

dare

PP1: d-ō PP2: d-are PP3: ded-ī PP4: dat-us						
1st		<i>give (Note: the "a" is short except in "dās")</i>				
	Singular			Plural		
Tense	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
Indicative Mood Active Voice						
<i>Present</i>	dō	dās	dat	damus	datis	dant
<i>Imperfect</i>	dabam	dabās	dabat	dabāmus	dabātis	dabant
<i>Future</i>	dabō	dabis	dabit	dabimus	dabitis	dabunt
<i>Perfect</i>	dedī	dedistī	dedit	dedimus	dedistis	dedērunt
<i>Pluperfect</i>	dederam	dederās	dederat	dederāmus	dederātis	dederant
<i>Future Perfect</i>	dederō	dederis	ederit	dederimus	dederitis	dederint
Indicative Mood Passive Voice						
<i>Present</i>	dor	daris	datur	damur	daminī	dantur
<i>Imperfect</i>	dabar	dabāris	dabātur	dabāmur	dabāminī	dabantur
<i>Future</i>	dabor	daberis	dabitur	dabimur	dabiminī	dabuntur
<i>Perfect</i>	datūs, a, um sum	datūs, a, um es	datūs, a, um est	datī, æ, a sumus	datī, æ, a estis	datī, æ, a sunt
<i>Pluperfect</i>	datūs, a, um eram	datūs, a, um erās	datūs, a, um erat	datī, æ, a erāmus	datī, æ, a erātis	datī, æ, a erant
<i>Future Perfect</i>	datūs, a, um erō	datūs, a, um eris	datūs, a, um erit	datī, æ, a erimus	datī, æ, a eritis	datī, æ, a erunt
Subjunctive Mood Active Voice						
<i>Present</i>	dem	dēs	det	dēmus	dētis	dent
<i>Imperfect</i>	darem	darēs	daret	darēmus	darētis	darent
<i>Perfect</i>	dederim	dederīs	dederit	dederīmus	dederītis	dederint
<i>Pluperfect</i>	dedissem	dedissēs	dedisset	dedissēmus	dedissētis	dedissent
Subjunctive Mood Passive Voice						
<i>Present</i>	der	dēris	dētur	dēmur	dēminī	dentur
<i>Imperfect</i>	darer	darēris	darētur	darēmur	darēminī	darentur
<i>Perfect</i>	datūs, a, um sim	datūs, a, um sīs	datūs, a, um sit	datī, æ, a sīmus	datī, æ, a sītis	datī, æ, a sint
<i>Pluperfect</i>	datūs, a, um essem	datūs, a, um essēs	datūs, a, um esset	datī, æ, a essēmus	datī, æ, a essētis	datī, æ, a essent
Imperative Mood Active Voice						
<i>Present</i>		da			dāte	
Infinitives	Present Infinitive Active dare			Present Infinitive Passive darī		
	Perfect Infinitive Active dedisse			Perfect Infinitive Passive datūs, a, um esse		
	Future Infinitive Active datūrus, a, um esse			Future Infinitive Passive datūs, a, um irī		
Participles	Future Participle Active datūrus, a, um					
	Perfect Participle Passive datūs, a, um					

To avoid the cacophony caused by the “time delay” in Zoom would all students PLEASE mute their microphones before the prayer.

In nōmine Patris et Fīliī et Spīritūs Sānctī. Āmēn.

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

R. Et tuī amōris in eīs īgnem accende.

V. Ēmitte Spīritum tuum et creābuntur;

R. Et renovābis faciem terræ.

Ōrēmus:

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

LESSON 28: *SUUS* AND *SUI*

1. *SUUS* AND *SUI* AS DIRECT REFLEXIVES

We have seen that *suī* (*sibi*, *sē*, *sē*) is used for *himself* (*him*), *herself* (*her*), *itself* (*it*), *themselves* (*them*), when these words refer TO THE SUBJECT OF THEIR OWN CLAUSE. When so used, *suī* is called a DIRECT REFLEXIVE.

Sē laudat. *He praises himself.*

		Use	Third Person (Reflexive)	
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>subject</i>		
	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>possessive</i>	<i>suī</i>	<i>of himself, herself, itself, themselves</i>
	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>indirect object</i>	<i>sibi</i>	<i>to himself, herself, itself, themselves</i>
	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>direct object</i>	<i>sē (sēsē)</i>	<i>himself, herself, itself, themselves</i>
	<i>Abl.</i>	<i>by or with</i>	<i>sē (sēsē)</i>	<i>by, with, from himself, herself, itself, themselves</i>

¹*Sēcum* is used for *cum sē*.



Suus, a, um is the **POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE** corresponding to **suī**. It is used to mean *his (his own), her (her own), its (its own), their (their own)*, **ACCORDING TO THE WORD TO WHICH IT REFERS**. Since **suus, a, um** is an adjective, it agrees in gender, number, and case with the word which it **MODIFIES**. Like **suī**, **suus, a, um** is used to **REFER TO THE SUBJECT OF ITS OWN CLAUSE (DIRECT REFLEXIVE)**.

Caesar suōs militēs laudāvit.

Caesar praised his (own) soldiers.

Māter filium suum laudat.

A mother praises her (own) son.

Legiō signum suum dēfendit.

The legion defends its (own) standard.

Militēs imperātōrem suum laudant.

The soldiers praise their (own) general.

When *his, her, its, etc.*, do not refer to the subject of their own clause, **ējus** and **eōrum** (the possessive genitives of **is, ea, id**) are to be used (**EXCEPT IN SOME CASES TO BE SEEN IN THE NEXT SECTION**).

Centuriō fortiter pugnavit. Itaque Caesar virtūtem ējus laudāvit.

The centurion fought bravely. And so Caesar praised his courage.

Caesar Gallōs vīcit atque eōrum ducēs occīdit.

Caesar conquered the Gauls and killed their leaders.



NOTE

Just as forms of **ego, nōs, tū, vōs** are used as reflexives of the first and second persons, so forms of **meus, noster, tuus, vester** are used as reflexives of the first and second persons.

Suī and **suus** are used for the **THIRD PERSON ONLY**.

We defend our own lives. Vītās nostrās dēfendimus.



VOCABULARY

suus, a, um

{ his (own)
her (own)
its (own)
their (own)

fuga, ae

flight

dēdō, dēdere, dēdidī, dēditus, 3, tr.¹

{ give up
surrender

rēs pūblica, reī pūblicae

{ state
republic

diligō, diligere, dilēxī, dilēctus, 3, tr.

love

NOTE

Where we say simply *surrender* in English, **dēdō** must always be used with an ACCUSATIVE REFLEXIVE PRONOUN.

The Gauls surrendered to the Romans. Gallī Rōmānīs sē dēdidērunt.

We surrendered to the Gauls. Gallīs nōs dēdidimus. (Nōs is accusative.)

Of course, **dēdō** may have other objects.

We surrendered the arms to the enemy. Arma hostibus dēdidimus.

RELATED ENGLISH WORDS

A fugitive from justice. We shall always defend our republic.

¹ *Dēdō* always takes an object in Latin.



Exercise #318 – Page 307

1. Translate;
2. Explain the italicized forms:



1 Agrōs atque urbēs suās dēfendēbant.

dēfendēbant = *They were defending* suās = *their own*

Agrōs atque urbēs = *fields and cities*

Complete Translation:

They were defending their own fields and cities.

Explain suās: *Reflexive possessive adjective modifying agrōs and urbēs; referring to the subject of its own clause.*



2 Fortiter sē dēfendunt.

Fortiter dēfendunt = *They bravely defend* sē = *themselves*

Complete Translation:

They defend themselves bravely.

Explain sē: *Reflexive pronoun, object of dēfendunt; referring to the subject of its own clause.*



3 Post Cæsaris victōriam atque suōrum p̄ncipum cædem, hostēs sē suaque omnia eī dēdidērunt.

Post Cæsaris victōriam = After Caesar's victory

atque cædem = and the slaughter

suōrum p̄ncipum = of their own chiefs

hostēs dēdidērunt = the enemy surrendered

sē = themselves

suaque omnia = and all their (possessions)

eī = to him

Complete Translation:

After Caesar's victory and the slaughter of their own chiefs, the enemy surrendered themselves and all their possessions to him.

Explain *suōrum*: Reflexive possessive adjective modifying *p̄ncipum*; referring to the subject of its own clause.

Explain *sē*: Reflexive pronoun, object of *dēdidērunt*; referring to the subject of its own clause.

Explain *sua*: Reflexive possessive adjective used as a noun, object of *dēdidērunt*; referring to the subject of its own clause.

Explain *eī*: Personal pronoun, dative of indirect object, referring to *Cæsaris*.



4

Barbarī post equitum *suōrum* cædem fugā salūtem petivērunt.

post cædem = *after the slaughter*

equitum *suōrum* = *of their cavalry*

Barbarī petivērunt = *The barbarians sought*

fugā salūtem = *safety in flight*

Complete Translation:

The barbarians sought safety in flight after the slaughter of their cavalry.

Explain *suōrum*: *Reflexive possessive adjective modifying equitum; referring to the subject of its own clause.*



5 Nōnne māt̄rēs filiōs suōs dīligunt?

māt̄rēs dīligunt = *Mothers love*

filiōs suōs = *their sons*

Nōnne = *don't they*

Complete Translation:

Mothers love their sons, don't they?

Explain suōs: *Reflexive possessive adjective modifying filiōs; referring to the subject of its own clause.*



6

Barbarī fugā montēs petīvērunt, at magnus eōrum numerus in fugā ab equitibus Rōmānīs occīsus est.

Barbarī petīvērunt = *The barbarians sought*

fugā montēs = *the mountains by flight*

at magnus numerus = *but a great number*

eōrum = *of them*

occīsus est = *were killed*

ab equitibus Rōmānīs = *by the Roman cavalry*

Complete Translation:

The barbarians sought the mountains by flight (fled toward the mountains), but a great number of them were killed in flight by the Roman cavalry.

Explain eōrum: *Personal pronoun modifying numerus; referring to the subject of the preceding clause.*



7

Gallī lēgātōs ad Cæsarem mīsērunt quī auxilium peterent. Itaque Cæsar ad eōs mīsīt equitēs quī finēs eōrum dēfenderent.

Gallī lēgātōs mīsērunt = *The Gauls sent envoys*

ad Cæsarem = *to Caesar*

quī auxilium peterent = *to seek help*

Itaque Cæsar mīsīt equitēs = *Caesar therefore sent cavalry*

ad eōs = *to them*

quī finēs eōrum dēfenderent = *to defend their territory*

Complete Translation:

The Gauls sent envoys to Caesar to seek help. Caesar therefore sent them cavalry to defend their territory.

Explain eōrum: *Personal pronoun modifying finēs; referring to the subject of the preceding sentence.*



8

Dīlignite, frātrēs meī, Deum. Deus enim pācem *suam* vōbīs dābit.

Dīlignite Deum = *Love God*

frātrēs meī = *my brothers*

Deus enim dabit vōbīs = *For God will give you*

pācem *suam* = *His peace*

Complete Translation:

Love God, my brothers. For God will give you His peace.

Explain *suam*: *Reflexive possessive adjective modifying pācem; referring to the subject of its own clause.*



9 **Laudāvitne Cæsar virtūtem suōrum?**

Laudāvitne Cæsar = *Did Caesar praise*

virtūtem = *the courage*

suōrum = *of his (men)*

Complete Translation:

Did Caesar praise the courage of his men?

Explain suōrum: *Reflexive possessive adjective modifying virtūtem, used as a noun; referring to the subject of its own clause.*



10 Etiam hostēs sæpe fortiter pugnāvērunt. Itaque Cæsar virtūtem eōrum laudāvit.

Etiam hostēs = *The enemy also*

sæpe fortiter pugnāvērunt = *often fought bravely*

Itaque Cæsar laudāvit = *Caesar therefore praised*

virtūtem eōrum = *their courage*

Complete Translation:

The enemy also often fought bravely. Caesar therefore praised their courage.

Explain eōrum: *Personal pronoun modifying virtūtem referring to the subject of the preceding sentence.*



11 Gallī sæpe equitēs ad Cæsarem mīserunt quī cum cōpiīs ējus pugnārent.

Gallī sæpe equitēs mīserunt = *The Gauls often sent cavalry*

ad Cæsarem = *to Caesar*

quī pugnārent = *to fight*

cum cōpiīs ējus = *(in company) with his forces*

Complete Translation:

The Gauls often sent cavalry to Caesar to fight (in company) with his forces.

Explain ējus : *Personal pronoun modifying cōpiīs; referring to the subject of the prepositional phrase in the preceding clause.*



12 Lēgātus nuntium dē perīculō *suō* ad Cæsarem mīsit. Itaque Cæsar statim omnēs cōpiās *suās* in fīnēs barbarōrum clam et celeriter dēdūxit.

Lēgātus nuntium mīsit = *The lieutenant sent a warning*

ad Cæsarem = *to Caesar*

dē perīculō *suō* = *of his own danger*

Itaque Cæsar statim dēdūxit = *And so Caesar immediately led*

omnēs cōpiās *suās* = *all his forces*

clam et celeriter = *secretly and swiftly*

in fīnēs barbarōrum = *into the territory of the barbarians*

Complete Translation:

The lieutenant sent Caesar a warning of his own danger. And so Caesar immediately led all his forces secretly and swiftly into the territory of the barbarians.

Explain *suō* : *Reflexive possessive adjective modifying perīculō; referring to the subject of its own clause.*

Explain *suās* : *Reflexive possessive adjective modifying cōpiās; referring to the subject of its own clause.*



Exercise #319 – Pages 307 - 308

1. Translate:



1 Did the Romans often rout the barbarians and kill a great number of them?

the Romans = *Rōmānī*

Did (they) often rout = *Pepulēruntnē sæpe*

the barbarians = *barbarōs*

and kill a great number = *et magnum numerum occīdērunt*

of them = *eōrum*

Complete Translation:

Pepulēruntnē sæpe Rōmānī barbarōs et magnum eōrum numerum occīdērunt.



- 2 The tribes of Gaul were exchanging hostages in order to strengthen peace and friendship among themselves.

The tribes of Gaul = *Gentēs Galliae*

were exchanging hostages = *obsidēs inter sē dabant*

in order to strengthen = *ut cōfirmārent*

peace and friendship = *pācem et amīcitiam*

among themselves = *inter sē*

Complete Translation:

Gentēs Galliae obsidēs inter sē dabant ut pācem et amīcitiam inter sē cōfirmārent.



3 Caesar stationed guards at the bridge in order that he might more easily defend his (men).

Caesar stationed guards = *Cæsar custōdēs collocāvit* at the bridge = *ad pontem*

in order that he might more easily defend = *quō facilius dēfenderent*

his (men) = *suōs*

Complete Translation:

Cæsar ad pontem custōdēs collocāvit quō facilius suōs dēfenderent.



4

The lieutenant asked the slaves where their master was.

The lieutenant asked the slaves = *Lēgātus servōs rogāvit*

where was = *ubi esset*

their master = *dominus eōrum*

Complete Translation:

Lēgātus servōs rogāvit ubi dominus eōrum esset.



5 They fought long and bitterly because they were fighting for their lives.

They fought long and bitterly = *Diū et ācriter pugnāvērunt*

because they were fighting = *quod pugnābant*

for their lives = *vītās suās*

Complete Translation:

Diū et ācriter pugnāvērunt quod vītās suās pugnābant.



- 6 They fortified the camp with a ditch and a rampart in order to defend themselves more easily.

They fortified the camp = *castra mūnīvērunt*

with a ditch and a rampart = *Fossā vallōque*

in order to defend more easily = *quō facilius dēfenderent*

themselves = *sē*

Complete Translation:

Fossā vallōque castra mūnīvērunt quō facilius sē dēfenderent.



7 Caesar was a great general. The Romans always kept his victories and courage in memory.

Caesar was a great general = *Cæsar magnus imperātor erat*

The Romans always kept in memory = *Rōmānī memoriā semper tenēbant*

his victories and courage = *ējus victōriās atque virtūtem*

Complete Translation:

Cæsar magnus imperātor erat. Rōmānī ējus victōriās atque virtūtem memoriā semper tenēbant.



8 The general called the centurions and the military tribunes to him.

The general called = *Imperātor vocāvit*

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

to him = *ad sē*

Complete Translation:

Imperātor centuriōnēs et tribūnōs mīlitum ad sē vocāvit.



9

We will defend our own cities and our own fields.

We will defend = *dēfendēmus*

our own cities = *Urbēs nostrōs*

and (our own) fields = *et agrōs*

Complete Translation:

Urbēs et agrōs nostrōs dēfendēmus.



Exercise #320 – Page 307

1. Translate;
2. Parse the italicized words:



1 **Lēgātus** *exercitum flūmen* **trādūxit**.

Lēgātus *exercitum trādūxit* = *The lieutenant led the army across*

flūmen = *the river*

Complete Translation:

The lieutenant led the army across the river.

Parse *exercitum*: *Accusative singular; direct object of trādūxit.*

Parse *flūmen*: *Accusative singular; second accusative with trādūxit.*



2 Lēgātus trāns flūmen exercitum trādūxit.

Lēgātus exercitum trādūxit = *The lieutenant led the army*

trāns flūmen = *across the river*

Complete Translation:

The lieutenant led the army across the river.

Parse *flūmen*: *Accusative singular; accusative after trāns.*

Parse *exercitum*: *Accusative singular; direct object of trādūxit.*



3 *Veniāmus ut Chrīstum adōrēmus.*

Veniāmus = *Let us come*

ut adōrēmus = *to adore*

Chrīstum = *Christ*

Complete Translation:

Let us come to adore Christ.

Parse *Veniāmus*: 1st person plural, present subjunctive; hortatory.

Parse *adōrēmus*: 1st person plural, present subjunctive; purpose clause after a primary tense.



Reading #23 – Pages 308 - 309

A Roman Lieutenant Addresses His Men

1. Translate:



1 Quantō in perīculō, mīlitēs, sīmus, vōs omnēs cognōvistis.

mīlitēs = *Soldiers*

vōs omnēs cognōvistis = *you have all learned (know)*

Quantō in perīculō = *in what great danger*

sīmus = *we are*

Complete Translation:

Soldiers, you have all learned (know) in what great danger we are.



2 In castrīs enim nostrīs est inopia frūmentī et omnium rērum.

In castrīs enim nostrīs est = *For there is in our camp*

inopia frūmentī = *a scarcity of grain*

et omnium rērum = *and of everything (else)*

Complete Translation:

For there is a scarcity of grain and of everything (else) in our camp.



3 Undique autem ā barbarīs continēmur.

Undique autem continēmur = *We are, however, held in on all sides*

ā barbarīs = *by the barbarians*

Complete Translation:

We are, however, held in on all sides by the barbarians.



4

Quantus sit numerus hostium, vōs doceō; quanta autem sit eōrum virtūs, vōs vidētis.

vōs doceō = *I point out to (show) you*

Quantus sit numerus hostium = *how overwhelming is the number of the enemy*

autem vōs vidētis = *however, you (yourselves) can see*

quanta sit eōrum virtūs = *how great their courage is*

Complete Translation:

I point out to you how overwhelming is the number of the enemy; however, you (yourselves) can see how great their courage is.



5 Nam hostēs populī Rōmānī usque ad castra Rōmāna appropinquant.

Nam hostēs populī Rōmānī = *For the enemy of the Roman people*

usque appropinquant = *is advancing all the way up*

ad castra Rōmāna = *to the Roman camp*

Complete Translation:

For the enemy of the Roman people is advancing all the way up to the Roman camp.



6 Cupidī victōriæ et bellī glōriæ neque equitēs neque legiōnēs nostrās timent.

Cupidī victōriæ et bellī glōriæ = *Eager for victory and the glory of war*

timent = *they fear*

neque equitēs neque legiōnēs nostrās = *neither our cavalry nor our legions*

Complete Translation:

Eager for victory and the glory of war, they fear neither our cavalry nor our legions.



7

Litterās ad Cæsarem mīsimus, at servus cui litterās dedimus ab hostibus vīsus est atque occīsus.

Litterās mīsimus = *We sent a dispatch*

ad Cæsarem = *to Caesar*

at servus = *but the slave*

cui litterās dedimus = *to whom we entrusted (gave) the dispatch*

vīsus est atque occīsus = *was seen and killed*

ab hostibus = *by the enemy*

Complete Translation:

We sent a dispatch to Caesar, but the slave to whom we entrusted the dispatch was seen by the enemy and killed.



8 Itaque neque auxilium expectāmus neque sociōs habēmus.

Itaque neque auxilium expectāmus = *And so we neither expect help*

neque sociōs habēmus = *nor have we allies*

Complete Translation:

And so we neither expect help nor have we allies.



9

Itaque quid, mīlitēs Rōmānī, agēmus? Num pācem petēmus?

Itaque quid agēmus = *And so what shall we do*

mīlitēs Rōmānī = *Roman Soldiers*

Num pācem petēmus = *Shall we sue for (ask for) peace*

Complete Translation:

And so what shall we do, Roman Soldiers? Shall we sue for peace?



10 Num ad hostēs lēgātōs mittēmus quī dē salūte nostrā agant?

Num lēgātōs mittēmus = *Shall we send envoys*

ad hostēs = *to the enemy*

quī agant = *to bargain (treat)*

dē salūte nostrā = *for our safety*

Complete Translation:

Shall we send envoys to the enemy to bargain for our safety?



11 Num nōs nostraque omnia hostibus populī Rōmānī trādēmus?

Num nōs trādēmus = *Shall we surrender ourselves*

nostraque omnia = *and (our all) all we have*

hostibus = *to the enemy*

populī Rōmānī = *of the Roman people*

Complete Translation:

Shall we surrender ourselves and all we have to the enemy of the Roman people?



12 Pōnite, mīlitēs, spem in virtūte! Virtūtem patrum nostrōrum memoriā tenēte!

mīlitēs = *Soldiers*

Pōnite spem = *put (your) hope*

in virtūte = *in courage*

memoriā tenēte = *Remember*

Virtūtem patrum nostrōrum = *the heroism (courage) of our fathers*

Complete Translation:

Soldiers, put your hope in courage! Remember the heroism of our fathers!



13 Mūnīte castra! Impetūs hostium sustinēte!

Mūnīte castra = *Fortify the camp*

sustinēte = *Withstand*

Impetūs hostium = *the enemy's attacks*

Complete Translation:

Fortify the camp! Withstand the enemy's attacks!



14 Cōpiās hostium pellite, vincite, occīdite! Pugnāte usque ad mortem!

Cōpiās hostium pellite = *Rout the forces of the enemy*

vincite, occīdite = *conquer (them), kill (them)*

Pugnāte usque ad mortem = *Fight (all the way) to the death*

Complete Translation:

Rout the forces of the enemy, conquer them, kill them! Fight to the death!



15 Imperātor Rōmānus propter glōriam nōminis Rōmānī vōs ad arma et mortem vocat! ▼

Imperātor Rōmānus vocat vōs = *The Roman general (emperor) calls you*

ad arma et mortem = *to arms and to death*

propter glōriam nōminis Rōmānī = *for the glory of the Roman name*

Complete Translation:

The Roman general (emperor) calls you to arms and to death for the glory of the Roman name!



2. SUUS AND SUĪ AS INDIRECT REFLEXIVES

When a personal pronoun of the THIRD person is in a SUBORDINATE PURPOSE clause or INDIRECT QUESTION and REFERS to the SUBJECT of the MAIN verb, *suī* and *suus* (not *is*, *ea*, *id* or *ējus*, *eōrum*) should be used. In this use *suī* and *suus* are called INDIRECT reflexives.

Caesar milītēs vocāvit quī sē dēfenderent.

Caesar called the soldiers to defend him.

Caesar equitēs mīsit quī lēgātōs suōs dēfenderent.

Caesar sent the cavalry to defend his envoys.

VOCABULARY

<i>ante</i> , <i>prep. w. acc.</i>	<i>before</i>
<i>praesidium</i> , <i>ī</i>	{ <i>garrison</i> <i>protection</i>
<i>vērō</i> , <i>postpositive</i> ¹	{ <i>in truth</i> <i>but</i>

RELATED ENGLISH WORDS

Verily. Caesar's wars *antedate* the birth of Christ.

¹ *Vērō* is postpositive; *i. e.*, it never stands first in a clause.



IDIOM STUDY

1. **Dō** with **in fugam** means *put to flight*.

Caesar hostēs in fugam dedit. *Caesar put the enemy to flight.*

2. With proper names the ablative **nōmine**, *by name*, is frequently used. Translate *named*.

Servus, nōmine Titus, in hibernīs erat.

A slave named (by name) Titus was in the winter quarters.



Exercise #321 – Page 310

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



1a Centurō servum, nōmine Titum, ad Cæsarem mīsit quī *eum* docēret quantō in perīculō præsidia essent.

Centurō mīsit = *The centurion sent*

servum, nōmine Titum = *a slave named Titus*

ad Cæsarem = *to Caesar*

quī *eum* docēret = *to show him*

quantō in perīculō = *in what great danger*

præsidia essent = *the garrisons were*

Complete Translation:

The centurion sent to Caesar a slave named Titus to show him in what great danger the garrisons were.

Explain *eum* *Personal pronoun, object of docēret; referring to the object of the prepositional phrase, ad Cæsarem.*



1b Itaque Cæsar statim exercitum suum dēdūxit atque equitēs mīsit quī eum dē adventū suō docērent.

Itaque Cæsar statim dēdūxit = *Caesar therefore immediately led away*

exercitum suum = *his own army*

atque equitēs mīsit = *and sent horsemen*

quī eum docērent = *to inform him*

dē adventū suō = *of his coming*

Complete Translation:

Caesar therefore immediately led his own army away and sent horsemen to inform him of his coming.

Explain suum Reflexive possessive adjective modifying exercitum; refers to the subject of its own clause.

Explain eum Personal pronoun, object of docērent; refers to the subject of the preceding sentence.

Explain suō Indirect reflexive possessive adjective, modifying adventū, in a relative clause; refers to the subject of the main clause.



2

Gallī, vērō, oppida sua ante Cæsaris adventum incendērunt nē præsidia in eīs collocāret.

Gallī, vērō = *The Gauls, in truth*

oppida sua incendērunt = *burned their own towns*

ante Cæsaris adventum = *before Caesar's arrival*

nē præsidia collocāret = *lest he station garrisons*

in eīs = *in them*

Complete Translation:

The Gauls, in truth, burned their own towns before Caesar's arrival lest he station garrisons in them.

Explain sua *Reflexive possessive adjective modifying oppida; refers to the subject of its own clause.*

Explain eīs *Personal pronoun (abl. after in) and referring to oppida.*



3 Lēgātus *eum* per nuntiōs ante proelium docuit quantō in perīculō esset legiō *sua*.

ante proelium = *Before the battle*

Lēgātus *eum* docuit = *the lieutenant told him*

per nuntiōs = *through messengers*

quantō in perīculō = *in what great danger*

esset legiō *sua* = *was his own legion*

Complete Translation:

Before the battle the lieutenant told him through messengers what great danger his own legion was in.

Explain *eum* *Personal pronoun, object of docuit; refers to some unnamed person.*

Explain *sua* *Indirect reflexive possessive adjective, modifying legiō, in an indirect question; refers to the subject of the main clause.*



4

Rōmānī viās mūnīvērunt quō facilius cōpiās suās in prōvinciās dēdūcerent.

Rōmānī viās mūnīvērunt = *The Romans built roads*

quō facilius dēdūcerent = *in order to more easily lead*

cōpiās suās = *their troops*

in prōvinciās = *into the provinces*

Complete Translation:

The Romans built roads in order to lead their troops into the provinces more easily.

Explain *suās* *Indirect reflexive possessive adjective, modifying cōpiās, in a purpose clause; refers to the subject of the main clause.*



5 Cæsar novās legiōnēs in Galliam mīsit nē barbarī suōs superārent.

Cæsar mīsit = *Caesar sent*

novās legiōnēs = *fresh legions*

in Galliam = *into Gaul*

nē barbarī suōs superārent = *lest the barbarians overcome his (men)*

Complete Translation:

Caesar sent fresh legions into Gaul lest the barbarians overcome his men.

Explain *suōs* *Indirect reflexive possessive adjective used in place of a noun (virī or mīlitēs) as object of superārent in the purpose clause: refers to the subject of the main clause.*



6

Barbarī Rōmānōs praeliō pepulērunt nē eī per finēs suōs exercitum dūcerent.

Barbarī Rōmānōs pepulērunt = *The barbarians repulsed the Romans*

praeliō = *in battle*

nē dūcerent = *lest they should lead*

suōs exercitum = *their army*

eī per finēs = *through their territory*

Complete Translation:

The barbarians repulsed the Romans in battle lest they should lead their army through their territory.

Explain eī *Personal pronoun, subject of the negative purpose clause; refers to Rōmānōs.*

Explain suōs *Indirect reflexive possessive adjective, modifying finēs, in a negative purpose clause; refers to the subject of the main clause.*



7 Gallī præmia Cæsari mīsērunt ut grātiam apud eum habērent.

Gallī præmia mīsērunt = *The Gauls sent rewards*

Cæsari = *(to) Caesar*

ut habērent = *in order to have (find)*

grātiam apud eum = *favor with him*

Complete Translation:

The Gauls sent Caesar rewards in order to have (find) favor with him.

Explain eum *Personal pronoun, acc. after apud; refers to the indirect object of the preceding clause.*



8

Cæsar, vērō, mīlitēs *suōs* flūmen trādūxit ut reliqua oppida expugnāret atque incenderet.

Cæsar, vērō = *Caesar, in truth*

mīlitēs *suōs* trādūxit = *led his soldiers across*

flūmen = *the river*

ut expugnāret atque incenderet = *in order to storm and burn*

reliqua oppida = *the rest of the towns*

Complete Translation:

Caesar, in truth, led his soldiers across the river in order to storm and burn the rest of the towns.

Explain *suōs* *Reflexive possessive adjective modifying mīlitēs; refers to the subject of its own clause.*



Exercise #322 – Pages 310 - 311

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



1a The American people heard in how great danger *their* soldiers were in Bataan.

The American people heard = *Populus Americānus audīvit*

in how great danger = *quantō in perīculō*

their soldiers were = *mīlitēs suī essent*

in Bataan = *in Bataan*

Complete Translation:

Populus Americānus audīvit quantō in perīculō mīlitēs suī in Bataan essent.

Explain *their/suī* Reflexive possessive adjective; refers to the subject "American people."



1b But they did not send arms and reinforcements because Bataan was far distant from their territory.

But they did not send = *autem nōn mīsērunt*

arms and reinforcements = *Arma auxiliaque*

because Bataan was far distant = *quod Bataan longē aberat*

from their territory = *ā fīnibus suīs*

Complete Translation:

Arma auxiliaque autem nōn mīsērunt quod Bataan ā fīnibus suīs longē aberat.

Explain *their/suīs* Reflexive possessive adjective; refers to the subject "they."



2

Caesar sent reinforcements into the first battle line in order that they might help *his* legions.

Caesar sent reinforcements = *Cæsar auxilia mīsit*

into the first battle line = *in prīmam aciem*

in order that they might help = *quæ (quī) adjuvārent*

his legions = *legiōnēs suās*

Complete Translation:

Cæsar in prīmam aciem auxilia mīsit quæ (quī) legiōnēs suās adjuvārent.

Explain *his/suās* Reflexive possessive adjective; refers to the subject "Caesar."



3 They routed the barbarians lest they should burn *their* crops.

They routed the barbarians = *Barbarōs pepulērunt*

lest they should burn = *nē incenderent*

their crops = *frūmenta sua*

Complete Translation:

Barbarōs pepulērunt nē frūmenta sua incenderent.

Explain *their/sua* Reflexive possessive adjective; refers to the subject "they."



4 He showed them what *his* plans were.

He showed them = *Docuit eōs*

what were = *quæ essent*

his plans = *cōnsilia sua*

Complete Translation:

Docuit eōs quæ cōnsilia sua essent.

Explain *his/sua* Reflexive possessive adjective; refers to the subject "he."



5 Did Caesar give rewards to the slaves who were in *his* camp?

Did Caesar give rewards = *Deditne Cæsar præmia* to the slaves = *servīs*

who were in = *quī in erant* his camp = *castrīs suīs*

Complete Translation:

Deditne Cæsar præmia servīs quī in castrīs suīs erant?

Explain *his/suīs* Reflexive possessive adjective; refers to the subject "Caesar."



Exercise #323 – Page 311

1. Translate;
2. Parse the italicized words:



1 Rogāvit num Chrīstus in mundum vēnisset.

Rogāvit num Chrīstus = He asked whether Christ

vēnisset = had come

in mundum = into the world

Complete Translation:

He asked whether Christ had come into the world.

Parse num *Conjunction introducing an indirect question.*

Parse vēnisset *3rd person, singular, plural subjunctive: in indirect question after secondary tense; action completed before the time of the main verb.*



2 *Num bellum atque cædem laudāmus.*

Num laudāmus = We do not praise, do we

bellum atque cædem = war and slaughter

Complete Translation:

We do not praise war and slaughter, do we?

Parse *Num* *Particle used in questions expecting a negative answer.*



Reading #24 – Pages 311 - 313

The Hail Mary

1. Translate:



1 Avē Marīa, grātiā plēna, Dominus tēcum.

Avē Marīa = *Hail Mary*

grātiā plēna = *full of Grace*

Dominus tēcum = *the Lord (is) with thee*

Complete Translation:

Hail Mary, full of Grace, the Lord is with thee.



2 **Benedicta tū in mulieribus et benedictus fructus ventris tuī Jēsūs.**

Benedicta tū in mulieribus = *Blessed (art) thou amongst women*

et benedictus fructus = *and blessed (is) the fruit*

ventris tuī Jēsūs = *of they womb, Jesus*

Complete Translation:

Blessed art thou amongst women, and blessed is the fruit of they womb, Jesus.



3 Sāncta Marīa, Māter Deī, ōrā prō nōbīs peccātōribus, nunc et in hōrā mortis nostræ.
Āmēn.

Sāncta Marīa, Māter Deī = *Holy Mary, Mother of God*

ōrā prō nōbīs peccātōribus = *pray for us sinners*

nunc et in hōrā mortis nostræ = *now and at the hour of our death*

Āmēn = *Amen*

Complete Translation:

Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sinners, now and at the hour of our death. Amen.



4

Missus est angelus Gabriēl ā Deō in cīvitātem Galilææ cui nōmen (erat) Nazareth.

angelus Gabriēl = *The angel Gabriel*

Missus est = *was sent*

ā Deō = *by God*

in cīvitātem Galilææ = *into a city of Gallilee*

cui nōmen (erat) Nazareth = *the name of which was Nazareth*

Complete Translation:

The angel Gabriel was sent by God into a city of Gallilee the name of which was Nazareth.



5 Missus est ad Marīam. Marīa autem ōrābat.

Missus est = *He was sent*

ad Marīam = *to Mary*

Marīa autem ōrābat = *Mary (however) was praying*

Complete Translation:

He was sent to Mary. Mary (however) was praying.



6 Angelus eī, "Avē grātiā plēna!" inquit, "Dominus tēcum! Benedicta tū in mulieribus!"

Angelus eī inquit = *The Angel said to her*

"Avē grātiā plēna!" = *"Hail, full of grace!"*

"Dominus tēcum!" = *"The Lord (is) with thee!"*

"Benedicta tū in mulieribus!" = *"Blessed (art) thou among women!"*

Complete Translation:

The Angel said to her: "Hail, full of grace! The Lord is with thee! Blessed art thou among women!"

