = *Cæsar*

was fighting = *oppugnābat*

with the Gauls = *cum Gallīs*

Complete Translation:

Cæsar cum Gallīs oppugnābat.



3 The cavalry was in the camp *with* the soldiers.

Which *ablative*? = *Accompaniment*

The cavalry = *Equitēs*

was = *erant*

in the camp = *in castrīs*

with the soldiers = *cum mīlitibus*

Complete Translation:

Equitēs in castrīs cum mīlitibus erant.



4 The camp was being fortified *with a wall*.

Which *ablative*?: = *Means*

The camp = *Castra*

was being fortified = *mūniēbantur*

with a wall = *mūrō*

Complete Translation:

Castra mūrō mūniēbantur.



5 Mary is in heaven *with* God.

Which *ablative*?: = *Accompaniment*

Mary = *Marīa*

is = *est*

in heaven = *in Caelō*

with God = *cum Deō*

Complete Translation:

Marīa in Caelō cum Deō est.



6 They terrified the cavalry *with* (their) shouting.

Which *ablative*?: = *Means*

They terrified = *terruērunt*

the cavalry = *equitēs*

with (their) shouting = *Clāmōre*

Complete Translation:

Clāmōre equitēs terruērunt.



Lesson 20: Reading #10 – Page 204 **The Battle of Zama – Hannibal's Last Stand**

Translate:



1 Et Hannibal et Scīpiō mīlitēs īnstrūxērunt.

Et Hannibal = *Both Hannibal*

et Scīpiō = *and Scipio*

īnstrūxērunt = *drew up*

mīlitēs = *(their) soldiers*

Complete Translation:

Both Hannibal and Scipio drew up (their) soldiers.



2

Virtūs et spēs mīlitum ōrātiōnibus imperātōrum cōfirmābantur.

Virtūs et spēs = *The courage and hope*

mīlitum = *of the soldiers*

cōfirmābantur = *were being strengthened*

ōrātiōnibus imperātōrum = *by the speeches of the generals*

Complete Translation:

The courage and hope of the soldiers were being strengthened by the speeches of the generals.



3

“Spem in virtūte pōnēmus! Fortiter pugnābimus! Aut vincēmus aut vincēmur!”

pōnēmus = *We will place*

Spem = *hope*

in virtūte = *in courage*

Fortiter pugnābimus = *We will fight bravely*

Aut vincēmus = *We shall either conquer*

aut vincēmur = *or we shall be conquered*

Complete Translation:

“We will place hope in courage! We will fight bravely! We shall either conquer or we shall be conquered!”



4

Hannibal signum dedit. Elephantī in aciem Rōmānam mittēbantur.

Hannibal = *Hannibal*

dedit = *gave*

signum = *the signal*

Elephantī = *The elephants*

mittēbantur = *were sent*

in aciem Rōmānam = *against the Roman battle line*

Complete Translation:

Hannibal gave the signal. The elephants were sent against the Roman battle line.



5

Itaque elephantī neque Rōmānōs terruērunt neque aciem perturbāvērunt.

Itaque elephantī = *The elephants therefore*

neque terruērunt = *neither terrified*

Rōmānōs = *the Romans*

neque perturbāvērunt = *nor confused*

aciem = *the battle line*

Complete Translation:

The elephants therefore neither terrified the Romans nor confused the battle line.



6

Interim equitēs Rōmānī in equitēs hostium impetum fēcērunt.

Interim equitēs Rōmānī = *Meanwhile the Roman cavalry*

fēcērunt = *made*

impetum = *an attack*

in equitēs hostium = *against the enemy's cavalry*

Complete Translation:

Meanwhile the Roman cavalry made an attack against the enemy's cavalry.



7 Hostēs autem impetum nōn sustinuērunt.

Hostēs autem = *The enemy, however*

nōn sustinuērunt = *did not withstand*

impetum = *the attack*

Complete Translation:

The enemy, however, did not withstand the attack.



8 Itaque equitēs hostium cessērunt.

Itaque equitēs hostium = *And so the cavalry of the enemy*

cessērunt = *yielded*

Complete Translation:

And so the cavalry of the enemy yielded.



9

Tum prīma aciēs hostium in Rōmānōs ab Hannibale mittēbātur.

Tum prīma aciēs hostium = *Then the first battle line of the enemy*

mittēbātur = *was sent*

ab Hannibale = *by Hannibal*

in Rōmānōs = *against the Romans*

Complete Translation:

Then the first battle line of the enemy was sent by Hannibal against the Romans.



10 Rēs gladiō gerēbātur.

Rēs = *The affair*

gerēbātur = *was carried on*

gladiō = *with the sword*

Complete Translation:

The affair was carried on with the sword.



11 Et Rōmānī et hostēs fortiter pugnābant.

Et Rōmānī = *Both the Romans*

et hostēs = *and the enemy*

fortiter pugnābant = *were fighting bravely*

Complete Translation:

Both the Romans and the enemy were fighting bravely.



12 Vōcēs et clāmor hominum undique audiēbantur.

Vōcēs et clāmor hominum = *The cries and shouting of the men*

undique audiēbantur = *were heard on all sides*

Complete Translation:

The cries and shouting of the men were heard on all sides.



13 Multī et hostēs et Rōmānī tēlīs et gladiīs occīdēbantur.

Multī = *Many*

occīdēbantur = *were killed*

tēlīs et gladiīs = *by darts and swords*

et hostēs = *both the enemy*

et Rōmānī = *and the Romans*

Complete Translation:

Many were killed by darts and swords, both the enemy and the Romans.



14 Mīlitēs tamen Rōmānī impetum sustinēbant.

Mīlitēs tamen Rōmānī = *Nevertheless, the Roman soldiers*

sustinēbant = *were withstanding*

impetum = *the attack*

Complete Translation:

Nevertheless, the Roman soldiers were withstanding the attack.



15 Itaque et Scīpiō et Hannibal integrōs mīlitēs in proelium mīsērunt.

Itaque et Scīpiō = *And so both Scipio*

et Hannibal = *and Hannibal*

mīsērunt = *sent*

integrōs mīlitēs = *fresh soldiers*

in proelium = *into the battle*

Complete Translation:

And so both Scipio and Hannibal sent fresh soldiers into the battle.



16 Rōmānī autem ā mīlitibus integrīs nōn superābantur.

Rōmānī autem = *The Romans, however*

nōn superābantur = *were not being overcome*

ā mīlitibus integrīs = *by the fresh soldiers*

Complete Translation:

The Romans, however, were not being overcome by the fresh soldiers.



17 Itaque hostēs in magnō perīculō erant.

Itaque hostēs = *The enemy therefore*

erant = *was*

in magnō perīculō = *in great danger*

Complete Translation:

The enemy therefore was in great danger.



18 Tum equitēs Rōmānī ā tergō impetum in hostēs fēcērunt.

Tum equitēs Rōmānī = *Then the Roman cavalry*

fēcērunt = *made*

impetum = *an attack*

in hostēs = *against the enemy*

ā tergō = *from the rear*

Complete Translation:

Then the Roman cavalry made an attack against the enemy from the rear.



19 Itaque hostēs ā Rōmānīs undique continēbantur.

Itaque hostēs = *And so the enemy*

undique continēbantur = *was being held in on all sides*

ā Rōmānīs = *by the Romans*

Complete Translation:

And so the enemy was being held in on all sides by the Romans.



20 Magna erat cædēs hostium miserōrum.

cædēs hostium miserōrum = *The slaughter of the wretched enemy*

erat = *was*

Magna = *great*

Complete Translation:

The slaughter of the wretched enemy was great.



21 Rōmānī enim omnēs ferē hostēs aut occīdērunt aut cēpērunt.

Rōmānī enim = *For the Romans*

aut occīdērunt = *either killed*

aut cēpērunt = *or captured*

omnēs ferē = *almost all*

hostēs = *the enemy*

Complete Translation:

For the Romans either killed or captured almost all the enemy.



22 Post praelium hostēs pācem petivērunt.

Post praelium = *After the battle*

hostēs = *the enemy*

petivērunt = *sought*

pācem = *peace*

Complete Translation:

After the battle the enemy sought peace.



23 Ita, post multās hostium victōriās et magnam Rōmānōrum cædem, Rōmānī hostēs virtūte et armīs vīcērunt.

Ita, post multās hostium victōriās = *So, after many victories of the enemy*

et magnam Rōmānōrum cædem = *and a great slaughter of the Romans*

Rōmānī = *the Romans*

vīcērunt = *conquered*

hostēs = *the enemy*

virtūte et armīs = *by courage and arms*

Complete Translation:

So, after many victories of the enemy and a great slaughter of the Romans, the Romans conquered the enemy by courage and arms.

