

# Chapter Two

**Delectate in Domino, et dabit tibi petitiones cordis tui,**  
*Delight yourself in the Lord, and He shall give you the desires of your heart.*

## **Ipse, Iste, Idem; Ablative of Specification; Shepherds; The Good Shepherd; Nain**

### **I. Grammar**

**A. Ipse.** You already learned the demonstratives, **is, ea, id, hic, haec, hoc,** and **ille, illa, illud.** The demonstrative, **ipse,** is similar to those. Called an intensive pronoun or adjective, it emphasizes the word it follows. In English, you translate it as *myself, ourselves* (1<sup>st</sup> person) *yourself, yourselves* (2<sup>nd</sup> person), *himself, herself, itself, themselves* (3<sup>rd</sup> person), and also can be translated as *the very* or *the actual,* giving emphasis to the word it modifies. Here are some examples of intensive pronouns:

**Magister ipse docebat discipulos.** *The teacher himself taught the students.*

**Mater tamen docebat me ipsum.** *But mother taught me myself (or, actually taught me).*

**Vos ipsi Latinam linguam discere debetis.** *You yourselves ought to learn Latin.*

**Invenimus librum ipsum.** *We found the book itself. (or, the very book)*

**B. Iste.** **Iste** is declined similarly to **ipse.** It means *that,* but in a negative way. You would use it when referring to someone as if you did not like them. *That boy steals. That acquaintance of yours is a criminal.*

Put this chart on the Adjectives page in the "Grammar" section. Because the plurals are regular, the plural charts are only given in the back of the textbook. Memorize from left to right, like this: **ipse, ipsa, ipsum** and **iste, ista, istum.** Both adjectives may be used as simple pronouns, *he, she, it, they,* etc.

<b>ipse, self</b>				<b>iste, that (of yours)</b>			
<i>Singular</i>				<i>Singular</i>			
	M	F	N	M	F	N	
Nom.	<b>ipse</b>	<b>ipsa</b>	<b>ipsum</b>	<b>iste</b>	<b>ista</b>	<b>istud</b>	
Gen.	<b>ipsius</b>	<b>ipsius</b>	<b>ipsius</b>	<b>istius</b>	<b>istius</b>	<b>istius</b>	
Dat.	<b>ipsi</b>	<b>ipsi</b>	<b>ipsi</b>	<b>isti</b>	<b>isti</b>	<b>isti</b>	
Acc.	<b>ipsum</b>	<b>ipsam</b>	<b>ipsum</b>	<b>istum</b>	<b>istam</b>	<b>istud</b>	
Abl.	<b>ipso</b>	<b>ipsa</b>	<b>ipso</b>	<b>isti</b>	<b>isti</b>	<b>isti</b>	

**C. Idem.** The suffix **-dem** is added to forms of **is, ea, id** to be translated *the same*. **Is + dem** becomes **idem**, and you will see differences in the accusative singular and the genitive plurals as well. Most forms are regular, but the paradigm below shows each form, so you can see where slight changes occur. These charts belong below the ones for **ipse** and **iste**.

<b>idem, the same.</b>						
<i>Singular</i>			<i>Plural</i>			
	M	F	N	M	F	N
Nom.	<b>idem</b>	<b>eadem</b>	<b>idem</b>	<b>eidem</b>	<b>eaedem</b>	<b>eadem</b>
Gen.	<b>eiusdem</b>	<b>eiusdem</b>	<b>eiusdem</b>	<b>eorundem</b>	<b>earundem</b>	<b>eorundem</b>
Dat.	<b>eidem</b>	<b>eidem</b>	<b>eidem</b>	<b>eisdem</b>	<b>eisdem</b>	<b>eisdem</b>
Acc.	<b>eundem</b>	<b>eandem</b>	<b>idem</b>	<b>eosdem</b>	<b>easdem</b>	<b>eadem</b>
Abl.	<b>eodem</b>	<b>eadem</b>	<b>eodem</b>	<b>eisdem</b>	<b>eisdem</b>	<b>eisdem</b>

#### **D. Ablative of Specification.**

This chart belongs on the Ablative Case page in the "Cases/Declensions" section of your notebook.

**Ablative of Specification.** The ablative without a preposition is used with verbs, ,adjectives, and nouns to show "in what respect" a thing is true.

**Nautae milites virtute superabant.** *The sailors surpassed the soldiers in bravery.*  
(with respect to bravery)

**Puellae similes suis amicis benignitate sunt.** *The girls are like their friends in kindness.* (with respect to kindness)

NOTE: You will know it is **Ablative of Specification**, if you can substitute the words, "with respect to" before the words.

## **II. Vocabulary**

## **English Derivatives**

For this vocabulary, you will need to put the adjectives on green cards with black ink (4). Put the adverbs on white cards with orange ink (2); the conjunction on a white card with purple ink (1); the masculine noun on a blue card with black ink (1) and the two feminine nouns on pink cards with black ink. Verbs go on white cards with blue ink (4). Total cards needed: 14.

### *Adjectives*

**fortuitus, fortuita, fortuitum, accidental**

(fortuitous)

**maestis, maestis, maeste , sad, mourning**

(mortal, immortal, mortician)

**mortuus, mortua, mortuum, dead**

**uterque, utraque, utrumque , each, both**

(takes a singular verb)

### *Adverbs*

**posthac, after this, henceforth**

**sponte , naturally, accidentally**

(spontaneously)

*Conjunction*  
**etsi**, *even though*

*Nouns*  
**desperatio, desperationis**, III, f. *grief, despair* (desperado, desperate)  
**lacrima, lacrimae**, I, f., *tear*  
**mercenarius, mercenari**, II, m., *hired worker, common laborer* (mercenary)

*Verbs*  
**FIRST CONJUGATION VERBS**  
**creo, creare, creavi, creatus**, *create* (creator)  
**pugno, pugnare, pugnavi, pugnatus** (pugnacious)  
**tango, tangere, tetigi, tactus**, *touch* (tactile, tangent)  
**FOURTH CONJUGATION VERB**  
**sentio, sentire, sensi, sensus**, *feel, sense, think* (sensory, sentence)

### III. Exercises

A. Give the case and translate:

1. mercenari ipsius 2. iste rex 3. cum ipso animali 4. cum istis amicis 5. illis Romanis  
6. principis ipsius 7. principibus ipsis 8. isti Pharisaei 9. magistrum ipsum 10. magistrum  
eundem 11. idem homo 12. istos viros 13. ipsorum nautarum 14. eidem puero 15. uterque rex  
et regina

B. Translate:

1. by that (not good) leader 2. of the same citizens 3. near the same town 4. to the same island  
5. near the same school 6. of the same sea 7. the lieutenants themselves (nom.) 8. to the brother  
himself (dat.) 9. the waves themselves 10. with the son himself

C. Translate, marking each word if your teacher instructs you to.

1. Navigia navigabant per oram ad magnas naves hodie. 2. Recentem tempestatem hic fuerat, et animalia maris defessima erant. 3. Sed hodie, maria sunt tranquilla (*tranquil, calm*) et balaenae natantes cum pisciculis (*little fish*) sunt laetae. 4. Ubi videmus eas natantes cum pisciculis, laetissimas esse eas putamus. 5. Nonnullae balaenae sunt caeruleae; maximae et potentissimae omnium balaenarum sunt. 6. Alterum nomen pro balaenae est "cete" Latina lingua. 7. Deus plura animals creavit quam scire possumus. 8. Video eum ambulaturum esse. 9. Visus, balaena natavit in alto mare. 10. Vidimus turbam oraturam.

D. Carefully translate:

1. Have you been frightened by the sounds of soldiers walking? 2. Truth will be given to all who ask God. 3. White horses were standing behind the most powerful leader.  
4. The third work is the best. 5. For the longest time we walked along the street.  
6. The same boy helped us yesterday. 7. She walks as quickly as possible. 8. The soldiers fight as fiercely as possible. 9. At dawn we rose and prepared to pray.  
10. The friendly king did not murder good people.

### IV. Shepherds

Because sheep and goats can find food on almost barren hillsides, they are ubiquitous (you should know what this means) in the desert lands of Palestine. A shepherd moved his flock

from hill to hill frequently, making sure that they had water to drink at least once a day. He rounded up strays, and guarded them from attacks by lions and bears and other animals.

In ancient times, as today, people who were farmers often did not like the shepherds because they competed for the same land and water.

There are many references to God as a shepherd and Israel as His flock in the Old Testament. This comparison is the reason that the leaders of Christian congregations are named "pastors", from the Latin word for shepherd.<sup>1</sup>

## V. The Good Shepherd

Ego sum pastor bonus. Bonus pastor animam suam dat pro ovibus suis. Mercenarius autem, qui non est pastor, cuius oves non sunt suae, videt lupum venientem, et dimittit oves, et fugit; et lupus eos rapit, et dispergit eos. Is autem fugit, quia mercenarius est, et oves non curat. Ego sum pastor bonus; et scio meas, et meae oves sciunt me. Sicut scit me Pater, et ego scio Patrem, et animam meam do pro ovibus meis. Et alias oves habeo, quae non sunt ex hoc ovile; ...et vocem meam audient, et erit unum ovile cum uno pastore.

### Recognition Vocabulary

**dimittit**, *leaves*

**dispergit**, *scatters, disperses*

**fugit**, *flees*

**lupus**, *wolf*

**mercenarius**, *hired hand, mercenary, hireling*

**ovile**, *fold, flock*

**rapit**, *snatches*

## VI. Reading Lesson

### Nain

Turba ad Nain vespere appropinquat. Omnes sunt defessi et esurientes. Omnes ambulationem fructi sunt, quoniam Galilea vernabat. "Terra pulchritudinem ostendit, et aer est canorus sonis novae vitae."

Iesus ambulat ad Nain a septentrionali et orientali ad Endor. Multitudo sepulcretum transit, quod est minor quam mille passuum a vico Nain.

Ad urbis portam, in hac via, "magna multitudo", quae cum Principe Vitae est, alteram multitudinem conveniunt. Haec multitudo Iesum transit. Portant corpus ad sepulchretum. Mortuus puer est adulescens. Ante feretrum est tristis mater. Multi ploratores sequuntur lamentationibus (*many mourners follow with lamentations*); feminae lacrimant; et soni cymbalorum audiuntur.

Dum exsequiae transeunt, Ioanna Aquillaque matrem esse suam amicam vident. Est amica Susanna quae est recens vidua. Et Ioanna et Aquilla lacrimare quoque incipiunt. Pueri etiam sunt miserrimi, quoniam hic erat eorum amicus, quem visitare volebant.

Dominus Susannam videt, sed ea Eum non videt. Ea lacrimat, etsi Iesus ad eam properat. Ea videre non potest, quoniam suas lacrimas et desperationem. Misericordia super Eum movet, et Iesus dicit illi, "Noli lacrimare!"

Feretrum tangit, dum hi qui portant id stant. Et dicit, "Adulescens, tibi dico, 'Surge!'" Et qui erat mortuus dicere incipit. Et Iesus eum matri suo dat.

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<sup>1</sup> Maynard, Jill, *Illustrated Dictionary of Bible Life and Times*, Pleasantville, NY: Readers Digest, 1997. p. 317.

Erat-ne congressio duarum multitudinum extra portam Nain fortuita? Utraque facta est sponte, sed semper Deus in Suo animo hoc consilium habebat.

~~Mater et filius posthac Iesui credunt, et Eo esse Vero Messiae. Posthac semper Eum invocabunt.~~ Carmen Divinae laudis auditur. Timorem etiam sentiunt quoniam Magnus Propheta inter eos surrexit. Laudem sentiunt quoniam Suum populum Deus visitavit. Fama longius et latius volat, undique Iudaeae et ultra. Est gaudium in domu Susannae et sui filii et circum Nain eo nocte. Sed omnes qui sunt in hac domu sentiunt Iesum esse non solum Magnus Propheta sed etiam FILIUS DEI.

## Recognition Vocabulary

**aer**, *air*

**ambulationem**, *the walk* (acc. case)

**canorus**, *melodious*

**conveniunt**, *meets, comes together with*

**cymbalorum**, *of cymbals*

**desperationem**, *desperation*

**Endor**, *a city southwest of the*

*southern shore of the Sea of Galilee*

**esurientes**, *hungry*

**etsi**, *even as*

**exsequiae**, *the funeral procession*

**feretrum**, *bier*

**fructi sunt**, *has enjoyed* (deponent verb,  
looks passive but is active in translation)

### Responde Latine.

1. Cur Susanna lacrimat? 2. Quid Iesus dicit puero? 3. Erat-ne haec congressio pars Dei consilii?

## VII. Supplementary Bible Reading – Luke 7:11-17

# Chapter Eight

**Dominus regnat; tremant populi; sedet super cherubim.**  
*The Lord reigneth; let the people tremble; He sits above the cherubim.*

## Imperfect Subjunctive; Sum and Possum; Ablative of Cause; Farming; What are Some of the Essentials of a Real Man?; What about John?

### I. Grammar

At last! You will have new forms which take no effort to memorize. The imperfect subjunctive is simply the present active infinitive form (or, second principal part) for the verb, plus the personal endings.

**A. Imperfect Subjunctive forms.** Previously, you have translated sentences where the main verb was in the present tense, and the subjunctive verb in the dependent clause was in the present tense as well. However, if the verb in the main clause is in the past, then you would use the imperfect subjunctive in the subordinate (dependent) clause.

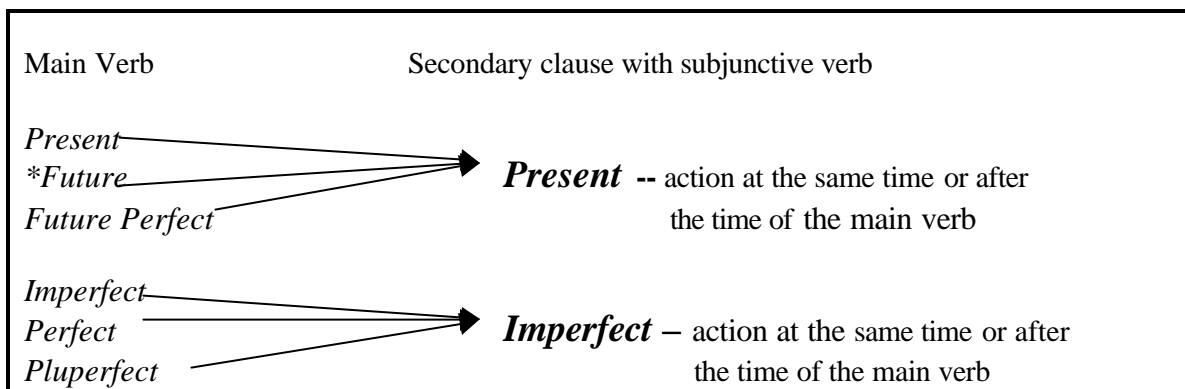
Frequently, the present subjunctive is translated with the English helping verb *may*, while the imperfect subjunctive can be translated with the English helping verbs *might*, *were*, and *would*.. Please review these forms and add them to your notebook in the "Conjugations" section on the page titled Subjunctive Mood, right after the entry called *Hortatory Subjunctives*. The passive forms are given in the paradigms in the back of your textbook.

Imperfect Tense, Subjunctive Mood, Active Voice				
amarem	viderem	regerem	invenirem	caperem
amares	videres	regeres	invenires	caperes
amaret	videret	regeret	inveniret	caperet
amaremus	videremus	regeremus	inveniremus	caperemus
amaretis	videretis	regeretis	inveniretis	caperetis
amarent	viderent	regerent	invenirent	caperent

**B. The subjunctive forms for sum and possum in both present and imperfect tenses.** Copy these right below the ones above, and you will have memorized them when you are finished. Be sure to be careful when translating **possum** in the present and imperfect tenses. They are similar except for the vowel before the personal endings.

Paradigms for Sum and Possum, Subjunctive Mood, Active Voice				
<b>Present</b>	<b>Imperfect</b>		<b>Present</b>	<b>Imperfect</b>
sim	essem		possim	possem
sis	esses		possis	posses
sit	esset		possit	posset
simus	essemus		possimus	possemus
sitis	essetis		possitis	possetis
sint	essent		possint	possent

**C. Tenses of Subjunctives.** If the verb in the main clause is present, future, or future perfect, use a present subjunctive verb in the secondary clause. If the verb in the main clause is in the imperfect, perfect, or pluperfect, use an imperfect subjunctive in the secondary clause. Learn this sequence in the diagram below after you copy it and put it in your notebook on a page titled Sequence of Tenses in the "Grammar" section of your notebook. Leave room because you will be adding more information to the right half of the chart when we come to Chapter Ten.



**D. Translation of Imperfect Subjunctives.** When translating a subjunctive purpose clause, some of the helping verbs used are *might*, *would*, *so as*, *so as not to*. Even though it might be translated as if it were an infinitive in English, a purpose clause is never an infinitive clause in Latin.

Here are some examples:

**Cantavit magna cum voce ut audiretur.**

*He sang with a loud voice in order to be heard.  
so as to be heard.  
in order that he might be heard.  
so he would be heard.  
so he might be heard.*

**Cantavit parva cum voce ne audiretur.**

*He sang with a small voice in order that he might not be heard.  
so as not to be heard.  
that he might not be heard.  
lest he be heard.  
in order that he might not be heard.*

**E. Ablative of Cause** Both literal and colloquial translations are given. Think first of the literal translation, and then put your sentence into better English. Put this in the "Grammar" section on the Ablative Case page please.

**Ablative of Cause.** Use the ablative case with no preposition to show the cause of an action.

**Qua re hoc faciebat?** Literal: *From what reason did he do this?*

Better: *For what reason did he do this?*

**Pater laboravit amore suae familiae.** Literal: *The father worked from love of his family.*

Better: *The father worked because of his love for his family.*

**Milites pugnant spe libertatis.** Literal: *Soldiers fight from the hope of freedom.*

Better: *Soldiers fight because of the hope of freedom.*

## II. Vocabulary

## English Derivatives

Put verbs on white cards with blue ink (6). Nouns go on blue for masculine (2) and pink for feminine (3), all with black ink. Adjectives go on green cards with black ink (3). The conjunction will be written on a white card with purple ink. Total cards needed: 15.

### *Adjectives*

**armatus, armata, armatum,** *armed (as a soldier)*

(armaments)

**clemens, clementis,** *gentle, merciful, kind*

(clemency)

**natalis, natale,** *of birth*; **dies natalis,** *birthday*

(nativity)

### *Conjunction*

**quamquam,** *although*

*Nouns*

**arithmetica, arithmeticae**, I, f., *arithmetic*

**elephantus, elephanti**, II, m., *elephant*

**inopia, inopiae**, I, f., *lack, need, want, poverty*

**paedagogus, paedagogi**, II, m., *attendant (who accompanied children to and from school)*  
*pedagogue\** (pedagogy, pedagogic)

**possessio, possessionis**, III, f., *possession, ownership*

*Verbs*

**cogito, cogitare, cogitavi, cogitatus**, I, *think, consider, ponder* (cogitate)

**cognosco, cognoscere, cognovi, cognitus**, III, *become acquainted with, begin to know, learn,*  
*recognize, in perfect tense, know* (cognitive)

**promitto, promittere, promisi, promissus**, *send forth, promise* (promissory)

**salto, saltare, saltavi, saltatus**, I, *dance*

**verto, vertere, verti, versus**, III, *turn, turn around* (avert, aversion, inversion)

**vinco, vincere, vici, victus**, III, *defeat, conquer* (vincent, victor, victoria)

\* Sometimes a pedagogue actually tutored the student too.

NOTE: **Cognosco** is another word which means *know*. Can you see the slight difference in meanings between **scire**, *to know in a scientific way*, **comprehendere**, *to know in an understanding way*, and **cognoscere**, *to know as "to begin to know"*? The reason **cognosco** is translated as just *know* in the perfect tense is because it means that someone *has* already *begun to know*. The "-nosco" part signifies *beginning* to do something. You will see this in other vocabulary words in the future.

### III. Exercises

A. Write the complete conjugation of the following verbs in the imperfect active subjunctive form: **vinco, verto, possum, sum, luceo**.

B. Translate.

1. Qua re hanc doctrinam docebas?
2. Respondentes, inquit, "Invenite modum vincere malos."
3. Magister iusserat discipulos tacere.
4. Orabimus recturos.
5. Quam maxime clementes regebant.
6. Comprehendebatis hos homines heri?
7. Clemens leo persudaebatur ut aquam biberet.
8. Cogitatisne de arithmetica?
9. Meus pedagogus mihi de arithmetica docuit.
10. Armati milites populum nostrum servant ut salvi essent.

C. Mark these sentences before you translate. Use brackets to surround clauses, and write "participle" above any participles.

1. Let the elephant not suffer from a lack of water.
2. Let each pedagogue take care of his own student as soon as possible.
3. I thought about many things in order not to be a fool.
4. The roses were given plenty of water in order to grow.
5. The door was red in order that it might be seen by those looking for it.
6. He will have fallen and broken his foot in order that he might not be able to work on that day.
7. That girl spoke indignantly so that she would be heard by everyone in the school.
8. Although the elephant is very large, the lion is swifter.
9. How many feet do you have? How many feet do you wish to have?
10. They themselves have written a song so you can praise your teacher with it.

D. Translate.

1. Ad hunc oppidum portantes cibum et aquam veniamus.
2. Docebamus nostros liberos ut fortes essent.
3. Magister sperat discipulos esse futuri boni cives una die.
4. Cantatos dum Deum laudant audiamus.
5. Oremus pro ductoribus civitatum ut bona faciant.
6. Disce Dei Verbum ut perfecti essetis.
7. Servi boves et oves quaesiverunt ut e periculo eos abstraherent.
8. Multi sapientes civitatem nostram constituerunt ut libertatem invenirent et liberi essemus.
9. Estne populus vere



liber si est non bonus? 10. Leo furtim ambulaverat ut cibum invenire posset. 11. Cosgnoscit veritatem de vita quoniam comprehendit Verbum Dei. 12. Audio de fide quam habes ad Dominum Iesum.

#### IV. Farming

"Let us not grow weary in doing good, for in due time we will reap the harvest if we do not give up." Galatians 6:9.

The land of Israel was given to the Hebrews by God when He delivered them from bondage in Egypt. It is located in an important place strategically, between the continents of Europe and Africa, and therefore, is used as a land route for traders. Once the Hebrews settled there, they began to till the soil and plant crops, as well as to develop a forestry industry and fishing and to pasture sheep.

The terrain was rocky and the hillsides needed to be terraced before planting. However, this was the Promised Land, and God had given them a place where rain fell to water their land. In Deuteronomy 11: 10-11, God said, "For the land into which you are entering .is not like the land of Egypt from which you came, where you used to sow your seed and water it with your foot like a vegetable garden, but the land into which you are about to cross, a land of hills and valleys, drinks water from the rain of heavens."

There are basic steps to farming: soil management; water management tilling the soil, planting; cultivating; harvesting; and storage.

The Bible gives instructions about letting the land rest every seven years so that it would not be depleted. Israelites could depend on rainfall to irrigate, but recently in modern times, they have even learned to irrigate the deserts in the south of Israel. Tilling was done by a team of oxen pulling a single-handled wooden plow. When the ground was ready to plant, farmers scattered seeds by hand. Twice a year crops were harvested: grains in early spring, and vegetables and fruits in late summer and autumn. Crops included grapes, olives, pomegranates, wheat, cedar, dates, figs, and barley. Animals included camels, cattle, fish, horses, and sheep.<sup>2</sup>

#### V. What are Some of the Essentials of a Real Man?

What are Some of the Essentials of a Real Man? The word **vir** is the root of **virtus**, or *strength*. Real men need to be strong, and yet also kind.

##### A. *Strength*

Physically strong: Luke 11. Ubi fortis, armatissimus, suum domum servat, suae possessiones sunt salvae.

Courageous: 2 Chronicles 32. Este fortes et audaces; nolite timere propter regem Assyriae, nec propter multitudinem quae est cum eo; nam Unus nobiscum est maior quam unus cum eo.

Psalm 31. Este fortes et animus tuus confirmetur.

Joshua 1. Dominus dixit, "Es fortis et audax; nam huic populo possessionem terrae, de cui eis narravi."

##### B. *Gentleness*

Proverbs 15. Clemens responsum iram vertit.

Matthew 5. Beati sunt clementes.

I Thessalonians 2. ...Eramus clementes inter vos sicut mater...

#### Recognition Vocabulary

**Assyria**, a country on the Tigris River in Mesopotamia, where Iraq is today  
**es**, and **este**, singular and plural commands, *be!*

<sup>2</sup> \*\*\*\*\*

## VI. Reading Lesson

### Quid de Ioanne?

Dum apostuli excederunt e Capharnaο bini in prima missione, Iesus ipse mansit et docuit et praedixit in oppidis circum Capharnaum. Agens tempus ad Chuzae domum et ad Iari domum, credentibus servivit, et credentes Eo etiam serviverunt. Eo tempore, Fidelius iterum vocatus est ut pro Herode Antipate laboraret.

Herod ad regiam in Machearo qui erat orientalis a Mortuo Mare manebat. Magnum epulum paraverat ut mortem Herodis Magni et principium sui regni memoria teneret. Omnes magistrati et principes Galileae veniebant, et plures milites etiam veniebant ut in cenatione pacem haberent.

Fidelius et milites centum milia passuum ad meridiem, a Capharnaο ad orientalem partem Morti Maris, iter fecerunt. Epulum iam accidit ubi ad regiam appropinquaverunt.

Iesus scivit Fidelium ad Machearum iter facturum esse, itaque multa Fidelio de Ioanne Baptista narravit. Eo narravit ut Maria visitavisset (*had visited*, subjunctive mood) suam consobrinam Elisabeth ubi utraeque suos infantes exspectabant. Elisabethis infans exsultavit quoniam comprehendit Filium Dei adesse (*ad + esse*). Iesus etiam Fidelio narravit ut Ioannes Eum in Flumine Iordan baptizavisset (*had baptized*, subjunctive mood), et ut Ioannes a Deo delectus esset (*had been chosen*, subjunctive mood) ut adventum Iesus nuntiaret. Amavit Ioannem plurissime, et erat miser ut Ioannes erat in carcere in Machearo.

Fidelius celeriter suas copias in stationibus posuit, et tunc Ioannem quaesivit. Fidelius carcerem invenit et praesidium rogavit ut Ioannem videret. Quoniam erat Romanum Centurionem, praesidium hoc permisit.

Ei omnia quod Iesus dixerat narravit.

Tunc Fidelius Ioannem rogavit, "Comprendisne cur Herod te in carcere posuit?"

Respondens, Ioannes dixit, "Sunt tres causae. Timet meam auctoritatem super meos discipulos in hoc loco. Credunt nunc Iesui esse Domino eorum et Regi. Timet eos rem novam incepturos esse."

Fidelius dixit, "Herodem revocare milites eius audivi."

John dixit, "Etiam praedixi ut Herodis matrimonium cum Herodias, fratris uxor, legitimum non esset. Herod et Herodias utrique sunt irati. Phariseae me in carcere ponere voluerunt, et nunc Herod id pro eis fecit. Timent Iesum, et nunc Is ad Galileam rediit."

Post dixerant, oraverunt.

Fidelius dixit, "Temptabo venire ut te iterum videam."

Ioannes respondit, "Quemque iterum videbimus, frater, in caelo! Meus labor in terra conficitur!"

Tum Fidelius discessit ut stetit praesidium in cenatione.

Dum ambulavit ad cenationem magnos clamores audivit. Convivae biberant plurimum vinum et nunc cupiverunt acroamam. Herod nihil plus dare eos habuit. Magna cum voce, clamavit, "Si Herodiae filia Salome saltabit, dabo ei aliquid quae cupit!"

Itaque filia Herodiatidis saltabat in medio atrio, et erat grata Herodi et convivis. Tum monita a sua matre, puella dixit, "Da mihi hic in lance caput Ioannis Baptistae."

Rex erat miserrimus! Oculi omnium eum spectavit. Nec fidelis Deo nec fidelis veritati nec fidelis iustitiae, erat fidelis solum suum promissum. Statim rex iussit servum necare Ioannem. Paulo post, caput Ioannis Baptistae in lance ad puellam portabatur. Accidit tam celeriter! Fidelius erat miserrimus quoniam hoc malum desistere non poterat.

Herod iussit Fidelium narrare Ioannis discipulos de hoc. Corpus ad sepulchretum portare eos adiuvit.

Fideles discipuli Ioannis properaverunt ad Capharnaum et Iesui narraverunt. Volebant manere cum Eo. Fidelius miserrime mansit ad Herodis regiam aliquamdiu, ante cum credentibus in Capharno iungere poterat.

### **Recognition Vocabulary**

**accidit**, *(it) happened*

**acroamam**, *entertainment (acc.case)*

**aliquid**, *anything*

**baptista**, m., *baptizer, baptist*

**bini**, *two at a time*

**cenatione**, *dining hall*

**consobrinam**, *cousin (acc.case)*

**Elisabeth**, **Elisabethis**, f., *Elizabeth*

**epulum**, *feast, banquet*

**Herodias**, **Herodiatis**, *Herod's unlawful wife*

**Iordan**, *Jordan (river)*

**lanx**, **lancis**, f., *platter*

**legitimum**, *lawful*

**Machearus**, *a city 40 kilometers south of  
Madaba, the ancient fortress  
of Herod Antipas.*

**missio**, **missionis**, f., *mission*

**orientalis**, *east*

**praedixit**, *preached*

**praesidium**, *guard*

**promissum**, **promissi**, n., *a promise*

**quemque**, *each other*

**rediit**, *(he) has returned*

**Salome**, *the daughter of Herodias*

**tam**, *adverb, so*

### **Questions. Responde Latine.**

1. Cur Herod necavit Ioannem? 2. Quot milia passuum Fidelius iter fecit? 3. Quis erat filia Herodiatis?