occīdere

3rd	PP1: occīd-ō PP2: occīd-ere PP3: occīd-ī PP4: occīs-us
	kill

	Singular			Plural		
Tense	**1st Person**	**2nd Person**	**3rd Person**	**1st Person**	**2nd Person**	**3rd Person**
Indicative Mood Active Voice						
Present	occīdō	occīdis	occīdit	occīdimus	occīditis	occīdunt
Imperfect	occīdēbam	occīdēbās	occīdēbat	occīdēbāmus	occīdēbātis	occīdēbant
Future	occīdam	occīdēs	occīdet	occīdēmus	occīdētis	occīdent
Perfect	occīdī	occīdistī	occīdit	occīdimus	occīdistis	occīdērunt
Pluperfect	occīderam	occīderās	occīderat	occīderāmus	occīderātis	occīderant
Future Perfect	occīderō	occīderis	occīderit	occīderimus	occīderitis	occīderint
Indicative Mood Passive Voice						
Present	occīdor	occīderis	occīditur	occīdimur	occīdiminī	occīduntur
Imperfect	occīdēbar	occīdēbāris	occīdēbātur	occīdēbāmur	occīdēbāminī	occīdēbantur
Future	occīdar	occīdēris	occīdētur	occīdēmur	occīdēminī	occīdentur
Perfect	occīsus, a, um sum	occīsus, a, um es	occīsus, a, um est	occīsī, æ, a sumus	occīsī, æ, a estis	occīsī, æ, a sunt
Pluperfect	occīsus, a, um eram	occīsus, a, um erās	occīsus, a, um erat	occīsī, æ, a erāmus	occīsī, æ, a erātis	occīsī, æ, a erant
Future Perfect	occīsus, a, um erō	occīsus, a, um eris	occīsus, a, um erit	occīsī, æ, a erimus	occīsī, æ, a eritis	occīsī, æ, a erunt
Subjunctive Mood Active Voice						
Present	occīdam	occīdās	occīdat	occīdāmus	occīdātis	occīdant
Imperfect	occīderem	occīderēs	occīderet	occīderēmus	occīderētis	occīderent
Perfect	occīderim	occīderīs	occīderit	occīderīmus	occīderītis	occīderint
Pluperfect	occīdissem	occīdissēs	occīdisset	occīdissēmus	occīdissētis	occīdissent
Subjunctive Mood Passive Voice						
Present	occīdar	occīdāris	occīdātur	occīdāmur	occīdāminī	occīdantur
Imperfect	occīderer	occīderēris	occīderētur	occīderēmur	occīderēminī	occīderentur
Perfect	occīsus, a, um sim	occīsus, a, um sīs	occīsus, a, um sit	occīsī, æ, a sīmus	occīsī, æ, a sītis	occīsī, æ, a sint
Pluperfect	occīsus, a, um essem	occīsus, a, um essēs	occīsus, a, um esset	occīsī, æ, a essēmus	occīsī, æ, a essētis	occīsī, æ, a essent
Imperative Mood Active Voice						
Present		occīde			occīdite	

Infinitives	*Present Infinitive Active* occīdere	*Present Infinitive Passive* occīdī
	Perfect Infinitive Active occīdisse	*Perfect Infinitive Passive* occīsus, a, um esse
	Future Infinitive Active occīsūrus, a, um esse	*Future Infinitive Passive* occīsus, a, um īrī

Participles	*Future Participle Active* occīsūrus, a, um
	Perfect Participle Passive occīsus, 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.

UNIT SEVEN

LESSON 25: DIRECT QUESTIONS

INTRODUCTION

Ordinary-questions which are addressed directly to a person are called DIRECT QUESTIONS and are generally in the indicative mood.

Direct questions, as we have seen, may be introduced by:

1. Interrogative adverbs: **Cūr vēnistī?** *Why have you come?*

2. Interrogative particles: **Vidēsne?** *Do you see?*

3. Interrogative adjectives and pronouns: **Quid vīdistī?** *What did you see?*

1. INTERROGATIVE ADVERBS

Questions may be introduced by INTERROGATIVE ADVERBS.

Ubi fuistī? *Where were you?*

Cūr vēnit? *Why did he come?*

Since these words are adverbs, they are not declined and never change their spelling.

VOCABULARY

ubi	*where?*
cūr	*why?*
unde	*whence?* / *from what place?* / *where . . . from?*
quō	*whither?* / *where . . . (to)?* / *to what place?*

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Lesson 25

NOTE

Ubi and **quō** can translate the English *where*. Ubi can be used only when the *where* refers to place IN WHICH and implies REST; **quō** can be used only when *where* refers to place TO WHICH and implies MOTION or direction. **Unde** can be used only of place FROM WHICH and implies MOTION or direction.

> **Ubi es?** *Where are you?*
>
> **Quō contendis?** *Where are you hastening?*
>
> **Unde venīs?** *Where do you come from?*

2. INTERROGATIVE PARTICLES

ASSIGNMENT: Study GRAMMAR, Nos. 502-503.

DIRECT QUESTIONS

502 DEFINITION: A direct question is one addressed **directly** to someone, and which uses the exact words of the original speaker.

Quis es? *Who are you?*

Centuriō, "Quis," inquit, "vēnit?"

The centurion said, "Who came?"

503 Direct questions are introduced by:

1. interrogative pronouns, adjectives, and adverbs.

2. *nōnne* if the answer 'yes' is expected.

3. *num* { if the answer 'no' is expected.
{ to express surprise.

4. *-ne* to ask for information.

(Add *-ne* to the emphatic word and put first in the sentence.)

Pronoun:	Quis es? *Who are you?*
Adjective:	Quam urbem oppugnāvērunt? *Which city did they attack?*
Adverb:	Ubi sunt? *Where are they?*
Nōnne:	Nōnne Deus est bonus? *God is good, isn't He?* *Isn't God good?* (Answer: 'yes.')
Num:	Num Caesar victus est? *Caesar wasn't conquered, was he?* *Surely Caesar wasn't conquered?* (Answer: 'no.')
-Ne:	Vīdistīne Rōmam? *Have you seen Rome?* (Answer: "*I have seen Rome*" or "*I have not seen Rome*"; 'yes' or 'no.')

VOCABULARY

certus, a, um	{ certain sure
barbarus, a, um	barbarian
apud, *prep. w. acc.*	{ among in the presence of
plūrimum, *adv.*	{ very much very
valeō, valēre, valuī, valitūrus, 2, *intr.*	{ am strong am well am influential
cernō, cernere, 3, *tr.*	{ distinguish see

NOTE

Barbarus can, of course, be used as a noun to mean *barbarian*:

Barbarī pulsī sunt. *The barbarians were routed.*

RELATED ENGLISH WORDS

A *valid* argument; a *valiant* warrior.

Exercise #279 – Page 264

Translate:

1   Ubi erās?

Ubi erās = *Where were you (thou)*

Complete Translation:

Where were you (thou) ?

2   Quō contendis?

Quō contendis = *To what place are you (thou) hastening*

Complete Translation:

To what place are you (thou) hastening?

3   **Unde vēnistī?**

> Unde vēnistī   = *From what place have you (thou) come*

Complete Translation:

> *From what place have you (thou) come?*

4   **Cūr Cæsar bellum cum Gallīs gessit?**

> Cūr Cæsar bellum gessit   = *Why did Caesar wage war*   cum Gallīs   = *with the Gauls*

Complete Translation:

> *Why did Caesar wage war with the Gauls?*

◀   ▶

5 Quō lēgātus ā senātū missus est?

Quō lēgātus missus est = *Where was the lieutenant sent*

ā senātū = *by the Senate*

Complete Translation:

Where was the lieutenant sent by the Senate?

6 Cūr sunt Chrīstiānī et ad labōrēs et ad mortem parātī?

Cūr sunt Chrīstiānī parātī = *Why are Christians ready*

et ad labōrēs et ad mortem = *both for efforts (hardship) and for death*

Complete Translation:

Why are Christians ready both for efforts (hardship) and for death?

7 Cūr Gallī sæpe obsidēs inter sē dedērunt?

Cūr Gallī sæpe = *Why did the Gauls often*

inter sē dedērunt = *exchange*

obsidēs = *hostages*

Complete Translation:

Why did the Gauls often exchange hostages?

8 Cūr victōriās patrum nostrōrum semper memoriā tenēbimus?

Cūr semper memoriā tenēbimus = *Why shall we always remember*

victōriās patrum nostrōrum = *our fathers' victories*

Complete Translation:

Why shall we always remember our fathers' victories?

9 Cūr nōs Americānī amīcitiam cum omnibus gentibus cōnfirmāmus?

Cūr nōs Americānī cōnfirmāmus = *Why do we Americans strengthen (cultivate)*

amīcitiam = *friendship*

cum omnibus gentibus = *with all nations*

Complete Translation:

Why do we Americans strengthen (cultivate) friendship with all nations?

10 Cūr grātiās Deō agimus?

Cūr grātiās agimus = *Why do we thank*

Deō = *God*

Complete Translation:

Why do we thank God?

11 | Cūr Rōmānī hīberna vallō fossāque mūnīvērunt?

Cūr Rōmānī mūnīvērunt = *Why have the Romans fortified*

hīberna = *the winter quarters*   vallō fossāque = *with a rampart and a ditch*

Complete Translation:

Why have the Romans fortified the winter quarters with a rampart and a ditch?

◀ ▶

Exercise #280 – Page 268

Translate the questions and answers:

1

Question: Ubi est urbs Rōma?

Ubi est = *Where is*

urbs Rōma = *the city Rome*

Complete Translation:

Where is the city Rome?

Answer: Urbs Rōma est in Italiā.

Urbs Rōma est = *The city Rome is*

in Italiā = *in Italy*

Complete Translation:

The city Rome is in Italy.

◀ ▶

2   Question: Ubi est flūmen Tiberis?

| Ubi est = *Where is* | flūmen Tiberis = *the Tiber river* |

Complete Translation:

Where is the Tiber river?

Answer: Flūmen Tiberis est in Italiā.

| Flūmen Tiberis est = *The Tiber river is* | in Italiā = *in Italy* |

Complete Translation:

The Tiber river is in Italy.

◀   ▶

3   Question: Ubi sunt Alpēs?

Ubi sunt = *Where are*   Alpēs = *the Alps*

Complete Translation:

Where are the Alps?

Answer: Alpēs sunt in Italiā.

Alpēs sunt = *The Alps are*   in Italiā = *in Italy*

Complete Translation:

The Alps are in Italy.

◀ ▶

4   Question: Ubi erat prōvincia cūjus imperium Cæsar obtinēbat?

Ubi erat prōvincia = *Where was the province*

cūjus Cæsar obtinēbat = *which Caesar was holding*

imperium = *power (over)*

Complete Translation:

Where was the province which Caesar was holding power (over)?

Answer: Prōvincia cūjus imperium Cæsar obtinēbat erat trāns Alpēs.

Prōvincia = *The province*

cūjus Cæsar obtinēbat = *which Caesar was holding*

imperium = *power (over)*

erat trāns Alpēs = *was across the Alps*

Complete Translation:

The province which Caesar was holding power (over) was across the Alps.

5   Question: Ubi erant Gallī?

Ubi erant = *Where were*   Gallī = *the Gauls*

Complete Translation:

Where were the Gauls?

Answer: Gallī erant in Galliā.

Gallī erant = *The Gauls were*   in Galliā = *in Gaul*

Complete Translation:

The Gauls were in Gaul.

◀ ▶

6 Question: Ubi Cæsar, imperātor Rōmānus, cum Gallīs bellum gessit?

Ubi Cæsar, imperātor Rōmānus = *Where Caesar, the Roman commander-in-chief*

bellum gessit = *did wage war*

cum Gallīs = *with the Gauls*

Complete Translation:

Where did Caesar, the Roman commander-in-chief, wage war with the Gauls?

Answer: Cæsar, imperātor Rōmānus, cum Gallīs in agrīs eōrum bellum gessit.

Cæsar, imperātor Rōmānus = *Caesar, the Roman commander-in-chief*

bellum gessit = *waged war*

cum Gallīs = *with the Gauls*

in agrīs eōrum = *in their fields*

Complete Translation:

Caesar, the Roman commander-in-chief, waged war with the Gauls in their fields.

7 Question: Quō Cæsar ā senātū missus est?

| Quō Cæsar missus est = *To what place was Caesar sent* | ā senātū = *by the senate* |

Complete Translation:

To what place was Caesar sent by the senate?

Answer: Cæsar in prōvinciam ā senātū missus est.

| Cæsar missus est = *Caesar was sent* | ā senātū = *by the senate* |

in prōvinciam = *into the province*

Complete Translation:

Caesar was sent by the senate into the province.

◀ ▶

Exercise #281 – Page 269

Translate:

1 Where were the guards?

Where were = *Ubi erant* | the guards = *custōdēs*

Complete Translation:

Ubi custōdēs erant?

2 Whence have you (thou) led the new forces?

Whence have you (thou) led = *Unde dūxistī* | the new forces = *cōpiās novās*

Complete Translation:

Unde cōpiās novās dūxistī?

3 Where have you (thou) hastened from?

Where have you (thou) hastened from = *Unde contendistī*

Complete Translation:

Unde contendistī?

4 Where will the lieutenant lead the legions?

Where will the lieutenant lead = *Quō lēgātus dūcet* | the legions = *legiōnēs*

Complete Translation:

Quō lēgātus legiōnēs dūcet?

5   Whither will you (thou) hasten?

Whither will you (thou) hasten = *Quō contendēs*

Complete Translation:

Quō contendēs?

6   To what place are you (thou) sending the envoys?

To what place are you (thou)sending = *Quō mittis* | the envoys = *lēgātōs*

Complete Translation:

Quō lēgātōs mittis?

7   Why did you (thou) yield to the enemy?

Why did you (thou) yield = *Cūr cessistī*   to the enemy = *hostibus*

Complete Translation:

Cūr hostibus cessistī?

8   Why did the Romans fortify the camp with a ditch and a rampart?

Why did the Romans fortify = *Cūr Rōmānī mūnīvērunt*   the camp = *castra*

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

Complete Translation:

Cūr Rōmānī fossā et vallō castra mūnīvērunt?

DIRECT QUESTIONS

502 DEFINITION: A direct question is one addressed **directly** to someone, and which uses the exact words of the original speaker.

Quis es? *Who are you?*

Centuriō, "Quis," inquit, "vēnit?"

The centurion said, "Who came?"

503 Direct questions are introduced by:

1. interrogative pronouns, adjectives, and adverbs.

2. *nōnne* if the answer 'yes' is expected.

3. *num* { if the answer 'no' is expected.
{ to express surprise.

4. *-ne* to ask for information.

(Add *-ne* to the emphatic word and put **first** in the sentence.)

Pronoun:	<u>Quis</u> es? *<u>Who</u> are you?*
Adjective:	<u>Quam</u> urbem oppugnāvērunt?
	<u>Which</u> city did they attack?
Adverb:	<u>Ubi</u> sunt? *<u>Where</u> are they?*
Nōnne:	<u>Nōnne</u> Deus est bonus?
	God is good, <u>isn't He?</u>
	Isn't God good? (Answer: 'yes.')
Num:	<u>Num</u> Caesar victus est?
	Caesar <u>wasn't</u> conquered, <u>was he?</u>
	<u>Surely</u> Caesar <u>wasn't</u> conquered?
	(Answer: 'no.')
-Ne:	Vīdistī<u>ne</u> Rōmam?
	Have you seen Rome?
	(Answer: "*I have seen Rome*" or "*I have not seen Rome*"; 'yes' or 'no.')

VOCABULARY

certus, a, um	*certain* *sure*
barbarus, a, um	*barbarian*
apud, *prep. w. acc.*	*among* *in the presence of*
plūrimum, *adv.*	*very much* *very*
valeō, valēre, valuī, valitūrus, *2, intr.*	*am strong* *am well* *am influential*
cernō, cernere, *3, tr.*	*distinguish* *see*

NOTE

Barbarus can, of course, be used as a noun to mean *barbarian*:

Barbarī pulsī sunt. *The barbarians were routed.*

Exercise #283 – Page 270

Translate the questions and answers:

1

Question: Valēsne?

Valēsne = *Art thou well*

Complete Translation:

Art thou well?

Answer: I am well.

I am well = *Valeō*

Complete Translation:

Valeō.

2 Question: Num mīlitēs sine certā spē fortiter pugnant?

Num mīlitēs fortiter pugnant = *Soldiers do not fight bravely, do they*

sine certā spē = *without certain hope*

Complete Translation:

Soldiers do not fight bravely without certain hope, do they?

Answer: Soldiers without certain hope do not fight bravely.

Soldiers without certain hope = *Mīlitēs sine certā spē*

do not fight bravely = *fortiter nōn pugnant*

Complete Translation:

Mīlitēs sine certā spē fortiter nōn pugnant.

◀ ▶

3 Question: Nōnne legiōnēs Rōmānæ barbarōs facile superāvērunt?

Nōnne legiōnēs Rōmānæ facile superāvērunt = *Did not the Roman legions easily conquer*

barbarōs = *the barbarians*

Complete Translation:

Did not the Roman legions easily conquer the barbarians?

Answer: The Roman legions easily conquered the barbarians.

The Roman legions easily conquered = *Legiōnēs Rōmānæ facile superāvērunt*

the barbarians = *barbarōs*

Complete Translation:

Legiōnēs Rōmānæ barbarōs facile superāvērunt.

◀ ▶

4 Question: Nōnne virī quī fortēs sunt apud barbarōs plūrimum valent?

virī quī fortēs sunt = *Men who are brave*

Nōnne plūrimum valent = *are very strong, are they not*

apud barbarōs = *in the presence of barbarians*

Complete Translation:

Men who are brave are very strong in the presence of barbarians, are they not?

Answer: Men who are brave are very strong in the presence of barbarians.

Men who are brave = *Virī quī fortēs sunt*　　are very strong = *plūrimum valent*

in the presence of barbarians= *apud barbarōs*

Complete Translation:

Virī quī fortēs sunt apud barbarōs plūrimum valent.

◀ ▶

5 | Question: Num amīcus certus et fortis facile cernitur?

amīcus certus et fortis = *A sure and brave friend*

Num facile cernitur = *is not easily distinguished, is he*

Complete Translation:

A sure and brave friend is not easily distinguished, is he?

Answer: A sure and brave friend is not easily distinguished.

A sure and brave friend = *Amīcus certus et fortis*

is not easily distinguished = *nōn facile cernitur*

Complete Translation:

Amīcus certus et fortis nōn facile cernitur.

6 Question: Nōnne vir fortis in mortis perīculō facile cernitur?

Nōnne vir fortis facile cernitur = *Is not a brave man easily distinguished*

in mortis perīculō = *in danger of death*

Complete Translation:

Is not a brave man easily distinguished in danger of death?

Answer: A brave man is easily distinguished in danger of death.

A brave man is easily distinguished = *Vir fortis facile cernitur*

in danger of death = *in mortis perīculō*

Complete Translation:

Vir fortis in mortis perīculō facile cernitur.

7 Question: Nōnne victōriās legiōnum Rōmānārum laudābis?

Nōnne laudābis = *You (thou) will praise, won't you (thou)*

victōriās legiōnum Rōmānārum = *the victories of the Roman legions*

Complete Translation:

You (thou) will praise the victories of the Roman legions, won't you (thou)?

Answer: I will praise the victories of the Roman legions.

I will praise = *laudābō*

the victories of the Roman legions = *Victōriās legiōnum Rōmānārum*

Complete Translation:

Victōriās legiōnum Rōmānārum laudābō.

8 Question: Num Columbus sine magnō labōre ad terrās novās pervēnit?

Num Columbus pervēnit = *Columbus did not reach, did he*

ad terrās novās = *the new lands* | sine magnō labōre = *without a mighty effort*

Complete Translation:

Columbus did not reach the new lands without a mighty effort, did he?

Answer: Not without a mighty effort did Columbus reach the new lands.

Not without a mighty effort = *nōn sine magnō labōre*

did Columbus reach = *Columbus pervēnit* | the new lands = *ad terrās novās*

Complete Translation:

Columbus nōn sine magnō labōre ad terrās novās pervēnit.

◀ ▶

9 Question: Vīdistīne Rōmam? Veniēsne in Italiam ut eam videās?

Vīdistīne Rōmam = *Have you (thou) seen Rome*

Veniēsne in Italiam = *Will you (thou) come to Italy*

ut eam videās = *in order to see it*

Complete Translation:

Have you (thou) seen Rome? Will you (thou) come to Italy in order to see it?

Answer: I did not see (have not seen) Rome. I will come to Italy in order to see it.

I did not see (have not seen) Rome = *Rōmam nōn vīdī*

I will come to Italy   = *Veniam in Italiam*

in order to see it = *ut eam videam*

Complete Translation:

Rōmam nōn vīdī. Veniam in Italiam ut eam videam.

◀ ▶

10 | Question: Nōnne ācriter pugnābimus ut cīvitātem nostram dēfendāmus?

Nōnne ācriter pugnābimus = *Shall we not fight eagerly*

ut dēfendāmus = *in order to defend*   cīvitātem nostram = *our state*

Complete Translation:

Shall we not fight eagerly in order to defend our state?

Answer: We shall fight eagerly in order to defend our state.

We shall fight eagerly = *Ācriter pugnābimus*

in order to defend = *ut dēfendāmus*   our state = *cīvitātem nostram*

Complete Translation:

Ācriter pugnābimus ut cīvitātem nostram dēfendāmus.

◀ ▶

11 Question: Nōnne Cæsar plūrimum apud Rōmānōs valēbit?

Nōnne Cæsar plūrimum valēbit = *Caesar will be very influential, won't he*

apud Rōmānōs = *among the Romans*

Complete Translation:

Caesar will be very influential among the Romans, won't he?

Answer: Caesar will be very influential among the Romans.

Caesar will be very influential = *Cæsar plūrimum valēbit*

among the Romans = *apud Rōmānōs*

Complete Translation:

Cæsar plūrimum apud Rōmānōs valēbit.

12 Question: Num imperātōrēs apud Americānōs plūrimum valent?

Num imperātōrēs plūrimum valent = *Generals are not very influential, are they*

apud Americānōs = *among Americans*

Complete Translation:

Generals are not very influential among Americans, are they?

Answer: Generals are not very influential among the Americans.

Generals are not very influential = *Imperātōrēs plūrimum nōn valent*

among the Americans = *apud Americānōs*

Complete Translation:

Imperātōrēs apud Americānōs plūrimum nōn valent.

◀ ▶

13 Question: Nōnne amīcī apud amīcōs plūrimum valent?

Nōnne amīcī plūrimum valent = *Are not friends very influential*

apud amīcōs = *among friends*

Complete Translation:

Are not friends very influential among friends?

Answer: Friends are very influential among friends.

Friends are very influential = *Amīcī plūrimum valent*

among friends = *apud amīcōs*

Complete Translation:

Amīcī apud amīcōs plūrimum valent.

◀ ▶

Exercise #284 – Page 270-271

Translate:

1 Was the chief influential among the Romans on account of his faithfulness?

Was the chief influential = *Valēbatne prīnceps*   among the Romans = *apud Rōmānōs*

on account of his faithfulness = *propter fidem ējus*

Complete Translation:

Valēbatne prīnceps apud Rōmānōs propter fidem ējus?

2 You (ye) won't hand over the arms to the Romans, will you (ye)?

You (ye) won't hand over the arms , will you (ye) = *Num arma trādētis*

to the Romans = *Rōmānīs*

Complete Translation:

Num Rōmānīs arma trādētis?

◁ ▷

3 You (ye) will defend our free nation, won't you (ye)?

You (ye) will defend, won't you (ye) = *Nōnne dēfendētis*

our free nation = *nostrum populum līberum*

Complete Translation:

Nōnne nostrum populum līberum dēfendētis?

4a The lieutenant said: "You (ye) see the battle line of the barbarians."

The lieutenant said[1]:= *Lēgātus, inquit*

You (ye) see the battle line of the barbarians = *"Vidētis aciem barbarōrum"*

Complete Translation:

Lēgātus, "Vidētis," inquit," aciem barbarōrum."

[1] *said:* inquit (after first words of quotation).

4b "They are prepared both for death and for victory."

They are prepared = *Parātī sunt*

both for death and for victory = *et ad mortem et ad victōriam*

Complete Translation:

Parātī et ad mortem et ad victōriam sunt.

4c "Surely you (ye) don't fear them, soldiers!"

Surely you (ye) don't fear them = *Num eōs timētis*

soldiers = *mīlitēs*

Complete Translation:

Num eōs timētis, mīlitēs?

4d "You (ye) are brave, are you (ye) not?"

You (ye) are brave, are you (ye) not = *Nōnne fortēs estis*

Complete Translation:

Nōnne fortēs estis?

4e "You (ye) are Romans, are you (ye) not?"

You (ye) are Romans, are you (ye) not = *Nōnne Rōmānī estis*

Complete Translation:

Nōnne Rōmānī estis?

◀ ▶

4f "Will you (ye) fight bravely for the Roman name?"

Will you (ye) fight bravely = *Pugnābitisne fortiter*

for the Roman name = *prō nōmine Rōmānō*

Complete Translation:

Pugnābitisne fortiter prō nōmine Rōmānō?

4g "Are you (ye) not fighting with a sure hope of victory?"

Are you (ye) not fighting = *Nōnne pugnātis*

with a sure hope of victory = *cum spē certā victōriæ*

Complete Translation:

Nōnne cum spē certā victōriæ pugnātis?

4h "Is not the cavalry prepared for battle?"

Is not the cavalry prepared = *Nōnne equitēs parātī sunt* | for battle = *ad prœlium*

Complete Translation:

Nōnne equitēs parātī ad prœlium sunt?

4i "Haven't we a large supply of arms and darts?"

Haven't we a large supply = *Nōnne magnam cōpiam habēmus*

of arms and darts = *armōrum et tēlōrum*

Complete Translation:

Nōnne magnam cōpiam armōrum et tēlōrum habēmus?

4j "What do ou (ye) fear? Do you (ye) fear death?"

What do you (ye) fear = *Quid timētis*

Do you (ye) fear death = *Timētisne mortem*

Complete Translation:

Quid timētis? Timētisne mortem?

4k "But men who are eager for glory are always prepared for either death or victory."

But men who are eager for glory = *Hominēs autem glōriæ cupidī*

are always prepared = *semper parātī sunt*

for either death or victory = *aut ad mortem aut ad victōriam*

Complete Translation:

Hominēs autem glōriæ cupidī semper parātī sunt aut ad mortem aut ad victōriam.

◀ ▶

4l   "We are Romans; they are barbarians and Gauls."

We are Romans = *Rōmānī sumus*

they are barbarians and Gauls = *eī barbarī et Gallī sunt*

Complete Translation:

Rōmānī sumus; eī barbarī et Gallī sunt.

4m   "Barbarians will not conquer a Roman legion, will they?"

Barbarians will not conquer, will they = *Num barbarī vincent*

a Roman legion = *legiōnem Rōmānam*

Complete Translation:

Num barbarī legiōnem Rōmānam vincent?

4n "Is not Caesar our leader?"

Is not Caesar = *Nōnne Cæsar est*   our leader = *imperātor noster*

Complete Translation:

Nōnne Cæsar imperātor noster est?

4o "Do not the barbarians also praise Caesar, do they not fear him?"

Do not the barbarians also praise= *Nōnne barbarī etiam laudant*

Caesar = *Cæsarem*   do they not fear him = *nōnne eum timent*

Complete Translation:

Nōnne barbarī etiam Cæsarem laudant, nōnne eum timent?

4p "They will fight without a sure hope of victory."

They will fight = *Pugnābunt* without a sure hope = *sine spē certā*

of victory = *victōriæ*

Complete Translation:

Pugnābunt sine spē certā victōriæ.

4q "They will not withstand your (pl) attack."

They will not withstand = *nōn sustinēbunt* your (pl) attack = *Impetum vestrum*

Complete Translation:

Impetum vestrum nōn sustinēbunt.

4r "They will yield. They will be routed."

They will yield = *Cēdent*	They will be routed = *Pellentur*

Complete Translation:

Cēdent. Pellentur.

4s "Your (pl) victory will be the glory of the Roman Senate and People."

Your (pl) victory will be the glory = *Victōria vestra erit glōria*

of the Roman Senate and People = *Senātūs Populīque Rōmānī*

Complete Translation:

Victōria vestra erit glōria Senātūs Populīque Rōmānī.

◀ ▶

3. THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN

Who are you?

To whom did you give the sword?

What did you see?

Whose towns did he burn?

In these sentences *who, whom, what, whose* are INTERROGA-TIVES because they introduce a question. (**Interrogō** in Latin means *I ask, I question.*)

Who, whom, what, whose are PRONOUNS because they take the place of the person or thing to which they refer. They do not DIRECTLY modify a noun.

The Latin interrogative pronoun is **QUIS, QUID,** *who, what.*

ASSIGNMENT: Learn the declension of **quis, quid** in GRAM-MAR, No. 140.

140 The Interrogative Pronoun.

WHO? WHAT?

		[For Persons]		Neut.
	Nom.	quis	quis	quid
	Gen.	cūjus	cūjus	cūjus
S.	Dat.	cui	cui	cui
	Acc.	quem	quem	quid
	Abl.	quō[1]	quō[1]	quō[1]

		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
	Nom.	quī	quae	quae
	Gen.	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
P.	Dat.	quibus	quibus	quibus
	Acc.	quōs	quās	quae
	Abl.	quibus[1]	quibus[1]	quibus[1]

Who are you?

To whom did you give the sword?

What did you see?

Whose towns did he burn?

Study the translations of the examples given above:

Quis es?

Cui gladium dedistī?

Quid vīdistī?

Quōrum oppida incendit?

VOCABULARY

quis, quid	who? / what?
ostendō, ostendere, ostendī, ostentus, *3, tr.*	show
trādūcō, trādūcere, trādūxī, trāductus, *3, tr.; two accs. or acc. and* trāns *w. acc.*	lead across
clam, *adv.*	secretly
socius, ī	ally

NOTE

With **trādūcō** the thing OVER WHICH the direct object is led, is put either (1) in the accusative, or (2) with **trāns** in the accusative.

Exercitum flūmen trādūxit.
Exercitum trāns flūmen trādūxit.
He led the army across the river.

RELATED ENGLISH WORD

A *society* of nations.

Exercise #286 – Page 272

Translate:

1 Quibuscum pugnāvit Cæsar?

Quibuscum = *With whom* | pugnāvit Cæsar = *Caesar did fight*

Complete Translation:

With whom did Caesar fight?

2 Cui Gallī obsidēs dedērunt?

Cui Gallī = *To whom the Gauls* | dedērunt = *did give* | obsidēs = *hostages*

Complete Translation:

To whom did the Gauls give hostages?

3 Quī erant Cæsaris sociī?

Quī erant = *Who were*   Cæsaris sociī = *Caesar's allies*

Complete Translation:

Who were Caesar's allies?

4 Legiō sē barbarīs nōn ostendit ut clam in castra pervenīret.

Legiō sē nōn ostendit = *The legion did not show itself*   barbarīs = *to the barbarians*

ut clam pervenīret = *in order that it might arrive secretly*   in castra = *at the camp*

Complete Translation:

The legion did not show itself to the barbarians in order that it might arrive at the camp secretly.

5 Quis plūrimum apud Americānōs nunc valet? ▼

Quis plūrimum nunc valet = *Who now has very much influence*

apud Americānōs = *among Americans*

Complete Translation:

Who now has very much influence among Americans?

6 Quis exercitum flūmen trādūxit? ▼

Quis exercitum trādūxit = *Who led the army across*   flūmen = *the river*

Complete Translation:

Who led the army across the river?

◀ ▶

7 Quis exercitum trāns montēs altōs et flūmina lāta trādūxit ut in Italiā cum Rōmānīs bellum gereret?

Quis exercitum trādūxit = *Who led an army (across)*

trāns montēs altōs et flūmina lāta= *across high mountains and wide rivers*

ut bellum gereret = *in order to wage war*

in Italiā cum Rōmānīs   = *with the Romans in Italy*

Complete Translation:

Who led an army across high mountains and wide rivers in order to wage war with the Romans in Italy?

8   Quis lēgem sānctam et lūcem vēritātis nōbīs dedit? ▼

Quis nōbīs dedit = *Who has given us*

lēgem sānctam et lūcem vēritātis = *a holy law and the light of truth*

Complete Translation:

Who has given us a holy law and the light of truth?

9   Cui castra nostra ostendistī? ▼

Cui ostendistī = *To whom hast thou showed* | castra nostra = *our camp*

Complete Translation:

To whom hast thou showed our camp?

Exercise #287 – Page 273

Translate:

(When the English may be either singular or plural translate both ways in Latin.)

1 To whom did you give the reward?

To whom = *Cui / Quibus*   didst thou / did you give = *dedistī / dedistis*

the reward = *præmia*

Singular Translation:

Cui præmia dedistī?

Plural Translation:

Quibus præmia dedistis?

2 With whom were you?

With whom = *Quōcum / Quibuscum*   wert thou / were you = *erās / erātis*

Singular Translation

Quōcum erās?

Plural Translation:

Quibuscum erātis?

3 Whom did you see?

Whom = *Quem / Quōs* | didst thou / did you see = *vīdistī / vīdistis*

Singular Translation:

Quem vīdistī?

Plural Translation:

Quōs vīdistis?

4 Whose courage do you praise?

Whose courage = *Cūjus / Quōrum virtūtem*

dost thou / do you praise = *laudās / laudātis*

Singular Translation:

Cūjus virtūtem laudās?

Plural Translation:

Quōrum virtūtem laudātis?

5   What do you seek?

| What = *Quid* | dost thou / do you seek= *petis / petitis* |

Singular Translation:

Quid petis?

Plural Translation:

Quid petitis?

6   What (things) did you hear?

| What (things) = *Quæ* | didst thou / did you hear = *audīvistī / audīvistis* |

Singular Translation:

Quæ audīvistī?

Plural Translation:

Quæ audīvistis?

◀ ▶

7 What did he show you?

What = *Quid* did he show thee / you = *tibi / vōbīs ostendit*

Singular Translation: Plural Translation:

Quid tibi ostendit?   *Quid vōbīs ostendit?*

8 Who came secretly into the camp?

Who = *Quis / Quī* came secretly = *clam vēnit / vēnērunt* into the camp = *in castra*

Singular Translation: Plural Translation:

Quis in castra clam vēnit?   *Quī in castra clam vēnērunt?*

9 Who are your allies?

Who = *Quī* | are thine / your allies = *sunt sociī tuī / vestrī*

Singular Translation:

Quī sunt sociī tuī?

Plural Translation:

Quī sunt sociī vestrī?

10 For what are you prepared?

For what = *Ad quid*

art thou / are you prepared = *parātus es / parātī estis*

Singular Translation:

Ad quid parātus es?

Plural Translation:

Ad quid parātī estis?

11 To whom did you send help?

| To whom = *Ad quem / quōs* | didst thou / did you send help = *auxilium mīsistī / mīsistis* |

Singular Translation:

Ad quem auxilium mīsistī?

Plural Translation:

Ad quōs auxilium mīsistis?

◀ ▶

Exercise #288 – Page 273-274

Translate:

1 Washington[1], a brave and noble man whose courage we all keep in memory, was the American general in our first war.

Washington[1], a brave and noble man = *Washingtonius, vir fortis et nōbilis*

whose courage = *cūjus virtūtem*

we all keep in memory = *nōs omnēs memoriā tenēmus*

was the American general = *imperātor Americānus erat*

in our first war = *in prīmo bellō nostrō*

[1] *Washington:* Washingtonius, ī.

Complete Translation:

Washingtonius, vir fortis et nōbilis cūjus virtūtem nōs omnēs memoriā tenēmus, imperātor Americānus in prīmo bellō nostrō erat.

2 He led the troops across the river Delaware[1] to conquer the Germans[2] who were in the British[3] army.

He led the troops = *Cōpiās trādūxit*

across the river Delaware[1] = *trāns flūmen Delawarēnse*

to conquer the Germans[2] = *ut Germānōs vinceret*

who were = *quī erant*

in the British[3] army = *in exercitū Britannicō*

[1] *Delaware:* **Delawarēnse, Delawarēnsis.**
[2] *Germans:* **Germānī, Germānōrum.**
[3] *British:* **Britannicus, a, um.**

Complete Translation:

Cōpiās trāns flūmen Delawarēnse trādūxit ut Germānōs quī in exercitū Britannicō erant vinceret.

3 It was night. The soldiers were neither seen nor heard by the enemy.

It was night = *Nox erat*

The soldiers were neither seen nor heard = *Mīlitēs neque cernēbantur neque audiēbantur*

by the enemy = *ab hostibus*

Complete Translation:

Nox erat. Mīlitēs ab hostibus neque cernēbantur neque audiēbantur.

4 Thus he swiftly and easily conquered the enemy.

Thus he swiftly and easily conquered = *Ita celeriter et facile vīcit*

the enemy = *hostēs*

Complete Translation:

Ita celeriter et facile hostēs vīcit.

◀ ▶

5   We shall all praise Washington's plan and his courage, shall we not?

We shall all praise, shall we not = *Nōnne omnēs laudābimus*

Washington's plan and his courage = *cōnsilium Washingtoniī et virtūtem ējus*

Complete Translation:

Nōnne omnēs cōnsilium Washingtoniī et virtūtem ējus laudābimus?

Exercise #288a - Questions – Page 274

Translate the questions and answers in Latin:

1   Quis fuit Washingtonius?

CompleteTranslation:

Who was Washington?

Answer – in English:

Washington was the American commander-in-chief.

Answer – in Latin:

Washingtonius imperātor Americānus erat.

◀ ▶

2 Quī eum laudant?

CompleteTranslation:

Who praise him?

Answer – in English:

All Americans praise him.

Answer – in Latin:

Omnēs Americānī eum laudant.

◀ ▶

3   Quibuscum bellum gessit?

CompleteTranslation:

With whom did he wage war?

Answer – in English:

He waged war with the British army.

Answer – in Latin:

Cum exercitū Britannicō bellum gessit.

◀ ▶

4 Cernēbanturne ējus mīlitēs ab hostibus?

CompleteTranslation:

Were his soldiers (being) seen by the enemy?

Answer – in English:

His soldiers were not (being) seen by the enemy.

Answer – in Latin:

Mīlitēs ējus ab hostibus nōn cernēbantur.

5   Quōs vīcit Washingtonius?

CompleteTranslation:

Whom did Washington conquer?

Answer – in English:

Washington conquered the Germans who were in the British army.

Answer – in Latin:

Washingtonius Germānōs quī in exercitū Britannicō erant vīcit.

Exercise #289 – Page 274

Student 1

1. Give the rule for agreement of relative Pronouns:

   A pronoun agrees with the word to which it refers in gender and number; its case depends on its use in its own clause.

Student 2

2. When is *quō* used to introduce a purpose clause?

   Quō is used to introduce a purpose clause when the clause contains a comprative.

Student 1

3. Give the rule for the ablative of means:

   The ablative without a preposition is used to express the non-living agent, the means, or the instrument.

◀ ▶

4. THE INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVE

Which men did you see?

Quōs virōs vīdistī?

Quōs here modifies and agrees with **virōs**. It is used, therefore, as an ADJECTIVE and not as a pronoun. It is an INTERROGATIVE because it introduces a question.

The INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVE in Latin is declined exactly like the relative pronoun.

But in the NOMINATIVE MASCULINE SINGULAR **quis** is generally used as an adjective for *which* or *what*, **quī** for *what sort of, what kind of*.

VOCABULARY

quī, quae, quod
{ *which?*
{ *what?*

REVIEW VOCABULARY

vocō, *1, tr.; two accs.*   *call*

appellō, *1, tr.; two accs.*
{ *call*
{ *call upon*
{ *address*

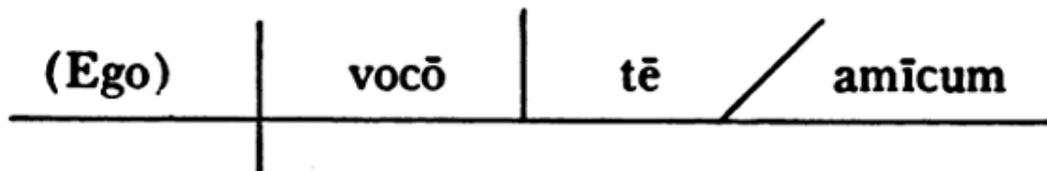ostendō, ostendere, ostendī, ostentus, *3, tr.*   *show*

nōmen, nōminis   *name*

IDIOM STUDY

Verbs of calling, naming, making, showing, *etc.*, may take two accusatives, one of the direct object, the other a predicate accusative.

Tē amīcum vocō.

I call you friend.

(Ego)	vocō	tē / amīcum

Caesarem imperātōrem appellāvērunt.
They called Caesar general.

But when **nōmen** is used, **nōmen** is in the ablative.

Caesarem nōmine imperātōris appellāvērunt.
They called Caesar by the name of general.

Caesar centuriōnēs nōmine appellāvit.
Caesar called upon the centurions by name.

Exercise #290 - Page 275-276

Translate:

	Phrase	Translation
1	With which allies?	*Quibuscum sociīs?*
2	With the army of which king?	*Cum exercitū cūjus rēgis?*
3	On account of what wrongs?	*Propter quās injūriās?*
4	In which towns?	*In quibus oppidīs?*

◀ ▶

Phrase	Translation
5 In what camp?	*In quibus castrīs?*
6 Among which tribes?	*Apud quās gentēs?*
7 Up to what river?	*Ad quod flūmen?*
8 By what name did they call you?	*Quō nōmine tē appellāvērunt?*

◀ ▶

	Phrase	Translation
9	What guards did he station?	*Quōs custōdēs collocāvit?*
10	What man called Caesar king?	*Quis vir Cæsarem rēgem appellāvit?*
11	In what place did he pitch camp?	*(In) Quō locō castra posuit?*
12	To what messenger did he give the letters?	*Cui nuntiō litterās dedit?*

	Phrase	Translation
13	To which envoys did he send the letters?	*Ad quōs lēgātōs litterās mīsit?*
14	Christ called us brothers.	*Chrīstus nōs frātrēs appellāvit.*
15	For what are arms useful?	*Ad quid sunt arma ūtilia?*
16	Which town are we approaching?	*Ad quod oppidum (Cui oppidō) appropinquāmus?*

	Phrase	Translation
17	What rivers are wide and deep?	*Quæ flūmina sunt lāta et alta?*
18	What tribes are exchanging hostages?	*Quæ gentēs obsidēs inter sē dant?*
19	To what town does the bridge stretch?	*Ad quod oppidum pōns pertinet?*
20	To what guard did he show himself?	*Cui custōdī sē ostendit?*

	Phrase	Translation
21	To what king do they give thanks?	*Cui rēgī grātiās agunt?*
22	In what thing do they put hope?	*In quā rē spem pōnunt?*

◀ ▶

Exercise #291 - Page 276

Translate:

1   Propter quās injūriās nōs bellum cum Japōnibus gessimus?

Propter quās injūriās = *On account of what wrongs*

nōs bellum gessimus = *did we wage war*   cum Japōnibus = *with the Japanese*

Complete Translation:

On account of what wrongs did we wage war with the Japanese?

◀ ▶

2 Quis nuntius, quem omnēs memoriā tenēmus, per oppida contendit ut omnēs adventum Britannōrum exspectārent?

Quis nuntius, quem omnēs memoriā tenēmus = *What messenger, whom we all remember*

per oppida contendit = *hastened through the towns*

ut omnēs exspectārent = *in order that everyone might expect*

adventum Britannōrum = *the arrival of the British*

Complete Translation:

What messenger whom we all remember hastened through the towns in order that everyone might expect the arrival of the British?

3 Quis imperātor Americānus trāns flūmen quod Delaware vocāmus exercitum trādūxit ut ad castra hostium clam pervenīret?

Quis imperātor Americānus = *What American general*

trāns flūmen exercitum trādūxit = *led the army across the river*

quod Delaware vocāmus = *which we call the Delaware*

ut clam pervenīret = *in order to arrive secretly*

ad castra hostium = *at the enemy's camp*

Complete Translation:

What American general led the army across the river which we call the Delaware in order to arrive secretly at the enemy's camp?

4 Cui gentī[1] grātiās Americānī ēgimus propter auxilium quod in prīmō nostrō bellō ad nōs mīsit?

Cui gentī = *What nation*

grātiās Americānī ēgimus = *have we Americans thanked*

propter auxilium = *for (on account of) help*

quod ad nōs mīsit = *which it sent us*

in prīmō nostrō bellō = *in our first war*

[1] gēns here means *nation*.

Complete Translation:

What nation have we Americans thanked for help which it sent us in our first war?

◄ ▶

5   Quis dux cōpiās nostrās in Bataan dēdūxit quō diūtius cum Japōnibus pugnāret?

Quis dux = *What leader*   cōpiās nostrās dēdūxit = *led our forces*

in Bataan = *into Bataan*   quō diūtius pugnāret = *in order to fight longer*

cum Japōnibus = *with the Japanese*

Complete Translation:

What leader led our forces into Bataan in order to fight longer with the Japanese?

6   In quō bellō hostēs urbem Washington incendērunt?

In quō bellō = *In what war*   hostēs incendērunt = *did the enemy burn*

urbem Washington = *the city of Washington*

Complete Translation:

In what war did the enemy burn the city of Washington?

◁ ▷

7 Quem ducem mīlitēs "Stonewall" appellāvērunt?

Quem ducem = *What leader*   mīlitēs appellāvērunt = *did the (his) soldiers call*

"Stonewall" = *"Stonewall"*

Complete Translation:

What leader did the (his) soldiers call "Stonewall?"

8 Quī Gallī prīmī vīdērunt flūmen quod Mississippi vocāmus?

Quī Gallī   = *What Frenchman (who of the Gauls)*

prīmī vīdērunt flūmen = *first saw the river*   quod vocāmus = *which we call*

Mississippi = *the Mississippi*

Complete Translation:

What Frenchman first saw the river which we call the Mississippi?

Exercise #292 - Page 276-277

Translate:

1a   Augustus prīmus imperātor[2] Rōmānus fuit.

Augustus fuit = *Augustus was*   prīmus imperātor[2] Rōmānus = *the first Roman emperor*

[2] imperātor here means *emperor.*

Complete Translation:

Augustus was the first Roman emperor.

1b Augustus autem nōn rēgem sed prīncipem sē vocāvit, nam Rōmānī nōmen rēgis timuērunt.

Augustus autem nōn rēgem sē vocāvit = *But Augustus did not call himself king*

sed prīncipem = *but chief*   nam Rōmānī timuērunt = *for the Romans feared*

nōmen rēgis = *the name of king*

Complete Translation:

But Augustus did not call himself king, but chief, for the Romans feared the name of king.

2a Omnēs Americānī Washingtonium "Patrem Patriæ"[1] appellāvērunt.

Omnēs Americānī appellāvērunt = *All Americans called*

Washingtonium "Patrem Patriæ"[1] = *Washington the Father of His Country*

[1] patria, ae: *country, fatherland.*

Complete Translation:

All Americans called Washington the Father of His Country.

◀ ▶

2b Washingtonius enim cīvitātem nostram dēfendit atque cōnservāvit sīcut patrēs fīliōs dēfendunt atque cōnservant.

Washingtonius enim dēfendit atque cōnservāvit = *For Washington defended and preserved*

cīvitātem nostram = *our state*

sīcut patrēs dēfendunt atque cōnservant = *as fathers defend and preserve*

fīliōs = *their sons*

Complete Translation:

For Washington defended and preserved our state as fathers defend and preserve their sons.

3   Rēx et imperātor Germānōrum sē "Cæsarem"[2] appellāvit.

Rēx et imperātor Germānōrum = *The king and emperor of the Germans*

sē "Cæsarem"[2] appellāvit = *called himself kaiser*

[2] The word *Kaiser* is a German form for Caesar.

Complete Translation:

The king and emperor of the Germans called himself kaiser.

Exercise #292a - Questions – Page 277

Translate the questions and answer in Latin:

1 Quō nōmine Augustus sē vocāvit?

CompleteTranslation:

By what name did Augustus call himself?

Answer – in English:

Augustus called himself by the name of chief.

Answer – in Latin:

Augustus nōmine prīncipis sē vocāvit.

2   Quō nōmine Americānī Washingtonium appellāvērunt?

CompleteTranslation:

By what name did the Americans call Washington?

Answer – in English:

The Americans called Washington the Father of His Country.

Answer – in Latin:

Americānī Washingtonium Patrem Patriæ appellāvērunt.

◀   ▶

3   Quis rēx "Cæsarem" sē appellāvit?

CompleteTranslation:

Which king calls himself "Caesar."

Answer – in English:

The German king calls himself "Caesar."

Answer – in Latin:

Rēx Germānōrum sē Cæsarem appellāvit.

◀   ▶

Reading #18 – Page 277-279

A Gallic Captive

1 | Legatus | Quis es? Unde vēnistī?

Quis es = *Who are you* | Unde vēnistī = *Whence have you come*

Complete Translation:

Who are you? Whence have you come?

2 | Gallus | Nōn cognōvī.

Nōn cognōvī. = *I do not know.*

Complete Translation:

I do not know.

3 | Legatus | Ha! Nōn cognōvistī! Nōnne tū Gallus es?

Ha! Nōn cognōvistī! = *Ha! You do not know!*

Nōnne tū Gallus es? = *You are a Gaul, aren't you?*

Complete Translation:

Ha! You do not know! You are a Gaul, aren't you?

4 | Gallus | Nōn cognōvī.

Nōn cognōvī. = *I do not know.*

Complete Translation:

I do not know.

5 | Legatus | Ubi sunt cōpiæ vestræ? Quī sunt sociī vestrī?

Ubi sunt cōpiæ vestræ? = *Where are your forces?*

Quī sunt sociī vestrī? = *Who are your allies?*

Complete Translation:

Where are your forces? Who are your allies?

6 | Gallus | Nōn cognōvī.

Nōn cognōvī. = *I do not know.*

Complete Translation:

I do not know.

7 | Legatus | Tū ad mortem dūcēris! Num ad mortem parātus es?

Tū ad mortem dūcēris! = *You shall be led to death!*

Num ad mortem parātus es?= *You are not ready for death, are you?*

Complete Translation:

You shall be led to death! You are not ready for death, are you?

8 | Gallus | Ita. Ad mortem parātus sum. Ea quæ petis nōn tibi ostendam.

Ita. Ad mortem parātus sum. = *Yes, I am ready for death.*

Ea quæ petis nōn tibi ostendam.= *I will not show you what you are seeking.*

Complete Translation:

Yes, I am ready for death. I will not show you what you are seeking.

◀ ▶

9 | Legatus | Id diū sustinēbis, nam ad mortem parātus es.

Id diū sustinēbis = *You will withstand it for a long time*

nam ad mortem parātus es= *for you are ready for death*

Complete Translation:

You will withstand it for a long time, for you are ready for death.

10 | Gallus | Ēheu! Ēheu! Ēheu![3]

Ēheu! Ēheu! Ēheu! = *Oh! Oh! Oh!*

[3] ēheu, ēheu: an interjection expressing grief or pain.

Complete Translation:

Oh! Oh! Oh!

Lesson 25

11 | Legatus | Quid? Num timēs? Nōnne fortis es? Nōnne ad mortem parātus?

Quid? Num timēs? = *What? You are not afraid?*

Nōnne fortis es? = *You are brave, aren't you?*

Nōnne ad mortem parātus?= *Ready for death, aren't you?*

Complete Translation:

What? You are not afraid? You are brave, aren't you? Ready for death, aren't you?

◀ ▶

12 | Legatus | Itaque nunc ad mortem dūcēris.

Itaque nunc dūcēris = *So now you will be led* | ad mortem = *to death*

Complete Translation:

So now you will be led to death.

13 | Gallus | Ēheu! Ēheu! Nōn! Nōn!

Ēheu! Ēheu! = *Oh! Oh!* | Nōn! Nōn! = *No! No!*

Complete Translation:

Oh! Oh! No! No!

Lesson 25

14 Legatus Quid est? Num cognōvistī?

Quid est? = *What is this?*

Num cognōvistī? = *You do not know, do you?*

Complete Translation:

What is this? You do not know, do you?

15 Gallus Cognōvī.

Cognōvī. = *I know.*

Complete Translation:

I know.

16 | Legatus | Quis plūrimum apud gentēs vestrās valet? Quem prīncipem et ducem vocātis?

Quis plūrimum valet = *Who is the most influential*

apud gentēs vestrās = *among your peoples*

Quem vocātis = *Whom do you call*   prīncipem et ducem = *chief and leader*

Complete Translation:

Who is the most influential among your peoples? Whom do you call chief and leader?

17 | Gallus | Ambiorīgem[1] et Catuvulcum[2].

Ambiorīgem et Catuvulcum = *Ambiorix and Catuvulcus*

[1] **Ambiorīx, Ambiorīgis:** *Ambiorix.*
[2] **Catuvulcus, ī:** *Catuvulcus.*

Complete Translation:

Ambiorix and Catuvulcus.

18 | Legatus | Quī sunt sociī gentis tuæ?

Quī sunt sociī = *Who are allies*   gentis tuæ = *of your tribe*

Complete Translation:

Who are allies of your tribe?

19 | Gallus | Omnēs Galliæ gentēs atque Germānī.

Omnēs Galliæ gentēs = *All the tribes of Gaul*   atque Germānī = *and the Germans*

Complete Translation:

All the tribes of Gaul and the Germans.

◀ ▶

20 | Legatus | Germānī!

Germānī! = *Germans!*

Complete Translation:

Germans!

21 | Gallus | Ita est! Cōpiās trāns flūmen Rhēnum trādūcunt et celeriter in fīnēs nostrōs pervenient.

Ita est! = *Yes!* | Cōpiās trādūcunt = *They are leading their forces*

trāns flūmen Rhēnum = *across the river Rhine*

et celeriter pervenient= *and will swiftly arrive* | in fīnēs nostrōs = *in our territory*

Complete Translation:

Yes! They are leading their forces across the river Rhine and will swiftly arrive in our territory.

22 | Legatus | Ubi nunc sunt cōpiæ vestræ?

Ubi nunc = *Where now* | sunt cōpiæ vestræ = *are your forces*

Complete Translation:

Where are your forces now?

23 | Gallus | In silvīs ad flūmen castra posuērunt.

castra posuērunt = *They have pitched camp*

In silvīs ad flūmen = *in the forest at the river*

Complete Translation:

They have pitched camp in the forest at the river.

24 | Legatus | Num cōpiam frūmentī habent? Omnia frūmenta quæ in agrīs erant incendimus atque magna cōpia in hīberna portāta est.

Num cōpiam frūmentī habent? = *They have no supply of grain, have they?*

incendimus = *We have burned*

Omnia frūmenta quæ in agrīs erant = *all the crops which were in the fields*

atque magna cōpia portāta est = *and a great supply has been carried*

in hīberna = *into (our) winter quarters*

Complete Translation:

They have no supply of grain, have they? We have burned all the crops which were in the fields and a great supply has been carried into (our) winter quarters.

25 | Gallus | Ita. Magnam cōpiam habent. Sociī inter sē obsidēs dedērunt et ad nōs frūmentum mīsērunt.

Ita. Magnam cōpiam habent. = *Yes, they have an abundant supply.*

Sociī inter sē obsidēs dedērunt = *The allies have exchanged hostages*

et frūmentum mīsērunt= *and have sent grain*   ad nōs = *to us*

Complete Translation:

Yes, they have an abundant supply. The allies have exchanged hostages and have sent us grain.

26 | Gallus | Habent etiam cōpiam armōrum et tēlōrum.

Habent etiam = *They also have*

cōpiam armōrum et tēlōrum= *a supply of arms and darts*

Complete Translation:

They also have a supply of arms and darts.

27 | Gallus | Nam expugnāvimus hīberna Rōmāna quæ in fīnibus nostrīs posita erant.

Nam expugnāvimus hīberna Rōmāna = *For we stormed the Roman winter quarters*

quæ posita erant= *which had been placed*

in fīnibus nostrīs = *in our territory*

Complete Translation:

For we stormed the Roman winter quarters which had been placed in our territory.

◀ ▶

28 | Legatus | Quid? Num hīberna Rōmāna expugnāvistis? Quæ castra? Num castra Rōmāna expugnāvistis?

Quid? = *What?* | Num expugnāvistis = *Surely you have not stormed*

hīberna Rōmāna = *the Roman winter quarters*

Quæ castra = *Which camp* | Num expugnāvistis = *You have not attacked, have you*

castra Rōmāna = *the Roman camp*

Complete Translation:

What? Surely you have not stormed the Roman winter quarters? Which camp? You have not attacked the Roman camp, have you?

◀ ▶

29 | Gallus | **Expugnāvimus. Magna fuit cædēs.**

Expugnāvimus = *We have stormed (it)*

Magna fuit cædēs = *There was much slaughter*

Complete Translation:

We have stormed it. There was much slaughter.

30 | Legatus | Per deōs immortālēs![3] Propter injūriās agrōs vestrōs vastābimus; oppida incendēmus; mātrēs et patrēs et puerōs occīdēmus!

Per deōs immortālēs = *By the immortal gods*

Propter injūriās = *For (these) wrongs*

agrōs vestrōs vastābimus = *we will ravage your fields*

oppida incendēmus = *we will burn the towns*

mātrēs et patrēs et puerōs occīdēmus = *we will kill mothers and fathers and children*

[3] per deōs immortālēs: *by the immortal gods.*

Complete Translation:

By the immortal gods! For (these) wrongs we will ravage your fields; we will burn the towns; we will kill mothers and fathers and children!

Lesson 25

31 | **Gallus** | Mīlitēs nostrī etiam ad bellum parātī sunt. Eōs nōn vincētis.

Mīlitēs nostrī etiam = *Our soldiers also*   parātī sunt = *are ready*

ad bellum = *for war*

Eōs nōn vincētis = *You will not conquer them*

Complete Translation:

Our soldiers are also ready for war. You will not conquer them.

32 | **Legatus** | Cūr hīberna expugnāvistis? Nōnne pāx et amīcitia fuit inter gentēs vestrās et Populum Rōmānum?

Cūr expugnāvistis = *Why have you stormed*

hīberna = *the winter quarters*

Nōnne pāx et amīcitia fuit = *Was there not peace and friendship*

inter gentēs vestrās = *between your tribes*

et Populum Rōmānum = *and the Roman people*

Complete Translation:

Why have you stormed the winter quarters? Was there not peace and friendship between your tribes and the Roman people?

33 | Gallus | Ita, sed Rōmānōs timēmus. Semper frūmentum petunt; arma petunt; servōs petunt; obsidēs petunt.

Ita, sed Rōmānōs timēmus = *Yes, but we fear the Romans*

Semper frūmentum petunt= *They are always asking for grain*

arma petunt = *they seek arms*   servōs petunt = *they seek slaves*

obsidēs petunt = *they seek hostages*

Complete Translation:

Yes, but we fear the Romans. They are always asking for grain; they seek arms; they seek slaves; they seek hostages.

◀ ▶

34 | Gallus | Imperiī et bellī semper sunt cupidī.

semper sunt cupidī = *They are always eager for*

Imperiī et bellī = *power and war*

Complete Translation:

They are always eager for power and war.

35 | Gallus | Vītās nostrās et cīvitātēs nostrās līberās dēfendimus.

dēfendimus = *We defend*

Vītās nostrās = *our lives*

et cīvitātēs nostrās līberās = *and our free states*

Complete Translation:

We defend our lives and our free states.

36 | Legatus | Quod in fidē cum Populō Rōmānō nōn mānsistis, vōs omnēs occīdēminī!

Quod in fidē nōn mānsistis = *Because you have not kept faith*

cum Populō Rōmānō = *with the Roman people*

vōs omnēs occīdēminī = *you shall all be killed*

Complete Translation:

Because you have not kept faith with the Roman people, you shall all be killed!

37 | Legatus | Et tū prīmus ad mortem dūcēris. Statim ad mortem!

Et tū prīmus dūcēris = *And you will be the first to be led*   ad mortem = *to death*

Statim ad mortem = *To death at once*

Complete Translation:

And you will be the first to be led to death. To death at once!