

pugnāre

PP1: pugn-ō PP2: pugn-āre PP3: pugnāv-ī PP4: pugnāt-us						
1st		<i>fight</i>				
	Singular			Plural		
Tense	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
Indicative Mood Active Voice						
<i>Present</i>	pugnō	pugnās	pugnat	pugnāmus	pugnātis	pugnant
<i>Imperfect</i>	pugnābam	pugnābās	pugnābat	pugnābāmus	pugnābātis	pugnābant
<i>Future</i>	pugnābō	pugnābis	pugnābit	pugnābimus	pugnābitis	pugnābunt
<i>Perfect</i>	pugnāvī	pugnāvistī	pugnāvīt	pugnāvimus	pugnāvistis	pugnāvērunt
<i>Pluperfect</i>	pugnāveram	pugnāverās	pugnāverat	pugnāverāmus	pugnāverātis	pugnāverant
<i>Future Perfect</i>	pugnāverō	pugnāveris	pugnāverit	pugnāverimus	pugnāveritis	pugnāverint
Indicative Mood Passive Voice						
<i>Present</i>	pugnor	pugnāris	pugnātur	pugnāmur	pugnāminī	pugnantur
<i>Imperfect</i>	pugnābar	pugnābāris	pugnābātur	pugnābāmur	pugnābāminī	pugnābantur
<i>Future</i>	pugnābor	pugnāberis	pugnābitur	pugnābimur	pugnābiminī	pugnābuntur
<i>Perfect</i>	pugnātus, a, um sum	pugnātus, a, um es	pugnātus, a, um est	pugnātī, æ, a sumus	pugnātī, æ, a estis	pugnātī, æ, a sunt
<i>Pluperfect</i>	pugnātus, a, um eram	pugnātus, a, um erās	pugnātus, a, um erat	pugnātī, æ, a erāmus	pugnātī, æ, a erātis	pugnātī, æ, a erant
<i>Future Perfect</i>	pugnātus, a, um erō	pugnātus, a, um eris	pugnātus, a, um erit	pugnātī, æ, a erimus	pugnātī, æ, a eritis	pugnātī, æ, a erunt
Subjunctive Mood Active Voice						
<i>Present</i>	pugnem	pugnēs	pugnet	pugnēmus	pugnētis	pugnent
<i>Imperfect</i>	pugnārem	pugnārēs	pugnāret	pugnārēmus	pugnārētis	pugnārent
<i>Perfect</i>	pugnāverim	pugnāverīs	pugnāverit	pugnāverīmus	pugnāverītis	pugnāverint
<i>Pluperfect</i>	pugnāvissē	pugnāvissēs	pugnāvisset	pugnāvissēmus	pugnāvissētis	pugnāvissent
Subjunctive Mood Passive Voice						
<i>Present</i>	pugner	pugnēris	pugnētur	pugnēmur	pugnēminī	pugnentur
<i>Imperfect</i>	pugnārer	pugnārēris	pugnārētur	pugnārēmur	pugnārēminī	pugnārentur
<i>Perfect</i>	pugnātus, a, um sim	pugnātus, a, um sis	pugnātus, a, um sit	pugnātī, æ, a sīmus	pugnātī, æ, a sītis	pugnātī, æ, a sint
<i>Pluperfect</i>	pugnātus, a, um essem	pugnātus, a, um essēs	pugnātus, a, um esset	pugnātī, æ, a essēmus	pugnātī, æ, a essētis	pugnātī, æ, a essent
Imperative Mood Active Voice						
<i>Present</i>		pugnā			pugnāte	
<i>Infinitives</i>	Present Infinitive Active pugnāre			Present Infinitive Passive pugnārī		
	Perfect Infinitive Active pugnāvisse			Perfect Infinitive Passive pugnātus, a, um esse		
	Future Infinitive Active pugnātūrus, a, um esse			Future Infinitive Passive pugnātus, a, um īrī		
<i>Participles</i>	Future Participle Active pugnātūrus, a, um					
	Perfect Participle Passive pugnātus, 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.**

The Subjunctive Mood

So far, we have only studied one “mood” – the *indicative mood*.

The *indicative mood* is used in ordinary statements of facts and in direct questions.

The *subjunctive mood* is used in many special constructions, both in main clauses and in subordinate clauses. Latin uses the *subjunctive* in sentences where the English uses “helping” verbs, such as *may, might, should, etc.*

But Latin also uses the *subjunctive* in cases where English uses the *indicative*.

Therefore, the *meaning* of the subjunctive will need to be learned for each different Latin construction that requires it.



From your "verb" Cheat-Sheets

Conjugation	Present Tense - Subjunctive Mood					
	Active Voice					
	<i>Singular</i>			<i>Plural</i>		
	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
<i>1st</i>	laud-em	laud-ēs	laud-et	laud-ēmus	laud-ētis	laud-ent
<i>2nd</i>	mon-eam	mon-eās	mon-eat	mon-eāmus	mon-eātis	mon-eant
<i>3rd</i>	mitt-am	mitt-ās	mitt-at	mitt-āmus	mitt-ātis	mitt-ant
<i>4th</i>	aud-iam	aud-iās	aud-iat	aud-iāmus	aud-iātis	aud-iant

Conjugation	Meaning
<i>1st</i>	laud-em (that) I may praise
<i>2nd</i>	mon-eam (that) I may advise
<i>3rd</i>	mitt-am (that) I may send
<i>4th</i>	aud-iam (that) I may hear



Exercise #238 – Page 225

What forms are these? [First Conjugation]

Student #1

Word	Form
1. collocet	3 rd / Singular
2. det	3 rd / Singular
3. perturbet	3 rd / Singular
4. laudēs	2 nd / Singular
5. pugnent	3 rd / Plural
6. perturbēmus	1 st / Plural

Student #2

Word	Form
7. occupet	3 rd / Plural
8. pertubent	3 rd / Plural
9. laudet	3 rd / Singular
10. appellet	3 rd / Singular
11. cōfirmet	3 rd / Singular
12. laudētis	2 nd / Plural



Exercise #239 – Page 226

What forms are these? [Second Conjugation]

Student #1

Word	Form
1. moneās	2 nd / Singular
2. terreant	3 rd / Plural
3. sustineat	3 rd / Singular
4. habeat	3 rd / Singular
5. moneāmus	1 st / Plural

Student #2

Word	Form
6. terreātis	2 nd / Plural
7. teneat	3 rd / Singular
8. moneātis	2 nd / Plural
9. obtineant	3 rd / Plural



Exercise #240 – Page 226

What forms are these? [Third Conjugation]

Student #1

Word	Form
1. mittāmus	1 st / Plural
2. dūcant	3 rd / Plural
3. pellat	3 rd / Singular
4. petant	3 rd / Plural
5. dēfendat	3 rd / Singular
6. cēdant	3 rd / Plural

Student #2

Word	Form
7. pōnātis	2 nd / Plural
8. pellant	3 rd / Plural
9. īnstruant	3 rd / Plural
10. incendat	3 rd / Singular
11. vincant	3 rd / Plural
12. mittās	2 nd / Singular



Exercise #241 – Page 226

What forms are these? [Fourth Conjugation]

Student #1

Word	Form
1. audiāmus	1 st / Plural
2. veniat	3 rd / Singular
3. mūniant	3 rd / Plural
4. audiās	2 nd / Singular
5. convenient	3 rd / Plural

Student #2

Word	Form
6. audiātis	2 nd / Plural
7. veniant	3 rd / Plural
8. mūniat	3 rd / Singular
9. audiam	1 st / Singular



Purpose Clauses

He is fighting in order that he may defend the city.

“He is fighting” is a main clause. “In order that” introduces the subordinate clause: “in order that he may defend the city.”

This subordinate clause expresses the *purpose* of his fighting. It answers the question: *“For what purpose is he fighting?”* Answer: *“In order that he may defend the city.”*

A subordinate clause expressing purpose is called a **purpose clause**.

RULE: A purpose clause is introduced by **ut** (“in order that”). The verb in the purpose clause is put in the *subjunctive mood*.

The English sentence above is translated into Latin as:

Pugnat ut urbem dēfendat.

Note: a purpose clause is an **adverbial clause**: it expresses the purpose of the action in the main clause; thus it modifies the verb like an adverb.



VOCABULARY

vīta, ae	life
vallum, ī	{ wall rampart
amicitia, ae	friendship
fossa, ae	ditch
celeriter, adv.	swiftly

RELATED ENGLISH WORDS

Vital; amicable; vitamin; celerity.

RELATED LATIN WORD

Amicus

LAUDĀBŌ DEUM MEUM IN VĪTĀ MEĀ.

—From the *Roman Breviary*



Exercise #242 – Page 228

1. Point out the MAIN clauses;
2. Point out the SUBORDINATE PURPOSE clauses;
3. Translate:



Main Subordinate



1 **Castra vallō mūnit** **ut ea dēfendat.**

Which is the main clause? Which the subordinate clause?

mūnit = *He is fortifying*

Castra = *the camp*

vallō = *with a rampart*

ut dēfendat = *in order that he may defend*

ea = *it*

Complete Translation:

He is fortifying the camp with a rampart in order that he may defend it.



Main

Subordinate

2

Damusne præmia amīcīs ut amīcitiam cōfirmēmus.

Which is the main clause? Which the subordinate clause?

Damusne = *Do we give*

præmia = *rewards*

amīcīs = *to friends*

ut cōfirmēmus = *in order that we may strengthen*

amīcitiam = *friendship*

Complete Translation:

Do we give rewards to friends in order that we may strengthen friendship?



Main

Subordinate

3

Fortiter pugnō ut vītam meam cōservem.

Which is the main clause? Which the subordinate clause?

pugnō = *I am fighting*Fortiter = *bravely*ut cōservem = *in order that I may preserve (save)*vītam meam = *my life*

Complete Translation:

I am fighting bravely in order that I may preserve (save) my life.



Main

Subordinate

4

Hiberna fossā mūniunt ut impetum hostium sustineant.

Which is the main clause? Which the subordinate clause?

mūniunt = They are fortifying

Hiberna = the winter quarters

fossā = with a ditch

ut sustineant = in order that they may withstand

impetum hostium = the enemy's attack

Complete Translation:

They are fortifying the winter quarters with a ditch in order that they may withstand the enemy's attack.



*Main**Subordinate*

5

Equitēs celeriter veniunt *ut frūmenta incendant.*

Which is the main clause? Which the subordinate clause?

Equitēs = The horsemen

veniunt = are coming

celeriter = swiftly

ut incendant = in order that they may burn

frūmenta = the crops

Complete Translation:

The horsemen are coming swiftly in order that they may burn the crops.



Primary Tenses

The *present*, *future* and *future perfect* indicative are called **primary tenses**.

When the verb of the main clause is in a *primary tense*, the **present subjunctive** must be used in the purpose clause.

Pugnat ut urbem dēfendat.

He is fighting in order that he may defend the city.

Pugnābit ut urbem dēfendat.

He will fight in order that he may defend the city.

Pugnāverit ut urbem dēfendat.

He will have fought in order that he may defend the city.

In these sentences *pugnat*, *pugnābit* and *pugnāverit* are **primary tenses**; thus *dēfendat* is in the **present subjunctive**.

RULE: When the main verb is in a *primary tense*, use the *present subjunctive* in the purpose clause.



Exercise #243 – Page 228

In which sentences should the *present subjunctive* be used? Answer Yes or No.

Sentence	Present Subjunctive?
1. Pugnāvit ut _____	No
2. Pugnāverās ut _____	No
3. Veniet ut _____	Yes
4. Hostēs terret ut _____	Yes



Exercise #243 – Page 228

In which sentences should the *present subjunctive* be used? Answer Yes or No.

Sentence	Present Subjunctive?
5. Præmium eīs dedit ut _____	No
6. Pugnat ut _____	Yes
7. Veniō ut _____	Yes
8. Pugnāverit ut _____	Yes



We can express purpose in English in DIFFERENT ways:

He fights *in order that* he *may* defend the city.

He fights *that* he *may* defend the city.

He fights *in order to* defend the city.

He fights *to* defend the city.

All these MEAN the same thing and MAY be translated into Latin in the same way:

Pugnat ut urbem dēfendat.



Exercise #244 – Page 229

1. Translate each sentence in four different ways:



1 Mīlitēs glōriāe cupidī pugnānt ut hostēs vincant.

Mīlitēs = *The soldiers*

glōriāe cupidī = *eager for glory*

pugnānt = *are fighting*

ut vincant =
in order that they may conquer
that they may conquer
in order to conquer
to conquer

hostēs = *the enemy*

Complete Translation:

The soldiers eager for glory are fighting in order that they may conquer the enemy.



2

Pugnābuntne virī līberī semper ut cīvitātem nostram servent?

virī līberī = *free men*

Pugnābuntne = *Will they fight*

semper = *always*

ut servent = *in order that they may preserve*
that they may preserve
in order to preserve
to preserve

cīvitātem nostram = *our state*

Complete Translation:

Will free men always fight in order that they may preserve our state?



3 Arma ā nōbīs parantur ut vītās nostrās cōservēmus.

Arma = Arms

parantur = are being prepared

ā nōbīs = by us

ut cōservēmus =
in order that we may save
that we may save
in order to save
to save

vītās nostrās = our lives

Complete Translation:

Arms are being prepared by us in order that we may save our lives.



4

Castra vallō et fossā mūniunt ut impetum hostium sustineant.

mūniunt = *They are fortifying*

Castra = *the camp*

vallō = *with (by means of) a rampart*

et fossā = *and a ditch*

ut sustineant = *in order that they may withstand
that they may withstand
in order to withstand
to withstand*

impetum hostium = *the enemy's attack*

Complete Translation:

They are fortifying the camp by means of a rampart and a ditch in order that they may withstand the enemy's attack.



5 Amīcitiam cum omnibus gentibus cōfirmābimus ut pācem cum eīs servēmus.

cōfirmābimus = *We will strengthen (encourage)*

Amīcitiam = *friendship*

cum omnibus gentibus = *with all nations (tribes)*

ut servēmus = *in order that we may keep
that we may keep
in order to keep
to keep*

pācem = *peace*

cum eīs = *with them*

Complete Translation:

We will strengthen (encourage) friendship with all nations in order that we may keep peace with them.



Exercise #245 – Page 229

Translate:



1 They fight to defend the lives of good men.

They fight = *Pugnant*

(in order) to defend = *ut dēfendant* the lives = *vītās* of good men = *virōrum bonōrum*

Complete Translation:

Pugnant ut vītās virōrum bonōrum dēfendant.



2 He fortifies the hill with a rampart to hold it.

He fortifies = *mūnit*

the hill = *Collem*

with a rampart = *vallō*

(in order) to hold = *ut teneat*

it = *eum*

Complete Translation:

Collem vallō mūnit ut eum teneat.



3 They are sending grain in order to strengthen peace.

They are sending = *mittunt* grain = *Frūmentum*

in order to strengthen = *ut cōfirment* peace = *pācem*

Complete Translation:

Frūmentum mittunt ut pācem cōfirment.



4 They help the Romans in order to strengthen friendship with them.

They help = *adjuvant* the Romans = *Rōmānōs*

in order to strengthen = *ut cōnfirmant* friendship = *amīcitiam* with them = *cum eīs*

Complete Translation:

Rōmānōs adjuvant ut amīcitiam cum eīs cōnfirmant.



Negative Purpose Clauses

The Latin sentence "*Pugnat nē hostēs urbem incendant*" is translated into English as:

He fights in order that the enemy may not burn the city.

or

He fights lest the enemy burn the city.

A purpose is expressed in the subordinate clause of this sentence, but the purpose is negative (*not, lest*).

RULE: When the purpose clause is negative, **nē** (*in order that, lest*) is used instead of *ut nōn*.



The Present Subjunctive of SUM

	Person	Latin	English
<i>Singular</i>	1st	sim	<i>I may be</i>
	2nd	sīs	<i>thou may be</i>
	3rd	sit	<i>he, she, it may be</i>
<i>Plural</i>	1st	sīmus	<i>we may be</i>
	2nd	sītis	<i>ye may be</i>
	3rd	sint	<i>they may be</i>



VOCABULARY

exspectō, 1, tr.	{ <i>wait for</i> <i>wait</i>
novus, a, um	<i>new</i>
diū, adv.	{ <i>a long time</i> <i>long</i>
ācriter, adv.	{ <i>bitterly</i> <i>eagerly</i>
expugnō, 1, tr.	{ <i>storm</i> <i>take by storm</i>

RELATED ENGLISH WORDS

Great *expectations* The *acid* smell of burning sulphur. I am *expecting* a friend. Not so many years ago the radio was a *novelty*.

RELATED LATIN WORDS

Diū pugnāvimus. Oppidum oppugnāvit.



Exercise #246 – Page 231

1. Point out the MAIN clause;
2. Point out the SUBORDINATE clause;
3. Explain the tense in the subordinate clause;
4. Translate:



Main

Subordinate

1

Frūmentum in castra ā servīs portātur nē inopia frūmentī sit.

Which is the main clause? Which the subordinate clause?

Explain tense of subordinate clause: Present tense: main clause is primary tense.

Frūmentum = Grain

portātur = is being carried

in castra = into the camp

ā servīs = by the slaves

in order that there may be no
 nē sit = *that there may be no*
lest there be

inopia frūmentī = (a) scarcity of grain

Complete Translation:

Grain is being carried into the camp by the slaves in order that there may be no scarcity of grain.



*Main**Subordinate*

2

Continetne mīlitēs in castrīs | ut cōpiās novās expectet?

Which is the main clause? Which the subordinate clause?

Explain tense of subordinate clause: Present tense: main clause is primary tense.

Continetne = *Is he holding*

mīlitēs = *the soldiers*

in castrīs = *in camp*

ut expectet = *in order to wait for*

cōpiās novās = *fresh troops*

Complete Translation:

Is he holding the soldiers in camp in order to wait for fresh troops?



*Main**Subordinate*3 *In agrōs hostium venit ut eōs terreat.**Which is the main clause? Which the subordinate clause?**Explain tense of subordinate clause: Present tense: main clause is primary tense.**venit = He is coming**In agrōs hostium = into the fields of the enemy**ut terreat = in order to terrify**eōs = them*

Complete Translation:

He is coming into the fields of the enemy in order to terrify them.

Main

Subordinate

4

Gallī diū et ācriter pugnāt nē Rōmānī frūmenta incendant.

Which is the main clause? Which the subordinate clause?

Explain tense of subordinate clause: Present tense: main clause is primary tense.

Gallī = *The Gauls*

pugnāt = *are fighting*

diū et ācriter = *long and bitterly*

nē Rōmānī incendant = *lest the Romans
in order that the Romans may not
that the Romans may not*

incendant = *burn*

frūmenta = *the crops*

Complete Translation:

The Gauls are fighting long and bitterly lest the Romans burn the crops.



*Main**Subordinate*

5

Virtūtem mīlitum ōrātiōne cōfirmat ut victōriæ cupidī sint.

Which is the main clause? Which the subordinate clause?

Explain tense of subordinate clause: Present tense: main clause is primary tense.

cōfirmat = He is strengthening

Virtūtem mīlitum = the courage of the soldiers

ōrātiōne = by a speech

ut sint = in order that they may be

victōriæ cupidī = eager for victory

Complete Translation:

He is strengthening the courage of the soldiers by a speech in order that they may be eager for victory.



Main

Subordinate



6

Præmia prīncipibus dat ut amīcitiam cum eōrum gentibus cōfirmet.

Which is the main clause? Which the subordinate clause?

Explain tense of subordinate clause: Present tense: main clause is primary tense.

dat = *He is giving*

Præmia = *rewards*

prīncipibus = *to the chiefs*

ut cōfirmet = *in order to strengthen*

amīcitiam = *friendship*

cum eōrum gentibus = *with their tribes*

Complete Translation:

He is giving rewards to the chiefs in order to strengthen friendship with their tribes.



*Main**Subordinate*

7

Gallī pugnāt nē servī sint.

*Which is the main clause? Which the subordinate clause?**Explain tense of subordinate clause: Present tense: main clause is primary tense.*Gallī = *The Gauls*pugnāt = *are fighting*

nē sint = *lest they be*
in order that they may not be
that they may not be

servī = *slaves*

Complete Translation:

The Gauls are fighting in order that they may not be slaves.

Main

Subordinate



8

Centuriō frātre^m adjuvat nē hostēs eum occīdant.*Which is the main clause? Which the subordinate clause?**Explain tense of subordinate clause: Present tense: main clause is primary tense.*Centuriō = *The centurion*adjuvat = *is helping*frātre^m = *(his) brother*

nē hostēs occīdant = *lest the enemy kill*
in order that the enemy may not kill
that the enemy may not kill

eum = *him*

Complete Translation:

The centurion is helping his brother lest the enemy kill him.

*Main**Subordinate*

9

Castra vallō et fossā mūnit **nē hostēs ea expugnent.***Which is the main clause? Which the subordinate clause?**Explain tense of subordinate clause: Present tense: main clause is primary tense.***mūnit** = *He is fortifying***Castra** = *the camp***vallō** = *by means of a rampart***et fossā** = *and (by means of) a ditch**lest the enemy take it by storm***nē hostēs ea expugnent** = *in order that the enemy may not take it by storm*
that the enemy may not take it by storm

Complete Translation:

He is fortifying the camp by means of a rampart and a ditch, in order that the enemy may not take it by storm.

Exercise #247 – Page 231

Translate:



1 They fight in order to conquer.

They fight = *Pugnant*

in order to conquer = *ut vincant*

Complete Translation:

Pugnant ut vincant.



2 They assault the town in order to take it by storm.

They assault = *oppugnant* the town = *Oppidum*

in order to take it by storm = *ut id expugnent*

Complete Translation:

Oppidum oppugnant ut id expugnent.



3 They are coming to hear the speech.

They are coming = *Veniunt*

to hear = *ut audiant*

the speech = *ōrātiōnem*

Complete Translation:

Veniunt ut ōrātiōnem audiant.



4 They are seizing the bridge to burn it.

They are seizing = *occupant* the bridge = *Pontem*

to burn it = *ut eum incendant*

Complete Translation:

Pontem occupant ut eum incendant.



5 They will come to see Rome.

They will come = *Venient*

to see = *ut videant*

Rome = *Rōmam*

Complete Translation:

Venient ut Rōmam videant.



6 They pray in order to be good.

They pray = *Ōrant*

in order to be = *ut sint* good = *bonī*

Complete Translation:

Ōrant ut bonī sint.



7 They will fortify the town lest the enemy take it by storm.

They will fortify = *mūnient* the town = *Oppidum*

lest the enemy take it by storm = *nē hostēs id expugnent*

Complete Translation:

Oppidum mūnient nē hostēs id expugnent.



8 They warn the chief in order to preserve his life.

They warn = *monent* the chief = *Prīncipem*

in order to preserve = *ut cōnservent* his life = *vītam ējus*

Complete Translation:

Prīncipem monent ut vītam ējus cōnservent.



9 He fights in order to be king.

He fights = *Pugnat*

in order to be = *ut sit*

king = *rēx*

Complete Translation:

Pugnat ut rēx sit.



10 They are yielding lest there be a slaughter.

They are yielding = *Cēdunt*

lest there be = *nē sit*

a slaughter = *cædēs*

Complete Translation:

Cēdunt nē cædēs sit.



11 They station soldiers to defend the bridge.

They station = *collocant*

soldiers = *Militēs*

to defend = *ut dēfendant*

the bridge = *pontem*

Complete Translation:

Militēs collocant ut pontem dēfendant.



12 They are handing over arms to strengthen peace.

They are handing over = *trādunt* arms = *Arma*

to strengthen = *ut cōnfirmant* peace = *pācem*

Complete Translation:

Arma trādunt ut pācem cōnfirmant.



13 They prepare arms to wage war.

They prepare = *parant* arms = *Arma*

to wage = *ut gerant* war = *bellum*

Complete Translation:

Arma parant ut bellum gerant.



14 He will come to kill the commander-in-chief.

He will come = *Veniet*

to kill = *ut occīdat*

the commander-in-chief = *imperātōrem*

Complete Translation:

Veniet ut imperātōrem occīdat.



15 He is coming to seek peace.

He is coming = *Venit*

to seek = *ut petat*

peace = *pācem*

Complete Translation:

Venit ut pācem petat.



16 He will remain to wait for new legions.

He will remain = *Manēbit*

to wait for = *ut exspectet*

new legions = *legiōnēs novās*

Complete Translation:

Manēbit ut legiōnēs novās exspectet.



Exercise #248 – Page 231-232

Translate:



1 God helps us in order that the enemy may not overcome us.

God = *Deus*

helps us = *nōs adjuvat*

in order that the enemy may not overcome = *nē hostēs superent*

us = *nōs*

Complete Translation:

Deus nōs adjuvat nē hostēs nōs superent.



2 Mary prays for us that we may have the grace of God.

Mary = *Marīa*

prays = *ōrat*

for us = *prō nōbīs*

that we may have = *ut habeāmus*

the grace of God = *grātiam Deī*

Complete Translation:

Marīa prō nōbīs ōrat ut grātiam Deī habeāmus.



3 I shall fight bravely and long to preserve your (thy) life.

I = *Ego*

shall fight = *pugnābō*

bravely and long = *fortiter et diū*

to preserve = *ut cōservem*

your life = *vītam tuam*

Complete Translation:

Ego fortiter et diū pugnābō ut vītam tuam cōservem.



4 He is fortifying the camp with a ditch to defend it.

He is fortifying = *mūnit*

the camp = *Castra*

with a ditch = *fossā*

to defend = *ut dēfendat*

it = *ea*

Complete Translation:

Castra fossā mūnit ut ea dēfendat.



5 We are waiting for Caesar lest the enemy conquer us.

We are waiting for = *expectāmus* Caesar = *Cæsarem*

lest the enemy conquer = *nē hostēs vincant* us = *nōs*

Complete Translation:

Cæsarem expectāmus nē hostēs nōs vincant.



6

Is he leading new legions into Gaul to take the cities (by storm)?

Is he leading = *Dūcitne*

new legions = *legiōnēs novās*

into Gaul = *in Galliam*

to take (by storm) = *ut expugnet*

the cities = *urbēs*

Complete Translation:

Dūcitne legiōnēs novās in Galliam ut urbēs expugnet?



7 He is burning the crops in order that there may be a scarcity of grain in Gaul.

He is burning = *incendit* the crops = *Frūmenta*

in order that there may be = *ut sit* a scarcity = *inopia* of grain = *frūmentī*

in Gaul = *in Galliā*

Complete Translation:

Frūmenta incendit ut in Galliā inopia frūmentī sit.



8 He is strengthening friendship with all tribes lest there be war.

He is strengthening = *cōnfirmat* friendship = *Amīcitiam*

with all tribes = *cum omnibus gentibus*

lest there be = *nē sit* war = *bellum*

Complete Translation:

Amīcitiam cum omnibus gentibus cōnfirmat nē bellum sit.



9 They are coming to storm the town.

They are coming = *Veniunt*

to storm = *ut expugnent*

the town = *oppidum*

Complete Translation:

Veniunt ut oppidum expugnent.



10 The enemy is pressing them hard. Therefore they will give way lest the enemy kill them¹.

The enemy = *Hostēs* is pressing them hard = *eōs premunt*

Therefore = *Itaque* they will give way = *cēdent*

lest the enemy kill = *nē hostēs occīdant* them¹ = *sē*

Complete Translation:

Hostēs eōs premunt. Itaque cēdent nē hostēs sē occīdant.

¹ *Them*: translate here by *sē*.



11 They are assembling to hear the king.

They are assembling = *Conveniunt*

to hear = *ut audiant*

the king = *rēgem*

Complete Translation:

Conveniunt ut rēgem audiant.



Identify and translate these forms

Word	Form	Translation
1. contendat	3 rd / Singular	He/she/it may strive (contend, hasten)
2. vincam	1 st / Singular	I may conquer
3. timeant	3 rd / Plural	They may fear
4. expugnant	3 rd / Plural	They storm (take by storm) (are storming)
5. laudet	3 rd / Singular	He/she/it may praise
6. vincet	3 rd / Singular	He/she/it will conquer
7. pugnat	3 rd / Singular	He/she/it fight (is fighting)



Word	Form	Translation
8. pellat	3 rd / Singular	He/she/it may repulse (drive, rout)
9. exspectābit	3 rd / Singular	He/she/it will wait (wait for)
10. veniat	3 rd / Singular	He/she/it may come
11. veniet	3 rd / Singular	He/she/it will come
12. vincit	3 rd / Singular	He/she/it conquers (is conquering)
13. adjuvet	3 rd / Singular	He/she/it may help (aid)
14. dēfendant	3 rd / Plural	They may defend



Word	Form	Translation
15. <i>dūcat</i>	<i>3rd / Singular</i>	<i>He/she/it may lead (guide)</i>
16. <i>cōnfirmat</i>	<i>3rd / Singular</i>	<i>He/she/it encourages (strengthens) (is strengthening)</i>
17. <i>appellēs</i>	<i>2nd / Singular</i>	<i>Thou may call upon (address)</i>
18. <i>geris</i>	<i>2nd / Singular</i>	<i>Thou carries on (wages) (are carrying on)</i>
19. <i>occupent</i>	<i>3rd / Plural</i>	<i>They may seize</i>
20. <i>occīdant</i>	<i>3rd / Plural</i>	<i>They may kill</i>
21. <i>adjuvant</i>	<i>3rd / Plural</i>	<i>They help (aid) (are helping)</i>



Exercise #250 – Page 233

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



1 *Multī* hominēs in *Italiam* veniunt ut Rōmam videant.

Multī hominēs = *Many men*

veniunt = *come*

in *Italiam* = *to Italy*

ut videant = *to see*

Rōmam = *Rome*

Complete Translation:

Many men come to Italy to see Rome.

Explain the case of:

Multī = *nominative - modifying "hominēs"*

Italiam = *accusative after "in"*



2

Hominēs celeriter conveniunt ut rēs novās et audiant et videant.

Hominēs = *Men*

celeriter conveniunt = *assemble swiftly*

ut et audiant et videant = *both to see and to hear*

rēs novās = *new things*

Complete Translation:

Men assemble swiftly both to see and to hear new things.

Explain the case of:

novās = *accusative – modifying “rēs”*



3

Mīlitēs diū et fortiter pugnānt ut victōriæ glōriam comparēt.

Mīlitēs = *Soldiers*

diū et fortiter pugnānt = *fight long and bravely*

ut comparēt = *in order to get*

victōriæ glōriam = *the glory of victory*

Complete Translation:

Soldiers fight long and bravely in order to get the glory of victory.



4

Mīlitēs cum *hostibus* ācrit̄er contendunt ut eōs pellant atque occīdant.

Mīlitēs = *The soldiers*

ācrit̄er contendunt = *are striving bitterly*

cum *hostibus* = *with the enemy*

ut pellant atque occīdant = *in order both to repulse and to kill*

eōs = *them*

Complete Translation:

The soldiers are striving bitterly with the enemy in order both to repulse them and to kill them.

Explain the case of:

hostibus = *ablative after "cum"*

eōs = *refers to "hostibus"*



5 Dominus malus ā servīs miserīs laudātur ut vītam eōrum servet.

Dominus malus = *A bad master*

laudātur = *is praised*

ā servīs miserīs = *by (his) wretched slaves*

ut servet = *in order that he may save*

vītam eōrum = *their life*

Complete Translation:

A bad master is praised by (his) wretched slaves in order that he may save their life.

Explain the case of:

miserīs = *ablative – modifying “servīs”*

eōrum = *possessive pronoun - modifying “vītam”*



6 Cæsar, *vir bonus et fortis*, cum mīlitibus in *aciē* sæpe pugnat ut eōrum *virtūtem* cōfirmet.

Cæsar, *vir bonus et fortis* = *Caesar, a good and brave man*

sæpe pugnat = *often fights*

in *aciē* = *in the battle line*

cum mīlitibus = *with the soldiers*

ut cōfirmet = *in order to strengthen*

eōrum *virtūtem* = *their courage*

Complete Translation:

Caesar, a good and brave man, often fights in the battle line with the soldiers in order to strengthen their courage.

Explain the case of:

vir = *nominative - in apposition to "Cæsar"*

aciē = *ablative, after "in"*

virtūtem = *accusative – direct object*



7 Castra vallō et fossā ā Rōmānīs mūniuntur nē hostēs ea expugnent.

Castra = *The camp*

mūniuntur = *is being fortified*

ā Rōmānīs = *by the Romans*

vallō et fossā = *by means of a rampart and a ditch*

nē hostēs ea expugnent = *lest the enemy take it by storm*

Complete Translation:

The camp is being fortified by the Romans by means of a rampart and a ditch lest the enemy take it by storm.

Explain the case of:

ea = *accusative – refers to “castra”*



8 Ducēs mīlitibus sæpe et grātiās agunt et præmia dant ut fortiter pugnent.

Ducēs = Leaders

sæpe et grātiās agunt et præmia dant = often both give thanks and give rewards to

mīlitibus = the soldiers

ut fortiter pugnent = in order that they may fight bravely

Complete Translation:

Leaders often both give thanks and give rewards to the soldiers in order that they may fight bravely.

Explain the case of:

mīlitibus = dative – indirect object



9 Suntne imperātōrēs sæpe *glōriæ* atque victōriæ cupidī?

Suntne imperātōrēs = *Are commanders*

sæpe cupidī = *often desirous*

glōriæ atque victōriæ = *of glory and victory*

Complete Translation:

Are commanders often desirous of glory and victory?

Explain the case of:

glōriæ = *genitive – with “cupidī”*



Reading #12 – Page 233

WOE TO THE WEAK!

or

How NOT to deal with the Romans!

Translate:

TIME. About 55 B. C.

PLACE. A town somewhere in Gaul. The gates are shut; a few Gauls are seen standing about. Suddenly horses are heard approaching. The guards at the gate are on the alert.



1 Guard: *Quis es?*

Complete Translation:

*Who are you?*2 Voice outside gate: *Centuriō Rōmānus sum. Veniō ut cum prīcipibus dē rē gravī agam.**sum = I am**Centuriō Rōmānus = a Roman centurion**Veniō = I come**ut agam = to treat**cum prīcipibus = with the chiefs**dē rē gravī = about a serious matter*

Complete Translation:

I am a Roman centurion. I come to treat with the chiefs about a serious matter.

3 Guard: Eōs vocābimus.

vocābimus = *We will call*

Eōs = *them*

Complete Translation:

We will call them.

4 Prīncipēs: Cūr venītis? Quid petitis?

Cūr venītis = *Why do you come*

Quid petitis = *What do you seek*

Complete Translation:

Why do you come? What do you seek?



5

Centuriō: Venīmus ut cōpiam frūmentī petāmus. Est frūmentī inopia in castrīs nostrīs. Itaque Cæsar nōs mittit ut frūmentum comparēmus.

Venīmus = *We come*

ut petāmus = *to ask for*

cōpiam frūmentī = *a supply of grain*

Est inopia = *There is a scarcity*

frūmentī = *of grain*

in castrīs nostrīs = *in our camp*

Itaque = *therefore*

Cæsar = *Caesar*

nōs mittit = *sends us*

ut comparēmus = *to get*

frūmentum = *grain*

Complete Translation:

We come to ask for a supply of grain. There is a scarcity of grain in our camp. Caesar therefore sends us to get grain.



6 Prīncipēs: Nōs autem nōn magnam frūmentī cōpiam habēmus neque sunt frūmenta in agrīs.

Nōs autem = *But we*

nōn habēmus = *do not have*

magnam* cōpiam = *an abundant supply*

frūmentī = *of grain*

neque sunt = *nor are there*

frūmenta = *crops*

in agrīs = *in the fields*

Complete Translation:

But we do not have an abundant supply of grain, nor are there crops in the fields.*

* That was their first mistake. . . by saying they did not have an **abundant** supply they indicated that they did have some supply of grain. That was all the Centurion needed to hear!



7

Centuriō: **Dabit**is tamen nōbīs. Estisne amīcī populī Rōmānī? Nōbīs frūmentum dabit^s ... ut amīcī semper sītis populī Rōmānī.

tamen = *Nevertheless*

Dabit^s = *you shall give (it)*

nōbīs = *to us*

Estisne amīcī = *Are you friends*

populī Rōmānī = *of the Roman people*

dabit^s = *You shall give*

Nōbīs = *us*

frūmentum = *grain*

ut semper sītis = *in order that you may always be*

amīcī = *friends*

populī Rōmānī = *of the Roman people*

Complete Translation:

Nevertheless you shall give (it) to us. Are you friends of the Roman people? You shall give us grain . . . in order that you may always be friends of the Roman people.



8 Prīncipēs: **Nōs etiam hominēs sumus. Puerī et mātērēs et ...**

Nōs sumus = *We are* **etiam hominēs** = *also men*

Puerī et mātērēs et ... = *Boys and mothers and ...*

Complete Translation:

*We are also men. Boys and mothers and ... **

* Centuriō: **Yes. But you are men, boys and mothers that have some grain!**
Excuse me, I meant to say **had** some grain. . .



9

Centuriō: Gēns vōbīs fīnitima frūmentum nōbīs nōn dedit. Jam oppida et urbēs eōrum expugnāntur et incenduntur; puerī et virī occīduntur; mātērēs in castra dūcuntur ut servæ¹ sint.

Gēns = *The tribe*vōbīs fīnitima = *next (living nearest) to you*nōn dedit = *did not give*nōbīs = *us*frūmentum = *grain*Jam oppida et urbēs eōrum = *Already their towns and cities*expugnāntur et incenduntur = *are being stormed and burned*puerī et virī = *the men and boys*occīduntur = *killed*mātērēs = *the mothers*dūcuntur = *led*in castra = *into camp*ut sint = *to be*servæ¹ = *slaves*¹ serva, ae: *a female slave.*

Complete Translation:

The tribe next (living nearest) to you did not give us grain. Already their towns and cities are being stormed and burned, the men and boys killed, the mothers led into camp to be slaves.



9a Centuriō: **Vōs tamen amīcī estis populī Rōmānī!**

tamen = *nevertheless*

Vōs estis = *You are*

amīcī = *friends*

populī Rōmānī = *of the Roman people*

Complete Translation:

You are nevertheless friends of the Roman people!



10 Prīncipēs: Nōs amīcī Cæsaris et populī Rōmānī semper fuimus. Etiam equitēs mīsīmus. Cum eō bellum nōn gessimus. Pācem cum Cæsare et populō Rōmānō semper servāvimus.

Nōs = *We*

semper fuimus = *have always been*

amīcī = *friends*

Cæsaris = *of Caesar*

et populī Rōmānī = *and of the Roman people*

Etiam mīsīmus = *We have also sent*

equitēs = *horsemen*

nōn gessimus = *We have not waged*

bellum = *war*

Cum eō = *with him*

semper servāvimus = *We have always kept*

Pācem = *the peace*

cum Cæsare = *with Caesar*

et populō Rōmānō = *and the Roman people*

Complete Translation:

We have always been friends of Caesar and of the Roman people. We have also sent horsemen. We have not waged war with him. We have always kept the peace with Caesar and the Roman people.



11 Centuriō: *Itaque cūr expectātis? Frūmentum nunc petimus!*

Itaque = And so

cūr expectātis = why are you waiting

petimus = We seek

Frūmentum = grain

nunc = now

Complete Translation:

And so why are you waiting? We seek grain now!

12 Prīncipēs: *Cōpiam autem nōn habēmus!*

autem nōn habēmus = But we do not have

Cōpiam = a supply

Complete Translation:

*But we do not have a supply? **

** Centuriō: Oh! Now you say you don't have ANY grain!
Sorry, but it's too late to change your story now!*



13 Voices from the crowd: **Nōn dabimus!** **Pugnābimus!**

Nōn dabimus = *We will not give (it)*

Pugnābimus = *We will fight*

Complete Translation:

We will not give (it)! We will fight!

14 Prīncipēs: **Veniet Cæsar!**

Complete Translation:

Caesar will (surely) come!

* Centuriō: *Once I tell him that you actually do have grain you can count on it!*

