cōnservāre

1st	PP1: cōnserv-ō PP2: cōnserv-āre PP3: cōnservāv-ī PP4: cōnservāt-us
	preserve, spare

Tense	Singular			Plural		
	1st Person	**2nd Person**	**3rd Person**	**1st Person**	**2nd Person**	**3rd Person**
Indicative Mood Active Voice						
Present	cōnservō	cōnservās	cōnservat	cōnservāmus	cōnservātis	cōnservant
Imperfect	cōnservābam	cōnservābās	cōnservābat	cōnservābāmus	cōnservābātis	cōnservābant
Future	cōnservābō	cōnservābis	cōnservābit	cōnservābimus	cōnservābitis	cōnservābunt
Perfect	cōnservāvī	cōnservāvistī	cōnservāvit	cōnservāvimus	cōnservāvistis	cōnservāvērunt
Pluperfect	cōnservāveram	cōnservāverās	cōnservāverat	cōnservāverāmus	cōnservāverātis	cōnservāverant
Future Perfect	cōnservāverō	cōnservāveris	cōnservāverit	cōnservāverimus	cōnservāveritis	cōnservāverint
Indicative Mood Passive Voice						
Present	cōnservor	cōnservāris	cōnservātur	cōnservāmur	cōnservāminī	cōnservantur
Imperfect	cōnservābar	cōnservābāris	cōnservābātur	cōnservābāmur	cōnservābāminī	cōnservābantur
Future	cōnservābor	cōnservāberis	cōnservābitur	cōnservābimur	cōnservābiminī	cōnservābuntur
Perfect	cōnservātus, a, um sum	cōnservātus, a, um es	cōnservātus, a, um est	cōnservātī, æ, a sumus	cōnservātī, æ, a estis	cōnservātī, æ, a sunt
Pluperfect	cōnservātus, a, um eram	cōnservātus, a, um erās	cōnservātus, a, um erat	cōnservātī, æ, a erāmus	cōnservātī, æ, a erātis	cōnservātī, æ, a erant
Future Perfect	cōnservātus, a, um erō	cōnservātus, a, um eris	cōnservātus, a, um erit	cōnservātī, æ, a erimus	cōnservātī, æ, a eritis	cōnservātī, æ, a erunt
Subjunctive Mood Active Voice						
Present	cōnservem	cōnservēs	cōnservet	cōnservēmus	cōnservētis	cōnservent
Imperfect	cōnservārem	cōnservārēs	cōnservāret	cōnservārēmus	cōnservārētis	cōnservārent
Perfect	cōnservāverim	cōnservāverīs	cōnservāverit	cōnservāverīmus	cōnservāverītis	cōnservāverint
Pluperfect	cōnservāvissem	cōnservāvissēs	cōnservāvisset	cōnservāvissēmus	cōnservāvissētis	cōnservāvissent
Subjunctive Mood Passive Voice						
Present	cōnserver	cōnservēris	cōnservētur	cōnservēmur	cōnservēminī	cōnserventur
Imperfect	cōnservārer	cōnservārēris	cōnservārētur	cōnservārēmur	cōnservārēminī	cōnservārentur
Perfect	cōnservātus, a, um sim	cōnservātus, a, um sīs	cōnservātus, a, um sit	cōnservātī, æ, a sīmus	cōnservātī, æ, a sītis	cōnservātī, æ, a sint
Pluperfect	cōnservātus, a, um essem	cōnservātus, a, um essēs	cōnservātus, a, um esset	cōnservātī, æ, a essēmus	cōnservātī, æ, a essētis	cōnservātī, æ, a essent
Imperative Mood Active Voice						
Present		cōnservā			cōnservāte	

Infinitives	*Present Infinitive Active* cōnservāre			*Present Infinitive Passive* cōnservārī		
	Perfect Infinitive Active cōnservāvisse			*Perfect Infinitive Passive* cōnservātus, a, um esse		
	Future Infinitive Active cōnservātūrus, a, um esse			*Future Infinitive Passive* cōnservātus, a, um īrī		

Participles	*Future Participle Active* cōnservātūrus, a, um
	Perfect Participle Passive cōnservātus, a, um

In nōmine Patris et Fīliī et Spīritūs Sānctī. Āmēn.

V. Venī, Sāncte Spīritus, replē tuōrum corda fidēlium;

R. Et tuī amōris in eīs īgnem accende.

V. Ēmitte Spīritum tuum et creābuntur;

R. Et renovābis faciem terræ.

Ōrēmus:

DEUS, qui corda fidēlium Sānctī Spīritūs illūstrātiōne docuistī: dā nōbīs in eōdem Spīritū rēcta sapere, et dē ējus semper cōnsōlātiōne gaudēre. Per Chrīstum Dominum nostrum. Āmēn.

LESSON 23: THE IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE ACTIVE

1. IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE ACTIVE OF THE FOUR CONJUGATIONS

From your "verb" Cheat-Sheets

	Imperfect Tense - Subjunctive Mood					
	Active Voice					
	Singular			*Plural*		
Conjugation	**1st Person**	**2nd Person**	**3rd Person**	**1st Person**	**2nd Person**	**3rd Person**
1st	laud-ārem	laud-ārēs	laud-āret	laud-ārēmus	laud-ārētis	laud-ārent
2nd	mon-ērem	mon-ērēs	mon-ēret	mon-ērēmus	mon-ērētis	mon-ērent
3rd	mitt-erem	mitt-erēs	mitt-eret	mitt-erēmus	mitt-erētis	mitt-erent
4th	aud-īrem	aud-īrēs	aud-īret	aud-īrēmus	aud-īrētis	mitt-īrent

Conjugation	**Meaning**	
1st	laud-ārem	*(that) I may praise*
2nd	mon-ērem	*(that) I may advise*
3rd	mitt-erem	*(that) I may send*
4th	aud-īrem	*(that) I may hear*

Hint: Add the *regular final personal signs* to the infinitive:

(1) laudāre + -m = laudārem

(2) monēre + -s = monērēs

VOCABULARY

tribūnus, ī	*tribune*
cōnsilium, ī	{ *plan* / *counsel* }
concilium, ī	*council*
lēgātus, ī	{ *envoy* / *lieutenant* }
lātus, a, um	*wide*
facile, *adv.*	*easily*

NOTE

Tribūnus is often used with the genitive **mīlitum**. **Tribūnus mīlitum** (literally, *a tribune of soldiers*) is to be translated *a military tribune*. The military tribune was an officer a rank above the centurion.

Exercise #251 – Page 236

What forms are these (person and number)? [First Conjugation]

Student #1

Student #2

Word	Form
1. exspectāret	*3rd / Singular*
2. parāret	*3rd / Singular*
3. appellārent	*3rd / Plural*
4. oppugnārent	3rd / Plural
5. ōrāret	*3rd / Singular*
6. laudārem	*1st / Singular*

Word	Form
7. pugnārent	*3rd / Plural*
8. laudārēmus	*1st / Plural*
9. portāret	*3rd / Singular*
10. superārent	*3rd / Plural*
11. exspectārent	*3rd / Plural*
12. laudārētis	*2nd / Plural*

Exercise #252 – Page 236

What forms are these (person and number)?[Second Conjugation]

Student #1

Student #2

Word	Form
1. habēret	3rd / Singular
2. obtinērent	3rd / Plural
3. monērētis	2nd / Plural
4. terrērent	3rd / Singular
5. monērēmus	1st / Plural
6. movēret	3rd / Singular

Word	Form
7. sustinērent	3rd / Plural
8. tenēret	3rd / Singular
9. monērem	1st / Singular
10. vidērem	1st / Singular
11. terrēret	3rd / Singular
12. complērent	3rd / Plural

◀ ▶

Exercise #253 – Page 236

What forms are these (person and number)?[Third Conjugation]

Student #1

Student #2

Word   Form

1. peterent	3rd / *Plural*
2. gereret	3rd / *Singular*
3. mitterem	1st / *Singular*
4. premeret	3rd / *Singular*
5. mitterēmus	1st / *Plural*
6. mitterēs	2nd / *Singular*

7. trāderent	3rd / *Plural*
8. cēderent	3rd / *Plural*
9. gererent	3rd / *Plural*
10. incenderet	3rd / *Singular*
11. īnstruerent	3rd / *Plural*
12. contenderet	3rd / *Singular*

◀ ▶

Exercise #254 – Page 236-237

What forms are these (person and number)?[Fourth Conjugation]

Student #1

Word	Form
1. audīrēmus	1st / Plural
2. venīret	3rd / Singular
3. mūnīret	3rd / Singular
4. audīrētis	2nd / Plural
5. mūnīrent	3rd / Plural
6. convenīrent	3rd / Plural

Student #2

Word	Form
7. audīrem	1st / Singular
8. audīrēs	2nd / Singular
9. convenīrētis	2nd / Plural
10. venīrent	3rd / Plural
11. audīrent	3rd / Plural
12. convenīret	3rd / Singular

◀ ▶

Exercise #255 – Page 237

What forms are these - Mood, Tense, Person and Number?

Word	Mood	Tense	Person	Number
1. vincit	*Indicative*	*Present*	*3rd*	*Singular*
2. expugnet	*Subjunctive*	*Present*	*3rd*	*Singular*
3. pelleret	*Subjunctive*	*Imperfect*	*3rd*	*Singular*
4. veniet	*Indicative*	*Future*	*3rd*	*Singular*

◀ ▶

Word	Mood	Tense	Person	Number
5. exspectēmus	*Subjunctive*	*Present*	*1st*	*Plural*
6. sint	*Subjunctive*	*Present*	*3rd*	*Plural*
7. audīret	*Subjunctive*	*Imperfect*	*3rd*	*Singular*
8. contenderent	*Subjunctive*	*Imperfect*	*3rd*	*Plural*

◀ ▶

Word	Mood	Tense	Person	Number
9. veniam	*Subjunctive*	*Present*	*1st*	*Singular*
10. oppugnat	*Indicative*	*Present*	*3rd*	*Singular*
11. vidēret	*Subjunctive*	*Imperfect*	*3rd*	*Singular*
12. portārent	*Subjunctive*	*Imperfect*	*3rd*	*Plural*

◀ ▶

Word	Mood	Tense	Person	Number
13. sītis	*Subjunctive*	*Present*	*2nd*	*Plural*
14. audiat	*Subjunctive*	*Present*	*3rd*	*Singular*
15. portet	*Subjunctive*	*Present*	*3rd*	*Singular*

◀ ▶

Secondary Tenses

The *imperfect, perfect and pluperfect* indicative are called *secondary tenses*.

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

> **Pugnāvit ut castra occupāret.** *(main verb uses perfect tense)*
> He fought <u>in order that</u> he <u>might</u> seize the camp.
> He fought <u>that</u> he <u>might</u> seize the camp.
> He fought <u>in order to</u> seize the camp.
> He fought <u>to</u> seize the camp.

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

Pugnābat ut castra occupāret. *(main verb uses the imperfect tense.)*
He was fighting <u>in order that</u> he <u>might</u> seize the camp.

Pugnāverat ut castra occupāret. *(main verb uses the pluperfect tense.)*
He had fought <u>in order that</u> he might *seize the camp.*

◀ ▶

Exercise #256 – Page 238

Translate:

1 Cæsar legiōnēs novās et integrās sæpe exspectāvit ut hostēs facile vinceret.

Cæsar = *Caesar*

sæpe exspectāvit = *often waited for*

legiōnēs novās et integrās = *new and fresh legions*

ut facile vinceret = *in order easily to conquer*

hostēs = *the enemy*

Complete Translation:

Caesar often waited for new and fresh legions in order easily to conquer the enemy.

2   Gallī oppidum vallō altō et fossā lātā mūnīvērunt nē Rōmānī id expugnārent.

Gallī = *The Gauls*   mūnīvērunt = *fortified*   oppidum = *the town*

vallō altō et fossā lātā = *by means of a high wall and a wide ditch*

nē Rōmānī = *lest the Romans*   id expugnārent = *should take it by storm*

Complete Translation:

The Gauls fortified the town by means of a high wall and a wide ditch lest the Romans should take it by storm.

3 Lēgātus centuriōnēs et tribūnōs mīlitum appellāvit ut fortiter et diū pugnārent.

Lēgātus = *The lieutenant*

appellāvit = *called upon*

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

ut pugnārent = *to fight*

fortiter et diū = *long and bravely*

Complete Translation:

The lieutenant called upon the centurions and the military tribunes to fight long and bravely.

4 Dūxitne Hannibal omnēs cōpiās trāns lāta flūmina et per montēs altōs ut cum Rōmānīs in Italiā bellum gereret?

Hannibal = *Hannibal*

Dūxitne = *Did (he) lead*

omnēs cōpiās = *all the troops*

trāns lāta flūmina = *across wide rivers*

et per montēs altōs = *and through high mountains*

ut bellum gereret = *to wage war*

cum Rōmānīs = *with the Romans*

in Italiā = *in Italy*

Complete Translation:

Did Hannibal lead all the troops (the entire army) across wide rivers and through high mountains to wage war with the Romans in Italy?

5　Jēsūs Chrīstus, Deī Fīlius, in mundum vēnit ut vītam et salūtem nōbīs daret.

Jēsūs Chrīstus, Deī Fīlius　= *Jesus Christ, the Son of God*　　vēnit　= *came*

in mundum = *into the world*

ut nōbīs daret = *to give us*　　vītam et salūtem = *life and salvation*

Complete Translation:

Jesus Christ, the Son of God, came into the world to give us life and salvation.

6 Gallī sæpe lēgātōs in castra Cæsaris mīsērunt ut pācem et amīcitiam peterent.

Gallī = *The Gauls*   sæpe mīsērunt = *often send*   lēgātōs = *envoys*

in castra Cæsaris = *into Caesar's camp*

ut peterent = *to ask for*   pācem et amīcitiam = *peace and friendship*

Complete Translation:

The Gauls often send envoys into Caesar's camp to ask for peace and friendship.

7 Concilium sæpe ab imperātōribus vocătur ut dē rē gravī in conciliō agant.

Concilium = *A council*

sæpe vocătur = *is often called*

ab imperātōribus = *by generals*

ut agant = *in order that they may treat*

dē rē gravī = *of a serious matter*

in conciliō = *in the council*

Complete Translation:

A council is often called by generals in order that they may treat of a serious matter in the council.

8   Dux lēgātīs præmia dedit ut cōnsilium laudārent.

| Dux = *The leader* | dedit = *gave* | præmia = *rewards* | lēgātīs = *to the envoys* |

| ut laudārent = *in order that they might praise* | cōnsilium = *the plan* |

Complete Translation:

The leader gave the envoys rewards in order that they might praise the plan.

Exercise #257 – Page 238-239

Translate:

1 They fought in order to conquer.

They fought = *Pugnāvērunt*

in order to conquer = *ut vincerent*

Complete Translation:

Pugnāvērunt ut vincerent.

2 They assaulted the town in order to take it (by storm).

They assaulted = *Oppugnāvērunt*   the town = *oppidum*

in order to take it (by storm) = *ut id expugnārent*

Complete Translation:

Oppugnāvērunt oppidum ut id expugnārent.

3 They seized the bridge to burn it.

> They seized = *occupāvērunt* | the bridge = *Pontem*
>
> to burn = *ut incenderent* | it = *eum*

Complete Translation:

Pontem occupāvērunt ut eum incenderent.

4 They came to hear the plan.

> They came = *Vēnērunt*
>
> to hear = *ut audīrent* | the plan = *cōnsilium*

Complete Translation:

Vēnērunt ut cōnsilium audīrent.

◀ ▶

5 They came to see Rome.

They came = *Vēnērunt*

to see = *ut vidērent*   Rome = *Rōmam*

Complete Translation:

Vēnērunt ut Rōmam vidērent.

6 They prayed in order to be good.

They prayed = *Ōrāvērunt*

in order to be good = *ut bonī essent*

Complete Translation:

Ōrāvērunt ut bonī essent.

7 They fortify the town lest the enemy storm it.

They fortify = *mūniunt*   the town = *Oppidum*

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

Complete Translation:

Oppidum mūniunt nē hostēs id expugnent.

8 They warned the chief in order to spare his life.

They warned = *monuērunt*   the chief = *Prīncipem*

in order to spare = *ut cōnservārent*   his life = *vītam ējus*

Complete Translation:

Prīncipem monuērunt ut vītam ējus cōnservārent.

◀   ▶

9 He waged war in order to seize the royal power.

He waged = *gessit*   war = *Bellum*

in order to seize = *ut occupāret*   the royal power = *rēgnum*

Complete Translation:

Bellum gessit ut rēgnum occupāret.

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 stationed horsemen to defend the hill.

> They stationed = *collocāvērunt*   horsemen = *Equitēs*
>
> to defend = *ut dēfenderent*   the hill = *collem*

Complete Translation:

> *Equitēs collocāvērunt ut collem dēfenderent.*

12 They handed over the arms in order to preserve peace.

> They handed over = *trādūxērunt*   the arms = *Arma*
>
> in order to preserve = *ut cōnservārent*   peace = *pācem*

Complete Translation:

> *Arma trādūxērunt ut pācem cōnservārent.*

◀ ▶

13 They prepared arms in order to wage war.

They prepared = *parāvērunt*   arms = *Arma*

in order to wage = *ut gererent*   war = *bellum*

Complete Translation:

Arma parāvērunt ut bellum gererent.

14 The chiefs were dismissed lest the tribes wage war.

The chiefs = *Prīncipēs*   were dismissed = *dīmissī sunt*

lest the tribes = *nē gentēs*   wage = *gererent*   war = *bellum*

Complete Translation:

Prīncipēs dīmissī sunt nē gentēs bellum gererent.

15 | He came to kill the king.

He came = *Vēnit*

to kill = *ut occīderet* | the king = *rēgem*

Complete Translation:

Vēnit ut rēgem occīderet.

16 | The soldiers were drawn up to defend the city.

The soldiers = *Mīlitēs* | were drawn up = *īnstrūctī sunt*

to defend = *ut dēfenderent* | the city = *urbem*

Complete Translation:

Mīlitēs īnstrūctī sunt ut urbem dēfenderent.

17 He waited for Caesar in order to conquer the enemy.

He waited for = *exspectāvit*

Caesar = *Cæsarem*

in order to conquer = *ut vinceret*

the enemy = *hostēs*

Complete Translation:

Cæsarem exspectāvit ut hostēs vinceret.

18 He came to seek peace.

He came = *Vēnit*

to seek = *ut peteret*

peace = *pācem*

Complete Translation:

Vēnit ut pācem peteret.

19 They assembled to hear the speech.

> They assembled = *Convēnērunt*

> to hear = *ut audīrent* the speech = *ōrātiōnem*

Complete Translation:

> *Convēnērunt ut ōrātiōnem audīrent.*

20 He remained to wait for the chief.

> He remained = *Mānsit*

> to wait for = *ut exspectāret* the chief = *prīncipem*

Complete Translation:

> *Mānsit ut prīncipem exspectāret.*

Exercise #258 – Page 239

Translate:

1 The Romans fortified the camp with a wide ditch lest the enemy should easily take it (by storm).

The Romans = *Rōmānī* fortified = *mūnīvērunt* the camp = *castra*

with a wide ditch = *fossā lātā*

lest the enemy= *nē hostēs* should easily take it (by storm) = *ea facile expugnārent*

Complete Translation:

Rōmānī castra fossā lātā mūnīvērunt nē hostēs ea facile expugnārent.

2 Caesar, in the council, often strengthened the courage of the lieutenants and military tribunes in order that they might fight bravely.

Caesar = *Cæsar*

in the council = *in conciliō*

often strengthened= *sæpe cōnfirmāvit*

the courage = *virtūtem*

of the lieutenants and military tribunes= *lēgātōrum et tribūnōrum mīlitum*

in order that they might fight bravely = *ut fortiter pugnārent*

Complete Translation:

Cæsar in conciliō virtūtem lēgātōrum et tribūnōrum mīlitum sæpe cōnfirmāvit ut fortiter pugnārent.

◀ ▶

3   They fought bitterly lest the enemy storm the town.

They fought bitterly = *Ācriter pugnāvērunt*

lest the enemy = *nē hostēs* | storm = *oppugnārent* | the town = *oppidum*

Complete Translation:

Ācriter pugnāvērunt nē hostēs oppidum oppugnārent.

4 After a war were the chiefs and leaders of the enemy often killed by Caesar?

After a war = *post bellum*

the chiefs and leaders of the enemy= *prīncipēs et ducēs hostium*

were (they) often killed = *Occīdēbanturne sæpe*   by Caesar = *ā Cæsare*

Complete Translation:

Occīdēbanturne sæpe prīncipēs et ducēs hostium ā Cæsare post bellum?

5 The lieutenant held the soldiers in the camp lest the enemy should see the plans.

The lieutenant = *Lēgātus*   held = *retinuit*   the soldiers = *mīlitēs*

in the camp = *in castrīs*

lest the enemy = *nē hostēs*   should see = *vidērent*   the plans = *cōnsilia*

Complete Translation:

Lēgātus in castrīs mīlitēs retinuit nē hostēs cōnsilia vidērent.

6 Caesar stationed soldiers on the bridge lest the enemy should come across the wide river.

Caesar = *Cæsar*   stationed = *collocāvit*   soldiers = *mīlitēs*

on the bridge = *in ponte*

lest the enemy = *nē hostēs*   should come = *venīrent*

across the wide river = *trāns flūmen lātum*

Complete Translation:

Cæsar in ponte mīlitēs collocāvit nē hostēs trāns flūmen lātum venīrent.

Reading #13 – Page 239   DĒ FRĀTRUM FORTIUM MORTE

Translate:

Of The Death of Two Brave Brothers

1 In hōc[1] prœliō multī equitēs occīsī sunt; in[2] eīs vir fortis et nōbilis, Pīsō Aquītānus.

In hōc[1] prœliō = *In this battle*   multī equitēs = *many horsemen*   occīsī sunt = *were killed*

in[2] eīs = *in (among) them*   vir fortis et nōbilis = *a brave and renowned man*

Pīsō Aquītānus = *Piso Aquitanus*

[1] hōc: *this.*
[2] in here means *among.*

Complete Translation:

In this battle many horsemen were killed, in (among) them a brave and renowned man, Piso Aquitanus.

2   Is amīcus erat Populī Rōmānī.

| Is = *He* | erat = *was* | amīcus = *a friend* | Populī Rōmānī = *of the Roman people* |

Complete Translation:

He was a friend of the Roman people.

◄ ►

3 Ējus frāter in prœliō vulnerātus[3] erat et ab hostibus premēbātur.

Ējus frāter = *His brother*

vulnerātus[3] erat = *had been wounded*

in prœliō = *in battle*

et premēbātur = *and was being (hard) pressed*

ab hostibus = *by the enemy*

[3] vulnerō, *I, tr.: wound.*

Complete Translation:

His brother had been wounded in battle and was being (hard) pressed by the enemy.

4   Nōn erat spēs salūtis.

| Nōn erat = *There was no* | spēs = *hope* | salūtis = *of safety (escape)* |

Complete Translation:

There was no hope of safety (escape).

◀   ▶

5 Pīsō id vīdit; vīdit frātrem; vīdit hostēs.

Pīsō = *Piso*	vīdit = *saw*	id = *this*

vīdit = *he saw*	frātrem = *(his) brother*
vīdit = *he saw*	hostēs = *(the) enemy*

Complete Translation:

Piso saw this: he saw his brother; and he saw the enemy.

◀ ▶

6 Tamen in hostēs contendit ut frātrem adjuvāret.

Tamen = *Nevertheless*   contendit = *he hastened*   in hostēs = *into (toward) the enemy*

ut adjuvāret = *in order to aid*   frātrem = *(his) brother*

Complete Translation:

Nevertheless he hastened toward the enemy in order to aid his brother.

◀ ▶

7 | Ab hostibus autem circumventus[4] est atque occīsus est.

autem circumventus[4] est = *But he was surrounded*   Ab hostibus = *by the enemy*

atque = *and*   occīsus est = *(he was) killed*

[4] circumveniō: *surround.*

Complete Translation:

But he was surrounded by the enemy and killed.

8   Tum frāter Pīsōnis morte ējus vehementer mōtus est et in hostēs contendit.

Tum = *Then*   frāter Pīsōnis = *Piso's brother*

vehementer mōtus est= *was greatly moved*   morte ējus = *by his (brother's) death*

et contendit = *and he hastened*   in hostēs = *toward the enemy*

Complete Translation:

Then Piso's brother was greatly moved by his (brother's) death and he hastened toward the enemy.

9 | Ācriter pugnāvit; tamen is etiam ab hostibus occīsus est.

Ācriter pugnāvit = *He fought bitterly* | tamen = *nevertheless* | is = *he*

etiam = *also* | occīsus est = *was killed* | ab hostibus = *by the enemy*

Complete Translation:

He fought bitterly, nevertheless he was also killed by the enemy.

10 Ita occīsī sunt frātrēs fortēs et bonī.

Ita = *Thus*

frātrēs fortēs et bonī = *(these) brave and good brothers*

occīsī sunt = *were (both) killed*

Complete Translation:

Thus (these) brave and good brothers were (both) killed.

11 Laudāmusne eōs?

Laudāmusne = *Do we praise*   eōs = *them*

Complete Translation:

Do we praise them?

Adjectives Used As Nouns

Adjectives may be used as nouns -

1. Frequently to designate a general class

   a. In the masculine plural:

      Nostrī fortiter pugnābant. *Our men were fighting bravely.*

      Fortūna fortēs adjuvat. *Fortune helps the brave.*

   b. In the neuter nominative and accusative plural:

      Vēra dīcit. *He speaks the truth. (lit.: true things)*

2. Less frequently

   a. In the masculine singular and only to stand for a class:

      Sapiēns omnia sua sēcum portat. *The wise man carries all his possessions with him.*

   b. In the neuter singular, generally of adjectives of the 1st and 2nd declensions only:

      Vērum dīcit. *He speaks the truth.*

      Parvō contentus est. *He is content with little.*

The Imperfect Subjunctive of SUM

	Person	Latin	English
Singular	1st	essem	*I might be*
	2nd	essēs	*you (thou) might be*
	3rd	esset	*he/she/it might be*
Plural	1st	essēmus	*we might be*
	2nd	essētis	*you (ye) might be*
	3rd	essent	*they might be*

VOCABULARY

labor, labōris	{ effort { toil
ōrdō, ōrdinis, *m.*	*rank* (of soldiers)
obses, obsidis, *c.*	*hostage*
inter, *prep. w. acc.*	{ between { among
statim, *adv.*	{ at once { immediately

NOTE

Obses is marked *c* (= common gender); that is, it may be either masculine or feminine, as hostages were men and women. However, use it as masculine unless it clearly refers to women.

RELATED ENGLISH WORDS

Line the men up in *order*. Hard *labor*. *Interstate* commerce.

REVIEW VOCABULARY

sum, esse, fuī, futūrus, *intr.*	am
absum, abesse, āfuī, āfutūrus, *intr.;* ab (ā) *w. abl.*	{ am away { am distant
ab (ā), *prep. w. abl.*	{ from (*w.* absum) { by (agency)

IDIOM STUDY

Inter is a preposition which governs the accusative. It means *between* or *among*. Study its idiomatic use with REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS and **DŌ**.

Obsidēs inter nōs damus.

(Literally, *We are giving hostages among ourselves.*)
We are exchanging hostages.

Obsidēs inter vōs datis.

(Literally, *You are giving hostages among yourselves.*)
You are exchanging hostages.

Gentēs Galliae obsidēs inter sē dant.

(Literally, *The tribes of Gaul are giving hostages among themselves.*)
The tribes of Gaul are exchanging hostages.

Therefore **dō, dare, dedī, datus,** *1, tr.,* with **inter** and the proper REFLEXIVE pronoun means *exchange*.

Exercise #260 – Page 242-243

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

1 Laudāturne Deus *ab* omnibus *sānctīs*?

| Deus = *God* | Laudāturne = *Is (he) praised* | *ab* omnibus *sānctīs* = *by all the saints* |

Complete Translation:

Is God praised by all the saints?

Explain the use of:

ab sānctīs = *ablative of agent*

2   Gallī sæpe obsidēs inter *sē* dedērunt ut pācem cōnfirmārent.

| Gallī = *The Gauls* | sæpe = *often* | inter *sē* dedērunt= *exchanged* | obsidēs = *hostages* |

| ut cōnfirmārent = *in order to strengthen* | pācem = *peace* |

Complete Translation:

The Gauls often exchanged hostages in order to strengthen peace.

Explain the use of:

sē   = *reflexive pronoun used with* inter *and* dedērunt *to mean "exchange"*

◀   ▶

3   *Fortēs* propter metum nōn cēdunt.

Fortēs = *The brave*   nōn cēdunt = *do not yield*

propter metum = *on account of (through) fear*

Complete Translation:

The brave do not yield on account of (through) fear.

Explain the use of:

Fortēs = *adjective in masculine plural used as noun*

4   Cæsar, vir fortis, *omnia* fortiter ēgit.

Cæsar = *Caesar*   vir fortis = *a brave man*   fortiter ēgit = *did strongly (boldly)*

omnia = *all things*

Complete Translation:

Caesar, a brave man, did all things strongly (boldly).

Explain the use of:

omnia = *adjective in neuter accusative plural used as noun*

5   Cæsar multa bella gessit ut imperātor et prīnceps esset.

Cæsar = *Caesar*   gessit = *waged*   multa bella = *many wars*

ut esset = *in order to be*   imperātor et prīnceps = *commander and chief*

Complete Translation:

Caesar waged many wars in order to be commander and chief.

6 Adjuvatne Deus *fortēs*?

Deus = *God* | Adjuvatne = *Does (he) help* | *fortēs = the brave*

Complete Translation:

Does God help the brave?

Explain the use of:

fortēs = adjective in masculine plural used as noun

7 *Nostrī* fortiter et ācriter semper pugnant ut līberam cīvitātem nostram cōnservent.

Nostrī = *Our men*   semper pugnant = *always fight*

fortiter et ācriter = *bravely and eagerly*

ut cōnservent = *to preserve*   līberam cīvitātem nostram = *our free state*

Complete Translation:

Our men always fight bravely and eagerly to preserve our free state.

Explain the use of:

Nostrī = *adjective in masculine plural used as noun*

8   Fortēs fortūna adjuvat.

fortūna = *Fortune*   adjuvat = *aids*   Fortēs = *the brave*

Complete Translation:

Fortune aids the brave.

9 | Nostrī cessērunt nē magna cædēs esset.

Nostrī = *Our men*   cessērunt = *yielded*

nē esset = *lest there be*   magna cædēs = *a great slaughter*

Complete Translation:

Our men yielded lest there be a great slaughter.

10 | Omnia *virtūte* agō ut bonus servus Chrīstī sim.

ago = *I do* | Omnia = *all things* | *virtūte* = *by virture (virtuously)*

ut sim = *in order to be* | bonus servus Chrīstī = *a good servant of Christ*

Complete Translation:

I do all things by virture (virtuously) in order to be a good servant of Christ.

Explain the use of:

virtūte = *ablative of means*

11 Lēgātus in agrōs statim contendit *nē* longē ā prœliō abesset.

Lēgātus = *The lieutenant*   statim contendit = *immediately hastened*

in agrōs = *into the fields*

nē abesset = *in order not to be*   longē ā prœliō = *far from the battle*

Complete Translation:

The lieutenant hastened into the fields immediately in order not to be far from the battle.

Explain the use of:

nē = *conjunction in negative purpose clause*

12 Sānctī labōrēs gravēs propter Chrīstum sustinent.

Sānctī = *The saints*   sustinent = *sustain*   labōrēs gravēs = *heavy toil*

propter Chrīstum = *on account of Christ*

Complete Translation:

The saints sustain heavy toil on account of (endure heavy burdens for) Christ.

13 | Hostēs equitēs in aciem statim mīsērunt ut ōrdinēs nostrōrum perturbārent.

Hostēs = *the enemy*   statim mīsērunt = *At once sent*   equitēs = *the cavalry*

in aciem = *into the battle line*

ut perturbārent= *in order to confuse*   ōrdinēs nostrōrum = *the ranks of our soldiers*

Complete Translation:

At once the enemy sent the cavalry into the battle line in order to confuse the ranks of our soldiers.

◀   ▶

14 Prīncipēs obsidēs inter sē dabant ut pāx in Galliā esset.

Prīncipēs = *The chiefs*

inter sē dabant = *were exchanging*

obsidēs = *hostages*

ut esset = *in order that there might be*

pāx in Galliā = *peace in Gaul*

Complete Translation:

The chiefs were exchanging hostages in order that there might be peace in Gaul.

15 Prīncipēs Galliæ semper inter sē dē imperiō omnis Galliæ contendēbant.

Prīncipēs = *The chiefs*

Galliæ = *of Gaul*

semper contendēbant = *were always contending*

inter sē = *among themselves*

dē imperiō = *about the command*

omnis Galliæ = *of all Gaul*

Complete Translation:

The chiefs of Gaul were always contending among themselves about the command of all Gaul.

16 | Erat iter et difficile et angustum inter montēs et flūmen.

Erat = *There was* | iter = *a route* | et difficile et angustum = *both difficult and narrow*

inter = *between* | montēs et flūmen = *the mountains and the river*

Complete Translation:

There was a route both difficult and narrow between the mountains and the river.

17 Ducēs inter sē in conciliō dē rē gravī agunt. ▼

Ducēs = *The leaders*   agunt = *are treating*   inter sē = *among themselves*

in conciliō = *in council*   dē rē gravī = *of (concerning) a serious matter*

Complete Translation:

The leaders are treating among themselves in council of (concerning) a serious matter.

Exercise #261 – Page 243

Translate:

1 Meanwhile the cavalry were sent by the general into the territory of the enemy to find out their plans.

Meanwhile = *Interim*   the cavalry = *equitēs*   were sent = *missī sunt*

by the general = *ab imperātōre*   into the territory of the enemy= *in fīnēs hostium*

to find out = *ut explōrārent*   their plans = *cōncilia eōrum*

Complete Translation:

Interim equitēs ab imperātōre in fīnēs hostium missī sunt ut cōncilia eōrum explōrārent.

2 The Romans often fortified the camp with a wall lest the Gauls take it (by storm).

| The Romans = *Rōmānī* | often fortified = *sæpe mūnīvērunt* | the camp = *castra* |

with a wall = *vallō*

| lest the Gauls = *nē Gallī* | take it (by storm) = *ea expugnārent* |

Complete Translation:

Rōmānī castra vallō sæpe mūnīvērunt nē Gallī ea expugnārent.

3   The Gauls strengthened peace by means of hostages.

The Gauls = *Gallī*   strengthened= *cōnfirmāvērunt*   peace = *pācem*

by means of hostages = *obsidibus*

Complete Translation:

Gallī pācem obsidibus cōnfirmāvērunt.

4 Cavalry were immediately sent against the enemy in order to disturb their ranks.

Cavalry = *Equitēs*   were immediately sent = *statim missī sunt*

against the enemy = *in hostēs*

in order to disturb = *ut perturbārent*   their ranks = *ōrdinēs eōrum*

Complete Translation:

Equitēs in hostēs statim missī sunt ut ōrdinēs eōrum perturbārent.

5 | They often exchanged hostages that they might preserve peace and friendship.

They often exchanged = *inter sē sæpe dedērunt* | hostages = *Obsidēs*

that they might preserve= *ut cōnservārent* | peace and friendship = *pācem et amīcitiam*

Complete Translation:

Obsidēs inter sē sæpe dedērunt ut pācem et amīcitiam cōnservārent.

6   A council assembled in the town at once in order that the chiefs might treat among themselves about peace and war.

A council = *Concilium*   assembled at once = *statim convēnit*

in the town = *in oppidum*

in order that the chiefs might treat= *ut prīncipēs agerent*   among themselves = *inter sē*

about peace and war= *dē pāce et bellō*

Complete Translation:

Concilium in oppidum statim convēnit ut prīncipēs inter sē dē pāce et bellō agerent.

Reading #14 – Page 244   DĒ OBSIDIBUS

Translate:

Of (Concerning) Hostages

◀ ▶

1 Gallī obsidēs inter sē sæpe dedērunt ut amīcitiam et pācem cōnfirmārent.

Gallī = *The Gauls*

inter sē sæpe dedērunt = *often exchanged*

obsidēs = *hostages*

ut cōnfirmārent = *in order to strengthen*

amīcitiam et pācem = *friendship and peace*

Complete Translation:

The Gauls often exchanged hostages in order to strengthen friendship and peace.

2 Itaque per obsidēs amīcitia cōnfirmāta est atque ita pāx in Galliā est cōnfirmāta.

Itaque = *Therefore*

amīcitia = *friendship*

cōnfirmāta est = *was encouraged*

per obsidēs = *through the hostages*

atque ita = *and thus*

pāx = *peace*

est cōnfirmāta = *was strengthened*

in Galliā = *in Gaul*

Complete Translation:

Therefore friendship was encouraged through the hostages and thus peace was strengthened in Gaul.

3   Gallī sæpe obsidēs etiam Rōmānīs dedērunt ut fidem cōnfirmārent.

Gallī = *The Gauls*   sæpe dedērunt= *often gave*   obsidēs = *hostages*

Rōmānīs = *to the Romans*   etiam = *also*

ut cōnfirmārent = *in order to strengthen*   fidem = *faith*

Complete Translation:

The Gauls often gave hostages to the Romans also in order to strengthen faith (encourage trust).

◀   ▶

4 | Rōmānī autem obsidēs Gallīs nōn dedērunt, nam, omnis Galliæ imperiī cupidī, gentēs Galliæ armīs et virtūte vīcerant.

Rōmānī autem = *The Romans, however*   nōn dedērunt = *did not give*

obsidēs = *hostages*   Gallīs = *to the Gauls*   nam = *for*

imperiī cupidī = *desirous of command*   omnis Galliæ = *of all Gaul*

vīcerant = *they had conquered*   gentēs Galliæ = *the tribes of Gaul*

armīs et virtūte = *by means of arms and courage*

Complete Translation:

The Romans, however, did not give hostages to the Gauls, for, desirous of command of all Gaul, they had conquered the tribes of Gaul by means of arms and courage.

◄ ►

5 Itaque Gallī Rōmānōs timēbant et cum eīs bella sæpe gessērunt nē obsidēs eīs darent.

Itaque = *And so* Gallī = *the Gauls* timēbant = *feared* Rōmānōs = *the Romans*

et bella sæpe gessērunt= *and often waged war* cum eīs = *with them*

nē darent = *in order not to give* obsidēs eīs = *hostages to them*

Complete Translation:

And so the Gauls feared the Romans and often waged war with them in order not to give hostages to them.

6　Obsidēs autem puerī et virī et mātrēs et patrēs erant.

Obsidēs autem = *The hostages, however*　　erant = *were*

puerī et virī et mātrēs et patrēs= *boys and men and mothers and fathers*

Complete Translation:

The hostages, however, were boys and men and mothers and fathers.

7 Sæpe etiam erant fīliī prīncipum et rēgum Gallōrum.

Sæpe etiam erant = *Often, also (too), they were*   fīliī prīncipum = *sons of the chiefs*

et rēgum Gallōrum = *and (of) the kings of the Gauls*

Complete Translation:

Often, also (too), they were sons of the chiefs and (of) the kings of the Gauls.

8   Līberī autem nōn erant obsidēs.

autem = *But (however)*   obsidēs = *hostages*   nōn erant = *were not*   Līberī = *free*

Complete Translation:

But (however) hostages were not free.

9 Eōs enim Rōmānī in castrīs et hībernīs et oppidīs tenēbant ut propter eōrum salūtem Gallī pācem servārent.

enim Rōmānī = *For the Romans*   Eōs tenēbant = *held them*   in castrīs = *in camps*

et hībernīs et oppidīs = *and in winter quarters and in towns*

ut = *in order that*   propter eōrum salūtem = *on account of their safety*

Gallī = *the Gauls*   servārent = *would preserve*   pācem = *peace*

Complete Translation:

For the Romans held them in camps and in winter quarters and in towns in order that on account of their safety the Gauls would preserve peace.

10 | Itaque obsidēs sæpe miserī erant.

Itaque obsidēs = *And so the hostages*   sæpe miserī erant = *were often wretched*

Complete Translation:

And so the hostages were often wretched.

11 Nam, sī[1] post pācem Gallī bellum cum Rōmānīs gessērunt, Rōmānī omnēs eōrum obsidēs occīdēbant ut posteā[2] Gallī propter metum fidem servārent.

Nam = *For*

sī[1] post pācem = *if after peace*

Gallī bellum gessērunt = *the Gauls waged war*

cum Rōmānīs = *with the Romans*

Rōmānī = *the Romans*

occīdēbant = *killed*

omnēs eōrum obsidēs = *all their hostages*

ut posteā[2] = *in order that afterwards*

Gallī = *the Gauls*

fidem servārent = *would keep faith*

propter metum = *on account of fear*

Complete Translation:

For if after peace the Gauls waged war with the Romans, the Romans killed all their hostages in order that afterwards the Gauls would keep faith on account of fear.

[1] sī: *if*
[2] posteā: *afterwards*

12 | Ita Gallī cæde obsidum sæpe territī sunt et bellum cum Rōmānīs sæpe nōn gessērunt ut obsidum vītās cōnservārent.

Ita = *Thus* Gallī = *the Gauls* sæpe territī sunt = *were often terrified*

cæde obsidum = *by the slaughter of the hostages*

et bellum sæpe nōn gessērunt = *and did not often wage war*

cum Rōmānīs = *with the Romans*

ut cōnservārent = *in order to spare* obsidum vītās = *the lives of the hostages*

Complete Translation:

Thus the Gauls were often terrified by the slaughter of the hostages and did not often wage war with the Romans in order to spare the lives of the hostages.

◀ ▶