

adjuvāre

adjuvāre						
1st		PP1: adjuv-ō PP2: adjuv-āre PP3: adjuv-ī PP4: adjuv-us				
1st		<i>help, aid</i>				
	Singular			Plural		
Tense	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
Indicative Mood Active Voice						
<i>Present</i>	adjuvō	adjuvās	adjuvat	adjuvāmus	adjuvātis	adjuvant
<i>Imperfect</i>	adjuvābam	adjuvābās	adjuvābat	adjuvābāmus	adjuvābātis	adjuvābant
<i>Future</i>	adjuvābō	adjuvābis	adjuvābit	adjuvābimus	adjuvābitis	adjuvābunt
<i>Perfect</i>	adjuvī	adjuvistī	adjuvit	adjuvīmus	adjuvistis	adjuvērunt
<i>Pluperfect</i>	adjuveram	adjuverās	adjuverat	adjuverāmus	adjuverātis	adjuverant
<i>Future Perfect</i>	adjuverō	adjuveris	adjuverit	adjuverimus	adjuveritis	adjuverint
Indicative Mood Passive Voice						
<i>Present</i>	adjuvor	adjuvāris	adjuvātur	adjuvāmur	adjuvāminī	adjuvantur
<i>Imperfect</i>	adjuvābar	adjuvābāris	adjuvābātur	adjuvābāmur	adjuvābāminī	adjuvābantur
<i>Future</i>	adjuvābor	adjuvāberis	adjuvābitur	adjuvābimur	adjuvābiminī	adjuvābuntur
<i>Perfect</i>	adjuvī, a, um sum	adjuvī, a, um es	adjuvī, a, um est	adjuvī, a, um sumus	adjuvī, a, um estis	adjuvī, a, um sunt
<i>Pluperfect</i>	adjuveram, a, um eram	adjuverās, a, um erās	adjuverat, a, um erat	adjuverāmus, a, um erāmus	adjuverātis, a, um erātis	adjuverant, a, um erant
<i>Future Perfect</i>	adjuverō, a, um erō	adjuveris, a, um eris	adjuverit, a, um erit	adjuverimus, a, um erimus	adjuveritis, a, um eritis	adjuverint, a, um erunt
Subjunctive Mood Active Voice						
<i>Present</i>	adjuvem	adjuvēs	adjuvet	adjuvēmus	adjuvētis	adjuvent
<i>Imperfect</i>	adjuvārem	adjuvārēs	adjuvāret	adjuvārēmus	adjuvārētis	adjuvārent
<i>Perfect</i>	adjuverim	adjuverīs	adjuverit	adjuverīmus	adjuverītis	adjuverint
<i>Pluperfect</i>	adjuvissem	adjuvissēs	adjuvisset	adjuvissēmus	adjuvissētis	adjuvissent
Subjunctive Mood Passive Voice						
<i>Present</i>	adjuver	adjuvēris	adjuvētur	adjuvēmur	adjuvēminī	adjuventur
<i>Imperfect</i>	adjuvārer	adjuvārēris	adjuvārētur	adjuvārēmur	adjuvārēminī	adjuvārentur
<i>Perfect</i>	adjuvī, a, um sim	adjuvī, a, um sīs	adjuvī, a, um sit	adjuvī, a, um sīmus	adjuvī, a, um sītis	adjuvī, a, um sint
<i>Pluperfect</i>	adjuveram, a, um essem	adjuverās, a, um essēs	adjuverat, a, um esset	adjuverāmus, a, um essēmus	adjuverātis, a, um essētis	adjuverant, a, um essent
Imperative Mood Active Voice						
<i>Present</i>		adjuvā			adjuvāte	
Infinitives	Present Infinitive Active adjuvāre			Present Infinitive Passive adjuvārī		
	Perfect Infinitive Active adjuvīsse			Perfect Infinitive Passive adjuvī, a, um esse		
	Future Infinitive Active adjuvītūrus, a, um esse			Future Infinitive Passive adjuvītūrus, a, um īrī		
Participles	Future Participle Active adjuvītūrus, a, um					
	Perfect Participle Passive adjuvī, 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.**

Lesson 24: Relative Clauses

1. *quī, quæ, quod*

The **relative pronouns** in English are:

1. **who** (*whose, whom*) for persons;
2. **which** for things;
3. **that** for persons or things

The **relative pronoun** introduces a **subordinate adjective clause**.

The Gaul – who was in camp – was a slave.

Those – who fight bravely – do not always win.

The **main** clauses are:

The Gaul was a slave.

Those do not always win.

The **subordinate** clauses are:

who was in camp

who fight bravely

These subordinate clauses are **adjective** clauses because, like an adjective, they modify a noun (*the Gaul*) or a pronoun (*those*).



In English the relative pronoun:

1. May be **expressed**:

- a. *The Gaul – who was in the camp – was a slave.*
- b. *The column – which (or that) was in the forest – was long.*

2. May be **implied**:

- a. *The Gaul – I saw – was a slave.*

Note: Whom is understood after Gaul:

The Gaul – whom I saw – was a slave.

In Latin the relative pronoun – **quī, quæ, quod** – is always **expressed**.

- a. *Gallus – quī in castrīs erat – servus erat.*
- b. *Agmen – quod in silvīs erat – longum erat.*
- c. *Gallus – quem vīdī – servus erat.*

Note: Quem is masculine singular because it *must agree with its antecedent, Gallus, in gender and number*. But **quem** is in the **accusative case** because it is the object of *vīdī*, the verb in its own clause.

Note: The general rule for agreement of pronouns applies to relative pronouns also.



Note: The *antecedent of a relative pronoun* (i.e. the word to which the pronoun refers) is *sometimes understood in Latin* when it would be in the nominative case.

Quī fortiter pugnant, bellī glōriam habent.

Those *who fight bravely* have the glory of war.

Relative Pronoun and Adjective

who - which - that - what

		<i>masc</i>	<i>fem</i>	<i>neut</i>
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	quī	quæ	quod
	<i>Gen.</i>	cūjus	cūjus	cūjus
	<i>Dat.</i>	cui	cui	cui
	<i>Acc.</i>	quem	quam	quod
	<i>Abl.</i>	quō ¹	quā ¹	quō ¹
<i>Plural</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	quī	quæ	quæ
	<i>Gen.</i>	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
	<i>Dat.</i>	quibus	quibus	quibus
	<i>Acc.</i>	quōs	quās	quæ
	<i>Abl.</i>	quibus ¹	quibus ¹	quibus ¹

¹ *Quōcum* (or *quīcum*), *quācum*, *quibuscum* are used instead of *cum* *quō*, *cum quā*, *cum quibus*.



VOCABULARY

quī, quae, quod	{ <i>who (whose, whom)</i> <i>which</i> <i>that</i>
auxilium, ī	{ <i>help</i> <i>aid</i>
auxilia, auxiliōrum	<i>reinforcements</i>
memoria, ae	<i>memory</i>
memoriā teneō, tenēre, tenuī, tentus, 2, tr.	{ <i>keep in memory</i> <i>remember</i>

RELATED ENGLISH WORDS

The pilot turned on the *auxiliary* motor. They held a *memorial* service.



Exercise #263 – Page 248-249

Supply the correct form of the relative pronoun:



1

Caesar, who was a great general, conquered the Gauls.

Cæsar, quī imperātor magnus fuit, Gallō vīcit.

2

The Gauls whose leaders Caesar killed were not friends of the Romans.

Gallī quōrum ducēs Cæsar occīdit amīcī Rōmānōrum nōn fuērunt.

3

Caesar, whose victories we all praise, was a great general.

Cæsar, cūjus victōriās omnēs laudāmus, imperātor magnus fuit.

4

God, to whom we give thanks, is our Father

Deus, cui grātiās agimus, Pater noster est.



5

The soldiers to whom Caesar gave rewards were brave.

Mīlitēs quibus Cæsar præmia dedit fortēs erant.

6

Caesar, whom the Romans praised, was a great general.

Cæsar, quem Rōmānī laudāvērunt, imperātor magnus fuit.

7

The Gauls whom Caesar conquered fought bravely.

Gallī quōs Cæsar vīcit fortiter pugnāvērunt.

8

The Gauls with whom Caesar fought were brave.

Gallī quibus -cum Cæsar pugnāvit fortēs erant.



9

The war about which the Senate sent letters into Gaul was long and difficult.

Bellum dē quō senātus litterās in Galliam mīsit longum et difficile fuit.

10

The town that Caesar stormed was large.

Oppidum quod Cæsar oppugnāvit magnum fuit.

11

The army with which Caesar came into Gaul was large.

Exercitus quō -cum Cæsar in Galliam vēnit magnus erat

12

The victory for which Caesar was eager was not easy.

Victōria cūjus Cæsar cupidus erat facilis nōn erat.



13

The Gauls burned the baggage that was in the camp.

Gallī impedīmenta quæ in castrīs erant incendērunt.



Exercise #264 – Page 249-250

1. Translate;
2. Explain the case and agreement of the italicized relative pronouns:



1 Rōmānī Chrīstum, *quī* erat Fīlius Deī, occīdērunt.

Rōmānī occīdērunt = *The Romans killed*

Chrīstum = *Christ*

quī erat Fīlius Deī = *who was the son of God*

Complete Translation:

The Romans killed Christ, who was the son of God.

Explain the case and agreement of:

quī = *Masc, nom, singular: agrees with Chrīstum in gender and number, but is the subject of the relative clause.*



2 Marīa, *quam* laudāmus, Māter Deī est.

Marīa = *Mary*

quam laudāmus = *whom we praise*

Māter Deī est = *is the mother of God*

Complete Translation:

Mary, whom we praise, is the mother of God.

Explain the case and agreement of:

quam = *Fem, acc, singular: agrees with Marīa in gender and number, but is the object of the relative clause.*



3 Gentēs *quæ* prōvinciæ fīnitimæ erant lēgātōs mīsērunt ut auxiliū petērent.

Gentēs = *The tribes*

quæ prōvinciæ fīnitimæ erant = *which were next to (nearest) the province*

lēgātōs mīsērunt = *sent envoys*

ut auxiliū petērent = *to seek help*

Complete Translation:

The tribes which were next to (nearest) the province sent envoys to seek help.

Explain the case and agreement of:

quæ = *Fem, nom, singular: agrees with Gentēs; the subject of the relative clause.*



4 Legiō *quæ* trāns flūmen fuerat in silvās statim missa est ut hostēs pelleret.

Legiō = *The legion*

quæ fuerat = *which had been*

trāns flūmen = *across the river*

statim missa est = *was immediately sent*

in silvās = *into the forest*

ut hostēs pelleret = *to repulse the enemy*

Complete Translation:

The legion which had been across the river was immediately sent into the forest to repulse the enemy.

Explain the case and agreement of:

quæ = *Fem, nom, singular: agrees with Legiō, subject of the relative clause.*



5 *Bella quæ patrēs nostrī gessērunt memoriā semper tenēbimus.*

memoriā semper tenēbimus = We shall always remember

Bella = the wars

patrēs nostrī gessērunt memoriā = which our fathers waged

Complete Translation:

We shall always remember the wars which our fathers waged.

Explain the case and agreement of:

*quæ = Neut, acc, plural: agrees with **Bella**, object of the relative clause.*



6 Oppidum in *quō* frūmentum erat ā Rōmānīs oppugnābātur.

Oppidum = *A town*

in *quō* frūmentum erat = *in which there was grain*

oppugnābātur = *was being attacked*

ā Rōmānīs = *by the Romans*

Complete Translation:

A town in which there was grain was being attacked by the Romans.

Explain the case and agreement of:

quō = *Neut, abl, singular: agrees with Oppidum, ablative after in.*



7 Imperātōrēs quōrum memoriā laudāmus fortēs erant.

Imperātōrēs = *The commanders*

quōrum memoriā laudāmus = *whose memory we praise*

fortēs erant = *were brave*

Complete Translation:

The commanders whose memory we praise were brave.

Explain the case and agreement of:

quōrum = *Masc, gen, plural: agrees with Imperātōrēs, possessive genitive with memoriā.*



8

Lēgātus obsidēs quōs in castrīs tenēbat occīdit ut Gallōs terrēret.

Lēgātus = *The lieutenant*

occīdit = *killed*

obsidēs = *the hostages*

quōs tenēbat = *that he was holding*

in castrīs = *in camp*

ut Gallōs terrēret = *in order to terrify the Gauls*

Complete Translation:

The lieutenant killed the hostages that he was holding in camp in order to terrify the Gauls.

Explain the case and agreement of:

quōs = *Masc, acc, plural: agrees with obsidēs, object of the relative clause.*



9 Ego, *quī* Rōmānus sum, tibi nōn cēdam. ▼

Ego = I *quī* Rōmānus sum = who am a Roman

tibi nōn cēdam = will not yield to you (thee)

Complete Translation:

I who am a Roman will not yield to you (thee).

Explain the case and agreement of:

quī = Masc, nom, singular: agrees with Ego, subject of the relative clause.



10 Cæsar auxilia in silvās statim mīsit nē hostēs nostrōs vincērent.

Cæsar statim mīsit = *Caesar immediately sent*

auxilia = *reinforcements*

in silvās = *into the forest*

nē hostēs nostrōs vincērent = *lest the enemy overcome our men*

Complete Translation:

Caesar immediately sent reinforcements into the forest lest the enemy overcome our men.



11 Lēgātus servum cui hostēs gladium dederant occīdit.

Lēgātus occīdit = *The lieutenant killed*

servum = *a slave*

cui = *to whom*

hostēs = *the enemy*

gladium dederant = *had given a sword*

Complete Translation:

The lieutenant killed a slave to whom the enemy had given a sword.

Explain the case and agreement of:

cui = *Masc, dat, singular: agrees with servum, indirect object of dederant.*



12 Hiberna in *quibus* Rōmānī sunt angusta sunt.

Hiberna = *The winter quarters*

in *quibus* Rōmānī sunt = *in which the Romans are*

angusta sunt = *are narrow*

Complete Translation:

The winter quarters in which the Romans are, are narrow.

Explain the case and agreement of:

quibus = *Neut, abl, plural: agrees with Hiberna, ablative after in.*



13 Dabisne nōbīs, quī Gallī sumus, frūmentum?

Dabisne frūmentum = *Will you give grain*

nōbīs = *to us*

quī Gallī sumus = *who are Gauls*

Complete Translation:

Will you give grain to us who are Gauls?

Explain the case and agreement of:

quī = *Masc, nom, singular: agrees with nōbīs, subject of the relative clause.*



14 Rēgem prō quō pugnāvī omnēs hominēs memoriā tenēbunt.

omnēs hominēs = *All men*

memoriā tenēbunt = *will remember*

Rēgem = *the king*

prō quō pugnāvī = *for whom I have fought*

Complete Translation:

All men will remember the king for whom I have fought.

Explain the case and agreement of:

quō = *Masc, abl, singular: agrees with Rēgem, ablative after prō.*



15 Rōmānī eōs *quibuscum* pugnāverant sæpe occīdēbant.

Rōmānī sæpe occīdēbant = *The Romans often killed* eōs = *those*

quibuscum pugnāverant = *with whom they had fought*

Complete Translation:

The Romans often killed those with whom they had fought.

Explain the case and agreement of:

quibuscum = *Masc, abl, plural: agrees with eōs, ablative after cum.*



16 Cæsar, quōcum eram, mihi præmia dedit.

Cæsar = Caesar

quōcum eram = with whom I was

mihi præmia dedit = gave me rewards

Complete Translation:

Caesar, with whom I was, gave me rewards.

Explain the case and agreement of:

quōcum = Masc, abl, singjular: agrees with Cæsar, ablative after cum.



17 *Quī lēgem Chrīstī servant, sānctī sunt.*

Quī servant = Those who keep

lēgem Chrīstī = the law of Christ

sānctī sunt = are holy

Complete Translation:

Those who keep the law of Christ are holy.

Explain the case and agreement of:

Quī = Masc, nom, plural: agrees with the understood subject of servant (they), subject of the relative clause.



18 *Gentēs in quārum fīnēs Cæsar vēnit fortiter cum eō pugnāvērunt.*

Gentēs = *The tribes*

in quārum fīnēs = *into whose territory*

Cæsar vēnit = *Caesar came*

fortiter cum eō pugnāvērunt = *fought bravely with him*

Complete Translation:

The tribes into whose territory Caesar came fought bravely with him.

Explain the case and agreement of:

quārum = *Fem, gen, plural: agrees with Gentēs, possessive genitive with fīnēs.*



19 *Legiōnēs quās trāns flūmen lātum prīmā lūce vīderam ā Cæsare in castra ductæ sunt.*

Legiōnēs = *The legions*

quās vīderam = *which I had seen*

trāns flūmen lātum = *across the wide river*

prīmā lūce = *at dawn*

in castra ductæ sunt = *were led into camp*

ā Cæsare = *by Caesar*

Complete Translation:

The legions which I had seen across the wide river at dawn were led into camp by Caesar.

Explain the case and agreement of:

quās = *Fem, acc, plural: agrees with Legiōnēs, object of the relative clause.*



20 Cæsar imperium cūjus cupidus erat obtinuit.

Cæsar obtinuit = *Caesar held*

imperium = *the power*

cūjus cupidus erat = *for which he was eager*

Complete Translation:

Caesar held the power for which he was eager.

Explain the case and agreement of:

cūjus = *Neut, gen, singular: agrees with and modifies imperium, genitive after cupidus.*



Exercise #265 – Page 250-251

1. Translate;
2. Explain the case and agreement of the relative pronouns:



1 The Romans always killed slaves who had helped the enemy.

The Romans always killed slaves = *Rōmānī servōs semper occīdēbant*

who had helped the enemy = *quī hostēs adjūverant*

Complete Translation:

Rōmānī servōs quī hostēs adjūverant semper occīdēbant.

Explain the case and agreement of:

quī = *Masc, nom, singular: agrees with servōs, subject of the relative clause.*



- 2 The mountains of Gaul, across which Caesar often led the Roman forces, were high.

The mountains of Gaul = *Montēs Galliaē*

across which = *trāns quōs*

Caesar often led the Roman forces = *Cæsar cōpiās Rōmānās sæpe dūcēbat*

were high = *altī erant*

Complete Translation:

Montēs Galliaē, trāns quōs Cæsar cōpiās Rōmānās sæpe dūcēbat, altī erant.

Explain the case and agreement of:

quōs = *Masc, acc, plural: agrees with Montēs, accusative after trāns.*



3 Caesar often killed the leaders of the tribes with which he fought.

Caesar often killed = *Cæsar sæpe occīdēbat*

the leaders of the tribes = *ducēs gentium*

with which he fought = *quibuscum pugnāvit*

Complete Translation:

Cæsar ducēs gentium quibuscum pugnāvit sæpe occīdēbat.

Explain the case and agreement of:

quibuscum = Fem, abl. plural: agrees with *gentium*, ablative after *cum*.



4 Caesar led the troops across many rivers which were long and deep.

Caesar led the troops = *Cæsar cōpiās dūxit*

across many rivers = *trāns multa flūmina*

which were long and deep = *quæ longa et alta erant*

Complete Translation:

Cæsar cōpiās dūxit trāns multa flūmina quæ longa et alta erant.

Explain the case and agreement of:

quæ = Neut, acc, plural: agrees with *flūmina*, subject of the relative clause.



5 Christ, who is the Son of God, was killed by the Romans.

Christ = *Chrīstus*

who is the Son of God = *quī Fīlius Deī est*

was killed by the Romans = *ā Rōmānīs occīsus est*

Complete Translation:

Chrīstus, quī Fīlius Deī est, ā Rōmānīs occīsus est.

Explain the case and agreement of:

quī = *Masc, nom, singular: agrees with Chrīstus, subject of the relative clause.*



6 The legion which was in the forest was fighting bravely.

The legion = *Legiō*

which was in the forest = *quæ in silvīs erat*

was fighting bravely = *fortiter pugnābat*

Complete Translation:

Legiō quæ in silvīs erat fortiter pugnābat.

Explain the case and agreement of:

quæ = *Fem, nom, singular: agrees with Legiō, subject of the relative clause.*



7 The legion to which the Gauls gave grain was led into winter quarters.

The legion = *Legiō* to which the Gauls gave grain = *cui Gallī frūmentum dedērunt*
 was led into winter quarters = *in hīberna ducta est*

Complete Translation:

Legiō cui Gallī frūmentum dedērunt in hīberna ducta est.

Explain the case and agreement of:

cui = Fem, dat, singular: agrees with *Legiō*, indirect object of the relative clause.



8 The legion the centurions of which were brave conquered the enemy.

The legion = *Legiō*

the centurions of which were brave = *cūjus centuriōnēs fortēs erant*

conquered the enemy = *hostēs vīcit*

Complete Translation:

Legiō cūjus centuriōnēs fortēs erant hostēs vīcit.

Explain the case and agreement of:

cūjus = *Fem, gen, singular: agrees with Legiō, possessive genitive with centuriōnēs.*



9 The legions which Caesar led into the province were brave.

The legions = *Legiōnēs*

which Caesar led into the province = *quās Cæsar in prōvinciam dūxit*

were brave = *fortēs erant*

Complete Translation:

Legiōnēs quās Cæsar in prōvinciam dūxit fortēs erant.

Explain the case and agreement of:

quās = Fem, acc, plural: agrees with *Legiōnēs*, object of the relative clause.



10 The legion with which the Gauls fought was brave.

The legion = *Legiō*

with which the Gauls fought = *quācum Gallī pugnābant*

was brave = *fortis erat*

Complete Translation:

Legiō quācum Gallī pugnābant fortis erat.

Explain the case and agreement of:

quācum = *Fem, abl, singular: agrees with Legiō, ablative after cum.*



11 The soldiers whose courage Caesar praised are in winter quarters.

The soldiers = *Militēs*

whose courage Caesar praised = *quōrum virtūtem Cæsar laudāvit*

are in winter quarters = *in hibernīs sunt*

Complete Translation:

Militēs quōrum virtūtem Cæsar laudāvit in hibernīs sunt.

Explain the case and agreement of:

quōrum = *Masc, gen, plural: agrees with Militēs, possessive genitive with virtūtem.*



- 12 The soldiers to whom the general gave thanks had withstood many attacks of the enemy.

The soldiers = *Militēs*

to whom the general gave thanks = *quibus imperātor grātiās ēgit*

had withstood many attacks of the enemy = *multōs impetūs hostium sustinuerant*

Complete Translation:

Militēs quibus imperātor grātiās ēgit multōs impetūs hostium sustinuerant.

Explain the case and agreement of:

quibus = *Masc, dat, plural: agrees with Militēs, indirect object of the relative clause.*



13 The Gauls often bravely defended the towns which the Romans stormed.

The Gauls = *Gallī*

often bravely defended the towns = *sæpe fortiter dēfendēbant oppida*

which the Romans stormed = *quæ Rōmānī expugnābant*

Complete Translation:

Gallī sæpe fortiter dēfendēbant oppida quæ Rōmānī expugnābant.

Explain the case and agreement of:

quæ = *Neut, acc, plural: agrees with oppida, object of the relative clause.*



- 14 The territory of the enemy into which Caesar led all the Roman forces was full of dangers.

The territory of the enemy = *Fīnēs hostium*

into which Caesar led = *in quōs Cæsar dūxit*

all the Roman forces = *omnēs cōpiās Rōmānās*

was full of dangers = *plēnī perīculōrum erant*

Complete Translation:

Fīnēs hostium in quōs Cæsar omnēs cōpiās Rōmānās dūxit plēnī perīculōrum erant.

Explain the case and agreement of:

quōs = *Masc, abl, plural: agrees with Fīnēs, accusative after in.*



15 The affair concerning which Caesar was treating with the Gauls was serious.

The affair concerning which = *Rēs dē quā*

Caesar was treating with the Gauls = *Caesar cum Gallīs agēbat*

was serious = *gravis erat*

Complete Translation:

Rēs dē quā Caesar cum Gallīs agēbat gravis erat.

Explain the case and agreement of:

quā = Fem, abl, singular: agrees with *Rēs*, ablative after *dē*.



16 The forest through which Caesar often led the Roman legions was full of dangers.

The forest = *Silvæ* through which = *per quās*

Caesar often led the Roman legions = *Cæsar legiōnēs Rōmānās sæpe dūcēbat*

was full of dangers = *plēnæ periculōrum erant*

Complete Translation:

Silvæ per quās Cæsar legiōnēs Rōmānās sæpe dūcēbat plēnæ periculōrum erant.

Explain the case and agreement of:

quās = Fem, acc, plural: agrees with *Silvæ*, accusative after *per*.



17 The Roman people on whose behalf Caesar fought was great and renowned.

The Roman people = *Populus Rōmānus*

on whose behalf Caesar fought = *prō quō Cæsar pugnābat*

was great and renowned = *magnus et nōbilis erat*

Complete Translation:

Populus Rōmānus prō quō Cæsar pugnābat magnus et nōbilis erat.

Explain the case and agreement of:

quō = *Masc, abl, singular: agrees with Populus, ablative after prō.*



18 Caesar seized many cities from which Rome was far distant.

Caesar seized = *Cæsar occupāvit*

many cities = *multās urbēs*

from which = *ā quibus*

Rome was far distant = *Rōma longē aberat*

Complete Translation:

Cæsar multās urbēs ā quibus Rōma longē aberat occupāvit.

Explain the case and agreement of:

quibus = Fem, abl, plural: agrees with *urbēs*, ablative after *ā*.



19 The roads which were constructed by the Romans were long and safe.

The roads = *Viæ* which were constructed by the Romans = *quæ ã Rõmãnīs mūnītæ sunt*

were long and safe = *longæ et tūtæ erant*

Complete Translation:

Viæ quæ ã Rõmãnīs mūnītæ sunt longæ et tūtæ erant.

Explain the case and agreement of:

quæ = *Fem, nom, plural: agrees with Viæ, subject of the relative clause.*



20 The things on account of which peoples and tribes wage war are serious.

The things on account of = *Rēs propter*

which peoples and tribes = *quās populī et gentēs*

wage war = *bellum gerunt*

are serious = *gravēs sunt*

Complete Translation:

Rēs propter quās populī et gentēs bellum gerunt gravēs sunt.

Explain the case and agreement of:

quās = Fem, acc, plural: agrees with *Rēs*, accusative after *propter*.



21 Caesar immediately gave the soldiers the grain which the slaves had carried into the camp.

Caesar immediately gave = *Cæsar statim dedit*

the soldiers the grain = *mīlitibus frūmentum*

which the slaves had carried = *quod servī in castra portāverant*

into the camp = *in castra*

Complete Translation:

Cæsar mīlitibus frūmentum quod servī in castra portāverant statim dedit.

Explain the case and agreement of:

quod = Neut, acc, singular: agrees with **frūmentum**, object of the relative clause.



22 Caesar conquered the soldiers with whom the enemy had filled the bridge.

Caesar conquered the soldiers = *Cæsar mīlitēs superāvit*

with whom the enemy = *quibuscum hostēs*

had filled the bridge = *pontem complēverant*

Complete Translation:

Cæsar mīlitēs quibuscum hostēs pontem complēverant superāvit.

Explain the case and agreement of:

quibuscum = *Masc, abl, plural: agrees with mīlitēs, ablative of means.*



23 I, who am a Christian, will always praise Christ and Mary.

I, who am a Christian = *Ego, quī Chrīstiānus sum*

will always praise = *semper laudābō*

Christ and Mary = *Chrīstum et Marīam*

Complete Translation:

Ego, quī Chrīstiānus sum, Chrīstum et Marīam semper laudābō.

Explain the case and agreement of:

quī = *Masc, nom, singular: Agrees with Ego, subject of the relative clause.*



24 We all praise Caesar, whose victories were many and great.

We all praise Caesar = *Cæsarem omnēs laudāmus*

whose victories = *cūjus victōriæ*

were many and great = *multæ et magnæ erant*

Complete Translation:

Cæsarem, cūjus victōriæ multæ et magnæ erant, omnēs laudāmus.

Explain the case and agreement of:

cūjus = *Masc, gen, singular: agrees with Cæsarem, possessive genitive with victōriæ.*



25 The Gauls were storming the camp which had been pitched in (their) territory.

The Gauls were storming the camp = *Gallī castra oppugnābant*

which had been pitched = *quæ posita erant*

in (their) territory = *in fīnibus (suīs)*

Complete Translation:

Gallī castra quæ in fīnibus (suīs) posita erant oppugnābant.

Explain the case and agreement of:

quæ = *Neut, nom, plural: agrees with castra, subject of the relative clause.*



26 Caesar held the power for which he had been eager.

Caesar held the power = *Cæsar imperium obtinuit*

for which = *cūjus*

he had been eager = *cupidus fuerat*

Complete Translation:

Cæsar imperium cūjus cupidus fuerat obtinuit.

Explain the case and agreement of:

cūjus = *Neut, gen, singular: agrees with imperium, case determined by cupidus.*



27 To you (ye) who are enemies of the Roman name I shall give neither grain nor arms.

To you (ye) = *Vōbīs*

who are enemies = *quī estis hostēs*

of the Roman name = *nōminis Rōmānī*

I shall give neither grain nor arms = *neque frūmentum neque arma dabō*

Complete Translation:

Vōbīs quī estis hostēs nōminis Rōmānī neque frūmentum neque arma dabō.

Explain the case and agreement of:

quī = *Masc, nom, plural: agrees with Vōbīs, subject of the relative clause.*



28 We soldiers who fight for Rome are eager for victory and fame.

We soldiers = *Nōs mīlitēs*

who fight for Rome = *quī prō Rōmā pugnāmus*

are eager for victory and fame = *victōriæ et glōriæ cupidī sumus*

Complete Translation:

Nōs mīlitēs quī prō Rōmā pugnāmus victōriæ et glōriæ cupidī sumus.

Explain the case and agreement of:

quī = *Masc, nom, plural: agrees with Nōs, subject of the relative clause.*



29 The hill on which the Romans pitched the camp is high.

The hill = *Collis* on which = *in quō*

the Romans pitched the camp = *Rōmānī castra posuērunt*

is high = *altus est*

Complete Translation:

Collis in quō Rōmānī castra posuērunt altus est.

Explain the case and agreement of:

quō = *Masc, abl, singular: agrees with Collis, ablative after in.*



Exercise #266 – Page 251

Translate:



1

“Bis¹ vincit quī sē vincit in victōriā.” – *Publilius Syrus*.

Bis¹ vincit = *He conquers twice*

quī sē vincit = *who conquers himself*

in victōriā = *in victory*

Complete Translation:

He conquers twice who conquers himself in victory.

What is the antecedent of *quī*? *The assumed subject of vincit (he).*

Why is *sē* used instead of *eum*? *Sē, a reflexive, means himself; eum would refer to some person other than the subject.*

¹ bis, adv.: twice.



2

“Omnēs enim filiī Deī estis per fidem quæ est in Chrīstō Jēsū.” – *St. Paul*

Omnēs enim estis = *For ye are all*

filiī Deī = *sons of God*

per fidem = *through (that) faith*

quæ est = *which is*

in Chrīstō Jēsū = *in Christ Jesus*

Complete Translation:

For ye are all sons of God through that faith which is in Christ Jesus.

Explain the case of *filiī*. *Filiī* is a predicate nominative.

With what does *omnēs* agree? *Agrees with the assumed subject of estis (ye).*



3

Jēsūs Chrīstus, quī prō nōbīs mortem semel² vīcit, semper mortem in nōbīs vincit.

Jēsūs Chrīstus = *Jesus Christ*

quī mortem semel² vīcit = *who conquered death once*

prō nōbīs = *for us*

semper mortem vincit = *always conquers death*

in nōbīs = *in us*

Complete Translation:

Jesus Christ, who conquered death for us once, always conquers death in us.

Give the rule for the case of mortem. Direct object of a transitive verb is in the accusative.

² semel, adv.: once.



4 Templum³ Deī s̄anctum est, quod estis v̄os. – *Adapted from St. Paul*

Templum³ Deī = *The temple of God*

s̄anctum est = *is holy*

quod = *which*

estis v̄os = *you are*

Complete Translation:

The temple of God is holy, which you are.

³ templum, ī: *temple.*



Reading #15 – Page 233

The Most Important “Per” in the History
of the Latin Language



1 Per Jēsūm Chrīstum grātiam Deī habēmus.

Per Jēsūm Chrīstum = *through Jesus Christ*

grātiam Deī habēmus = *We have God's grace*

Complete Translation:

Through Jesus Christ we have God's grace.



2 Per Jēsūm Chrīstum et per ējus mortem salūtem et spem glōriæ habēmus.

Per Jēsūm Chrīstum = *Through Jesus Christ*

et per ējus mortem = *and through His death*

mortem salūtem habēmus = *we have salvation*

et spem glōriæ = *and the hope of glory*

Complete Translation:

Through Jesus Christ and through His death we have salvation and the hope of glory.



3 Per eum in terrā tūtī sumus; per eum in Cælum post mortem veniēmus.

Per eum = *Through Him*

tūtī sumus = *we are safe*

in terrā tūtī = *on earth*

per eum = *through Him*

veniēmus = *we shall come*

in Cælum = *into heaven*

post mortem = *after death*

Complete Translation:

Through Him we are safe on earth; through Him we shall come into heaven after death.



4

... per Dominum nostrum Jēsūm Chrīstum Fīlium tuum, quī tēcum vīvit¹ et rēgnat² in ūnitāte³ Spīritūs Sānctī Deus per omnia saecula saeculōrum⁴.

per Dominum nostrum Jēsūm Chrīstum = *through our Lord Jesus Christ*

Fīlium tuum = *Thy Son*

quī vīvit¹ et rēgnat² = *who lives and reigns*

tēcum = *with Thee*

in ūnitāte³ Spīritūs Sānctī = *in the unity of the Holy Spirit*

Deus per omnia saecula saeculōrum⁴ = *God, forever and ever*

Complete Translation:

... *through our Lord Jesus Christ Thy Son, who lives and reigns with Thee in the unity of the Holy Spirit, God, forever and ever.*

¹ vīvit: *lives*

² rēgnat: *reigns.*

³ ūnitās, ūnitātis: *unity.*

⁴ saeculum, ī: *age.*



Lesson 24

2. The use of AD

Another preposition which takes the *accusative case* is **ad**. This word has several meanings and uses.

1. **Ad** is used with verbs of motion (and occasionally others) to mean **to** or **up to**.

Ad flūmen pulsī sunt. They were driven to the river.

Ad castra contendit. He hastened (up) to the camp.

Ea omnia d bellum pertinent. All those things pertain to war.

2. **Ad** is used in expressions of time to mean **to, until**.

Ad noctem pugnāvērunt. They fought until night.

3. **Ad** sometimes also means **at**, both with verbs of motion and other verbs.

Ad flūmen pervēnērunt. They arrived at the river.

Ad flūmen castra posuērunt. They pitch camp at the river.

4. **Ad** is used with certain adjectives to mean **for**.

Ad omnia parātus. Prepared for all things.

Ad bellum ūtilia. Things useful for war.

5. **Ad** is sometimes strengthened by the adverb **usque**, "all the way." **Usque** can be frequently left untranslated.

Usque ad urbem contendērunt. They hastened (all the way) to the city.



VOCABULARY

ad, *prep. w. acc.*

to
until
at
for (with adjectives)

usque, *adv.*

all the way

**pervenīō, pervenīre, pervēnī, perventum,
4, *intr.*; in or ad *w. acc.***

arrive

**pertineō, pertinēre, pertinūi, 2, *intr.*; ad
*w. acc.***

pertain to
stretch to

parātus a, um; *w. ad*

prepared (for)

ūtilis, e; *w. ad*

useful (for)

nox, noctis

night

RELATED ENGLISH WORDS

A *pertinent* remark. No one doubts the *utility* of water power. China has never been able to *utilize* all its resources. The bat is a *nocturnal* animal. *Usque* is a Latin *adverb*.



Idiom Study

A verb is used impersonally when it has *no definite subject*. In English we use the indefinite **it** as a subject for impersonal verbs.

It rains. (In this sentence **it** does not refer to any definite thing.)

In Latin many verbs are used impersonally in various constructions. When a verb is used impersonally it is always in the **3rd Person Singular**, and, *in compound tenses*¹, the participle is **always neuter singular**. Learn these two common expressions:

Ācriter pugnātum est. (Literally, *It was fought bitterly.*)

There was bitter fighting or They fought bitterly.

Ad flūmen perventum est. (Literally, *It was arrived at the river.*)

They arrived at the river.

Always translate Latin impersonal verbs into good English.

¹ Compound tenses in English are a combination of a verb with an auxiliary verb, such as *has seen, was fighting, had fought, etc.*



Exercise #267 – Page 255-256

1. Translate;
2. Explain the meaning of the prepositions:



1 *In finēs hostium pervēnērunt.*

pervēnērunt = They arrived

In finēs hostium = in the enemy's territory

Complete Translation:

They arrived in the enemy's territory.

In with acc. after verbs of motion means in, onto.

2 *Ad flūmen pervēnērunt.*

pervēnērunt = They arrived

Ad flūmen = at the river

Complete Translation:

They arrived at the river.

Ad sometimes means at.



3 *Ad flūmen pugnāvērunt.*

pugnāvērunt = They fought

Ad flūmen = at the river

Complete Translation:

They fought at the river.

Ad sometimes means at.

4 *Usque ad noctem pugnāvērunt.*

pugnāvērunt = They fought

Usque ad noctem = until night

Complete Translation:

They fought until night.

ad is used with expressions of time to mean to or until.



5 *Arma ad bellum ūtilia sunt.*

Arma ūtilia sunt = Arms are useful

ad bellum = for war

Complete Translation:

Arms are useful for war.

ad with certain adjectives means for.

6 *Prīmā lūce ad castra perventum est.*

Prīmā lūce perventum est = At dawn they arrived

ad castra = at the camp

Complete Translation:

At dawn they arrived at the camp.

ad sometimes means at.



7 Prīmā lūce *in castra* pervēnit.

Prīmā lūce pervēnit = *At dawn he arrived*

in castra = *at the camp*

Complete Translation:

At dawn he arrived at the camp.

in with acc. can also mean at.

8 Erat inopia omnium rērum *in hibernīs nostrīs*.

Erat inopia omnium rērum = *There was a scarcity of all things*

in hibernīs nostrīs = *in our winter quarters*

Complete Translation:

There was a scarcity of all things in our winter quarters.

in with abl. (no motion) can express place where.



9 *Ad impedīmenta ācriter pugnātum est.*

ācriter pugnātum est = There was bitter fighting

Ad impedīmenta = at the baggage train

Complete Translation:

There was bitter fighting at the baggage train.

Ad sometimes means at.

10 *Mīlitēs ad omnia parātī erant.*

Mīlitēs parātī erant = The soldiers were prepared

ad omnia = for everything

Complete Translation:

The soldiers were prepared for everything.

ad with certin adjectives means for.



11 *In locum tūtum castra mōvit.*

castra mōvit = *He moved the camp*

In locum tūtum = *into a safe place*

Complete Translation:

He moved the camp into a safe place.

In with acc. can express motion toward.

12 *Frūmentum in castra portābātur.*

Frūmentum portābātur = *The grain was being carried*

in castra = *into the camp*

Complete Translation:

The grain was being carried into the camp.

in with acc. can express motion toward.



13 Dūxitne mīlitēs *in* urbem?

Dūxitne mīlitēs = *Did he lead the soldiers*

in urbem = *into the city*

Complete Translation:

Did he lead the soldiers into the city?

in with acc. can express motion toward.

14 Dūxitne mīlitēs usque *ad* urbem?

Dūxitne mīlitēs = *Did he lead the soldiers*

usque ad urbem = *all the way to the city*

Complete Translation:

Did he lead the soldiers all the way to the city?

ad with verb of motion means to; strengthened by the adverb *usque*.



15 *Militēs Rōmānī, ad mortem parātī, prō portīs īnstrūctī sunt.*

Militēs Rōmānī = Roman soldiers

ad mortem parātī = prepared for death

īnstrūctī sunt = were drawn up

prō portīs = before the gates

Complete Translation:

Roman soldiers, prepared for death, were drawn up before the gates.

ad can also mean for.

16 *In silvās contendēbat.*

contendēbat = He was hastening

In silvās = into the forest

Complete Translation:

He was hastening into the forest.

In with acc. can express motion toward.



17 *Ad silvās contendēbat.*

contendēbat = *He was hastening*

Ad silvās = *to the forest*

Complete Translation:

He was hastening to the forest.

Ad with verb of motion means *to or up to*.

18 *Eōs in prōvinciam mīsīt.*

Eōs mīsīt = *He sent them*

in prōvinciam = *into the province*

Complete Translation:

He sent them into the province.

in with *acc.* can express motion toward.



19 Eōs *ad* prōvinciam mīsit.

Eōs mīsit = *He sent them*

ad prōvinciam = *to the province*

Complete Translation:

He sent them to the province.

ad with verb of motion means to or up to.

20 *In* loca aliēna mīlitēs dūxit.

mīlitēs dūxit = *He led the soldiers*

In loca aliēna = *into foreign places*

Complete Translation:

He led the soldiers into foreign places.

In with acc. can express motion toward.



21 *In hiberna lēgātum mīsīt.*

lēgātum mīsīt = *He sent a lieutenant*

In hiberna = *into the winter quarters*

Complete Translation:

He sent a lieutenant into the winter quarters.

In with acc. can express motion toward.

22 *Ad Cæsarem lēgātōs mīsērunt.*

lēgātōs mīsērunt = *They sent envoys*

Ad Cæsarem = *to Caesar*

Complete Translation:

They sent envoys to Caesar.

Ad with verb of motion means to.



23 *Mīles in pontem missus est.*

Mīles missus est = The soldier was sent

in pontem = onto the bridge

Complete Translation:

The soldier was sent onto the bridge.

in with acc. can express motion toward.

24 *Mīles ad pontem missus est.*

Mīles missus est = The soldier was sent

ad pontem = to the bridge

Complete Translation:

The soldier was sent to the bridge.

ad with verb of motion means to.



25 Cæsar undique prīncipēs *ad sē* vocāvit.

Cæsar prīncipēs vocāvit = *Caesar called the chiefs*

undique *ad sē* = *to him from all sides*

Complete Translation:

Caesar called the chiefs to him from all sides.

ad with certain non-motion verbs can mean to.

26 *Ad flūmen* perventum est.

perventum est = *They arrived*

Ad flūmen = *at the river*

Complete Translation:

They arrived at the river.

Ad sometimes means at.



Exercise #268 – Page 256

Translate:



1 Ad impedīmenta ācriter usque ad noctem pugnātum est.

ācriter pugnātum est = *They fought bitterly*

Ad impedīmenta = *at the baggage train*

usque ad noctem = *until night*

Complete Translation:

They fought bitterly at the baggage train until night.



2

Lēgātī in castra celeriter pervēnērunt ut auxilium peterent.

Lēgātī celeriter pervēnērunt = *Envoys swiftly arrived*

in castra = *at the camp*

ut auxilium peterent = *to ask for help*

Complete Translation:

Envoys swiftly arrived at the camp to ask for help.



3 **Mittēsne litterās et lēgātōs ad mē?**

Mittēsne litterās et lēgātōs = *Will you (thou) send a dispatch and envoys*

ad mē = *to me*

Complete Translation:

Will you (thou) send a dispatch and envoys to me?



4

Chrīstiānī propter Chrīstum ad labōrem et mortem parātī sunt.

Chrīstiānī = *Christians*

propter Chrīstum = *Because of Christ*

parātī sunt = *are ready*

ad labōrem et mortem = *for toil and death*

Complete Translation:

Because of Christ Christians are ready for toil and death.



5

Omnia quæ ad bellum pertinent ab hostibus nostrīs comparantur; itaque nōs etiam ea quæ ad bellum ūtilia sunt comparābimus.

Omnia quæ pertinent = *Everything which pertains*

ad bellum = *to war*

comparantur = *is being prepared*

ab hostibus nostrīs = *by our enemies*

itaque nōs etiam comparābimus = *therefore we too will prepare*

ea quæ ūtilia sunt = *all those things which are useful*

ad bellum = *for war*

Complete Translation:

Everything which pertains to war is being prepared by our enemies; therefore we too will prepare all those things which are useful for war.



6 Hostēs, glōriæ cupidī, usque ad castra nostra vērunt.

Hostēs, glōriæ cupidī = *The enemy, eager for glory*

vērunt = *has come*

usque ad castra nostra = *all the way up to our camp*

Complete Translation:

The enemy, eager for glory, has come all the way up to our camp.



7 Ducēs dē omnibus rēbus quæ ad mīlitum salūtem pertinent in cōnsiliō inter sē agunt.

Ducēs agunt = *The leaders are treating*

inter sē = *among themselves*

in cōnsiliō = *in council*

dē omnibus rēbus = *about all the things*

quæ salūtem pertinent = *which pertain to the safety*

ad mīlitum = *of the soldiers*

Complete Translation:

The leaders are treating among themselves in council about all the things which pertain to the safety of the soldiers.



8 Mīlitēs ad labōrem prāmiīs facile incitantur.

Mīlitēs facile incitantur = *Soldiers are easily aroused*

ad labōrem = *to effort*

prāmiīs = *by means of rewards*

Complete Translation:

Soldiers are easily aroused to effort by means of rewards.



9 Prīmā lūce ad finēs hostium perventum est.

Prīmā lūce perventum est = *At dawn they arrived*

ad finēs hostium = *at the territory of the enemy*

Complete Translation:

At dawn they arrived at the territory of the enemy.



10 Ibi flūmen lātum erat, sed pōns pertinuit ad urbem quam lēgātus tenēbat.

Ibi flūmen lātum erat = *The river was wide there*

sed pōns pertinuit = *but a bridge stretched*

ad urbem = *to the city*

quam lēgātus tenēbat = *which the lieutenant was holding*

Complete Translation:

The river was wide there, but a bridge stretched to the city which the lieutenant was holding.



11 Imperātor omnēs lēgātōs et mīlitēs ad sē statim vocāvit.

Imperātor statim vocāvit = *The commander-in-chief immediately called*

ad sē = *to him*

omnēs lēgātōs et mīlitēs = *all the lieutenants and soldiers*

Complete Translation:

The commander-in-chief immediately called to him all the lieutenants and soldiers.



12 Tribūnōs mīlitum ad omnēs cīvitātēs fīnitimās dīmīsit ut prāemiīs et ōrātiōnibus amīcitiam cum eīs cōfirmārent.

Tribūnōs mīlitum dīmīsit = *He sent the military tribunes away*

ad omnēs cīvitātēs fīnitimās = *to all the neighboring states*

ut amīcitiam cōfirmārent = *to strengthen friendship*

cum eīs = *with them*

prāemiīs et ōrātiōnibus = *by means of rewards and speeches*

Complete Translation:

He sent the military tribunes away to all the neighboring states to strengthen friendship with them by means of rewards and speeches.



Exercise #269 – Page 256-257

Translate:



1 They arrived at a river which was wide and deep.

They arrived = *pervēnērunt* at a river = *Ad flūmen*

which was wide and deep = *quod lātum et altum erat*

Complete Translation:

Ad flūmen quod lātum et altum erat pervēnērunt.



2 There was bitter fighting¹ at the river.

There was bitter fighting = *ācriter pugnātum est*

at the river = *Ad flūmen*

¹ Use a Latin idiomatic expression.

Complete Translation:

Ad flūmen ācriter pugnātum est.



3 They hastened to Caesar to help him.

They hastened = *contendērunt*

to Caesar = *Ad Cæsarem*

to help him = *ut eum adjuvārent*

Complete Translation:

Ad Cæsarem contendērunt ut eum adjuvārent.



4 Did the Romans fight until night?

Did the Romans fight = *Pugnāvēruntne Rōmānī*

until night = *usque ad noctum*

Complete Translation:

Pugnāvēruntne Rōmānī usque ad noctum?



5 Are the soldiers prepared for battle?

Are the soldiers prepared = *Suntne mīlitēs parātī*

for battle = *ad praelium*

Complete Translation:

Suntne mīlitēs parātī ad praelium?



6 Swords and arms are useful for war.

Swords and arms are useful = *Gladī et arma ūtilia sunt*

for war = *ad bellum*

Complete Translation:

Gladī et arma ūtilia ad bellum sunt.



7 They prepared everything which pertained to the journey.

They prepared everything = *Omnia comparāvērunt*

which pertained to the journey = *quæ ad iter pertinuerunt*

Complete Translation:

Omnia quæ ad iter pertinuerunt comparāvērunt.



8

They stationed soldiers on the bridge which stretched to Rome.

They stationed soldiers = *mīlitēs collocāvērunt*

on the bridge = *In ponte*

which stretched to Rome = *quī ad Rōmam pertinēbat*

Complete Translation:

In ponte quī ad Rōmam pertinēbat mīlitēs collocāvērunt.



9 They hastened to the river to defend the bridge.

They hastened = *contendērunt*

to the river = *Ad flūmen*

to defend the bridge = *ut pontem dēfenderent*

Complete Translation:

Ad flūmen contendērunt ut pontem dēfenderent.



10 The fresh legions were sent against the Gauls by the lieutenant.

The fresh legions were sent = *Legiōnēs integræ missæ sunt*

against the Gauls = *in Gallōs*

by the lieutenant = *ā lēgātō*

Complete Translation:

Legiōnēs integræ ā lēgātō in Gallōs missæ sunt.



- 11 They hastened to the hill and fortified it with a rampart and a ditch lest the enemy seize it.

They hastened = *contendērunt*

to the hill = *Ad collem*

and fortified it = *atque eum mūnīvērunt*

with a rampart and a ditch = *vallō et fossā*

lest the enemy seize it = *nē hostēs eum occupārent*

Complete Translation:

Ad collem contendērunt atque vallō et fossā eum mūnīvērunt nē hostēs eum occupārent.



WARNING!

Do not confuse *ad* and the *dative of the indirect object*. *Ad*, to, is used with *verbs of motion*. The *indirect object* is rarely used with *verbs of motion*.

He came to us. *Ad nōs vēnit.*

He gave rewards to us. *Nōbīs præmia dedit.*



Exercise #270 – Page 257

Translate:



1 They handed over the arms to the Romans.

They handed over the arms = *arma trādidērunt*

to the Romans = *Rōmānīs*

Complete Translation:

Rōmānīs arma trādidērunt.

2 They hastened to the Romans.

They hastened = *contendērunt*

to the Romans = *Ad Rōmānōs*

Complete Translation:

Ad Rōmānōs contendērunt.



3 They gave hostages to the Romans.

They gave hostages = *obsidēs dedērunt*

to the Romans = *Rōmānīs*

Complete Translation:

Rōmānīs obsidēs dedērunt.

4 They carried grain to the army.

They carried grain = *frūmentum portāvērunt*

to the army = *Ad exercitum*

Complete Translation:

Ad exercitum frūmentum portāvērunt.



5 He called the lieutenants to him.

He called the lieutenants = *lēgātōs vocāvit* to him = *Ad sē*

Complete Translation:

Ad sē lēgātōs vocāvit.

6 He sent enjoys to all the neighboring tribes.

He sent enjoys = *lēgātōs mīsit*

to all the neighboring tribes = *Ad omnēs gentēs fīnitimās*

Complete Translation:

Ad omnēs gentēs fīnitimās lēgātōs mīsit.



1 Give the rule for the ablative of accompaniment.

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

2 Give the rule for the ablative of agency.

Ā or ab with the ablative is used to express the living agent.

3 Name the secondary tenses of the indicative.

Secondary tenses: imperfect, perfect and pluperfect.

4 Explain the sue of *sānctī*: *Omnēs sānctī Deum laudant.*

Sānctī is an adjective used as a noun, subject of laudant.



3. Relative Clauses of Purpose

A **relative clause** is frequently used in Latin **instead of an ut-clause** to express purpose. The rules for mood and tense are the same in both.

Equitēs mīsit quī cōnsilia cognōscerent.

He sent cavalry	{	<i>who should learn the plans.</i>
		<i>in order that they might learn the plans.</i>
		<i>in order to learn the plans.</i>
		<i>that they might learn the plans.</i>
		<i>to learn the plans.</i>

A relative clause of purpose should be used instead of an *ut*-clause whenever possible. It may be used whenever the relative pronoun can, without changing the meaning, be made to agree with a noun or pronoun in the main clause:

He sent envoys to seek peace.

This can be changed to:

*He sent envoys **who** should seek peace.*

Therefore this should be translated as:

Lēgātōs mīsit **quī** pācem peterent.



NOTE: A relative clause of purpose cannot be used when the relative pronoun *would have to agree with the subject* of an active verb in the main clause:

He came to see Rome. Vēnit ut Rōmam vidēret.

This cannot be changed to: *He came who should see Rome.*

In this sentence *who* would have to agree with the main subject: "*He.*"



VOCABULARY

dēdūcō, dēdūcere, dēdūxī, dēductus, 3, tr.	{ lead lead away
cognōscō, cognōscere, cognōvī, cognitus, 3, tr.	{ learn find out
nuntius, ī	{ messenger message
nātūra, ae	nature
-que, conj.	and
injūria, ae	{ injustice wrong

NOTE

The conjunction **-que** is always added to the first word that follows the *and*.

Marīa sānctīque Deī. *Mary and the Saints of God.*

Senātus Populusque Rōmānus. *The Roman Senate and People.*

If **et** were used these would be:

Marīa et sānctī Deī; Senātus et Populus Rōmānus.

You have now learned three words for *and*:

1. **et**, which is the ordinary conjunction in Latin;
2. **atque**, which is more emphatic and emphasizes the second part of the combination;
3. **-que**, which joins things that are more closely associated.



Exercise #272 – Page 260

Translate:



1 Hostēs servum in castra Cæsaris mīsērunt quī cōnsilia ējus cognōsceret.

Hostēs servum mīsērunt = *The enemy sent a slave*

in castra Cæsaris = *into Caesar's camp*

quī cōnsilia ējus cognōsceret = *to learn his plans*

Complete Translation:

The enemy sent a slave into Caesar's camp to learn his plans.



2 Dux mīlitēs ad omnia parātōs sunt in aciem dēdūxit quī hostium cōpiās sustinērent.

Dux mīlitēs dēdūxit = *The leader led soldiers*

in aciem = *into the battle line*

ad omnia parātōs sunt = *(who were) ready for everything*

quī cōpiās sustinērent = *in order that they might withstand the forces*

hostium = *of the enemy*

Complete Translation:

The leader led soldiers into the battle line (who were) ready for everything, in order that they might withstand the forces of the enemy.



3 Nuntium ad tē mittam quī dē injūriīs tēcum agat.

Nuntium mittam = *I will send a messenger*

ad tē = *to you (thee)*

quī tēcum agat = *to treat with you (thee)*

dē injūriīs = *about the wrongs*

Complete Translation:

I will send a messenger to you (thee) to treat with you (thee) about the wrongs.



4 Dux mīlitēs ad collem statim mīsīt quī eum vallō fossāque mūnīrent.

Dux mīlitēs statim mīsīt = *The leader immediately sent soldiers*

ad collem = *to the hill*

quī eum mūnīrent = *to fortify it*

vallō fossāque = *with a rampart and a ditch*

Complete Translation:

The leader immediately sent soldiers to the hill to fortify it with a rampart and a ditch.



5

Mīsitne rēx ad Cæsarem nuntium quī quxilium peteret?

Mīsitne rēx nuntium = *Did the king send a messenger*

ad Cæsarem = *to Caesar*

quī quxilium peteret = *to beg help*

Complete Translation:

Did the king send a messenger to Caesar to beg help?



6 Equitēs ad flūmen mīsit quī locī nātūram cognōscerent.

Equitēs mīsit = *He sent the cavalry*

ad flūmen = *to the river*

quī nātūram cognōscerent = *to learn the nature*

locī = *of the place*

Complete Translation:

He sent the cavalry to the river to learn the nature of the place.



7 Propter injūriās lēgātum mīsit quī obsidēs occīderet.

Propter injūriās = *On account of wrongs*

lēgātum mīsit = *he sent a lieutenant*

quī obsidēs occīderet = *to kill the hostages*

Complete Translation:

On account of wrongs he sent a lieutenant to kill the hostages.



Exercise #273 – Page 260

Translate (use a “relative clause of purpose” whenever possible):



- 1 They immediately sent envoys into the camp of Caesar to seek peace.

They immediately sent envoys = *lēgātōs statim mīsērunt*

into the camp of Caesar = *In castra Cæsaris*

to seek peace = *quī pācem peterent*

Complete Translation:

In castra Cæsaris lēgātōs statim mīsērunt quī pācem peterent.



2 A messenger was sent to Caesar to beg help.

A messenger was sent = *Nuntius missus est*

to Caesar = *ad Cæsarem*

to beg help = *quī auxilium peteret*

Complete Translation:

Nuntius ad Cæsarem missus est quī auxilium peteret.



3

In front of the gate he stationed soldiers who were prepared for everything.

In front of the gate = *Prō portā*

he stationed soldiers = *mīlitēs collocāvit*

who were prepared = *quī parātī erant*

for everything = *ad omnia*

Complete Translation:

Prō portā mīlitēs collocāvit quī parātī ad omnia erant.



4 Soldiers were stationed on the bridge to defend it.

Soldiers were stationed = *mīlitēs collocātī sunt*

on the bridge = *In ponte*

to defend it = *quī eum dēfenderent*

Complete Translation:

In ponte mīlitēs collocātī sunt quī eum dēfenderent.



5 The chief came to seek grain.

The chief came = *Prīnceps vēnit*

to seek grain = *ut frūmentum peteret*

Complete Translation:

Prīnceps vēnit ut frūmentum peteret.



6

He fortified the camp with a rampart lest the enemy storm it.

He fortified the camp = *castra mūnīvit*

with a rampart = *Vallō*

lest the enemy storm it = *nē hostēs ea expugnārent*

Complete Translation:

Vallō castra mūnīvit nē hostēs ea expugnārent.



7

He sent a lieutenant into Italy to lead away the new legions into Gaul.

He sent a lieutenant = *lēgātum mīsīt* into Italy = *In Italiam*

to lead away the new legions = *quī Galliam legiōnēs novās dēdūceret*

into Gaul = *in Galliam*

Complete Translation:

In Italiam lēgātum mīsīt quī in Galliam legiōnēs novās dēdūceret.



Reading #16 – Page 261-262

How a Hostile King Honored the Heroic Patriotism of Mucius Scævola

Translate:



1

Porsenna¹ rēgnum Etruscōrum² obtinēbat.

Porsenna¹ rēgnum obtinēbat = *Porsenna held the royal power (was king)*

Etruscōrum² = *of the Etruscans*

Complete Translation:

Porsenna held the royal power (was king) of the Etruscans.

¹ Porsenna, ae: *Porsenna* (a proper name).

² Etruscī, Etruscōrum: *the Etruscans* (a people who dwelt north of Rome).



2 Is erat vir fortis et imperiī atque glōriæ cupidus.

Is erat vir fortis = *He was a brave man*

et cupidus = *and eager for*

imperiī atque glōriæ = *power and glory*

Complete Translation:

He was a brave man, and eager for power and glory.



3

Itaque cum Rōmānīs dē imperiō Italiæ contendit et Rōmam magnīs cōpiīs oppugnābat.

Itaque contendit = *And so he strove*

cum Rōmānīs = *with the Romans*

dē imperiō Italiæ = *for the command of Italy*

et oppugnābat = *and stormed*

Rōmam magnīs cōpiīs = *Rome with great forces*

Complete Translation:

And so he strove with the Romans for the command of Italy and stormed Rome with great forces.



4

Rōmānī autem cōpiam frūmentī nōn habēbant et vehementer terrēbantur.

Rōmānī autem nōn habēbant = *The Romans, however, did not have*

cōpiam frūmentī = *a supply of grain*

et vehementer terrēbantur = *and were violently terrified*

Complete Translation:

The Romans, however, did not have a supply of grain and were violently terrified.



5 Erat autem in numerō Rōmānōrum vir fortis, Mūcius Scævola.

autem in numerō Rōmānōrum = *Among the Romans, however*

Erat vir fortis = *there was a brave man*

Mūcius Scævola = *Mucius Scaevola*

Complete Translation:

Among the Romans, however, there was a brave man, Mucius Scaevola.



6 Ab eō virtūs Rōmānōrum cōfirmābātur.

virtūs Rōmānōrum cōfirmābātur = *The courage of the Romans was strengthened*

Ab eō = *by him*

Complete Translation:

The courage of the Romans was strengthened by him.



7

Eīs enim, "In castra Etruscōrum," inquit⁴, "contendam et Porsennam rēgem occīdam. Ita Rōmam servābō."

Eīs enim inquit⁴ = *For he said to them*

In castra Etruscōrum contendam = *I will hasten to the camp of the Etruscans*

et Porsennam rēgem occīdam = *and I will kill (their) King Porsenna*

Ita Rōmam servābō = *Thus shall I serve Rome*

Complete Translation:

For he said to them: "I will hasten to the camp of the Etruscans and I will kill (their) King Porsenna. Thus shall I serve Rome."

⁴ inquit: *he said*. Inquit, as here, is always put after the first words of a direct quotation.



8 Itaque in eōrum castra tūtus pervēnit.

Itaque pervēnit = *And so he came*

in eōrum castra tūtus = *safely into their camp*

Complete Translation:

And so he came safely into their camp.



9 Itaque Etruscī eum ad rēgem dūxērunt.

Itaque Etruscī eum dūxērunt = *The Etruscans therefore led him*

ad rēgem = *to the King*

Complete Translation:

The Etruscans therefore led him to the King.



10 Porsenna autem periculō vehementer mōtus est.

Porsenna autem vehementer mōtus est ~~est~~ Porsenna however was violently moved

periculō = *by the danger*

Complete Translation:

Porsenna however was violently moved by the danger.



11 Itaque Mūciō, "Ad mē vēnistī," inquit, "ut mē occīderēs. Vītam meam petīvistī."

Itaque Mūciō inquit = *And so he said to Mucius*

Ad mē vēnistī = *You have come to me*

ut mē occīderēs = *in order to kill me*

Vītam meam petīvistī = *You have sought my life*

Complete Translation:

And so he said to Mucius: "You have come to me in order to kill me. You have sought my life."



12 "Id nōn sine auxiliō neque sine cōnsiliō ēgisti."

Id nōn sine auxiliō = *You have not done this*

neque sine cōnsiliō ēgisti = *without help and counsel*

Complete Translation:

"You have not done this without help and counsel."



13 "Sī⁵ dē cōnsiliīs vestrīs mē monueris, vītam tuam servābō et tē dīmīttam."

Sī⁵ mē monueris = *If you shall have advised me*

dē cōnsiliīs vestrīs = *about your plans*

vītam tuam servābō = *I will spare your life*

et tē dīmīttam = *and send you away*

Complete Translation:

If you shall have advised me about your plans, I will spare your life and send you away."

⁵ sī: *if.*



14 Mucius autem rēgī, "Omnēs Rōmānī," inquit, "ad mortem parātī sunt."

Mucius autem rēgī inquit = *Mucius, however, said to the King*

Omnēs Rōmānī = *All Romans*

ad mortem parātī sunt = *are ready for death*

Complete Translation:

Mucius, however, said to the King: "All Romans are ready for death."



15 "Perīculō mortis nōn movēbuntur."

nōn movēbuntur = *They will not be moved*

Perīculō mortis = *by the danger of death*

Complete Translation:

"They will not be moved by the danger of death."



16 "Multī mittentur in castra ad tē quī tē occīdant."

Multī mittentur = *Many will be sent*

in castra = *into the camp*

ad tē = *to you*

quī tē occīdant = *in order to kill you*

Complete Translation:

"Many will be sent into the camp to you in order to kill you."



17 "Nōn vītam sed cīvitātem nostram servābimus."

Nōn servābimus = *We shall not save*

vītam sed cīvitātem nostram = *our life, but (we shall save) our state*

Complete Translation:

"We shall not save our life, but (we shall save) our state."



18 "Ego enim neque ā tē terreor neque metū mortis terrēbor."

Ego enim neque terreor = *For I am neither terrified*

ā tē = *by you*

neque terrēbor = *nor shall I be terrified*

metū mortis = *by the fear of death*

Complete Translation:

"For I am neither terrified by you nor shall I be terrified by the fear of death."



19 Erat autem, ibi ante⁶ rēgem, ignis⁷.

Erat autem = *Now there was*

ibi ante⁶ rēgem = *there before the king*

ignis⁷ = *a fire*

Complete Translation:

Now there was, there before the king, a fire.

⁶ ante, *prep. w. acc.:* before.
⁷ ignis, *is, m.:* fire.



20 Tum Mūcius, ut rēx virtūtem Rōmānam cognōsceret, manum dexteram in igne statim posuit neque dolōre superātus est.

Tum Mūcius = *Then Mucius*

ut rēx cognōsceret = *in order that the King should learn*

virtūtem Rōmānam = *what Roman courage was*

statim posuit = *at once thrust*

manum dexteram in igne = *(his) right hand into the fire*

neque dolōre superātus est = *but was not overcome by the pain*

Complete Translation:

Then Mucius, in order that the King should learn what Roman courage was, at once thrust (his) right hand into the fire, but was not overcome by the pain.



21 Porsenna autem virtūte Mūciī vehementer mōtus est.

Porsenna autem vehementer mōtus est = *But Porsenna was deeply moved*

virtūte Mūciī = *by the courage of Mucius*

Complete Translation:

But Porsenna was deeply moved by the courage of Mucius.



22 Itaque ējus et vītam cōservāvit et virtūtem laudāvit.

Itaque ējus et vītam cōservāvit = *And so he both spared his life*

et virtūtem laudāvit = *and praised his courage*

Complete Translation:

And so he both spared his life and praised his courage.



23 Eum etiam in castra Rōmānōrum dīmīsit.

Eum etiam dīmīsit = *He also sent him away*

in castra Rōmānōrum = *to the camp of the Romans*

Complete Translation:

He also sent him away to the camp of the Romans.



24 Post id rēx lēgātōs ad imperātōrem Rōmānum mīsīt quī pācem peterent.

Post id rēx mīsīt = *After this the King sent*

lēgātōs ad imperātōrem Rōmānum = *envoys to the Roman commander*

quī pācem peterent = *to seek peace*

Complete Translation:

After this the King sent envoys to the Roman commander to seek peace.



25 Ita cīvitās Rōmāna virtūte Mūciī servāta est.

Ita cīvitās Rōmāna servāta est = *Thus the Roman state was saved*

virtūte Mūciī = *by the courage of Mucius*

Complete Translation:

Thus the Roman state was saved by the courage of Mucius.



4. Purpose Clauses Introduced By *quō*

When a purpose clause contains a **comparative**, *quō* is used instead of *ut*, but not instead of *nē*. Note: *quō* in these clauses never changes its spelling.

Remember that the sign of a comparative is the adverb *more* or the ending *-er*.

diūtius, *longer*

facilius, *more easily*

He sent reinforcements that the legion might more easily conquer the enemy.

Auxilia mīsit quō facilius legiō hostēs vincerent.

But:

He sent reinforcements lest the enemy fight longer.

Auxilia mīsit nē diūtius hostēs pugnārent.

NOTE: The comparative stands regularly **immediately after** the *quō* or *nē*.



**MEMORIZE THE COMPLETE RULE FOR PURPOSE
CLAUSES, GRAMMAR, NO. 546.**

PURPOSE CLAUSES

546 Purpose clauses are introduced by:

1. *ut* (negative: *nē*),
2. *quī*, *quae*, *quod*,¹
3. *quō* (negative: *nē*) before a comparative;

Mood: subjunctive;

Tense: after a *primary* tense, use the *present*; after a *secondary* tense, use the *imperfect*.



VOCABULARY

<i>diūtius, comparative adv.</i>	<i>longer</i>
<i>facilius, comparative adv.</i>	<i>more easily</i>
<i>appropinquō, 1, intr.; w. ad or dat.</i>	{ <i>draw near to</i> <i>approach</i>
<i>vastō, 1, tr.</i>	{ <i>lay waste</i> <i>ravage</i>
<i>custōs, custōdis</i>	<i>guard</i>

NOTE

1. Guards are usually soldiers. Therefore what gender is **custōs**?

2. *Appropinquō* is intransitive. The English object of *approach* or *draw near to* is expressed in Latin by **AD** with the accusative or by the **DATIVE**. This is the meaning of the notation: "*intr.; w. ad or dat.*" in the vocabulary.

Hostēs ad hiberna (hībernīs) appropinquant.

The enemy draws near to the winter quarters.

(or) *The enemy approaches the winter quarters.*



Exercise #275 – Page 264

Translate:



1

Lēgātus custōdēs ad flūmen statim collocāvit quō facilius pontem dēfenderent.

Lēgātus custōdēs statim collocāvit = *The lieutenant immediately stationed guards*

ad flūmen = *at the river*

quō facilius pontem dēfenderent = *that they might more easily defend the bridge*

Complete Translation:

The lieutenant immediately stationed guards at the river in order that they might more easily defend the bridge.



2 Ducēs Rōmānī agrōs Gallōrum vastābant nē diūtius bellum gererent.

Ducēs Rōmānī vastābant = *The Roman leaders were ravaging*

agrōs Gallōrum = *the fields of the Gauls*

nē diūtius bellum gererent = *lest they wage war longer*

Complete Translation:

The Roman leaders were ravaging the fields of the Gauls lest they wage war longer.



3

Cæsar centuriōnēs et tribūnōs mīlitum sæpe appellābat quō diūtius pugnārent.

Cæsar sæpe appellābat = *Caesar often called upon*

centuriōnēs et tribūnōs mīlitum = *the centurions and military tribunes*

quō diūtius pugnārent = *to fight longer*

Complete Translation:

Caesar often called upon the centurions and military tribunes to fight longer.



4

Imperātor auxilium in prīmam aciem mīsīt quō diūtius et facilius mīlitēs hostēs pellerent.

Imperātor auxilium mīsīt = *The general sent help*

in prīmam aciem = *into the first battle line*

quō mīlitēs = *in order that the soldiers*

diūtius et facilius pellerent = *might longer and more easily repulse*

hostēs = *the enemy*

Complete Translation:

The general sent help into the first battle line in order that the soldiers might longer and more easily repulse the enemy.



5 Equitēs ad mūrūm appropinquāvērunt; mīlitēs autem portāe appropinquāvērunt.

Equitēs ad mūrūm appropinquāvērunt = *The cavalry approached the wall*

mīlitēs autem portāe appropinquāvērunt = *the soldiers, however, approached the gate*

Complete Translation:

The cavalry approached the wall; the soldiers, however, approached the gate.



Exercise #276 – Page 264-265

Translate:



1

They killed the guards that they might more easily approach (draw near to) the camp.

They killed the guards = *Custodēs occīdērunt*

that they might more easily approach (draw near to) = *quō facilius appropinquārent ad*

the camp = *castra*

Complete Translation:

Custodēs occīdērunt quō facilius ad castra appropinquārent.



2 They killed the hostages that the enemy might not fight longer.

They killed the hostages = *Obsidēs occīdērunt*

that the enemy might not fight longer = *nē diūtius hostēs pugnārent*

Complete Translation:

Obsidēs occīdērunt nē diūtius hostēs pugnārent.



3

They drove the enemy into the town that they might more easily lay waste the fields.

They drove the enemy = *hostēs ēgērunt*

into the town = *In oppidum*

that they might more easily lay waste = *quō facilius vastārent*

the fields = *agrōs*

Complete Translation:

In oppidum hostēs ēgērunt quō facilius agrōs vastārent.



4

The lieutenant gave rewards to the soldiers that they might fight longer.

The lieutenant gave rewards to the soldiers = *Lēgātus mīlitibus præmia dedit*

that they might fight longer = *quō diūtius pugnārent*

Complete Translation:

Lēgātus mīlitibus præmia dedit quō diūtius pugnārent.



5 They stationed guards on the bridge to defend it more easily.

They stationed guards = *custōdēs collocāvērunt* on the bridge = *In ponte*

to defend it more easily = *quō facilius eum dēfenderent*

Complete Translation:

In ponte custōdēs collocāvērunt quō facilius eum dēfenderent.



6

They fortified the winter quarters with a rampart and a ditch that they might repulse the enemy more easily

They fortified the winter quarters = *hīberna mūnīvērunt*

with a rampart and a ditch = *Vallō et fossā*

that they might more easily repulse = *quō facilius pellerent*

the enemy = *hostēs*

Complete Translation:

Vallō et fossā hīberna mūnīvērunt quō facilius hostēs pellerent.



Reading #17 – Page 265-266

Report From the Front

Translate:



1 . . . Hostēs appropinquānt.

Hostēs appropinquānt = *The enemy approaches*

Complete Translation:

The enemy approaches.



2 Hibernīs nostrīs appropinquant! 

appropinquant = *They draw near*

Hibernīs nostrīs = *to our winter quarters*

Complete Translation:

They draw near to our winter quarters.



3 . . . Usque ad portās celeriter appropinquant!

celeriter appropinquant = *They are approaching swiftly*

Usque ad portās = *all the way up to the gates*

Complete Translation:

They are approaching swiftly all the way up to the gates.



4

Audītis clāmōrem et hostium et nostrōrum.

Audītis clāmōrem = *You hear the shouting*

et hostium et nostrōrum = *of both the enemy and of our men*

Complete Translation:

You hear the shouting of both the enemy and of our men.



5 Prīncipēs et ducēs, virī fortēs, etiam cum eīs appropinquant.

Prīncipēs et ducēs, virī fortēs = *Chiefs and leaders, brave men*

etiam appropinquant = *are also approaching*

cum eīs = *with them*

Complete Translation:

Chiefs and leaders, brave men, are also approaching with them.



6 Etiam Rēgem eōrum videō!

Etiam videō = *I too see*

Rēgem eōrum = *their King*

Complete Translation:

I too see their King!



7

Custōdēs nostrōs statim gladiīs occīdunt et eōs quī in mūrō sunt tēlīs occīdunt
quō facilius hīberna oppugnent.

statim occīdunt = *They are killing at once*

Custōdēs nostrōs = *our guards*

gladiīs = *with swords*

et tēlīs occīdunt = *and they are killing with darts*

eōs quī in mūrō sunt = *those who are on the wall*

quō facilius hīberna oppugnent = *in order to storm the winter quarters more easily*

Complete Translation:

They are killing our guards at once with swords and they are killing with darts those who are on the wall, in order to storm the winter quarters more easily.



8 Nostrī omnēs statim ad arma vocantur.

Nostrī omnēs statim vocantur = *All our men are being called at once*

ad arma = *to arms*

Complete Translation:

All our men are being called to arms at once.



9 (Vōcēs centuriōnum³ per radiophōniam audiuntur.)

Vōcēs centuriōnum audiuntur = *The voices of the centurions are heard*

per radiophōniam³ = *through the radio*

³ radiophōnia, ae: *radio*.

Complete Translation:

(The voices of the centurions are heard through the radio.)



10 Tribūnī mīlitum mūrōs hominibus complent!

Tribūnī mīlitum mūrōs complent = *The military tribunes are filling the walls*

hominibus = *with men*

Complete Translation:

The military tribunes are filling the walls with men.



11 Equitēs per portās celeriter mittuntur.

Equitēs celeriter mittuntur = *The cavalry is being sent swiftly*

per portās = *through the gates*

Complete Translation:

The cavalry is being sent swiftly through the gates.



12 *Ā*crit̄er cum Gallīs pugnant!

*Ā*crit̄er pugnant = *They are fighting bitterly*

cum Gallīs = *with the Gauls*

Complete Translation:

They are fighting bitterly with the Gauls!



13 (Magnus clāmor subitō¹ audītur.)

Magnus clāmor = *a great shout*

subitō¹ audītur = *Suddenly is heard*

¹ subitō, *adv.*: *suddenly.*

Complete Translation:

(Suddenly a great shout is heard.)



14 Rēx . . . Rēx hostium tēlīs occīsus est! Nunc hostēs pelluntur! Cēdunt! Silvās petunt!

Rēx . . . Rēx hostium = *The King . . . The Enemy's King*

tēlīs occīsus est = *has been killed by darts*

Nunc hostēs pelluntur = *Now the enemy is being routed*

Cēdunt = *They are yielding*

Silvās petunt = *They seek the forests*

Complete Translation:

The King . . . The Enemy's King has been killed by darts! Now the enemy is being routed! They are yielding! They seek the forests!



15 Sed lēgātus noster, vir bonus et fortis, equitēs nunc mittit quī eōs omnēs occīdant.

Sed lēgātus noster, vir bonus et fortis = *But our lieutenant, a good and brave man*

equitēs nunc mittit = *now sends the cavalry*

quī eōs omnēs occīdant = *to kill them all*

Complete Translation:

But our lieutenant, a good and brave man, now sends the cavalry to kill them all.



16 Fortūna legiōnēs Rōmānās semper adjuvat.

Fortūna semper adjuvat = *Fortune always aids*

legiōnēs Rōmānās = *the Roman legions*

Complete Translation:

Fortune always aids the Roman legions.



NOTE ON TRANSLATION

The English meanings given in the vocabularies for Latin words give only the basic or general meaning of the Latin. Frequently in translating from Latin into English you should use some other English word, generally a synonym, which expresses the same MEANING as the Latin word but which sounds better in English. Remember your translations should always MAKE SENSE and be GOOD ENGLISH.

For example, you have learned that *magnus, a, um* means *large* or *great*. The Romans used *magnus* much more frequently than we do *large* or *great*. We would often use different adjectives in English to modify different nouns. Thus *magna spēs* would be better translated by *high hope* than by *large hope* or *great hope*.



Exercise #276 – Page 264-265

Pick the best English adjectives from this list to translate *magnus*:
hard, bright, large, loud, extreme, extensive, bloody.

Phrase	Translation
1. <i>magnus clāmor</i>	<i>a loud shout</i>
2. <i>magnus labor</i>	<i>hard toil</i>
3. <i>magnus vōx</i>	<i>a loud voice</i>
4. <i>magnus cædēs</i>	<i>great slaughter</i>



Exercise #276 – Page 264-265

Pick the best English adjectives from this list to translate *magnus*:
hard, bright, large, loud, extreme, extensive, bloody.

Phrase

Translation

5. *magnus inopia**extreme scarcity*6. *magnus silvæ**a large forest*7. *magnus numerus**an extensive number*8. *magna lūx**a bright light*