

Chapter Three

Manete in me, et ego in vobis.

Abide in Me, and I in you.

Interrogative Pronouns; Relative Pronouns; Ablative of Accompaniment; Roman Names; Jonah and the Whale

I. Grammar

A pronoun takes the place of a noun; it is a substitute for the noun.

A. Interrogative pronouns, including *who*, *which*, and *what*, introduce questions. Examples are: *Who* will come to our house Saturday? and *Which* is the better song? You will also notice that the English language does not change form for the plural. The relative pronoun may also be translated *that*. This is the girl *who* is studying, or this is the girl *that* is studying.

Interrogative pronoun paradigm. Copy this chart and put it on the page titled Pronouns in the "Grammar" section of your notebook.

Interrogative Pronouns				
SINGULAR				
MASCULINE AND FEMININE		NEUTER		MEANING
Nom.	quis	quid		<i>who? what?</i>
Gen.	cuius	cuius		<i>whose? which?</i>
Dat.	cui	cui		<i>to/for whom? to/for which?</i>
Acc.	quem	quid		<i>whom? which?</i>
Abl.	quo	quo		<i>by/with whom, what</i>
PLURAL				
	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER	MEANING
Nom.	qui	quae	quae	<i>who? which?</i>
Gen.	quorum	quarum	quorum	<i>whose? of which?</i>
Dat.	quibus	quibus	quibus	<i>to/for whom? to/for which?</i>
Acc.	quos	quas	quae	<i>whom? which?</i>
Abl.	quibus	quibus	quibus	<i>by/with whom? by/with which?</i>

B. Relative pronouns. A clause introduced by a relative pronoun is called a relative or subordinate clause. Relative pronouns are *who*, *which*, and *that*. Examples are: *Douglas, who is my son, is a Marine*, and *This is the piano that David played*.

1. When we mark sentences to translate, we put brackets around the subordinate clause which is introduced by the relative pronoun. In the examples given, you would bracket the clause, *who is my son*, and *that David played*.

Douglas [who is my son] is a Marine. The main sentence is: *Douglas is a Marine.* In the subordinate clause, the word **who** is taking the place of the noun *Douglas*. You could substitute *Douglas* in place of it, and still have a meaningful sentence. *Douglas is my son.* **Douglas** is therefore the antecedent of the pronoun **who**. In the subordinate clause there is a subject and a predicate as well. The subject is **who** and the simple predicate is **is**.

This is the piano [that David played]. The main clause is: *This is the piano.* In the subordinate clause, the subject is *David* and the simple predicate is *played*. There is a direct object here as well: *that*. You can substitute *piano* for *that*; this shows that *piano* is the antecedent of the pronoun *that*.

	antecedent	relative pronoun	
pronoun	\ /	\ /	
subject verb	pred.nom.	[direct object subject verb]	
<u><i>This</i></u>	<u><i>is the piano</i></u>	<u><i>[that David played]</i></u>	

This is the **piano**

[David played the **piano**.]

The interrogative adjective is declined exactly as the relative pronoun. It is used in English like these examples: **Which** book did you read? **What** time is it? *Which* modifies book, and *what* modifies time. It is rarely used in Latin.

This chart for Relative Pronouns is to be written after the previous one, on the same page. The translations are the same as the interrogative pronoun.

Relative Pronouns

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUTER	MASC.	FEM.	NEUTER
Nom.	qui	quae	quod	qui	quae	quae
Gen.	cuius	cuius	cuius	quorum	quarum	quorum
Dat.	cui	cui	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
Acc.	quem	quam	quod	quos	quas	quae
Abl.	quo	qua	quo	quibus	quibus	quibus

2. Relative pronouns agree with their antecedents in gender and number, but their case depends on their own use in their own clause.



When marking a sentence to translate, follow these two examples:

(in + abl.s.) nom.s.f. 3/s. adv. (ab + abl.s.) 3/s. imp.

(In Helvetia) [quae est longe (ab Hispania)] habitabat.
He was living in Switzerland which is far from Spain.

In this sentence, **quae** is the subject of its own clause, and therefore in the nominative case. However, it agrees with its antecedent **Helvetia** in number and gender.

nom.s.m. acc.s.m. dat. acc.s. acc.s. 3/s. imp. 3/s. imp.

Nauta poetam [cui panem et aquam dabat] auscultabat.
The sailor listened to the poet to whom he used to give bread and water.

The antecedent for **cui** is **poetam**.

3. The relative pronoun also agrees with its antecedent in person.

Qui tibi nuntium nuntio amicus tuus verus sum.
I, who report the message to you, am your true friend.

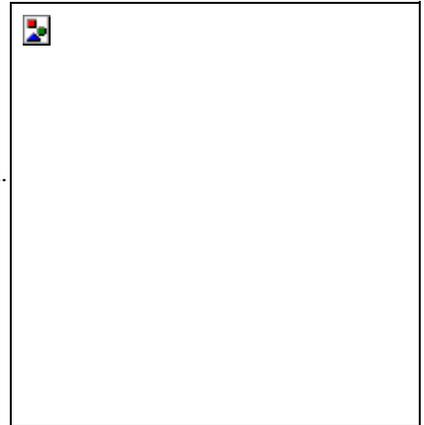
Qui iustitiam amatis beati eritis.
You, who love righteousness, will be happy.

4. The relative pronoun is often omitted in English, but never in Latin.

nom.s.f. acc.s.f. 2/s.pres. 3/s. pres. nom.s.f. nom.s.f.

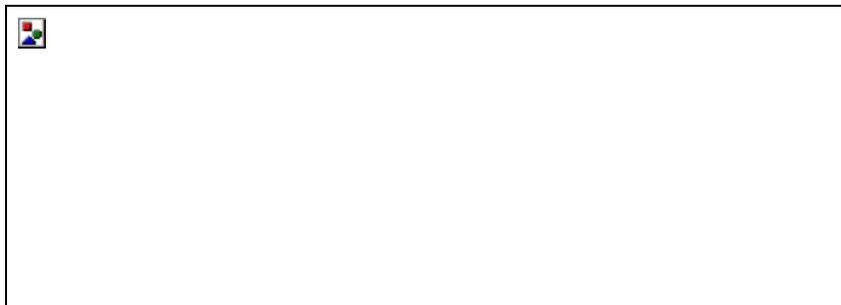
Puella [quam amas] est pulchra et pura.

Without omitting the relative pronoun--
The girl [whom you love] is beautiful and pure.
Omitting the relative pronoun.
The girl [...you love] is beautiful and pure.



5. When using **cum** with a relative pronoun attach it to the word as you did with **me, te, nobis,** and **vobis: quocum, quacum, and quibuscum.**

Apostulus quocum ambulabas est Petrus.
The apostle with whom you were walking is Peter.



II. Vocabulary

Put the verb on a white card with blue ink (1), adjectives on green cards with black ink (6), the adverb on a white card with orange ink (1). Nouns go on blue for masculine (4), pink for feminine (3), and yellow for neuter (1)-- all with black ink. Put the interjection on a white card with brown ink (1). The conjunction should be on a white card with purple ink (1). Total cards needed: 18.

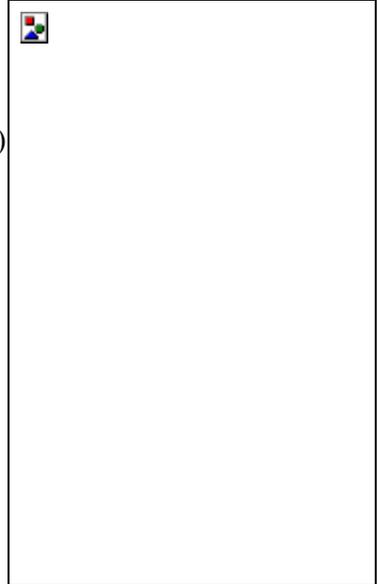
English Derivatives

Adjectives

angustus, angusta, angustum, *narrow*
caeruleus, caerulea, caeruleum, *blue*
purpureus, purpurea, purpureum, *purple*
ruber, rubra, rubrum, *red*
spadix, spadixis, *brown*
viridis, viride, *green*

(ruby)

(verdant)



Adverb

numquam, *never*

Conjunction

sicut, conjunction, *as, just as*.

Interjection

heu, interjection, *alas*

Nouns

infans, infantis, III, m. or f., *baby, infant, small child*
mensis, mensis, III, m., *month (i-stem)*
modus, modi, II, m., *measure, degree, manner, way, (meaning manner, not road)*
nihil (indeclinable noun) *nothing*
pars, partis, III, f., *part, direction*
pes, pedis, III, m., *foot*
regia, regiae, I, f., *palace*
tempesta, tempestatis, III, f., *storm*

(mode, modem)

(annihilate)

(pedestrian)

(regal)

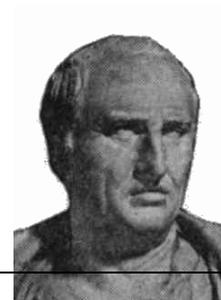
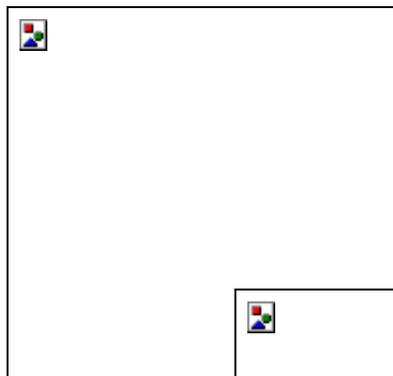
(tempestuous)

Verb

celo, celare, celavi, celatus, I, *conceal, hide* (conceal)

Names

MASCULINE	FEMININE
Appius	Appia
Augustus	Augusta
Aulus	Aula
Aurelius	Aurelia
Cornelius	Cornelia
Gaius	Gaia
Gnaeus	Gnaeia
Iulius	Iulia
Lucius	Lucia



Cicero

Marcus	Marcia
Octavius	Octavia
Publius	Publia
Servius	Servia
Sextus	Sexta
Tiberius	Tiberia
Titus	Tita
Tullius	Tullia

The phrases **quo modo (quomodo)**, *in what way?, in what manner?, how?*, and **quem ad modum**, *to what degree?, how?, how much?*, are frequently used in Latin.

Quo modo cantabat? *How was she singing?*

Quem ad modum beata es? *To what degree are you happy? How happy are you?*

III. Exercises

A. Interrogative pronouns. Translate.

1. Quis ambulat? 2. Quid cantas? 3. Quis servos liberat? 4. Quorum oculi sunt nigri?
5. Cui panem et vinum dabant? 6. Quibus filiis donum dabo? 7. Quem vocabant?
8. Cui nuntium dabimus? 9. Cuius frater est Ioannes? 10. Quis amat principem?

B. Relative pronouns. Translate only the italicized words.

1. Meus frater *quem amo*...
2. Deus *a quo* vitam accipimus (*we receive*)...
3. Mea mater, *cui dabam*...
4. Italia *a qua* navigabant...
5. Nautae, *quorum naves erant*...
6. Feminae, *quibus dabam*...
7. Puellae *quae sunt*...
8. ...nuntios *quibuscum ambulabatis*...
9. Mea soror *quae spectat*...
10. Apostulus *cuius nomen est*...

C. In these English to Latin sentences, be sure to mark each word. Clauses are set apart with commas to help you identify them, although they are often omitted in standard written English. Only use commas when you would naturally pause while speaking.

1. The honors, you were giving my brother, were pleasing to me.
2. Near the palace the king, who was our friend, often was walking.
3. Who will save us? The Lord will save us.
4. Whose voice am I hearing?
5. We, who were slaves, love to be free.
6. Does the little girl like red flowers?
7. The way of life is through Christ.
8. To whom are you giving your life?
9. My mother was carrying the little girl for a long time, and she was singing.
10. Sin is a part of everyones life, but through Christ, we are pure.

D. Translate from Latin to English. Clauses for this lesson are marked with brackets while you learn to identify them.

1. Marcus [qui est meus amicus] mihi cenam dabat.
2. In Helvetia est magnum oppidum [in quo multi habitant].
3. Post casam est hortus [in quo homines laborant].
4. Ad naves [in quibus navigabamus] natabasne?
5. Clivi [quos spectabas] sunt alti et virides.
6. Quem ad modum epistula grata tibi est?
7. Davus [cui nuntium nuntiabam] laudes clamabat.
8. Ancilla parva cenam mihi cum benignitate dabat sicut Dominus eae (*to her*) vitam dabat.
9. Populus [cuius audaciam laudabas] nunc amicus est.
10. In quam partem feminae ambulat?

IV. Roman Names

Romans had three names usually. The first name, the **praenomen**, was the given name, of which there were only a few. The second was the **nomen** or name of the **gens** or house; The third name was the **cognomen** or family name. Marcus Tullius Cicero's praenomen was *Marcus*, and his second name, *Tullius*, showed that he was of the Tullian **gens** (or house) ; *Cicero*, the cognomen, or family name, often a nickname, in this case means "chickpea".

Julius Caesar was actually Gaius Julius Caesar. Gaius was his first name; Julius was the **nomen**, and Caesar was the **cognomen**.

A fourth or fifth name was sometimes given as a mark of honor or distinction, or to show adoption from another **gens**. The complete name of Scipio the Younger was Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus Aemilianus: Scipio received the title "Africanus" after he defeated the Africans in one of the Punic Wars. He was also adopted by the Aemilianus family.

Baby girls were given a feminine form of their father's name, and if there were more than one girl, she was given a number as well. She might have been named Cornelia Secunda, or Publia Tertia, and so on.

V. Scripture

1. Et vocem Domini auscultabam. "Quem mittam (*shall I send*) ? Et quis pro Nobis ibit (*will go*)? Et dixi (*I said*), "Ecce, ego; mitte (*send*) me."

2. "Magister, quod est mandatum magnum in lege?"

Ait (*said*) Iesus, "Amabis Dominum Deum tuum ex toto corde tuo, et in toto animo tuo, et in tota mente tua. Est maximum (*greatest*) et primum mandatum. Secundum autem simile est ei (*to it*). Amabis proximum tuum sicut teipsum (*yourself*)."

VI. Ionas et Balaena

Olim Ionas nave ad Tharsos navigabat quod fugiebat (*he was fleeing*) a Domino. Erat magna tempestas. Nautae tempestatem timebant (*were afraid*), et rogabant, "Cur magna tempestas hic est?"

Ionas inquit (*said*), "Est propter me. Iacite (*Throw*) me in mare." Nautae iecerunt (*threw*) Ionam in mare.

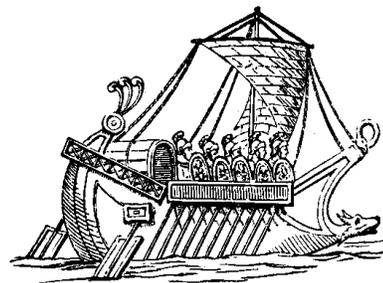
Dominus magnam balaenam paravit (*prepared*) et Ionam devoravit (*swallowed up*). Ionas Domino oravit (*prayed*). Post tres dies (*days*) balaena Ionam in terram evomuit (*vomited*).

Ionas nunc ad Nineven (irregular acc. case, *Nineveh*) ambulabat. Nineve magna urbs erat. Ionas civibus Ninevis inquit, "Deus vestram urbem vastabit! (*destroy*) Verte (*Turn*) a vestris peccatis!"

Populus Ionam auscultabant. Et Deus urbem non vastabat.

Recognition Vocabulary

Ionas, *Jonah*



Tharsus, Tarsus, a city northwest of Antioch

VII. Reading Lesson

Magna Tempestas (prima pars)

Mane est et tres naves, qui Fidelios et bonos (*belongings*) portant, Fretum Messanae terrificum intrant (*enter the dreaded Strait of Messana*), ubi magna tempestas furere coepit (*begins to rage*)! Potentes gubernatores contra remos contendunt (*struggle*) et in angusto canale cursum tenere (*to hold the course*) temptant. In Fideli nave nautae superstitiosi sunt anxii.

"Hoc (*This*) iter erat molestum a principio!" clamat primus nauta.

"Eheu! Est propter vectores Iudei. Deo Poseidoni non sacrificabant antequam vela dabamus!" clamat secundus nauta.

"Omnes sumus damnati (*doomed*)!" clamat tertius nauta. "Tempestas naves et omnes hic sorbebit (*will swallow*)!"

Fidelius et Iosephus et Chuza cum magistro navis stant in constrato.

"Sacrificabatisne deis ut haberemus (*we might have*) iter salvum?" rogat magister navis.

"Numquam sacrificio deis falsis," respondit (*answers*) Iosephus.

"Ego et mea familia etiam falsos deos non adoramus," respondit Chuza.

"Num sacrificabatis? Dei falsi sint (*may be*), sed periculum non cupio (*I do not want*).

Pecuniam sacrificium do et salvus esse cupio. Nautae superstitiosi sunt et deos adorant," inquit (*says*) magister.

Unus ex nautis qui prope laborat magistrum auscultat. "Nuntiabo de Hebraeis nautis meis," putat nauta.

"De his Hebraeis (*these Hebrews*) audivi (*I have heard*) et contra mala dicunt (*speak*)," inquit gubernator. "Curant miseros et pauperos."

"Si sunt ita boni, cur contra milites nostros in Iudea semper deficiunt (*revolt*)?" respondit nauta.

Nautae territi deos falsos timent (*are afraid of*) sed magistrum non timent.

"Iacite (*Throw*) vectores Iudeos in mare, et sex oves sacrificate!" clamat nauta magistro.

Recognition Vocabulary

antequam, conjunction, *before*

anxius, anxia, anxium, *anxious*

canalis, canalis, m. and f., *channel (of a river or sea)*

constratum, constrati, n., *stern (of the ship)*

falsus, falsa, falsum, *false*

Fretum Messanae, n., *strait of Messana (between Sicily and the southern tip of Italy)*

gubernator, gubernatoris, m., *helmsman*

magister navis, m., *captain of the ship*

ovis, ovis, f., *sheep*

pauperus, paupera, pauperum, *poor*

pecunia, pecuniae, f., *money*

Poseidon, Poseidonis, m., *Neptune, god of the sea*

sacrificio, sacrificare, sacrificavi, sacrificatus, *sacrifice*

superstitiosus, superstitiosa, superstitiosum, *superstitious*

terrificus, terrifica, terrificum, *terrible*

ut, *in order that, so*

vectores, m. pl., *passengers*

Responde Latine. Answer in a complete sentence:

1. Quis furere coepit? 2. Ubi Fidelius et Iosephus et Chuza stant? 3. Quis putat, "Narrabo de Hebraeis nautis meis."? 4. Qui falsos deos timent?

VIII. Supplementary Bible Reading.

Your Bible reading for this chapter is John 1: 15-28.

Chapter Fifteen

**Eum, qui non noverat peccatum, pro nobis peccatum fecit,
ut nos efficeremur iustitia Dei in ipso,**

He made Him who knew no sin to be sin on our behalf, that we might become the righteousness of God in Him.

Comparison of Adverbs; Accusative as Adverb; Ablative of Degree of Difference

I. Grammar

A. English grammar review. Adverbs are used to modify or describe verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. Adverbs answer the questions *where? when? how? Or to what extent?*

<i>Where?</i>	Please step up . "Up" tells <i>where</i> you are to step.
<i>When?</i>	Mow the lawn weekly . "Weekly" answers the question <i>when</i> .
<i>How?</i>	Jim built the model airplane carefully . "Carefully" tells <i>how</i> he built it.
<i>To What Extent?</i>	We are completely happy. "Completely" tells <i>to what extent</i> or <i>how</i> .

Sometimes a word can be an adverb in one sentence, but the same word can be an adjective in another sentence. Look to see what type of word it modifies.

ADJECTIVE: You have **much** money. (It describes "money", a noun.)

ADVERB: I am **much** more frightened than you are. (It describes "more", an adjective.)

B. Latin adverbs. In volume one, you learned to form adverbs from first and second conjugation adjectives by adding **-e** to the base of the adjective. Third declension adverbs are formed differently.

Put this chart on the page titled Adverbs in the "Grammar" section of your notebook.

Formation of adverbs. Adverbs made from adjectives of third declension adjectives are formed by adding **-ter** or **-iter** to the base.

fortis, *brave*
acris, *sharp*
celeris, *swift*

fortiter, *bravely*
acriter, *sharply*
celeriter, *swiftly*

EXCEPTIONS: **audax**, *bold*
difficilis, *difficult*

audacter, *boldly*
difficulter, **difficiliter**, *in a difficult manner*

C. Comparison of Adverbs. To translate adverbs, sometimes it takes an entire phrase, not just a word. For example, **inimice** means *in an unfriendly manner*. Therefore, **inimicior** would be translated *in a more unfriendly manner*. Adverbs can be compared, just like adjectives are. Here are some examples in English:

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
beautifully	more beautifully	most beautifully
bravely	more bravely	most bravely
safely	more safely	most safely
quickly	more quickly	most quickly
(small, an adj.)	less	least
(great, an adj.)	more	most
far	farther	farthest
often	more often	most often

D. Accusative as Adverb. The comparative form of an adverb is simply the neuter accusative form of the adjective. The superlative, since it is basically a first and second declension adjective, is formed by adding **-e** to the base of the superlative adjective. Adverbs are not declined; there is only one form. Here are some examples of regularly formed ones. This chart goes in the "Grammar" section on the page titled Adverbs.

Comparison of Adjectives.

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
alte	altius	altissime
facile	facilius	facillime
pulchre	pulchrius	pulcherrime
saepe	saepius	saepissime

A. Ablative of Degree of Difference

This chart is to go on the Ablative Case page in the "Cases/Declensions" section.

Ablative of Degree of Difference.

When using a comparative form of an adverb, use the ablative case to show how different the one person or thing is from another. This is used often with **ante** and **post**.

Dicit multo facilius. *She speaks much more easily.* Literally, *she speaks more easily by much.*

Properabant ad villam paulo ante. *They hastened home a little while ago.* (Literally, *they hastened home before by a little.*)

Paucis post annis patriam nostram defendere poteramus. *After a few years we were able to defend our country.* (Literally, *after by many years we were able to defend our country.*)

Recall that you used the ablative case when omitting **quam** with adjectives.

B. Quam with superlative

Quam is used with the superlative to mean *as ... as possible*. Here are some examples.

Quam beatissime: *as happily as possible*

Quam primum: *as soon as possible*

Quam celerrime: *as quickly as possible*

Quam maxime: *as greatly as possible (or, the greatest possible...)*

Quam pulcherrime: *as beautifully as possible*

G. The ablative of **primus** is used with nouns referring to time, as "the beginning". Some translations using it are: **prima luce**, *at first light*, meaning *dawn*; **prima nocte**, *first (part of) evening*, meaning *early in the evening*.

II. Vocabulary

English Derivatives

Put the masculine noun on a blue card with black ink (1); neuter nouns on yellow card with black ink (2). Adjectives go on green cards with black ink (3). Adverbs go on white cards with orange ink (18); conjunctions on white cards with purple ink (2). Total cards needed: 26.

Adjectives

humiles, *lowly, humble*

(humility)

paganus, pagana, paganum, *pagan, uneducated, from the village* (pagan)

quantus, quanta, quantum, *how much*

(quantity, quantify)

Adverbs

These adverbs are listed in their positive, comparative, and superlative forms. Some have irregular forms.

audacter, audacius, audacissime, *boldly, more boldly, most boldly*

bene, melius, optime, *well, better, most well, (very well, best)* (beneficent)

diu, diutius, diutissime, *for a long time, for a longer time, for the longest time*

male, peius, pessime, *badly, more badly (worse), most badly (worst)* (pessimist)

More Adverbs. Most of these do not have comparative and superlative forms.

adhuc, *still, up to this time*

paene, *almost* (peninsula)

deinde, *then, at last*

paulo, *(by) a little*

eo, *there, to that place*

prope, *nearly, almost; as a prep., with acc., near*

huc, *here, to this place*

magis, *more*

quo, *where to?, To what place?*

magnopere, *greatly*

quoque, *and also (used with nouns only)*

multo, *(by) much*

statim, *at once, immediately*

undique, *from all sides; on all sides*

Conjunction

atque, *as (after aequae, pariter, and simul)*

postquam, *after*

Nouns

paulum, pauli, II, n. *a little*

sacrificium, sacrifici, II, n., *sacrifice*

salvator, salvatoris, III, m., *savior*

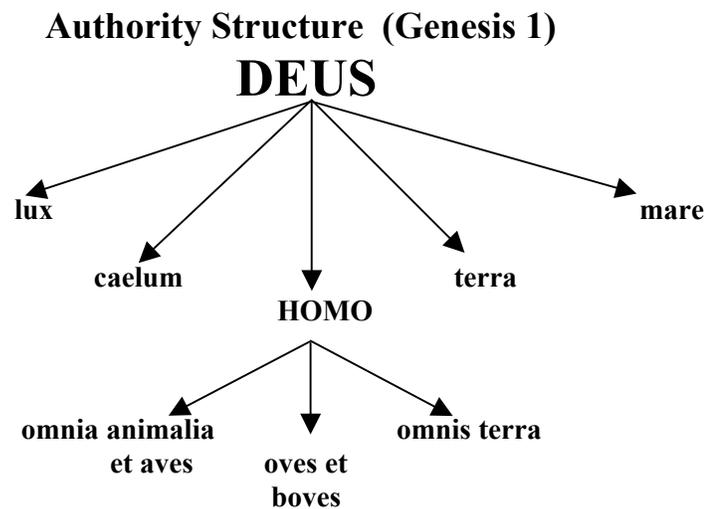
III. The City of Bethlehem

The word "Bethlehem" itself means "house of bread". It is located on a hill, between the Mediterranean Sea and the Dead Sea. It is due south of Jerusalem, in the region called Judea.

Bethlehem was the scene of the book of Ruth and the home of David. When the Bible refers to the "City of David", it means Bethlehem. The tomb of Rachel is near Bethlehem also. Benjamin, one of the sons of Jacob, was born near Ephratah, which was either an earlier name for Bethlehem or a nearby town.

IV. Bible Thoughts - Genesis 1:26-28

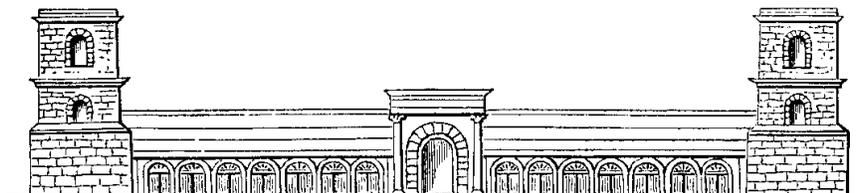
Qui dat nomen eis auctoritatem super ea habet. In principio Deus nomina luci et caelis et terrae et maribus dedit. Deus habet auctoritatem super eos et super homines. Tunc Deus iussit hominem Adam nomina ovibus et avibus in caelo et animalibus ex agris dare. Ergo, homo auctoritatem super animalia accepit. Sed Deus etiam inquit: Crescite (*increase*) et multiplicamini (*multiply*), et replete (*fill*) terram, et subiicite (*subdue*) eam. Ergo, homo etiam auctoritatem super terram.



Questions. 1. Quis regit super animalia? 2. Quis regit super homines?
3. Quis regit super omnem terram sub Deo?

V. Exercises

- A. Memorize these familiar constructions because you will see them in advanced studies. Translate.
1. quam fortissime
 2. prima luce
 3. quam celerrime
 4. minus facile
 5. plus facile
 6. magis idoneus
 7. maxime aureus
 8. quam ferociter



B. Match the English expression right side of the page to its correct Latin word on the left side.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. potens | 6. pulchriorum | a. more beautiful | f. still |
| 2. saepius | 7. audacissime | b. farthest | g. the greatest |
| 3. adhuc | 8. brevis | c. powerful | h. greatly |
| 4. maximi | 9. magnopere | d. much more easily | i. very boldly |
| 5. multo facilius | 10. longissime | e. more briefly | j. more often |

C. Translate, marking each sentence.

1. Did the student receive honors yesterday? 2. Your friend has spoken well about you. 3. My rewards are very great, and I like them greatly. 4. The mountain is much higher than the town. 5. From the tallest mountain I am more easily able to see very many stars and one hundred roads. 6. We are greatly desirous of justice. 7. Sometimes we tried to defend our brothers more bravely than neighboring boys (did). 8. Is the road very rocky? Part of the road is rocky; the other part is very easy. 9. How much taller are you than your sister? (Use masc. singular.) 10. Will you remain here in this neighboring place for a longer time?

D. A conversation.

1. Cur manes in nostra patria? Estne pulchrior quam tua? 2. Montes et mare hic sunt pulcherrimi. Huc non fui diutissime. 3. Ubi in hanc terram venisti? 4. Fuit paene uno anno. Veni huc et tuam linguam melius comprehendere cupio. 5. Dicis meam linguam optime et diligentissime. 6. Gratias tibi ago. Es melius mihi quam alteri. 7. Est facillime! Tu es meus amicus. 8. Ascendemus nostros equos nunc, et ad oppidum equitabimus (*ride the horses*).

VI. Reading Lesson

Nonne Famae Verae Sunt? Pastorum Fabula (Secunda Pars)

"Meus pater obstupescerat ubi haec audiebat. Rogat pastores, "Quid factum est?" Haec est fabula quae narrabant."

'Eramus in agris nocte, curantes sanctas oves (quae sanctificabantur ad templum), ubi angelus Domini stetit inter nos, et gloria Domini nos circumdedit. Timebamus magno timore! Et angelus nobis inquit, "Nolite timere! Ecce, enim vobis evangelizo nuntium de gaudio magno, quod erit omni populi. Quoniam Salvator natus est vobis hoc die in urbe Davidis, qui est Christus Dominus. Et hoc vobis signum erit: Invenietis infantem pannis involutum, et positum in praesepio."

Et subito erat cum angelo multitudo militum caelestum. Deum laudabant et dicebant: "Gloria in altissimis Deo, et in terra pax hominibus bonae voluntatis."

Ubi angeli erant longe a nobis in caelum, dicebamus invicem, "Properabimus ad Bethlehem, et videbimus hoc quod factum est, quod Dominus nobis narrabat."

Properabamus ad Bethlehem, et Mariam et Ioseph et infantem in praesepio invenimus. Et ubi eos videramus, omnibus narrabamus haec, quod angelus nobis narraverat. Et omnes qui audiverunt mirati sunt. Reversi sumus ad oves, et laudabamus Deum et Eo gloriam dedimus, quoniam Is nobis narrabat omnia mira.

Putabamus, "Cur Dominus nos delegit? Sumus humiles pastores. Fortasse est quoniam credemus et comprehendemus veritatem. Curamus oves quae sacrificabuntur, et MESSIAS sacrificabitur pro nobis una die, perinde hae oves sunt sacrificia nunc."

Fidelius inquit tum, "Meus pater viderat etiam audiverat ea, et de his putabat. Ioseph et Mariam, quae erat magna infante, viderat. Viderat stellam super praesipium, et ibi adhuc erat. Audiverat fabulam pastorum. Meus pater erat paganus sed non adorabat paganos deos. Non comprehendit haec quae pastores eo narrabant."

"Meus pater erat beatus quoniam Ioseph et Maria et novus infans erant bene. Et ubi eius opus conficiebatur, ad villam et suam uxorem et infantem novum properavit."

Recognition Vocabulary

caelestum, *heavenly*

curantes, *taking care of*

die, *day*

evangelizo, *I bring*

factum est, *has happened*

invicem, *in turn, to one another*

mirati sunt, *were amazed*

natus est, *is born*

nolite timere, *do not be afraid!*

obstupescibat, *was very astonished*

paganus, *pagan, uneducated*

pannis involutum, *wrapped in swaddling clothes*

parens, **parentis**, *parent*

perinde, *just as, in the same way*

praesipio, *manger*

reversi sumus, *we returned*

sanctus, *holy, belonging to the temple*

templum, **templi**, *n., temple*

Questions

1. Quorum oves pastores curabant? 2. Quis inquit, "Nolite timere!?" 3. Quem pastores putabant infantem esse? 4. Erat Fideli pater Christianus? 5. Quis erit sacrificium pro populis una die?

VII. Supplementary Bible Reading - Luke 2: 8-20

Chapter Eighteen

Contende, O Domine, cum eis contententes contra me,
Contend O Lord, with those who contend with me.

More Participles; Attributes of God; Food in Biblical Times

I. Grammar

In Chapter Seventeen, you learned about Present Active Participles. Now that those are easy for you, we will learn the other tenses and voices of participles.

A. Past participles in English are formed by adding *-ed* or *-d* usually to the plain verb.

He gave first aid to the passengers *frightened* by the storm. [The past participle *frightened* modifies passengers.]

The *peeled* potatoes were added to the stew. [The past participle *peeled* modifies potatoes.]

Some words do not add the *-d* or *-ed* ending. They are exceptions:

The speaker, *known* for her excellent vocabulary, came to our class.

[The participle *known* describes or modifies speaker.]

B. Perfect Passive participles in Latin are just the fourth principal parts of verbs. You have already learned that form for each verb. They are declined just like any other first and second declension adjective. Because they are perfect, they are translated in past time. Because they are passive, they are not describing something the noun does, but rather something that was done TO the noun they modify. Here are some examples of participles, with translations:

Perfect Passive Participles

amatus, amata, amatum, *having been loved*

visus, visa, visum, *having been seen*

rectus, recta, rectum, *having been ruled*

inventus, inventa, inventum, *having been found*

captus, capta, captum, *having been captured*

C. Future Active Participles are formed by adding **-urus, -ura, -urum** to the stem of the fourth principal part. They are *future*, action will happen in the future, and *active*, the word modified will be doing the action. Here are the examples plus translations for these:

Future Active Participles

amaturus, amatura, amaturum, *about to love, going to love*
visurus, visura, visurum, *about to see, going to see*
recturus, rectora, rectorum, *about to rule, going to rule*
inventurus, inventura, inventurum, *about to find, going to find*
capturus, captura, capturum, *about to take or capture, going to take or capture*

Sum has only one participle, the future active, **futurus, futura, futurum**, translated, *about to be*, or *going to be*.

D. Time of participles in relationship to the main verb.

You have already learned that the tense of a participle is relative to the main verb. For example, the action of a present participle is taking place at the same time as the action of the main verb, no matter whether that verb is in the present, past, or future tense. Look over the following examples:

Present Active: *action at the SAME TIME as the main verb.*

Amici, videntes Marcum, cantant, cantaverunt, cantabunt.

The friends, seeing Marcus, are singing, sang, will sing.

Perfect Passive: *action BEFORE the time of the main verb.*

Amici, visi a Marco, cantant, cantaverunt, cantabunt.

The friends, having been seen by Marcus, are singing, sang, will sing.

Future Active: *action AFTER the time of the main verb.*

Amici, visuri Marcum, cantant, cantaverunt, cantabunt.

The friends, about to see Marcus, are singing, sang, will sing.

E. More on translating.

1. Sometimes participles, like other adjectives, are used as nouns themselves when there is no noun for them to modify.

Examples: **docens**, *the teacher*; **spectans**, *a spectator (watcher)*; **cantans**, *a singer*; **docentes**, *those teaching*; **videntes**, *those seeing*; **amantes**, *those loving*.

2. Remember also that a participle or a participial phrase can often be translated by a clause or phrase.

Iesus, videns turbam, cibum eis dedit.

Jesus, seeing the crowd, gave them food

When Jesus saw the crowd, He gave them food.

When he saw the crowd, Jesus gave them food.

F. Chart summarizing the participles. The chart below is for only a first conjugation verb but it will help you remember which participles are active and which is passive. Put this chart on a page titled Participles in the "Grammar" section of your notebook.

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
PRESENT	amans , <i>loving</i>	
PERFECT		amatus , <i>having been loved</i>
FUTURE	amaturus , <i>about to love</i>	

II. Vocabulary

Derivatives

Put the masculine noun on a blue card, with black ink (1); put the feminine nouns on pink cards with black ink (4); neuter noun goes on a yellow card with black ink. The adjectives go on green cards with black ink (4). There are four verbs; put them on white cards with blue ink. Total cards needed: 14.

Adjectives

avarus, avara, avarum, *self-centered, selfish, greedy* (avarice, avaricious)
perfectus, perfecta, perfectum, *perfect, complete* (perfect)
sapiens, sapientis, *wise, sensible* (sapient)
studiosus, studiosa, studiosum, *eager to learn, interested in* (studious)

Nouns

charitas, charitatis, III, f., *charity, love*
(not romantic, but kind) (charity, charitable)
civitas, civitatis, III, f., *state* (citizenship)
doctrina, doctrinae, I, f., *a teaching, doctrine*
genus, generis, III, n., *kind, sort* (generic, genus)
religio, religionis, III, f., *religion*
umerus, umeri, III, m., *shoulder*

Verbs

FIRST CONJUGATION VERB

oro, orare, oravi, oratus, I, *pray* (orate)

THIRD CONJUGATION VERBS

constituo, constituere, constituti, constitutus, III,
decide, set up (constitute, constitution)
disco, discere, didici, III, (intransitive) *learn* (disciple)

FOURTH CONJUGATION VERB

scio, scire, scivi, scitus, IV, *know (scientifically)* (science)

NOTE: Intransitive verbs cannot take a direct object. When you use an intransitive verb, such as **disco**, it is followed by a preposition and the ablative case. We learn "about" language; we do not learn language. Soldiers fight "with" other soldiers; they do not fight other soldiers.

III. Attributes of God

Only the Book of the Bible and Chapter number are given. Translate, find the verse, and when you have done them all, list these eight adjectives which describe God.

Nahum 1. Dominus est Bonus, et nostra fortitudo in die tribulationis.

Primus Samuelis 2. Est nullus sanctus, nisi Dominus. Neque enim est alius nisi Is, Neque ullum saxum similis Deo nostro.

Isaias 45. Est nullus alter Deus nisi Ego, iustus Deus et salvator.

Mattheus 5. Estote (*Be*) perfecti, sicut vester Pater in caelo perfectus est.

Primus Ioannes 4. Qui non amat, nescit Deum; quoniam Deus est charitas.

Psalms 119. Caput Tui Verbi est veritas; omnes iustae leges sunt aeternae.

Malachias 3. Ego enim Dominus non mutuo.

Isaias 9. Parvus enim natus est (*is born*) nobis, Et Filius dabitur nobis; Et principatus ponebitur super umeris eius; et vocabitur Admirabilis, Consiliarius, Deus Fortis, Pater Aeternus, Princeps Pacis.

Recognition Vocabulary.

admirabilis, admirabile, wonderful, admirable

die tribulationis, the day of tribulation

caput, capit, n., head, total, sum, highest point.

consiliarius, consiliari, m., counselor

principatus, principatus, m., government

IV. Food in Biblical Times

The Israelites ate mostly bread, wine, and fish. For added protein they had cheese and milk which came from their herds of sheep and goats. Meat was expensive, so they only served it on very special occasions. However, they did have lots of grapes, figs, and olives, plus beans of all types. A special treat was bread with wild honey or nuts. An innovation by the early Christians was that they made decorated ceramic plates on which to serve their dinners.

- from Illustrated Dictionary of Bible Times, NY 1997

Romans ate some of the same food. Servants brought them a puree of dried vegetables, called pulmentum to begin the meal. Then they ate sauced meats: beef, lamb, pork, and wild birds. Vegetables included cabbage, turnips, radishes and they were seasoned with spices like pepper, cumin, cloves, and cinnamon. Some of the sauces were made of oysters and the intestines of mackerel and sturgeon in salt. They liked to eat at reclining tables, leaning on one elbow. They often overate, and they occasionally needed to spend a day fasting to give their poor stomachs a rest.

- from A History of Private Life by Paul Veyne, Belknap, Harvard, 1987

V. Exercises

A. Give a synopsis of **constituo** in the second person singular, active and passive voices, all six tenses.

B. Translate.

1. Tempestat quem vidimus maxima fuit. 2. Pedes moventes me terrent. 3. Quomodo dicitur? 4. Deus est pater omnium ergo meus. 5. Deus amat omnes homines observantes mandata Eius. 6. Mali contra bonos semper fuerunt, et semper erunt. 7. Marcus, futurus rex, multa sciebat. 8. Estne homo sapiens? 9. Qui non Christianus dicit: Homo est homo sapiens sapiens. 10. Deus autem, videns multa mala quae homines in terra fecerant, hominem a facie (*from the face*) terrae delere (*to destroy*) constituit.

C. Put this conversation into Latin:

First: What do you want?

Second: I wish to speak with you.

First: Are you an American?

Second: I am not.

First: Are you a German? A Roman?

Second: I am a Roman, not a German.

First: How many children have you?

Second: I have only one, but my brother has five.

First: Does he have a beautiful home?

Second: He has three of them.

First: What kind of book do you have?

Second: I have a fine (beautiful) book.

First: How many friends have you?

Second: I have nine good friends.

I. Reading Lesson

Fabulae sunt Verae! (Quinta Pars)

"Meus pater de his iterum numquam dicebat, sed is et mea mater paganos deos non adorabant ex eo tempore. Ubi duodecim annos eram, is et mea mater de omnibus his mihi narraverunt. Inquit mihi, 'Homo, constituites quid est veritas de religione. Sed ego et tua mater nunc Iudeam Deum adoramus.'"

Fidelius inquit, "Eo tempore de doctrina meorum parentum studiosissimus non eram. Putavi eas esse fabulae. Discere plures de eis non cupivi. Meis parentibus de eis dicere non temptavi; non comprehendi. Fui avarus adolescens. Occupatus discens esse miles fui. Fui beatissimus, et ullam religionem, neque paganam neque Iudeam, non cupivi."

"Fabulae non sunt fabulae; sunt verae!" exultat Chuza. "Ego et Ioanna fuerunt Iudaeae qui haec sciebant, sed non comprehendebamus. Iesus nostrum filium sanavit, et nunc comprehendimus!"

Omnes in domo exsultant. Chuza cantare incipit. Omnes cantare incipiunt.

Tunc Chuza omnibus narrat, "Omnes diligentissimi de nostris verbis erimus. Herodes adhuc rex est, et is est zelotypus rex. Nonnulli sacerdotes scribaeque Iesum non amant. Suspiciosi sunt de his quod Iesus docet. Iesui aerumnas dare non cupimus."

"Etiam," inquit Fidelius, "Romani ullam religionem quae captivi habuerunt tolerant, si civitas permissionem dat, et si hominis prima fides est civitati. Sed nostra prima fides est Deo. Hoc genus fidei a Romano principe non tolerabitur. Princeps se esse salvator gubernatorque

mundi putat. Hoc genus fidei cum Romanis aerumnam nobis dabit, etiam si fideles Romae et boni cives erimus. Erimus diligentissimi!"

Chuzas et omnes laudes Deo cantant, et tunc orat. Omnes exsultantes et laudantes Deum, discedunt, quod Iesus Ioannem sanavit, et quod fabulae patris Fidei non sunt fabulae; sunt verissimae! IESUS est FILIUS DEI et REX IUDAEORUM.

Recognition Vocabulary

ex eo tempore, *from that time on*

fides, *loyalty*

fidei, (gen. case) *of loyalty*

parens, parentis, m. or f., *parent*

missio, permissionis, f., *permission, concession*

se, (acc. case) *himself*

suspiciosus, suspiciosa, suspiciosum, *suspicious*

zelotypus, zelotypa, zelotypum, *jealous*

