

occidere						
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	occīderunt
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 occidere			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					

LESSON 33: *ILLE* AND *IS*

ASSIGNMENT: Study GRAMMAR, Nos. 134-135 and 795-798.
You have already learned the declension of *is*, *ea*, *id*.

134

THAT
(Emphatic)

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
S. {	<i>Nom.</i> ille	illa	illud
	<i>Gen.</i> illius	illius	illius
	<i>Dat.</i> illi	illi	illi
	<i>Acc.</i> illum	illam	illud
	<i>Abl.</i> illō	illā	illō

THOSE

P. {	<i>Nom.</i> illi	illae	illa
	<i>Gen.</i> illōrum	illārum	illōrum
	<i>Dat.</i> illīs	illīs	illīs
	<i>Acc.</i> illōs	illās	illa
	<i>Abl.</i> illīs	illīs	illīs

135 *Is*, *ea*, *id*¹ is also a demonstrative pronoun meaning *that* (pl. *those*). It is less emphatic than *ille*, *illa*, *illud*.

¹This is the same word that is used for the personal pronoun of the third person. For its declension see No. 128.



795 2. When *hic* and *ille* are used in CONTRAST, *hic* refers to the thing that is closer or that has been mentioned more recently ('the latter') ;

ille refers to the thing that is farther away or that has been mentioned previously ('the former').

Hanc urbem jam habēmus ; illam urbem oppugnā- bimus.

We already have this city; that city (yonder) we shall attack.

796 3. *Is* is regularly used as the personal pronoun of the THIRD person. Less frequently *ille* is so used. *Ille* is always more emphatic.

Caesar eum occīdit.

Caesar killed him.

Ille captus erat.

He had been captured.

797 4. *Is* (less frequently *ille*) is used as the antecedent of the relative.

Is quī sine spē pūnat, nōn fortiter pūnat.

He who fights without hope, does not fight bravely.

798 5. *Ille*, especially when it follows the noun it modifies, often means 'the famous.'

Caesar ille

The famous Caesar



VOCABULARY

is, ea, id	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{that} \text{ (as a demonstrative)} \\ \textit{he, she, it} \text{ (as a personal pronoun)} \end{array} \right.$
ille, illa, illud	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{that} \text{ (as a demonstrative)} \\ \textit{he, she, it} \text{ (as a personal pronoun)} \end{array} \right.$
numquam, <i>adv.</i>	<i>never</i>
praetereā, <i>adv.</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{besides} \\ \textit{furthermore} \end{array} \right.$
ratio, rationis	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{reason} \\ \textit{manner} \end{array} \right.$

NOTE

Ratio is used in a great number of meanings; the vocabulary gives only the most general idea of them. Be sure to translate **ratio** into good English as the sense and context demand.



Exercise #352 – Pages 341 - 342

1. Supply the proper forms of: (a) *ille*, (b) *is*;
2. Translate:



	<i>ille</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>Translation</i>
1. cum _____ nautīs	<i>illīs</i>	<i>eīs</i>	<i>with those sailors</i>
2. prō _____ portā	<i>illā</i>	<i>eā</i>	<i>before that gate</i>
3. in _____ prōvinciā	<i>Illā</i>	<i>eā</i>	<i>in that province</i>
4. ex _____ silvīs	<i>illīs</i>	<i>eīs</i>	<i>out of that forest</i>
5. propter _____ victōriam	<i>illam</i>	<i>eam</i>	<i>on account of that victory</i>
6. cum _____ amīcō	<i>illō</i>	<i>eō</i>	<i>with that friend</i>
7. prō _____ Chrīstiānīs	<i>illīs</i>	<i>eīs</i>	<i>for those Christians</i>



	<i>ille</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>Translation</i>
8. <i>contrā</i> _____ <i>dominum</i>	<i>illum</i>	<i>eum</i>	<i>against that master</i>
9. <i>cum</i> _____ <i>filiīs</i>	<i>illīs</i>	<i>eīs</i>	<i>with those sons</i>
10. <i>per</i> _____ <i>Gallōs</i>	<i>illōs</i>	<i>eōs</i>	<i>through those Gauls</i>
11. <i>sine</i> _____ <i>gladiīs</i>	<i>illīs</i>	<i>eīs</i>	<i>without those swords</i>
12. <i>in</i> _____ <i>mūrō</i>	<i>illō</i>	<i>eō</i>	<i>on that wall</i>
13. <i>apud</i> _____ <i>servōs</i>	<i>illōs</i>	<i>eōs</i>	<i>among those slaves</i>
14. <i>in</i> _____ <i>oppidō</i>	<i>illō</i>	<i>eō</i>	<i>in that town</i>



	<i>ille</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>Translation</i>
15. dē _____ colle	<i>illō</i>	<i>eō</i>	<i>down from that hill</i>
16. in _____ ponte	<i>illō</i>	<i>eō</i>	<i>on that bridge</i>
17. ex _____ portū	<i>illō</i>	<i>eō</i>	<i>out of that harbor</i>
18. _____ reī causā	<i>Illius</i>	<i>Ējus</i>	<i>for the sake of that matter</i>
19. _____ virīs	<i>Illīs</i>	<i>Ēis</i>	<i>to or for those men</i>
20. _____ hominum	<i>Illōrum</i>	<i>Eōrum</i>	<i>of those men</i>
21. trāns _____ flūmen	<i>illud</i>	<i>id</i>	<i>across that river</i>



	<i>ille</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>Translation</i>
22. propter _____ vulnera	<i>illa</i>	<i>ea</i>	<i>on account of those wounds</i>
23. propter salutem _____ Rōmānōrum	<i>illōrum</i>	<i>eōrum</i>	<i>on account of the welfare of those Romans</i>
24. propter inopiam _____ rērum	<i>illārum</i>	<i>eārum</i>	<i>on account of the scarcity of those things</i>
25. dē causā _____ bellī	<i>illūs</i>	<i>ējus</i>	<i>concerning the cause of that war</i>
26. propter _____ lēgem	<i>illam</i>	<i>eam</i>	<i>on account of that law</i>
27. dē _____ montibus	<i>illīs</i>	<i>eīs</i>	<i>down from those mountains</i>
28. _____ hominī	<i>Illī</i>	<i>Eī</i>	<i>to or for that man</i>



Exercise #353 – Pages 342 - 343

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



1a Omnēs Gallī inter sē obsidēs dabant et dē bellī ratiōne agēbant.

Omnēs Gallī inter sē obsidēs dabant = *All the Gauls were exchanging hostages*

et dē agēbant = *and were treating of (making plans for)*

bellī ratiōne = *the conduct of the war*

Complete Translation:

All the Gauls were exchanging hostages and were treating of (making plans for) the conduct of the war.

Explain sē *Direct reflexive pronoun, acc. after inter.*



1b *Hāc rē commōtus Cæsar legiōnēs novās ex Italiā in Galliam statim dēdūxit.*

Hāc rē commōtus = *Aroused by this (occurrence)*

Cæsar statim dēdūxit = *Caesar immediately led*

legiōnēs novās = *new legions*

ex Italiā in Galliam = *out of Italy*

in Galliam = *into Gaul*

Complete Translation:

Aroused by this occurrence, Caesar immediately led new legions out of Italy into Gaul.

Explain *Hāc* *Demonstrative adj. modifying rē, pronoun, abl. after cum.*



1c *Illī vērō subitō lēgātōs ad eum mīsērunt quī amīcitiam cum eō cōfirmārent.*

Illī vērō subitō lēgātōs mīsērunt = *But they suddenly sent envoys*

ad eum = *to him*

quī amīcitiam cōfirmārent = *to strengthen friendship*

cum eō = *with him*

Complete Translation:

But they suddenly sent envoys to him to strengthen friendship with him.

Explain *Illī* *Pronoun, subject of mīsērunt.*

Explain *eum* *Pronoun, acc. after ad.*

Explain *eō* *Pronoun, abl. after cum.*



2a Apud Americānōs Lincoln et Washingtonius plūrimū laudantur.

Apud Americānōs = *Among Americans*

Lincoln et Washingtonius plūrimū laudantur = *Lincoln and Washington are very much honored*

Complete Translation:

Among Americans Lincoln and Washington are very much honored.



2b *Hic enim rem pūblicam īnstituit; ille vērō eam nōn sine labōre cōservāvit.*

Hic enim rem pūblicam īnstituit = *For the latter founded the republic*

ille vērō eam cōservāvit = *but the former preserved it*

nōn sine labōre = *not without effort*

Complete Translation:

For the latter founded the republic, but the former preserved it, not without effort.

Explain <i>Hic</i>	<i>Pronoun, used in contrast with ille, refers to person mentioned last.</i>
Explain <i>ille</i>	<i>Refers to person mentioned previously.</i>
Explain <i>eam</i>	<i>Pronoun, refers to rem pūblicam, object of verb cōservāvit.</i>



3a Et Hannibal et Cæsar magnās cōpiās per Alpēs dūxērunt.

Et Hannibal et Cæsar magnās cōpiās dūxērunt = *Both Hannibal and Caesar led large forces*

per Alpēs = *through the Alps*

Complete Translation:

Both Hannibal and Caesar led large forces through the Alps.



3b *Hic* mīlitēs ex Italiā dēdūxit ut Galliam pācāret, *ille* vērō in Italiam exercitum dūxit ut Rōmānōs vinceret et Rōmam occupāret.

Hic mīlitēs dēdūxit = *The latter led soldiers*

ex Italiā = *out of Italy*

ut Galliam pācāret = *to pacify Gaul*

ille vērō exercitum dūxit = *but the former led an army*

in Italiam = *into Italy*

ut Rōmānōs vinceret = *to conquer the Romans*

et Rōmam occupāret = *and to seize Rome*

Complete Translation:

The latter led soldiers out of Italy to pacify Gaul, but the former led an army into Italy to conquer the Romans and to seize Rome.

Explain *Hic*

Pronoun, used in contrast with ille, refers to person mentioned last.

Explain *ille*

Refers to person mentioned previously.



4

Eī quī sine spē pūgnant, numquam fortiter pūgnant.

Eī quī sine spē pūgnant = *Those who fight without hope*

numquam fortiter pūgnant = *never fight bravely*

Complete Translation:

Those who fight without hope never fight bravely.

Explain *Eī* *Personal pronoun, subject of pūgnant.*



5

Eum quī rem pūblicam nostram īnstituit memoriā semper tenēbimus.

memoriā semper tenēbimus = We will always remember

Eum quī īnstituit = him (the man) who founded

rem pūblicam nostram = our Republic

Complete Translation:

We will always remember him (the man) who founded our Republic.

Explain *Eum* *Personal pronoun, object of tenēbimus.*



6a Et Hitler et Cæsar exercitum in Galliam dūxērunt ut Gallōs vincerent.

Et Hitler et Cæsar exercitum dūxērunt = *Both Hitler and Caesar led an army*

in Galliam = *into Gaul (France)*

ut Gallōs vincerent = *to conquer the Gauls*

Complete Translation:

Both Hitler and Caesar led an army into Gaul (France) to conquer the Gauls.



6b *Ille* cōpiās ē Germāniā in Galliam mīsīt quæ *eam* vastārent et vincerent, *hic* exercitum ex Italiā per montēs in Galliam dūxit ut *eam* pācāret atque occupāret.

Ille cōpiās mīsīt = *The former sent troops*

ē Germāniā in Galliam = *from Germany into France*

quæ *eam* vastārent et vincerent = *to devastate and conquer it*

hic exercitum dūxit = *the latter led an army*

ex Italiā per montēs in Galliam = *out of Italy through the mountains into Gaul*

ut *eam* pācāret atque occupāret = *to pacify and seize it*

Complete Translation:

The former sent troops from Germany into France to devastate and conquer it; the latter led an army out of Italy through the mountains into Gaul to pacify and seize it.

Explain <i>Ille</i>	Pronoun, used in contrast with <i>ille</i> , refers to person mentioned last.
Explain <i>eam</i>	Pronoun referring to <i>Galliam</i> , as object of verbs in purpose clauses.
Explain <i>hic</i>	Refers to person mentioned previously.
Explain <i>eam</i>	Same as above.



6c *Ille ā Gallīs eōrumque sociīs victus est, hic vērō imperium Galliæ diū obtinuit.*

Ille victus est = The former was conquered

ā Gallīs eōrumque sociīs = by the French and their allies

hic vērō diū obtinuit = but the latter held for a long time

imperium Galliæ = command of Gaul

Complete Translation:

The former was conquered by the French and their allies, but the latter held command of Gaul for a long time.

Explain <i>Ille</i>	<i>Pronoun, used in contrast with ille, refers to person mentioned last.</i>
Explain <i>eōrum</i>	<i>Genitive of personal pronoun used as possessive adj., modifying sociīs; refers to Gallīs.</i>
Explain <i>hic</i>	<i>Refers to person mentioned previously.</i>



7a Cæsar, "Germānī et Gallī," inquit, "sæpe inter sē proeliīs contendēbant."

Cæsar inquit = *Caesar said*

Germānī et Gallī sæpe contendēbant = *The Germans and Gauls were often contending*

inter sē proeliīs = *with each other (between themselves) in battle*

Complete Translation:

Caesar said: "The Germans and Gauls were often contending with each other in battle."

Explain sē *Reflexive pronoun, acc. after inter, refers to the compound subject of its own clause.*



7b "Aut enim Gallī fīnēs suōs dēfendēbant aut in illōrum fīnēs cōpiās suās trādūcēbant."

Aut enim Gallī dēfendēbant = *For either the Gauls were defending*

fīnēs suōs = *their own territory*

aut cōpiās suās trādūcēbant = *or were leading their forces*

in illōrum fīnēs = *into the others' territory*

Complete Translation:

"For either the Gauls were defending their own territory or were leading their forces into the others' territory."

Explain suōs	Reflexive possessive adj., modifying fīnēs; refers to the subject of its own clause.
Explain illōrum	Genitive of pronoun serving as possessive adjective, modifying fīnēs; refers to the subject of its own clause.
Explain suās	Reflexive possessive adj., modifying cōpiās; refers to the subject of its own clause.



8a Gallōrum dux suīs, "Ego vōs," inquit, "in *hunc* locum vocāvī ut dē bellī ratiōne agam."

Gallōrum dux suīs inquit = *The leader of the Gauls said to his (men)*

Ego vōs in *hunc* locum vocāvī = *I have called you to this place*

ut dē agam = *in order to treat of (discuss)*

bellī ratiōne = *the conduct of the war*

Complete Translation:

The leader of the Gauls said to his men: "I have called you to this place in order to treat of (discuss) the conduct of the war."

Explain *hunc* ?



8b "Illī enim in fīnēs nostrōs vērunt ut hōs agrōs et hēc oppida occupārent atque incenderent."

Illī enim vērunt = *For they have come*

in fīnēs nostrōs = *into our territory*

ut occupārent atque incenderent = *in order to seize and burn*

hōs agrōs et hēc oppida = *these fields and these towns*

Complete Translation:

"For they have come into our territory in order to seize and burn these fields and these towns."

Explain Illī ?

Explain hōs ?

Explain hēc ?



8c "Praetereā illī fortēs et victōriæ cupidī sunt."

Praetereā illī fortēs sunt = *Furthermore, they are brave*

et victōriæ cupidī = *and eager for victory*

Complete Translation:

"Furthermore, they are brave and eager for victory."

Explain illī ?

8d "Ad omnia parātī sunt."

Complete Translation:

"They are prepared for everything."



8e "Dē vītīs nostrīs atque dē commūnī Galliæ salūte cum *eīs* contendimus."

Dē vītīs nostrīs = *For our lives*

atque dē commūnī Galliæ salūte = *and the common welfare of Gaul*

cum *eīs* contendimus = *we are contending with them*

Complete Translation:

"For our lives and the common welfare of Gaul we are contending with them."

Explain *eīs* ?



8f "Itaque eōs quī fortiter contrā illōs nōn pugnābunt meā manū occīdam."

Itaque occīdam = *And so I will kill*

meā manū = *with my own hand*

eōs quī fortiter nōn pugnābunt = *those who shall (do) not fight bravely*

contrā illōs = *against them*

Complete Translation:

"And so I will kill with my own hand those who shall (do) not fight bravely against them."

Explain eōs ?

Explain illōs ?



8g

▼
"Pugnāte usque ad mortem!"

Complete Translation:

"Fight to the death!"



8h "Dēfendite hōs agrōs, hæc oppida, hōs puerōs nostrōs ab eīs."

Dēfendite ab eīs = *Defend from them*

hōs agrōs, hæc oppida = *these fields, these towns*

hōs puerōs nostrōs = *these children of ours*

Complete Translation:

"Defend from them these fields, these towns, these children of ours."

Explain hōs ?

Explain hæc ?

Explain hōs ?

Explain eīs ?



8i "Hostēs pellāmus, vincāmus, occīdāmus!"

Hostēs pellāmus = *Let us drive the enemy out*

vincāmus = *conquer (them)*

occīdāmus = *kill (them)*

Complete Translation:

"Let us drive the enemy out, conquer (them), and kill (them)!"

