portāre

1st

PP1: port-ō   PP2: port-āre   PP3: portāv-ī   PP4: portāt-us

carry

Tense	Singular			Plural		
	1st Person	**2nd Person**	**3rd Person**	**1st Person**	**2nd Person**	**3rd Person**
Indicative Mood Active Voice						
Present	portō	portās	portat	portāmus	portātis	portant
Imperfect	portābam	portābās	portābat	portābāmus	portābātis	portābant
Future	portābō	portābis	portābit	portābimus	portābitis	portābunt
Perfect	portāvī	portāvistī	portāvit	portāvimus	portāvistis	portāvērunt
Pluperfect	portāveram	portāverās	portāverat	portāverāmus	portāverātis	portāverant
Future Perfect	portāverō	portāveris	portāverit	portāverimus	portāveritis	portāverint
Indicative Mood Passive Voice						
Present	portor	portāris	portātur	portāmur	portāminī	portantur
Imperfect	portābar	portābāris	portābātur	portābāmur	portābāminī	portābantur
Future	portābor	portāberis	portābitur	portābimur	portābiminī	portābuntur
Perfect	portātus, a, um sum	portātus, a, um es	portātus, a, um est	portātī, æ, a sumus	portātī, æ, a estis	portātī, æ, a sunt
Pluperfect	portātus, a, um eram	portātus, a, um erās	portātus, a, um erat	portātī, æ, a erāmus	portātī, æ, a erātis	portātī, æ, a erant
Future Perfect	portātus, a, um erō	portātus, a, um eris	portātus, a, um erit	portātī, æ, a erimus	portātī, æ, a eritis	portātī, æ, a erunt
Subjunctive Mood Active Voice						
Present	portem	portēs	portet	portēmus	portētis	portent
Imperfect	portārem	portārēs	portāret	portārēmus	portārētis	portārent
Perfect	portāverim	portāverīs	portāverit	portāverīmus	portāverītis	portāverint
Pluperfect	portāvissem	portāvissēs	portāvisset	portāvissēmus	portāvissētis	portāvissent
Subjunctive Mood Passive Voice						
Present	porter	portēris	portētur	portēmur	portēminī	portentur
Imperfect	portārer	portārēris	portārētur	portārēmur	portārēminī	portārentur
Perfect	portātus, a, um sim	portātus, a, um sīs	portātus, a, um sit	portātī, æ, a sīmus	portātī, æ, a sītis	portātī, æ, a sint
Pluperfect	portātus, a, um essem	portātus, a, um essēs	portātus, a, um esset	portātī, æ, a essēmus	portātī, æ, a essētis	portātī, æ, a essent
Imperative Mood Active Voice						
Present		portā			portāte	

Infinitives	*Present Infinitive Active* portāre	*Present Infinitive Passive* portārī
	Perfect Infinitive Active portāvisse	*Perfect Infinitive Passive* portātus, a, um esse
	Future Infinitive Active portātūrus, a, um esse	*Future Infinitive Passive* portātus, a, um īrī

Participles	*Future Participle Active* portātūrus, a, um
	Perfect Participle Passive portātus, a, um

Back

1 Cæsar *suōs* nōmine appellābat atque signum legiōnīs *manū* tenēbat nē *suī* ab hostibus in fugam darentur.

Parse *suōs*	*Masculine, accusative, plural; reflexive possessive adjective used as a noun – object of appellābat and referring as regards possession to the subject of its own clause.*

Parse *manū*	*Ablative, singular – ablative of means.*

Parse *suī*	*Masculine, nominative, plural; reflexive possessive adjective used as a noun – subject of the negative purpose clause and referring as regards possession to the subject of the main clause.*

Back

2 Cæsar *aquæ* causā ad flūmen castra posuit quō *facilius* atque diūtius impetus hostium ā *suīs* sustinērētur.

Parse *aquæ*	*Genitive singular with "causā" used as a preposition.*
Parse *facilius*	*Comparative form of "facile," adverb modifying "sustinērētur."*
Parse *suīs*	*Masculine, ablative, plural; reflexive adjective used as a noun in a prepositional phrase - ablative of agent.*

3a | Imperātor legiōnēs clam in fīnēs hostium dēdūxit nē ab hostibus *vidērentur*.

Parse *vidērentur*   *3rd person, plural, imperfect subjunctive in negative purpose clause after a secondary tense.*

3c Tum vērō prīncipēs Gallōrum *bellī* causā manūs cōgēbant, arma parābant, virtūtem *suōrum* ōrātiōnibus mōre *suō* cōnfirmābant.

Parse *bellī*   *Genitive singular with "causā" used as a preposition.*

Parse *suōrum*   *Masculine, genitive, plural; reflexive possessive adjective used as a noun, modifying "virtūtem"; refers to the subject of its own clause.*

Parse *suō*   *Masculine, ablative, singular; reflexive possessive adjective modifying mōre and referring to the subject of the main clause.*

4 Cæsar cum parvā manū trāns montēs contendit nē ā mīlitibus *suīs* in *eōrum* perīculō abesset.

Parse *suīs* — *Masculine, ablative, plural; reflexive possessive adjective modifying mīlitibus in a negative purpose clause; refers to the subject of the main clause.*

Parse *eōrum* — *Masculine, genitive, plural; non-reflexive personal pronoun serving as a possessive adjective, modifying "perīculō"; refers to "mīlitibus."*

5

Gallī post prœlium *sē sua*que omnia Cæsarī dēdidērunt ut vītæ obsidum suōrum ā Cæsare cōnservārentur.

Parse *sē*	*Accusative, plural; reflexive pronoun, object of "dēdidērunt."*

Parse *sua*	*Neuter, accusative, plural; reflexive possessive adjective used as a noun; referring as regards to possession to the subject of its own clause.*

Back

7b Tum barbarī mōre *suō* clāmōrem sustulērunt atque *sē sua*que omnia Rōmānīs salūtis causā dēdidērunt.

| Parse *suō* | *Masculine, ablative, singular; reflexive possessive adjective modifying "mōre" and referring to the subject of its own clause.* |

| Parse *sē* | *Accusative, plural; reflexive personal pronoun, object of "dēdidērunt."* |

| Parse *sua* | *Neuter, accusative, plural; reflexive possessive adjective used as a noun, object of "dēdidērunt."* |

Back

7c Cæsar vērō vītās *eōrum* nōn cōnservāvit nē lēgātī *suī* ā barbarīs occīderentur.

Parse *eōrum*   *Masculine, genitive, plural; non-reflexive personal pronoun serving as a possessive adjective, modifying "vītās" and referring to "barbarī" in the preceding sentence.*

Parse *suī*   Masculine, nominative, plural; reflexive possessive adjective modifying "lēgātī," subject of "occīderentur" and referring to subject of the main clause.

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 29: THE PASSIVE SUBJUNCTIVE

1. PRESENT AND IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE PASSIVE

ASSIGNMENT: Learn GRAMMAR, Nos. 267-274. Note that the passive subjunctive is formed by changing the final personal signs exactly as was done in the indicative.

Present Tense (Present Stem)

267

		In Purpose Clauses[1]	In Wishes
S.	1. laud-er	(that) I may be praised	may I be praised
	2. laud-ēris	(that) you may be praised	may you be praised
	3. laud-ētur	(that) he, she, it may be praised	may he, she, it be praised
P.	1. laud-ēmur	(that) we may be praised	may we be praised
	2. laud-ēminī	(that) you may be praised	may you be praised
	3. laud-entur	(that) they may be praised	may they be praised

(that) I may be advised, sent, heard.

269	270	271	272
mon-ear	mitt-ar	aud-iar	
mon-eāris	mitt-āris	aud-iāris	
mon-eātur	mitt-ātur	aud-iātur	
mon-eāmur	mitt-āmur	aud-iāmu	
mon-eāminī	mitt-āminī	aud-iāmir	
mon-eantur	mitt-antur	aud-iantu	

Imperfect Tense (Present Stem)

268

		In Purpose Clauses[1]
S.	1. laud-ārer	(that) I might be praised
	2. laud-ārēris	(that) you might be praised
	3. laud-ārētur	(that) he, she, it might be praised
P.	1. laud-ārēmur	(that) we might be praised
	2. laud-ārēminī	(that) you might be praised
	3. laud-ārentur	(that) they might be praised

(that) I might be advised, sent, heard.

273		274
mon-ērer	mitt-erer	aud-īrer
mon-ērēris	mitt-erēris	aud-īrēris
mon-ērētur	mitt-erētur	aud-īrētur
mon-ērēmur	mitt-erēmur	aud-īrēmur
mon-ērēminī	mitt-erēminī	aud-īrēminī
mon-ērentur	mitt-erentur	aud-īrentur

VOCABULARY

parvus, a, um	*small* / *little*
mōs, mōris, *m.*	*custom* / *habit*
manus, ūs, *f.*	*a band of men* / *hand*
causa, ae	*cause*
causā, *preceded by gen.*	*for the sake of*

NOTE

1. The ablative of **causa** is used as a preposition. It governs the GENITIVE and always stands AFTER the word it governs.

aquae causā, *for the sake of water*

pācis causā, *for the sake of peace*

2. The ablative of **mōs** (**mōre**) may be translated *according to custom.*

RELATED ENGLISH WORDS

Manual labor; *manufactured* goods.

Exercise #324 – Page 315

1. Translate;
2. Explain the tenses in the subordinate clauses:

1 They came into the forest lest they be *routed*.
(seen; overcome; conquered, terrified; held; put to flight; heard)

| They came = *vēnērunt* | into the forest = *In silvās* | lest they be *routed* = *nē pellerentur* |

seen = *vidērentur*

overcome = *superārentur*

Complete Translation:

In silvās vēnērunt nē pellerentur.

conquered = *vincerentur*

terrified = *terrērentur*

held = *tenērentur*

put to flight = *in fugam darentur*

heard = *audīrentur*

Explain *tense*: *Imperfect tense in a negative purpose clause; after a secondary tense.*

2 He sent a small band to *fortify* the winter quarters.
(seize; hold; defend; burn; assault; storm)

He sent = *mīsit*   a small band = *Manum parvam*

to *fortify* the winter quarters = *quæ hīberna mūnīret*

seize = *occupāret*

hold = *obtinēret*

defend = *dēfenderet*

burn = *incenderet*

assault = *oppugnāret*

storm = *expugnāret*

Complete Translation:

Manum parvam mīsit quæ hīberna mūnīret.

Explain *tense*: *Imperfect tense in a relative purpose clause; after a secondary tense.*

3 He is warning the soldiers lest they be *overcome*.
(conquered; routed; put to flight; terrified; seen; held; killed)

He is warning the soldiers = *Mīlitēs monet*

lest they be *overcome* = *nē superentur*

Complete Translation:

Mīlitēs monet nē superentur.

conquered = *vincantur*

routed = *pellantur*

put to flight = *in fugam dentur*

terrified = *terreantur*

seen = *videantur*

held = *teneantur*

killed = *occīdantur*

Explain *tense*: *Present tense in a negative purpose clause; after a primary tense.*

4   He is sending the cavalry that the town may be more easily *seized*.
     (burned; fortified; defended; assaulted; stormed; held)

He is sending the cavalry = *Equitēs mittit*   that the town = *quō oppidum*

may be more easily *seized* = *facilius occupētur*

Complete Translation:

Equitēs mittit quō facilius oppidum occupētur.

burned = *incendātur*

fortified = *mūniātur*

defended = *dēfendātur*

assaulted = *oppugnētur*

stormed = *expugnētur*

held = *teneātur*

Explain *tense*: *Present tense in a purpose clause; after a primary tense.*

Exercise #325 – Page 315

1. Translate;
2. Parse the italicized words:

1 Cæsar *suōs* nōmine appellābat atque signum legiōnīs *manū* tenēbat nē *suī* ab hostibus in fugam darentur.

Cæsar appellābat = *Caesar was calling upon*   *suōs* nōmine = *his (men) by name*

atque signum legiōnīs tenēbat = *and was holding the legion's standard*

manū = *in (his) hand*

nē *suī* in fugam darentur = *lest they be put to flight by the enemy*

ab hostibus = *by the enemy*

Complete Translation:

Caesar was calling upon his men by name and was holding in (his) hand the legion's standard, lest they be put to flight by the enemy.

● Parse   *suōs*
           manū
           suī

2 Cæsar *aquæ* causā ad flūmen castra posuit quō *facilius* atque diūtius impetus hostium ā *suīs* sustinērētur.

aquæ causā = *For the sake of water*

Cæsar castra posuit = *Caesar pitched camp*

ad flūmen = *at the river*

quō impetus hostium = *in order that the enemy's attack*

sustinērētur = *might be withstood*

facilius atque diūtius = *more easily and for a longer time*

ā *suīs* = *by his (men)*

Complete Translation:

For the sake of water Caesar pitched camp at the river in order that the enemy's attack might be more easily and for a longer time withstood by his (men).

● Parse   *aquæ*
          facilius
          suīs

3a   Imperātor legiōnēs clam in fīnēs hostium dēdūxit nē ab hostibus *vidērentur*. ▼ ▼

Imperātor legiōnēs dēdūxit   = *The general led the legions*

clam in fīnēs hostium   =   *secretly into the enemy's territory*

nē *vidērentur*   = *in order that they might not be seen*

ab hostibus   = *by the enemy*

Complete Translation:

The general led the legions secretly into the enemy's territory in order that they might not be seen by the enemy.

●   Parse   *vidērentur*

3b Statim impetum in Gallōs fēcērunt.

Statim impetum fēcērunt = *They immediately made an attack*

in Gallōs = *against the Gauls*

Complete Translation:

They immediately made an attack against the Gauls.

3c Tum vērō prīncipēs Gallōrum *bellī* causā manūs cōgēbant, arma parābant, virtūtem *suōrum* ōrātiōnibus mōre *suō* cōnfirmābant.

Tum vērō prīncipēs Gallōrum cōgēbant = *But then the chiefs of the Gauls collected*

manūs = *a band of men*

bellī causā = *for the sake of war*

arma parābant = *prepared arms*

virtūtem *suōrum* mōre = *and according to their own custom*

cōnfirmābant = *strengthened*

virtūtem *suō* = *the courage of their (men)*

ōrātiōnibus = *by speeches*

Complete Translation:

But then the chiefs of the Gauls collected a band of men for the sake of war, prepared arms, and according to their own custom strengthened the courage of their (men) by speeches.

● Parse   *bellī*
suōrum
suō

4 Cæsar cum parvā manū trāns montēs contendit nē ā mīlitibus *suīs* in *eōrum* perīculō abesset.

Cæsar trāns montēs contendit = *Caesar hastened across the mountains*

cum parvā manū = *with a small band of men*

nē abesset = *in order not to be far*   ā mīlitibus *suīs* = *from his soldiers (men)*

in *eōrum* perīculō = *in their danger*

Complete Translation:

Caesar hastened across the mountains with a small band of men in order not to be far from his men in their danger.

● Parse   *suīs*
eōrum

5 Gallī post prœlium *sē sua*que omnia Cæsarī dēdidērunt ut vītæ obsidum suōrum ā Cæsare cōnservārentur.

Gallī *sē* dēdidērunt = *The Gauls surrendered themselves*

*sua*que omnia = *and all their property*   Cæsarī = *to Caesar*

post prœlium = *after the battle*

ut vītæ obsidum suōrum = *in order that the lives of their hostages*

cōnservārentur = *might be spared*   ā Cæsare = *by Caesar*

Complete Translation:

The Gauls surrendered themselves and all their property to Caesar after the battle in order that the lives of their hostages might be spared by Caesar.

● Parse   *sē*
sua

6   Nōnne nōs Americānī ante bellum exercitum cōgimus atque arma tēlaque parāmus nē ab hostibus vincāmur?

ante bellum = *Before a war*

Nōnne nōs Americānī = *don't we Americans*

exercitum cōgimus = *collect an army*

atque arma tēlaque parāmus = *and prepare arms and weapons*

nē vincāmur = *in order not to be conquered*

ab hostibus = *by the enemy*

Complete Translation:

Before a war don't we Americans collect an army and prepare arms and weapons in order not to be conquered by the enemy?

7a Portæ incēnsæ sunt, atque equitēs celeriter in oppidum missī sunt ut oppidum statim occupārētur.

Portæ incēnsæ sunt = *The gates were burned*

atque equitēs celeriter missī sunt = *and the cavalry was sent swiftly*

in oppidum = *into the town*

ut oppidum statim occupārētur = *in order to seize the town immediately*

Complete Translation:

The gates were burned, and the cavalry was sent swiftly into the town in order to seize the town immediately.

7b | Tum barbarī mōre *suō* clāmōrem sustulērunt atque *sē sua*que omnia Rōmānīs salūtis causā dēdidērunt.

Tum barbarī clāmōrem sustulērunt = *Then the barbarians raised a shout*

mōre *suō* = *according to their custom*

atque salūtis causā = *and for the sake of safety*

sē dēdidērunt = *surrendered themselves*   *sua*que omnia = *and all their property*

Rōmānīs = *to the Romans*

Complete Translation:

Then the barbarians raised a shout according to their custom and for the sake of safety surrendered themselves and all their property to the Romans.

● Parse   *suō*
           sē
           sua

7c Cæsar vērō vītās *eōrum* nōn cōnservāvit nē lēgātī *suī* ā barbarīs occīderentur. ▼ ▼

Cæsar vērō nōn cōnservāvit = *But Caesar did not spare* | vītās *eōrum* = *their lives*

nē lēgātī *suī* occīderentur = *lest his own envoys be killed*

ā barbarīs = *by the barbarians*

Complete Translation:

But Caesar did not spare their lives lest his own envoys be killed by the barbarians.

● Parse   *eōrum*
           suī

7d Nam injūria atque cædēs lēgātōrum fuerant bellī causa.

Nam injūria atque cædēs lēgātōrum = *For the injury and slaughter of envoys*

fuerant = *had been*   bellī causa = *the cause of the war*

Complete Translation:

For the injury and slaughter of envoys had been the cause of the war.

Exercise #326 – Page 316

1. Translate:

1   May God be praised!

Complete Translation:

Deus laudētur!

2   May the enemy be conquered!

Complete Translation:

Hostēs vincantur!

3   May the town be burned!

Complete Translation:

Oppidum incendātur!

4   May the leader be warned!

Complete Translation:

Dux moneātur!

5   May we be spared!

Complete Translation:

Nōs cōnservēmur!

6   May guards be stationed!

Complete Translation:

Custōdēs collocentur!

7   May they be helped by God!

Complete Translation:

Adjuventur ā Deō!

8   May the state be preserved!

Complete Translation:

Cīvitās cōnservētur!

9   May my life be ruled by God!

| May my life be ruled = *Vīta mea regātur* | by God = *ā Deō* |

Complete Translation:

Vīta mea ā Deō regātur!

10   May God be loved by all men!

| May God be loved = *Deus dīligātur* | by all men = *ab omnibus hominibus* |

Complete Translation:

Deus ab omnibus hominibus dīligātur!

◀ ▶

11   May they be put to flight!

Complete Translation:

In fugam dentur!

12   May our sins be taken away!

Complete Translation:

Peccāta nostra tollantur!

◀   ▶

| 13 | May we be taught by God! |

Complete Translation:

Ā Deō doceāmur!

| 14 | May help be sent to us! |

May help be sent = *auxilium mittātur*   to us = *Ad nōs*

Complete Translation:

Ad nōs auxilium mittātur!

◀ ▶

15 | May he be always kept in memory!

Complete Translation:

Memoriā semper teneātur!

16 | May Mary be praised by all men!

May Mary be praised = *Marīa laudētur* | by all men = *Ab omnibus hominibus*

Complete Translation:

Ab omnibus hominibus Marīa laudētur!

17 May the grace of God be given to you all!

May the grace of God be given = *grātia Deī dētur* | to you all = *Omnibus vōbīs*

Complete Translation:

Omnibus vōbīs grātia Deī dētur!

18 May rewards be given to brave men!

May rewards be given = *præmia dentur* | to brave men = *Virīs fortibus*

Complete Translation:

Virīs fortibus præmia dentur!

◀ ▶

Exercise #327 – Page 316

1. Translate:

1 The barbarians according to their custom raised a shout lest they be killed by the lieutenant.

The barbarians according to their custom = *Barbarī mōre suō*

raised a shout = *clāmōrem sustulērunt*

lest they be killed = *nē occīderentur*

by the lieutenant = *ā lēgātō*

Complete Translation:

Barbarī mōre suō clāmōrem sustulērunt nē ā lēgātō occīderentur.

2 Christ came into the world that our sins might be taken away.

Christ came into the world = *Chrīstus in mundum vēnit*

that our sins might be taken away = *ut peccāta nostra tollerentur*

Complete Translation:

Chrīstus in mundum vēnit ut peccāta nostra tollerentur.

◀ ▶

3   Let the state be preserved for the sake of our peace and our common welfare.

Let the state be preserved = *rēs pūblica cōnservētur*

for the sake of our peace = *Pācis causā*

and our common welfare = *atque salūtis commūnis*

Complete Translation:

Pācis atque salūtis commūnis causā rēs pūblica cōnservētur.

◀ ▶

4   The Gauls burned their towns with their own hands lest they be seized by the Romans.

The Gauls burned their towns = *Gallī oppida sua incendērunt*

with their own hands = *manibus suīs*

lest they be seized = *nē occupārentur*

by the Romans = *ā Rōmānīs*

Complete Translation:

Gallī manibus suīs oppida sua incendērunt nē ā Rōmānīs occupārentur.

5   God will give grace to those who sustain great sorrows for the sake of peace.

God will give grace = *Deus grātiam dabit*

to those who sustain great sorrows = *eīs magnōs dōlōrēs sustinent*

for the sake of peace = *quī pācis causā*

Complete Translation:

Deus eīs quī pācis causā magnōs dōlōrēs sustinent grātiam dabit.

6   Brave and free men will always fight that our state may be preserved.

Brave and free men will always fight = *Virī fortēs et līberī semper pugnābunt*

that our state may be preserved = *ut cīvitās nostra cōnservētur*

Complete Translation:

Virī fortēs et līberī semper pugnābunt ut cīvitās nostra cōnservētur.

7   They pitched camp at the river for the sake of water.

They pitched camp = *castra posuērunt*   at the river = *ad flūmen*

for the sake of water = *Aquæ causā*

Complete Translation:

Aquæ causā ad flūmen castra posuērunt.

8 He waited for reinforcements lest he be hard pressed by the enemy.

He waited for reinforcements = *Auxilia exspectāvit*

lest he be hard pressed = *nē premerētur*   by the enemy = *ab hostibus*

Complete Translation:

Auxilia exspectāvit nē ab hostibus premerētur.

◀ ▶

9   He stationed a small band of men there lest the hill be seized by the barbarians.

He stationed there = *ibi collocāvit*   a small band of men = *Parvam manum*

lest the hill be seized = *nē collis occupārētur*   by the barbarians = *ā barbarīs*

Complete Translation:

Parvam manum ibi collocāvit nē ā barbarīs collis occupārētur.

10 | Caesar informs us about the customs both of the Gauls and of his own soldiers.

Caesar informs us = *Cæsar nōs docet*

about the customs = *dē mōribus*

both of the Gauls = *et Gallōrum*

and of his own (soldiers) = *et suōrum*

Complete Translation:

Cæsar dē mōribus et Gallōrum et suōrum nōs docet.

Exercise #328 – Page 317

1. Translate;
2. Parse the italicized words:

1   Propter *quōrum* salūtem vēnit Chrīstus in mundum?

Propter *quōrum* salūtem = *For whose salvation*

vēnit Chrīstus in mundum = *did Christ come into the world*

Complete Translation:

For whose salvation did Christ come into the world?

Parse *quōrum* :   *Masculine, genitive, plural; interrogative adjective modifying salūtem.*

2   *Quem* imperātōrem mīlitēs Rōmānī appellāvērunt?

Quem mīlitēs Rōmānī = *Whom did the Roman soldiers*

imperātōrem appellāvērunt = *call general*

Complete Translation:

Whom did the Roman soldiers call general?

Parse *Quem* :   *Masculine, accusative, singular; interrogative pronoun, object of appellāvērunt.*

3   *Quās* gentēs vīcit Cæsar?

Quās gentēs = *What tribes* | vīcit Cæsar = *did Caesar conquer*

Complete Translation:

What tribes did Caesar conquer.

Parse *Quās* :   *Feminine, accusative, plural; interrogative adjective modifying gentēs.*

2. THE PERFECT SYSTEM OF THE PASSIVE SUBJUNCTIVE

The perfect tenses of the passive subjunctive OF ALL LATIN VERBS, REGULAR AND IRREGULAR, are formed in the same way. They are COMPOUND tenses just as in the indicative. To form these tenses:

1. Find the perfect participle passive.
2. Add, as a separate word, the proper form of the verb **sum**.

ASSIGNMENT: Study GRAMMAR, Nos. 275-282. Review in direct questions, GRAMMAR, Nos. 660-662 and FIRST YEAR LATIN, pages 281 and 286.

Perfect Tense

			In Indirect Questions	
275	S. laudātus, a, um	sim	(whether) I was praised	(I have been praised)
		sīs	(whether) you were praised	(you have been praised)
		sit	(whether) he, she, it was praised	(he, she, it has been praised)
	P. laudātī, ae, a	sīmus	(whether) we were praised	(we have been praised)
		sītis	(whether) you were praised	(you have been praised)
		sint	(whether) they were praised	(they have been praised)

Pluperfect Tense

			In Indirect Questions
276	S. laudātus, a, um	essem	(whether) I had been praised
		essēs	(whether) you had been praised
		esset	(whether) he, she, it had been praised
	P. laudātī, ae, a	essēmus	(whether) we had been praised
		essētis	(whether) you had been praised
		essent	(whether) they had been praised

Lesson 29

Perfect Tense

		278	279	
	(whether) I was advised, sent,		*heard.*	
277		**278**	**279**	sim
S.	monitus, a, um	missus, a, um	audītus, a, um	sīs
				sit
P.	monitī, ae, a	missī, ae, a	audītī, ae, a	sīmus
				sītis
				sint

Pluperfect Tense

	(whether) I had been advised, sent,		*heard.*	
280		**281**	**282**	essem
S.	monitus, a, um	missus, a, um	audītus, a, um	essēs
				esset
P.	monitī, ae, a	missī, ae, a	audītī, ae, a	essēmus
				essētis
				essent

VOCABULARY

sciō, scīre, scīvī, scītus, *4, tr.*	*know*
pācō, *1, tr.*	*pacify*
subitō, *adv.*	*suddenly*
probō, *1, tr.*	{ *approve* / *prove* }
relinquō, relinquere, relīquī, relictus, *3, tr.*	{ *leave* / *leave behind* }

RELATED ENGLISH WORDS

Science. He is out on *probation.* He will not *relinquish* his rights. The story is not *probable.*

RELATED LATIN WORD

Pāx

CUM, *WHEN,* in secondary sequence usually takes the sub-junctive. Use the imperfect or pluperfect according to the general rule, GRAMMAR, Nos. 531-533.

Cum equitēs in silvīs pugnārent, Caesar mīlitēs trāns flūmen trādūxit.
When the cavalry were fighting in the forest, Caesar led the soldiers across the river.

Caesar cum hostēs vīdisset, legiōnēs prō castrīs īnstrūxit.
When Caesar had seen the enemy, he drew up the legions in front of the camp.

Exercise #329 – Page 318

1. Translate;
2. Explain the tenses in the subordinate clauses:

1 He knew why they had been *routed*.
(praised; overcome; called; warned; killed; terrified; seen; held)

| He knew = *Scīvit* | why they had been *routed* = *cūr pulsī essent* |

praised = *laudātī*

overcome = *superātī*

called = *vocātī*

warned = *monitī*

killed = *occīsī*

terrified = *territī*

seen = *vīsī*

held = *tentī*

Complete Translation:

Scīvit cūr pulsī essent.

Explain *tense*: *Pluperfect subjunctive; action before time of main verb in secondary sequence.*

2 They knew where they had been *led*.
(sent; collected; called)

| They knew = *Scīvērunt* | where they had been *led* = *quō ductī essent* |

Complete Translation:

Scīvērunt quō ductī essent.

sent = *missī*

collected = *coāctī*

called = *vocātī*

Explain *tense*: *Pluperfect subjunctive; action before time of main verb in secondary sequence.*

3 He knows who was *sent*.
(sought; killed; praised; warned; called; overcome; terrified)

He knows *= Scit* | who was *sent = quī missus sit*

sought *= petītus*

killed *= occīsus*

praised *= laudātus*

Complete Translation:

warned *= monitus*

Scit quī missus sit.

called *= vocātus*

overcome *= superātus*

terrified *= territus*

Explain *tense*: *Perfect subjunctive; action before time of main verb in primary sequence.*

4 He knew where they were being *stationed.*
(left; killed; drawn up)

He knew = *Scīvit* ‖ where they were being *stationed* = *ubi collocārentur*

Complete Translation:

Scīvit ubi collocārentur.

left = *relinquerentur*

killed = *occīderentur*

drawn up = *īnstruerentur*

Explain *tense*: *Imperfect subjunctive; action at same time as main verb in secondary sequence.*

◀ ▶

5 | He knows whether the fields are being *laid waste*.
(seized; defended)

He knows = *Scit* | whether the fields are being *laid waste* = *num agrī vastentur*

Complete Translation:

Scit num agrī vastentur.

seized = *occupentur*

defended = *dēfendantur*

Explain *tense*: *Present subjunctive; action at same time as main verb in primary sequence.*

6 He knows where they are being *led*.
   (collected; called; moved; sent)

He knows = *Scit* | where they are being *led* = *quō dūcantur*

collected = *cōgantur*

called = *vocentur*

moved = *moveantur*

sent = *mittantur*

Complete Translation:

Scit quō dūcantur.

Explain *tense*: *Present subjunctive; action at same time as main verb in primary sequence.*

7 He knew why he was being *praised.*
(overcome; called; warned; feared; terrified; held; left)

He knew = *Scīvit*	why he was being *praised* = *cūr laudārētur*

overcome = *superārētur*

called = *vocārētur*

warned = *monērētur*

Complete Translation:

feared = *timērētur*

Scīvit cūr laudārētur.

terrified = *terrērētur*

held = *tenērētur*

left = *relinquerētur*

Explain *tense*: *Imperfect subjunctive; action at same time as main verb in secondary sequence.*

Exercise #330 – Pages 318 - 319

1. Translate:

1 Cum omnis Gallia pācāta esset, Cæsar præsidia in hībernīs relīquit et in Italiam contendit.

Cum omnis Gallia = *When all of Gaul*   pācāta esset = *had been pacified*

Cæsar præsidia relīquit = *Caesar left garrisons*   in hībernīs = *in winter quarters*

et in Italiam contendit = *and hastened into Italy*

Complete Translation:

When all of Gaul had been pacified, Caesar left garrisons in winter quarters and hastened into Italy.

2 Centuriō ante prœlium rogāvit quæ cōnsilia ā Cæsare probāta essent.

ante prœlium = *Before the battle*

Centuriō rogāvit = *the centurion asked*

quæ cōnsilia = *what plans*

probāta essent = *had been approved*

ā Cæsare = *by Caesar*

Complete Translation:

Before the battle the centurion asked what plans had been approved by Caesar.

3 Num scīs quō lēgātī missī sint?

Num scīs = *You do not know, do you*

quō lēgātī missī sint = *where the envoys were sent*

Complete Translation:

You do not know where the envoys were sent, do you?

4   Cum agmen per loca difficilia et angusta dūcerētur, subitō vīsa est aciēs barbarōrum.

Cum agmen dūcerētur = *When the column was being led*

per loca difficilia et angusta = *through difficult and narrow places*

aciēs barbarōrum = *the battle line of the barbarians*

subitō vīsa est = *was suddenly seen*

Complete Translation:

When the column was being led through difficult and narrow places, the battle line of the barbarians was suddenly seen.

◀   ▶

5   Scītisne num legiō quæ in castrīs fuerat ā lēgātō relicta sit?

Scītisne = *Do you know*   num legiō = *whether the legion*

quæ in castrīs fuerat = *which had been in camp*   relicta sit = *was left behind*

ā lēgātō = *by the lieutenant*

Complete Translation:

Do you know whether the legion which had been in camp was left behind by the lieutenant?

6   Cum frūmenta ab equitibus incenderentur, mīlitēs castra vallō fossāque mūniēbant.

Cum frūmenta = *When the crops*   incenderentur = *were being burned*

ab equitibus = *by the cavalry*

mīlitēs castra mūniēbant = *the soldiers were fortifying the camp*

vallō fossāque = *by means of a rampart and a ditch*

Complete Translation:

When the crops were being burned by the cavalry, the soldiers were fortifying the camp by means of a rampart and a ditch.

7 Cum Chrīstus Jūdæīs ostentus ā Pīlātō esset, Jūdæī magnum clāmōrem sustulērunt: "Nōn habēmus rēgem nisi Cæsarem. Tollite! Crucifīgātur!"

Cum Chrīstus ostentus esset = *When Christ was shown* | ā Pīlātō = *by Pilate*

Jūdæīs = *to the Jews* | Jūdæī sustulērunt = *the Jews raised*

magnum clāmōrem = *a great shout*

Nōn habēmus rēgem = *We have no king* | nisi Cæsarem = *except (but) Caesar*

Tollite! Crucifīgātur! = *Take (Him) away! Let (Him) be crucified!*

Complete Translation:

When Christ was shown by Pilate to the Jews, the Jews raised a great shout: "We have no king except (but) Caesar. Take Him away! Let Him be crucified!"

Exercise #331 – Page 319

1. Translate:

1 When the legions had been left in winter quarters in Gaul and Caesar had hastened into Italy, the Gauls exchanged hostages and treated about war among themselves.

When the legions had been left = *Cum legiōnēs relictæ essent*

in winter quarters in Gaul = *in hībernīs in Galliā*

and Caesar had hastened into Italy = *et Cæsar in Italiam contendisset*

the Gauls exchanged hostages = *Gallī obsidēs inter sē dedērunt*

and treated about war = *et dē bellō ēgērunt*   among themselves = *apud sē*

Complete Translation:

Cum legiōnēs in hībernīs in Galliā relictæ essent et Cæsar in Italiam contendisset, Gallī obsidēs inter sē dedērunt et dē bellō apud sē ēgērunt.

2 When the plans had been approved in a common council, suddenly they attacked the winter quarters.

When the plans had been approved = *Cum cōnsilia probāta essent*

in a common council = *in conciliō commūnī*

suddenly they attacked = *subitō oppugnāvērunt*

the winter quarters = *hīberna*

Complete Translation:

Cum cōnsilia probāta essent in conciliō commūnī, hīberna subitō oppugnāvērunt.

3   The garrisons were in great danger.

| The garrisons were = *Præsidia erant* | in great danger = *magnō in perīculō* |

Complete Translation:

Præsidia magnō in perīculō erant.

4   Therefore a messenger was sent to Caesar that help might be sent.

Therefore a messenger was sent = *Itaque nuntius missus est*

to Caesar = *ad Cæsarem*   that help might be sent = *ut auxilium mitterētur*

Complete Translation:

Itaque nuntius ad Cæsarem missus est ut auxilium mitterētur.

5 Caesar knew how large the enemy forces were and where guards had been stationed.

Caesar knew how large were = *Cæsar scīvit quantæ essent*

the enemy forces = *cōpiæ hostium*   and where guards = *et ubi custōdēs*

had been stationed = *collocātī essent*

Complete Translation:

Cæsar scīvit quantæ cōpiæ hostium essent et ubi custōdēs collocātī essent.

6   He immediately led his new legions into Gaul lest the winter quarters be taken (by storm).

He immediately led = *statim dūxit*

his new legions = *legiōnēs suās integrās*

into Gaul = *In Galliam*

lest the winter quarters be taken (by storm) = *nē hīberna expugnārentur*

Complete Translation:

In Galliam legiōnēs suās integrās statim dūxit nē hīberna expugnārentur.

7   Suddenly his column was seen by the enemy.

Suddenly his column was seen = *Agmen suum subitō vīsum est*

by the enemy = *ab hostibus*

Complete Translation:

Agmen suum ab hostibus subitō vīsum est.

8   They were terrified and at once sent envoys to seek peace.

They were terrified = *Territī sunt*

and at once sent envoys = *et lēgātōs statim mīsērunt*

to seek peace = *quī pācem peterent*

Complete Translation:

Territī sunt et lēgātōs statim mīsērunt quī pācem peterent.

◀ ▶

9 Then they surrendered to him.

Then they surrendered = *Tum sē dēdidērunt* | to him = *eī*

Complete Translation:

Tum eī sē dēdidērunt.

10 Thus Gaul was pacified.

Complete Translation:

Ita Gallia pācāta est.

3. THE ABLATIVE OF CAUSE

We have seen that the CAUSE OR REASON may be expressed in Latin in various ways:

1. **Propter:**

   They were terrified on account of the arrival of Caesar.
   Propter adventum Caesaris territī sunt.

2. **Quod:**

   They were terrified because Caesar had arrived.
   Territī sunt quod Caesar advēnerat.

3. **Nam; enim** (postpositive):

   They were terrified, for Caesar had arrived.
   Territī sunt, nam Caesar advēnerat.

The ablative without a preposition may also be used to express the CAUSE OR REASON (ABLATIVE OF CAUSE).

They were terrified at (because of, on account of, by) the arrival of Caesar.
Adventū Caesaris territī sunt.

ASSIGNMENT: Learn the rule, GRAMMAR, No. 781.

Note. The ablative of cause is frequently merely a special variety of the ablative of means. It is therefore sometimes very difficult to distinguish between these two types of ablatives.

THE ABLATIVE OF CAUSE

781 The ablative is sometimes used to express the cause or reason.

Victōriā gaudet.

He rejoices in his victory (because of his victory, on account of his victory).

Spē dēlector.

I take delight in hope.

Exercise #332 – Page 320

1. Translate:

NOTE: *All the italicized ablatives may be classified as ablatives of cause.*

1 Sociōrum *victōriīs* sublātī sunt. ▼

sublātī sunt = *They were raised (cheered) up*

victōriīs = *by the victories*

Sociōrum = *of (their) allies*

Complete Translation:

They were raised (cheered) up by the victories of (their) allies.

2 *Adventū* Cæsaris mōtī sunt. ▼

mōtī sunt = *They were moved*

Adventū = *by the arrival*

Cæsaris = *of Caesar*

Complete Translation:

They were moved by the arrival of Caesar.

◀ ▶

3   *Metū* Cæsaris territī sunt. ▼

| territī sunt = *They were terrified* | *Metū* = *by (their) fear* | Cæsaris = *of Caesar* |

Complete Translation:

They were terrified by (their) fear of Caesar.

4   *Ōrātiōne* lēgātī perturbātī sunt. ▼

| perturbātī sunt = *They were disturbed* | *Ōrātiōne* = *by the speech* |

lēgātī = *of the envoy*

Complete Translation:

They were disturbed by the envoy's speech.

◀ ▶

5   *Litterīs* rēgis mōtus est.

mōtus est = *He was moved*   *Litterīs* = *by the dispatch*   rēgis = *of the king*

Complete Translation:

He was moved by the king's dispatch.

Exercise #333 – Page 320

1. Translate:

NOTE: *All the italicized expressions are to be translated by the ablative of cause.*

1   They were violently disturbed *on account of the slaughter* of the leading men.

They were violently disturbed = *vehementer perturbātī sunt*

on account of the slaughter = *Cæde*   of the leading men = *prīncipum*

Complete Translation:

Cæde prīncipum vehementer perturbātī sunt.

2   They were terrified *because of the arrival* of Caesar.

They were terrified = *territī sunt*   *because of the arrival = Adventū*

of Caesar = *Cæsaris*

Complete Translation:

Adventū Cæsaris territī sunt.

◀ ▶

3   They were aroused *at the wrongs* of the Romans.

They were aroused = *commōtī sunt*   *at the wrongs* = *Injūriīs*

of the Romans = *Rōmānōrum*

Complete Translation:

Injūriīs Rōmānōrum commōtī sunt.

◁   ▷

4   They were violently moved *by fear* of the lieutenant.

They were violently moved = *vehementer mōtī sunt*   *by fear = Metū*

of the lieutenant = *lēgātī*

Complete Translation:

Metū lēgātī vehementer mōtī sunt.

Exercise #334 – Pages 321 - 322

1. Translate:

1a Hail, Jesus Christ, who for the sake of our salvation didst come into the world and
through sorrow and toil didst take away our sins.

Hail, Jesus Christ = *Avē, Jēsū Chrīste*

who for the sake of our salvation = *quī salūtis nostræ causā*

didst come into the world = *in mundum vēnistī*

and through sorrow and toil = *et per dōlōrēs labōrēsque*

didst take away our sins = *peccāta nostra sustulistī*

Complete Translation:

Avē, Jēsū Chrīste, quī salūtis nostræ causā in mundum vēnistī et per dōlōrēs labōrēsque peccāta nostra sustulistī.

1b | Thou hast taught us the truth.

Thou hast taught us = *Nōs docuistī* | the truth = *vēritātem*

Complete Translation:

Nōs vēritātem docuistī.

1c ▼ Thou hast taught us the way of salvation.

Thou hast taught us = *Nōs docuistī* | the way of salvation = *viam salūtis*

Complete Translation:

Nōs viam salūtis docuistī.

◀ ▶

1d | Rule our minds and our lives.

Complete Translation:

Rege mentēs ac vītās nostrās.

1e   Thou hast taught us where true peace is.

Thou hast taught us = *nōs docuistī*   where true peace is = *Ubi pāx vēra sit*

Complete Translation:

Ubi pāx vēra sit nōs docuistī.

1f   Let us love Him and adore Him.

Complete Translation:

Dīligāmus et adōrēmus eum.

◀ ▶

1g   Jesus Christ, our Lord, have mercy on us!

Jesus Christ, our Lord = *Jēsū Chrīste, Domine noster*

have mercy on us = *miserēre nōbīs*

Complete Translation:

Jēsū Chrīste, Domine noster, miserēre nōbīs!

◀ ▶

2a For the sake of peace Caesar left garrisons in the states which he had pacified.

For the sake of peace = *pācis causā*	Caesar left garrisons = *Cæsar præsidia relīquit*
in the states = *in cīvitātibus*	which he had pacified = *quās pācāverat*

Complete Translation:

Cæsar pācis causā in cīvitātibus quās pācāverat præsidia relīquit.

2b | Then, however, Caesar hastened into Italy.

Then, however, Caesar hastened = *Tum autem Cæsar contendit* || into Italy = *in Italiam*

Complete Translation:

Tum autem Cæsar in Italiam contendit.

2c When this had been learned by the Gauls, new plans were approved by them and they exchanged hostages that peace and friendship might be strengthened among them.

When this had been learned = *Cum hoc cognitum esset*   by the Gauls = *ā Gallīs*

new plans were approved = *cōnsilia nova probāta sunt*   by them = *ā sē*

and they exchanged hostages = *et obsidēs inter sē dedērunt*

that peace and friendship might be strengthened = *ut pāx amīcitiaque cōnfirmārentur*

among them = *apud sē*

Complete Translation:

Cum hoc ā Gallīs cognitum esset, cōnsilia nova ā sē probāta sunt et obsidēs inter sē dedērunt ut pāx amīcitiaque apud sē cōnfirmārentur.

◀ ▶

2d | But Caesar, when he had learned what plans had been approved by the barbarians, left Rome and suddenly arrived in the territory of the Gauls with a small band of men.

But Caesar = *Cæsar autem*   when he had learned = *cum cognōvisset*

what plans had been approved = *quæ cōnsilia probāta essent*

by the barbarians = *ā barbarīs*   left Rome = *Rōmam relīquit*

and suddenly arrived = *et subitō pervēnit*

in the territory of the Gauls = *in fīnēs Gallōrum*

with a small band of men = *cum manū parvā*

Complete Translation:

Cæsar autem, cum cognōvisset quæ cōnsilia ā barbarīs probāta essent, Rōmam relīquit et in fīnēs Gallōrum cum manū parvā subitō pervēnit.

◀ ▶

2e | Meanwhile the Gauls had retained the envoys whom Caesar had sent to them and had assaulted the winter quarters.

Meanwhile the Gauls had retained = *Interim Gallī retinuerant* | the envoys = *lēgātōs*

whom Caesar had sent = *quōs Cæsar mīserat* | to them = *ad sē*

and had assaulted the winter quarters = *et hīberna oppugnāverant*

Complete Translation:

Interim Gallī lēgātōs quōs Cæsar ad sē mīserat retinuerant et hīberna oppugnāverant.

2f Caesar immediately hastened to the winter quarters lest they be stormed by the barbarians.

Caesar immediately hastened = *Cæsar statim contendit*

to the winter quarters = *ad hīberna*

lest they be stormed = *nē expugnārentur*

by the barbarians = *ā barbarīs*

Complete Translation:

Cæsar ad hīberna statim contendit nē ā barbarīs expugnārentur.

2g He arrived with a small band of men.

He arrived = *pervēnit*   with a small band of men = *Cum parvā manū*

Complete Translation:

Cum parvā manū pervēnit.

2h | When his column had been seen by the enemy, they made an attack on his men without delay.

When his column had been seen = *Cum agmen suum vīsum esset*

by the enemy = *ab hostibus*

they made an attack without delay = *impetum sine morā fēcērunt*

on his (men) = *in suōs*

Complete Translation:

Cum agmen suum ab hostibus vīsum esset, impetum in suōs sine morā fēcērunt.

2i His men were hard pressed, but Cæsar called upon them by name and held the standard of the legion with his hand lest they be routed.

His (men) were hard pressed = *Suī pressī sunt*

but Cæsar called upon them = *Cæsar autem eōs appellāvit* | by name = *nōmine*

and held the standard of the legion = *atque signum legiōnis tenuit*

by (with his) hand = *manū*

lest they be routed = *nē pellerentur*

Complete Translation:

Suī pressī sunt; Cæsar autem nōmine eōs appellāvit atque signum legiōnis manū tenuit nē pellerentur.

2j   The enemy were put to flight.

Complete Translation:

Hostēs in fugam datī sunt.

◀   ▶

2k | Caesar hastened with all his forces to their camp, but they, according to their custom, raised a shout and surrendered themselves and all their possessions to him.

Caesar hastened to their camp = *Cæsar ad castra eōrum contendit*

with all (his) forces = *cum omnibus cōpiīs*

but they, according to their custom = *eī autem mōre suō*

raised a shout = *clāmōrem sustulērunt*

and surrendered themselves = *atque sē dēdidērunt*

and all their (possessions) = *suaque omnia*   to him = *eī*

Complete Translation:

Cæsar cum omnibus cōpiīs ad castra eōrum contendit; eī autem mōre suō clāmōrem sustulērunt atque sē suaque omnia eī dēdidērunt.

21 Caesar knew what had been the cause of the war.

Caesar knew what had been = *Cæsar quæ fuisset cognōvit*

the cause of the war = *causa bellī*

Complete Translation:

Cæsar quæ causa bellī fuisset cognōvit.

2m Therefore he killed the hostages of the Gauls, that his envoys might not afterwards be held and killed by them.

Therefore he killed the hostages = *Itaque obsidēs occīdit*

of the Gauls = *Gallōrum*

that his envoys might not afterwards = *nē lēgātī suī posteā*

be held and killed by them = *ab eīs tenērentur atque occīderentur*

Complete Translation:

Itaque obsidēs Gallōrum occīdit nē lēgātī suī ab eīs posteā tenērentur atque occīderentur.

2n | Thus had he defended the state; and, on account of his victory, the Roman Senate without delay praised him and gave thanks to him.

Thus had he defended = *Ita dēfenderat*   the state = *rem pūblicam*

and, on account of his victory = *autem propter ējus victōriam*

the Roman Senate without delay = *Senatus Rōmānus sine morā*

praised him = *eum laudāvit*

and gave thanks to him = *et eī grātiās ēgit*

Complete Translation:

Ita rem pūblicam dēfenderat; Senatus autem Rōmānus propter ējus victōriam sine morā eum laudāvit et eī grātiās ēgit.

3   A lieutenant, by name Labienus, was often praised by Caesar.

A lieutenant, by name Labienus   = *Lēgātus, nōmine Labiēnus*

was often praised = *sæpe laudātus est*   by Caesar = *ā Cæsare*

Complete Translation:

Lēgātus, nōmine Labiēnus, ā Cæsare sæpe laudātus est.

4   May God give us His peace and always defend us!

May God give us His peace = *Deus nōbīs pācem suam det*

and always defend us = *et nōs semper dēfendat*

Complete Translation:

Deus nōbīs pācem suam det et nōs semper dēfendat!

5   Jesus Christ, Son of God, have mercy on us!

Jesus Christ, Son of God = *Jēsū Chrīste, Fīlī Deī* | have mercy on us = *miserēre nōbīs*

Complete Translation:

Jēsū Chrīste, Fīlī Deī, miserēre nōbīs!

◀   ▶

6   They were terrified at the arrival of Caesar.

They were terrified = *territī sunt*   at the arrival of Caesar = *Adventū Cæsaris*

Complete Translation:

Adventū Cæsaris territī sunt.

◀ ▶

Exercise #335 – Page 322   Essential Lesson Review

1 Give the rules for the formation of the vocative:

> **28 b.** The vocative of all nouns and adjectives is always like the nominative except in singular nouns in -us of the second declension : these have -e. **Serv-e !** *Slave !* **Exceptions** : Proper nouns in -ius and **fīlius,** *son,* have only -ī in the vocative singular. **Vergilius,** voc. **Vergilī;** **fīlius,** voc. **fīlī.** The vocative singular of **Deus,** *God,* is **Deus;** the vocative masculine singular of **meus** is **mī; fīlī mī!** *my son!*

Give the vocative of these nouns:

Deus = *Deus*	meus = *mī*
Jēsūs = *Jēsū*	amīcus = *amīce*
fīlius = *fīlī*	centuriō = *centuriō*

◀ ▶

2 How is the present imperative active formed?

ASSIGNMENT: Study GRAMMAR, Nos. 208, 216-218. Note that the imperative is formed on the PRESENT STEM, that it has a SINGULAR and a PLURAL form.

	Imperative Mood - Active Voice Present Tense					
	Singular			Plural		
Conjugation	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
1st		laud-ā			laud-āte	
2nd		mon-ē			mon-ēte	
3rd		mitt-e			mitt-ite	
4th		aud-ī			aud-īte	

3   Give the rule for the volitive subjunctive (wishes):

511   1.   POSSIBLE wishes are expressed by the PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE with *UTINAM*. (With the third person *utinam* is often omitted.) Negative: *nē*.

(Utinam) nostrī vincant!

May our men conquer !

(The battle is still going on; neither side has conquered as yet; it is still POSSIBLE for this wish to come true. Note that the English translation requires the auxiliary verb 'may.' Utinam is not translated.)

Nē veniant.

May they not come.

4 Give the rule for the hortatory subjunctive ("Let us . . . "):

518 An exhortation in the first person plural is expressed by the PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE.

Negative: *nē*.

Pugnēmus.

Let us fight.

Nē cēdāmus.

Let us not yield.

(Note that English uses the verb 'let' and puts the **person** in the accusative; the Latin makes the **person** the **subject** of the main verb.)

5   What is the rule for the use of *suī* and *suus* as direct reflexives?

1. *SUUS* AND *SUĪ* 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.*

6   What is the rule for the use of *suī* and *suus* as indirect reflexives?

When a personal pronoun of the THIRD person is in a SUB-
ORDINATE 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 mīlitēs 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.

7   What are the direct and indirect reflexives of the first and second persons?

1. *The personal pronouns of the 1st and 2nd persons, i.e. ego, nōs, tū, vōs*

2. *The adjectives meus, noster, tuus, vester*

8 Translate:

Surrender! = *Dēde, Dēdite*

You surrender = *tē dēdis, vōs dēditis*

he surrenders = *sē dēdit*

we surrender = *nōs dēdimus*

they surrender = *sē dēdunt*

◁ ▷

9   What does the phrase *in fugam dare* mean?

To put to flight.

10 Explain the use of the ablative *causā*:

1. The ablative of **causa** is used as a preposition. It governs the GENITIVE and always stands AFTER the word it governs.

aquae causā, *for the sake of water*
pācis causā, *for the sake of peace*

◀   ▶

11　Give the rule for *cum*, when:

> CUM, *WHEN*, in secondary sequence usually takes the subjunctive. Use the imperfect or pluperfect according to the general rule, GRAMMAR, Nos. 531-533.
>
> Cum equitēs in silvīs pugnārent, Caesar mīlitēs trāns flūmen trādūxit.
> *When the cavalry were fighting in the forest, Caesar led the soldiers across the river.*
>
> Caesar cum hostēs vīdisset, legiōnēs prō castrīs īnstrūxit.
> *When Caesar had seen the enemy, he drew up the legions in front of the camp.*

12　Explain the ablative of cause:

> The ablative without a preposition may also be used to express the CAUSE OR REASON (ABLATIVE OF CAUSE).
>
> *They were terrified at (because of, on account of, by) the arrival of Caesar.*
> Adventū Caesaris territī sunt.

Lesson 28: Reading #25 – Pages 322 - 324

King David

1. Translate:

1 Davīd, vir nōbilis et fortis, sīcut scītis, rēx erat Israēlītārum.

Davīd, vir nōbilis et fortis = *David, a brave and renowned man*

sīcut scītis = *as you know*   rēx erat Israēlītārum = *was king of the Israelites*

Complete Translation:

David, a brave and renowned man, as you know, was king of the Israelites.

2   Israēlītæ autem bellum cum Philisthīnīs gerēbant nē agrī suī ab eīs occupārentur.

Israēlītæ autem bellum gerēbant = *The Israelites, however, were waging war*

cum Philisthīnīs = *with the Philistines*

nē agrī suī = *lest their fields*

ab eīs occupārentur = *be seized by them*

Complete Translation:

The Israelites, however, were waging war with the Philistines lest their fields be seized by them.

3   Philisthīnī autem Bethlehēm tenēbant.

Complete Translation:

The Philistines were holding Bethlehem.

4   Castra enim ibi posuerant.

Complete Translation:

For they had pitched camp there.

5 Davīd cum parvā hominum manū erat in præsidiō et nōn longē ab eōrum castrīs āfuit.

Davīd erat in præsidiō = *David was in a garrison*

cum parvā hominum manū = *with a small band of men*

et nōn longē āfuit = *and was not far distant*

ab eōrum castrīs = *from their camp*

Complete Translation:

David was in a garrison with a small band of men and was not far distant from their camp.

6 Præsidium ibi collocātum erat ut Davīd et suōs dēfenderet et cognōsceret quæ ab hostibus gererentur.

Præsidium ibi collocātum erat = *A garrison had been stationed there*

ut Davīd et suōs dēfenderet = *in order that David might both defend his own (men)*

et cognōsceret = *and learn*   quæ gererentur = *what was being done*

ab hostibus = *by the enemy*

Complete Translation:

A garrison had been stationed there in order that David might both defend his own men and learn what was being done by the enemy.

7   In castrīs autem Israēlītārum erat magna aquæ inopia.

In castrīs autem Israēlītārum = *However, in the Israelites' camp*

erat magna aquæ inopia = *there was a great scarcity of water*

Complete Translation:

However, there was a great scarcity of water in the Israelites' camp.

◀ ▶

8   Propter id magnum dolōrem et Davīd et mīlitēs sustinēbant.

Propter id = *On account of it (this)*   et Davīd et mīlitēs = *both David and the soldiers*

magnum dolōrem sustinēbant = *were suffering great hardship*

Complete Translation:

On account of it (this) both David and the soldiers were suffering great hardship.

9 In Bethlehēm autem, quod ā Philisthīnīs tenēbātur, erat aquæ cōpia.

In Bethlehēm autem = *In Bethlehem, however*

quod ā Philisthīnīs tenēbātur = *which was held by the Philistines*

erat aquæ cōpia = *there was an abundance of water*

Complete Translation:

In Bethlehem, however, which was held by the Philistines, there was an abundance of water.

10 Itaque Davīd, "Sī habērem," inquit, "aquam dē cisternā quæ est in Bethlehēm!"

Itaque Davīd inquit = *And so David said*

"Sī habērem aquam" = *"If only I had some water"*   "dē cisternā" = *"from the cistern"*

"quæ est in Bethlehēm" = *"which is in Bethlehem"*

Complete Translation:

And so David said: "If only I had some water from the cistern which is in Bethlehem!"

◀ ▶

11 Cum vērō ea ā mīlitibus audīta essent, trēs fortēs virī clam ad castra hostium pervēnērunt ut aquam ad rēgem portārent.

Cum vērō ea audīta essent = *But when this was heard*

ā mīlitibus = *by the soldiers*

trēs fortēs virī clam pervēnērunt = *three brave men arrived secretly*

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

ut aquam portārent = *in order to bring water*

ad rēgem = *to the king*

Complete Translation:

But when this was heard by the soldiers, three brave men arrived secretly in the enemy's camp in order to bring water to the king.

◀ ▶

12 Magnum erat perīculum, tamen ā custōdibus hostium vīsī nōn sunt.

Magnum erat perīculum = *The danger was great*

tamen vīsī nōn sunt = *(but) nevertheless they were not seen*

ā custōdibus hostium = *by the enemy's guards*

Complete Translation:

The danger was great, (but) nevertheless they were not seen by the enemy's guards.

13 | Itaque aquam ad rēgem tūtī portāvērunt et eī dedērunt.

Itaque aquam tūtī portāvērunt = *And so they carried water safely*

ad rēgem = *to the king*   et eī dedērunt = *and gave it to him*

Complete Translation:

And so they carried water safely to the king and gave it to him.

14 Rēx vērō, cum aquam vīdisset, eōrum virtūte et amīcitiā vehementer mōtus est.

Rēx vērō, cum aquam vīdisset = *But the king, when he had seen the water*

vehementer mōtus est = *was greatly moved*

eōrum virtūte et amīcitiā = *by their courage and friendship*

Complete Translation:

But the king, when he had seen the water, was greatly moved by their courage and friendship.

15 Per loca enim perīculōrum plēna in castra hostium pervēnērunt ut ad eum aqua portārētur.

enim pervēnērunt = *For they had gone (arrived)*

in castra hostium = *to (at) the enemy's camp*

Per perīculōrum plēna = *through places full of dangers*

ut aqua portārētur = *in order that water might be brought*

ad eum = *to him*

Complete Translation:

For they had gone to (arrived at) the enemy's camp through places full of dangers in order that water might be brought to him.

16 Scīvit rēx quantō in perīculō propter sē fuissent.

Scīvit rēx = *The king knew*

quantō in perīculō fuissent = *in what great danger they had been*

propter sē = *on account of him*

Complete Translation:

The king knew in what great danger they had been on account of him.

17 | Itaque eīs grātiās ēgit sed aquam in terram Dominō lībāvit.

Itaque eīs grātiās ēgit = *He therefore thanked them*

sed aquam in terram lībāvit = *but he poured the water onto the ground (as a sacrifice)*

Dominō = *to the Lord*

Complete Translation:

He therefore thanked them, but he poured out the water as a sacrifice to the Lord.

◀ ▶