

habēre

2nd		PP1: hab-eō PP2: hab-ēre PP3: habu-ī PP4: habit-us					
		<i>have</i>					
		Singular			Plural		
Tense	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person	
Indicative Mood Active Voice							
<i>Present</i>	habēō	habēs	habet	habēmus	habētis	habent	
<i>Imperfect</i>	habēbam	habēbās	habēbat	habēbāmus	habēbātis	habēbant	
<i>Future</i>	habēbō	habēbis	habēbit	habēbimus	habēbitis	habēbunt	
<i>Perfect</i>	habuī	habuistī	habuit	habuimus	habuistis	habuerunt	
<i>Pluperfect</i>	habueram	habuerās	habuerat	habuerāmus	habuerātis	habuerant	
<i>Future Perfect</i>	habuerō	habueris	habuerit	habuerimus	habueritis	habuerint	
Indicative Mood Passive Voice							
<i>Present</i>	habeor	habēris	habētur	habēmur	habēminī	habentur	
<i>Imperfect</i>	habēbar	habēbāris	habēbātur	habēbāmur	habēbāminī	habēbantur	
<i>Future</i>	habēbor	habēberis	habēbitur	habēbimur	habēbiminī	habēbuntur	
<i>Perfect</i>	habitus, a, um sum	habitus, a, um es	habitus, a, um est	habiti, æ, a sumus	habiti, æ, a estis	habiti, æ, a sunt	
<i>Pluperfect</i>	habitus, a, um eram	habitus, a, um erās	habitus, a, um erat	habiti, æ, a erāmus	habiti, æ, a erātis	habiti, æ, a erant	
<i>Future Perfect</i>	habitus, a, um erō	habitus, a, um eris	habitus, a, um erit	habiti, æ, a erimus	habiti, æ, a eritis	habiti, æ, a erunt	
Subjunctive Mood Active Voice							
<i>Present</i>	habeam	habeās	habeat	habeāmus	habeātis	habeant	
<i>Imperfect</i>	habērem	habērēs	habēret	habērēmus	habērētis	habērent	
<i>Perfect</i>	habuerim	habuerīs	habuerit	habuerīmus	habuerītis	habuerint	
<i>Pluperfect</i>	habuissem	habuissēs	habuisset	habuissēmus	habuissētis	habuissent	
Subjunctive Mood Passive Voice							
<i>Present</i>	habear	habeāris	habeātur	habeāmur	habeāminī	habeantur	
<i>Imperfect</i>	habērer	habērēris	habērētur	habērēmur	habērēminī	habērentur	
<i>Perfect</i>	habitus, a, um sim	habitus, a, um sīs	habitus, a, um sit	habiti, æ, a sīmus	habiti, æ, a sītis	habiti, æ, a sint	
<i>Pluperfect</i>	habitus, a, um essem	habitus, a, um essēs	habitus, a, um esset	habiti, æ, a essēmus	habiti, æ, a essētis	habiti, æ, a essent	
Imperative Mood Active Voice							
<i>Present</i>		habē			habēte		
Infinitives	Present Infinitive Active habēre			Present Infinitive Passive habērī			
	Perfect Infinitive Active habuisse			Perfect Infinitive Passive habitus, a, um esse			
	Future Infinitive Active habitūrus, a, um esse			Future Infinitive Passive habitus, a, um irī			
Participles	Future Participle Active habitūrus, a, um						
	Perfect Participle Passive habitus, 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 19: PRESENT SYSTEM PASSIVE OF THE THIRD CONJUGATION

1. PRESENT SYSTEM PASSIVE OF THE THIRD CONJUGATION

The rules for changes in the final personal signs apply also to the present system indicative **PASSIVE** of the **THIRD** conjugation.

ASSIGNMENT: Learn the model verbs, **GRAMMAR**, Nos. 247, 250, and 253.

(Present Stem)

	Present Tense		Imperfect Tense		Future Tense
247	<i>sent,</i> mitt-or mitt-eris mitt-itur mitt-imur mitt-iminī mitt-untur	250	<i>sent,</i> mitt-ēbar mitt-ēbāris mitt-ēbātur mitt-ēbāmur mitt-ēbāminī mitt-ēbantur	253	<i>sent,</i> mitt-ar mitt-ēris mitt-ētur mitt-ēmur mitt-ēminī mitt-entur



VOCABULARY

trādō, trādere, trādidī, trāditus, 3, tr.	hand over
dīmittō, dīmittere, dīmīsī, dīmissus, 3, tr.	{ send away dismiss
occīdō, occīdere, occīdī, occīsus, 3, tr.	kill
sine, prep. w. abl.	without
ferē, adv.	almost

REVIEW VOCABULARY

dēfendō, dēfendere, dēfendī, dēfēnsus, 3, tr.	defend
dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductus, 3, tr.	{ lead guide
pellō, pellere, pepulī, pulsus, 3, tr.	{ drive repulse rout
vincō, vincere, vīcī, victus, 3, tr.	conquer
agō, agere, ēgī, āctus, 3, tr.	{ drive do act treat give (w. grātiās)

NOTE

The phrase *grātiās agō* means *I give thanks* or *I thank* and takes an indirect object.

Tibi grātiās agimus. We thank you (We give thanks to you).



Exercise 220 – Page 198

Give the third persons, singular and plural, present, imperfect and future indicative passive of all the verbs in the vocabulary.



3rd Person

Verb	Tense	Passive Form	Meaning
trādō	Present - Sing	<i>trāditur</i>	<i>he is being handed over</i>
	Present - Plural	<i>trāduntur</i>	<i>they are being handed over</i>
	Imperfect - Sing	<i>trādēbātur</i>	<i>he was being handed over</i>
	Imperfect - Plural	<i>trādēbantur</i>	<i>they were being handed over</i>
	Future - Sing	<i>trādētur</i>	<i>he will be handed over</i>
	Future - Plural	<i>trādentur</i>	<i>they will be handed over</i>

dīmittō	Present - Sing	<i>dīmittitur</i>	<i>he is being sent away</i>
	Present - Plural	<i>dīmittuntur</i>	<i>they are being sent away</i>
	Imperfect - Sing	<i>dīmittēbātur</i>	<i>he was being sent away</i>
	Imperfect - Plural	<i>dīmittēbantur</i>	<i>they were being sent away</i>
	Future - Sing	<i>dīmittētur</i>	<i>he will be sent away</i>
	Future - Plural	<i>dīmittentur</i>	<i>they will be sent away</i>



3rd Person

Verb	Tense	Passive Form	Meaning
occīdō	Present - Sing	<i>occīditur</i>	<i>he is being killed</i>
	Present - Plural	<i>occīduntur</i>	<i>they are being killed</i>
	Imperfect - Sing	<i>occīdēbātur</i>	<i>he was being killed</i>
	Imperfect - Plural	<i>occīdēbantur</i>	<i>they were being killed</i>
	Future - Sing	<i>occīdētur</i>	<i>he will be killed</i>
	Future - Plural	<i>occīdentur</i>	<i>they will be killed</i>

dēfendō	Present - Sing	<i>dēfenditur</i>	<i>he is being defended</i>
	Present - Plural	<i>dēfenduntur</i>	<i>they are being defended</i>
	Imperfect - Sing	<i>dēfendēbātur</i>	<i>he was being defended</i>
	Imperfect - Plural	<i>dēfendēbantur</i>	<i>they were being defended</i>
	Future - Sing	<i>dēfendētur</i>	<i>he will be defended</i>
	Future - Plural	<i>dēfendentur</i>	<i>they will be defended</i>



3rd Person

Verb	Tense	Passive Form	Meaning
dūcō	Present - Sing	<i>dūcitur</i>	<i>he is being guided</i>
	Present - Plural	<i>dūcuntur</i>	<i>they are being guided</i>
	Imperfect - Sing	<i>dūcēbātur</i>	<i>he was being guided</i>
	Imperfect - Plural	<i>dūcēbantur</i>	<i>they were being guided</i>
	Future - Sing	<i>dūcētur</i>	<i>he will be guided</i>
	Future - Plural	<i>dūcentur</i>	<i>they will be guided</i>

pellō	Present - Sing	<i>pellitur</i>	<i>he is being repulsed</i>
	Present - Plural	<i>pelluntur</i>	<i>they are being repulsed</i>
	Imperfect - Sing	<i>pellēbātur</i>	<i>he was being repulsed</i>
	Imperfect - Plural	<i>pellēbantur</i>	<i>they were being repulsed</i>
	Future - Sing	<i>pellētur</i>	<i>he will be repulsed</i>
	Future - Plural	<i>pellentur</i>	<i>they will be repulsed</i>



3rd Person

Verb	Tense	Passive Form	Meaning
vincō	Present - Sing	<i>vincitur</i>	<i>he is being conquered</i>
	Present - Plural	<i>vincuntur</i>	<i>they are being conquered</i>
	Imperfect - Sing	<i>vincēbātur</i>	<i>he was being conquered</i>
	Imperfect - Plural	<i>vincēbantur</i>	<i>they were being conquered</i>
	Future - Sing	<i>vincētur</i>	<i>he will be conquered</i>
	Future - Plural	<i>vincentur</i>	<i>they will be conquered</i>

agō	Present - Sing	<i>agitur</i>	<i>it is being done</i>
	Present - Plural	<i>aguntur</i>	<i>they are being done</i>
	Imperfect - Sing	<i>agēbātur</i>	<i>it was being done</i>
	Imperfect - Plural	<i>agēbantur</i>	<i>they were being done</i>
	Future - Sing	<i>agētur</i>	<i>it will be done</i>
	Future - Plural	<i>agentur</i>	<i>they will be done</i>



Exercise 221 – Page 198

1. Give the tense;
2. Translate:



	Passive Form	Tense	Meaning
1	trādēbātur	Imperfect	He was being handed over
2	dāmittēbātur	Imperfect	He was being sent away
3	occīduntur	Present	They are being killed
4	dūcentur	Future	They will be guided
5	pōnuntur	Present	They are being placed
6	dāmitteris	Present	You (thou) are being sent away



	Passive Form	Tense	Meaning
7	occīdēbantur	Imperfect	They were being killed
8	incenditur	Present	It is being burned
9	pelluntur	Present	They are being routed
10	dūcitur	Present	He is being led
11	vincēbātur	Imperfect	He was being conquered
12	trādēbantur	Imperfect	They were being handed over



Exercise 222 – Page 198

1. Change to the passive;
2. Translate both active and passive forms:



	Active Form	Meaning	Passive Form	Meaning
1	trādam	<i>I will hand over</i>	<i>trādar</i>	<i>I will be handed over</i>
2	dīmittēbat	<i>he was sending away</i>	<i>dīmittēbātur</i>	<i>he was being sent away</i>
3	occīdunt	<i>they are killing</i>	<i>occīduntur</i>	<i>they are being killed</i>
4	dēfenditis	<i>you are defending</i>	<i>dēfendiminī</i>	<i>you are being defended</i>
5	dīmittit	<i>he is sending away</i>	<i>dīmittitur</i>	<i>he is being sent away</i>
6	trādet	<i>he will hand over</i>	<i>trādētur</i>	<i>he will be handed over</i>



Active Form

Meaning

Passive Form

Meaning

7

occīdēmus*we will kill**occīdēmur**we will be killed*

8

pōnēbās*you were placing**pōnēbāris**you were being placed*

9

trādit*he is handing over**trāditur**he is being handed over*

10

dīmittō*I am sending away**dīmittor**I am being sent away*

11

occīdēs*you will kill**occīdēris**you will be killed*

12

dūcent*they will lead**dūcentur**they will be led*

Active Form

Meaning

Passive Form

Meaning

13

incendit*he burns**incenditur**it is being burned*

14

pellēbant*they were routing**pellēbantur**they were being routed*

15

sustinētis*you will withstand**sustinēmini**you will be withstood*

Lesson 19

Exercise 223 – Pages 198-199

Translate:



1 Prīncipēs hostium senātuī trāduntur.

Prīncipēs hostium = *The chiefs of the enemy*

trāduntur = *are being handed over*

senātuī = *to the Senate*

Complete Translation:

The chiefs of the enemy are being handed over to the Senate.

2 Gallus occīditur.

Gallus = *The Gaul*

occīditur = *is being killed*

Complete Translation:

The Gaul is being killed.



3 Homō malus ā senātū occīdētur.

Homō malus = *The evil man*

occīdētur = *will be killed*

ā senātū = *by the Senate*

Complete Translation:

The evil man will be killed by the Senate.

4 Italia ā Rōmānīs dēfenditur.

Italia = *Italy*

dēfenditur = *is being defended*

ā Rōmānīs = *by the Romans*

Complete Translation:

Italy is being defended by the Romans.



7 Grātiae Deō aguntur.

Grātiae = Thanks

aguntur = are given

Deō = to God

Complete Translation:

Thanks are given to God.

8 Equitēs in gentēs finitimās dīmīttēbantur.

Equitēs = The cavalry

dīmīttēbantur = was being sent away

in gentēs finitimās = against the neighboring tribes

Complete Translation:

The cavalry was being sent away against the neighboring tribes.



9 Vōs in Galliam mittiminī.

Vōs = *You (ye)*

mittiminī = *are being sent*

in Galliam = *into Gaul*

Complete Translation:

You (ye) are being sent into Gaul.

10 Rōma dēfendētur.

Rōma = *Rome*

dēfendētur = *will be defended*

Complete Translation:

Rome will be defended.



11 *Servī sæpe occīduntur.*

Servī = Slaves

sæpe = often

occīduntur = are killed

Complete Translation:

Slaves are often killed.

12 *Omnēs ferē gentēs fīnitimæ vincuntur.*

Omnēs ferē = Almost all

gentēs fīnitimæ = the neighboring tribes

vincuntur = are being conquered

Complete Translation:

Almost all the neighboring tribes are being conquered.



13 Agmen ā Cæsare dūcitur.

Agmen = *The column*

dūcitur = *is being led*

ā Cæsare = *by Caesar*

Complete Translation:

The column is being led by Caesar.

14 Hostēs tamen vincentur.

Hostēs = *The enemy*

tamen = *nevertheless*

vincentur = *will be conquered*

Complete Translation:

The enemy nevertheless will be conquered.



15 *Urbs hostibus nōn trādētur.*

Urbs = *The city* *nōn trādētur* = *will not be handed over*

hostibus = *to the enemy*

Complete Translation:

The city will not be handed over to the enemy.

16 *Equitēs in gentēs reliquās dīmīttuntur.*

Equitēs = *The cavalry* *dīmīttuntur* = *is being sent away*

in gentēs reliquās = *against the remaining tribes*

Complete Translation:

The cavalry is being sent away against the remaining tribes.



17 Castra tēlīs dēfendēbantur.

Castra = *The camp*

dēfendēbantur = *was being defended*

tēlīs = *with darts*

Complete Translation:

The camp was being defended with darts.

18 Rōmānī neque pellantur neque occīdentur.

Rōmānī = *The Romans*

neque pellantur = *neither will be routed*

neque occīdentur = *nor will be killed*

Complete Translation:

The Romans will neither be routed nor killed.



19 Rēgēs glōriæ cupidī cum gentibus fīnitimīs bellum sæpe gerunt.

Rēgēs = *Kings*

glōriæ cupidī = *eager for glory*

bellum sæpe gerunt = *often wage war*

cum gentibus fīnitimīs = *with neighboring tribes*

Complete Translation:

Kings eager for glory often wage war with neighboring tribes.

20 Frūmenta in agrīs sæpe incenduntur.

Frūmenta = *The crops*

sæpe incenduntur = *are often burned*

in agrīs = *in the fields*

Complete Translation:

The crops are often burned in the fields.



Lesson 19

Exercise 224 – Page 199

Translate:



1 The enemy's cavalry was being killed by darts.

The enemy's cavalry = *Equitēs hostium*

was being killed = *occīdēbantur*

by darts = *tēlīs*

Complete Translation:

Equitēs hostium tēlīs occīdēbantur.



2 The Senate is being dismissed.

The Senate = *Senātus*

is being dismissed = *dīmittitur*

Complete Translation:

Senātus dīmittitur.



3

Almost all the swords and darts will be handed over by the leaders of the Gauls.

Almost all = *Omnēs ferē*

the swords and darts = *gladiī et tēla*

will be handed over = *trādentur*

by the leaders of the Gauls = *ā ducibus Gallōrum*

Complete Translation:

Omnēs ferē gladiī et tēla ā ducibus Gallōrum trādentur.



4

Almost all the tribes of Gaul were being conquered by the Romans.

Almost all = *Omnēs ferē*

the tribes of Gaul = *gentēs Galliæ*

were being conquered = *vincēbantur*

by the Romans = *ā Rōmānīs*

Complete Translation:

Omnēs ferē gentēs Galliæ ā Rōmānīs vincēbantur.



5 Our cities and towns are being defended by brave soldiers.

Our cities = *Urbēs nostræ*

and (our) towns = *et oppida nostra*

are being defended = *dēfenduntur*

by brave soldiers = *ā mīlitibus fortibus*

Complete Translation:

Urbēs nostræ et oppida nostra ā mīlitibus fortibus dēfenduntur.



6 The army will be led into Gaul by the general.

The army = *Agmen* will be led = *dūcētur* into Gaul = *in Galliam*

by the general = *ab imperātōre*

Complete Translation:

Agmen in Galliam ab imperātōre dūcētur.



7 The enemy's cavalry will be repulsed by our cavalry.

The enemy's cavalry = *Equitēs hostium* will be repulsed = *pellentur*

by our cavalry = *ab equitibus nostrīs*

Complete Translation:

Equitēs hostium ab equitibus nostrīs pellentur.



8 The Gauls were fighting without hope.

The Gauls = *Gallī*

were fighting = *pugnābant*

without hope = *sine spē*

Complete Translation:

Gallī sine spē pugnābant.



9 Thanks are being given to the Senate.

Thanks = *Grātiæ*

are being given = *aguntur*

to the Senate = *senātuī*

Complete Translation:

Grātiæ senātuī aguntur.



2. ABLATIVES OF AGENCY AND MEANS COMPARED

Study these differences between the ablative of agency and the ablative of means:

THE ABLATIVE OF THE AGENT:

1. ALWAYS has the preposition *ab* (*ā*) in Latin.
2. ALWAYS expresses a LIVING AGENT (a person, soldiers, Caesar, lions, an army, *etc.*).
3. ALWAYS has the preposition *by* in English.

Deus ā Christiānīs laudātur. God is (being) praised by Christians.

THE ABLATIVE OF MEANS:

1. NEVER has a preposition in Latin.
2. Generally expresses a THING (a sword, courage, shouting, *etc.*).
3. Generally has *by* or *with* in English.

*Servī tēlīs (gladiō) occidēbantur.
The slaves were being killed by darts (with a sword).*



Exercise #225 – Page 200

1. Explain the *italicized* forms;
2. Translate:

Warning: One sentence conceals several “booby-traps.”



1 *Silvæ sæpe in bellō ab hostibus incenduntur.*

Explain: *hostibus* = *Ablative of agent*

sæpe in bellō = *Often in war*

Silvæ = *the forests*

incenduntur = *are burned*

ab hostibus = *by the enemy*

Complete Translation:

Often in war the forests are burned by the enemy.



2 Rōma *virtūte* legiōnum cōservābātur.

Explain:

virtūte = *Ablative of means*

Rōma = *Rome*

cōservābātur = *was preserved*

virtūte legiōnum = *by the courage of the legions*

Complete Translation:

Rome was preserved by the courage of the legions.



3 Centuriōnēs in omnēs ferē gentēs finitimās ā Cæsare dīmittuntur.

Explain: *Cæsare* = *Ablative of agent*

Centuriōnēs = *The centurions* *dīmittuntur* = *are sent away*

in omnēs ferē = *against almost all* *gentēs finitimās* = *the neighboring tribes*

ā Cæsare = *by Caesar*

Complete Translation:

The centurions are sent away against almost all the neighboring tribes by Caesar.



4 Cōpiæ Rōmānæ ā Gallīs nōn pelluntur.

Explain: *Gallīs* = *Ablative of agent*

Cōpiæ Rōmānæ = *The Roman forces*

nōn pelluntur = *are not being repulsed*

ā Gallīs = *by the Gauls*

Complete Translation:

The Roman forces are not being repulsed by the Gauls.



5 Virtūs mīlitum spē victōriæ semper cōfirmātur.

Explain: spē = *Ablative of means*

Virtūs mīlitum = *The courage of soldiers*

semper cōfirmātur = *is always strengthened*

spē victōriæ = *by the hope of victory*

Complete Translation:

The courage of soldiers is always strengthened by the hope of victory.



6

Post praelium prīncipēs hostium ā Rōmānīs sæpe occīdēbantur.

Explain:

Rōmānīs = *Ablative of agent*

Post praelium = *after a battle*

prīncipēs hostium = *the chiefs of the enemy*

sæpe occīdēbantur = *Often were killed*

ā Rōmānīs = *by the Romans*

Complete Translation:

Often after a battle the chiefs of the enemy were killed by the Romans.



7 Prīncipēs ā Cæsare nōn dīmīttentur.

Explain: Cæsare = Ablative of agent

Prīncipēs = The chiefs nōn dīmīttentur = will not be dismissed

ā Cæsare = by Caesar

Complete Translation:

The chiefs will not be dismissed by Caesar.



8

Tēlīs occīditur.

Explain:

Tēlīs = Ablative of means

occīditur = He is being killed

Tēlīs = by darts

Complete Translation:

He is being killed by darts.

9 Mīles Rōmānus hostem videt. Eum tēlīs occīdit.

Explain: tēlīs = *Ablative of means*

Mīles Rōmānus = *The Roman soldier*

videt = *sees*

hostem = *an enemy*

occīdit = *He kills*

Eum = *him*

tēlīs = *with darts*

Complete Translation:

The Roman soldier sees an enemy. He kills him with darts.



10 Mīlitēs undique dūcentur; castra in colle pōnentur; arma et frūmentum in castra portābuntur.

Explain:

colle = Ablative after “in” – without motion

castra = Accusative after “in” – with motion

Mīlitēs = Soldiers

dūcentur = will be led (in)

undique = from all sides

castra = camp

pōnentur = will be pitched

in colle = on a hill

arma et frūmentum = arms and grain

portābuntur = will be carried

in castra = into the camp

Complete Translation:

Soldiers will be led (in) from all sides; camp will be pitched on a hill; arms and grain will be carried into the camp.



Exercise #226 – Page 200

1. Explain the *italicized* forms;
2. Translate:

Warning: Some of these sentences have the ablative of means; some have the ablative of agency.



1

All things were being attended to [▼] by the general.

Explain: *by the general* = Ablative of agent

All things = *Omnēs rēs* | were being attended to = *administrābantur*

by the general = *ab imperātōre*

Complete Translation:

Omnēs rēs ab imperātōre administrābantur.



2

They fortified the camp *with a wall*.

Explain:

with a wall = Ablative of means

They fortified = *mūnīvērunt*

the camp = *Castra*

with a wall = *mūrō*

Complete Translation:

Castra mūrō mūnīvērunt.



3

He killed the leading men *with a sword*.

Explain:

with a sword = Ablative of means

He killed = *occīdit*

the leading men = *Prīncipēs*

with a sword = *gladiō*

Complete Translation:

Prīncipēs gladiō occīdit.



4

Peace was being strengthened *by the courage* of the legions.

Explain: *by the courage* = *Ablative of means*

Peace = *Pāx* was being strengthened = *cōnfirmābātur*

by the courage of the legions = *virtūte legiōnum*

Complete Translation:

Pāx virtūte legiōnum cōnfirmābātur.



5

They were being defended [▼] *by Roman cavalry*.

Explain:

by Roman cavalry = Ablative of agent

They were being defended = *dēfendēbantur*

by Roman cavalry = *Ab equitibus Rōmānīs*

Complete Translation:

Ab equitibus Rōmānīs dēfendēbantur.



6

The city was being handed over [▼] *by the Gauls*.

Explain: *by the Gauls* = Ablative of agent

The city = *Urbs* was being handed over = *trādēbātur* *by the Gauls* = *ā Gallīs*

Complete Translation:

Urbs ā Gallīs trādēbātur.



7

He conquered the enemy *by the courage* of the Roman soldiers.

Explain:

by the courage = *Ablative of means*

He conquered = *vīcit*

the enemy = *hostēs*

by the courage of the Roman soldiers = *Virtūte mīlitum Rōmānōrum*

Complete Translation:

Virtūte mīlitum Rōmānōrum hostēs vīcit.



8

The leading men are being sent away *by the Roman general*.

Explain:

by the Roman general = Ablative of agent

The leading men = *Prīcipēs*

are being sent away = *dīmittuntur*

by the Roman general = *ab imperātōre Rōmānō*

Complete Translation:

Prīcipēs ab imperātōre Rōmānō dīmittuntur.



Reading #9 – Page 200 **Scipio Invades Africa!**

Translate:



1

Hannibal magnum numerum mīlitum habuit sed nōn ita multōs equitēs.

Hannibal = *Hannibal*

habuit = *had*

magnum numerum mīlitum = *a great number of soldiers*

sed nōn = *but not*

ita multōs equitēs = *so many horsemen*

Complete Translation:

Hannibal had a great number of soldiers but not so many horsemen.



2

Scīpiō nōn ita multōs mīlitēs habēbat, multōs autem equitēs.

Scīpiō = *Scipio*

nōn habēbat = *did not have*

ita multōs mīlitēs = *so many soldiers*

autem = *however (he had)*

multōs equitēs = *many horsemen*

Complete Translation:

Scipio did not have so many soldiers; however, (he had) many horsemen.



3 Hannibal etiam elephantōs¹ habēbat.

Hannibal = *Hannibal*

etiam habēbat = *had also*

elephantōs¹ = *elephants*

Complete Translation:

Hannibal had elephants also.

¹ elephantus, ī: *elephant*.



4 Rōmānī elephantōs nōn habēbant.

Rōmānī = *The Romans*

nōn habēbant = *did not have*

elephantōs = *elephants*

Complete Translation:

The Romans did not have elephants.

Continued in the next lesson

