Lectiō

Sextus est puer molestus quī semper Cornēliam vexat.

Cornēlia igitur Sextum nōn amat. Hodiē sub arbore dormit

Cornēlia. Sextus puellam cōnspicit et furtim appropinquat.

Arborem ascendit et subitō magnā vōce clāmat. Vōcem Cornēlia

audit sed Sextum nōn videt. Magnā vōx Cornēliam terret.

Sollicita est.

Tum Marcus ad arborem currit. Marcus puerum molestum

cōnspicit et clāmat, "Dēscende, Sexte!"

Sextus clāmat, "Marce, cūr tū nōn arborem ascendis? Nihil

mē terret. Quid tē terret?"

"Cavē, Sexte!" clāmat Marcus. "Rāmī sunt īnfirmī."

Subitō Marcus et Cornēlia magnum fragōrem audiunt; Sextus ex

arbore cadit. Rīdent Marcus et Cornēlia, sed nōn rīdet Sextus.

Vocabulary List A

1. molestus   troublesome, annoying   Adj.   (molestation)
2. semper   always   Adv.   (sempiternal)
3. vexat   (he, she, it) annoys   (vexation)
4. igitur   therefore   Adv.   (* postpositive)
5. amat   (he, she, it) loves, likes   V.   (amatory)
6. dormit, dormiunt   (he, she, it) sleeps   V. (dormant)
7. cōnspicit, cōnspiciunt   (he, she, it) catches sight of   V. (conspicuous)
8. fūrtim   stealthily   Adv.   (furtive)
9. appropinquat   (he, she, it) approaches   V. (intransitive)   (propinquity)
10. ascendit   (he, she, it) climbs   V.   ascend

    * postpositive means a word cannot come first in a Latin clause.

Vocabulary List B

1. magnus   big, great   Adj.   (magnify)
2. magna vōce   in a loud voice   (magnitude)   (vocal)
3. audit, audiunt   (he, she, it) hears, listens to   V.   (auditorium)
4. videt   (he, she, it) sees   V.   (providence)
5. vōx   (a/the) voice   N. (vocalize)
6. terret   (he, she, it) frightens   V.   (terrify)
7. sollicita   anxious, worried   Adj. (solicitous)
8. tum   at that moment, then   Adv.
9. Dēscende, Sexte!   Come down, Sextus   (descend)
10. tū   you singular   (subject form - nominative case)   Pron.

Vocabulary List C

1. nihil   nothing   N.   (annihilate)
2. tē   you singular   (direct object form - accusative case)   Pron.
3. Cavē! Be careful!   (caveat emptor - Let the buyer beware)
4. rāmus   (a/the) branch   N.   (ramification)
5. īnfirmus   weak, shaky   Adj.   (infirmity)
6. fragor   (a/the) crash, noise   N.
7. quālis....?   what sort of....?   Adj.   (disqualify)
8. quō...?   where :...to?   Adv.   Used with verbs of motion to a place
              whither (archaic English)

Grammatica Latīna

Terms to know and memorize from pp. 20-21

1. <u>Direct object</u>   person or thing that receives the action of the verb.
The verb will be transitive.

2. <u>Accusative case</u> - Direct objects use the forms of the accusative case. In the singular, the marker is the letter -<u>m</u>.

     N. B. All words ending in -<u>m</u> are not direct objects.

        e.g. <u>dum</u>, <u>etiam</u>, <u>furtim</u>, <u>iam</u>, <u>tandem</u>, and <u>iam</u> are adverbs.

        Accusative forms must be either nouns, pronouns, or adjectiv

3. <u>Intransitive Verb</u> - Verbs that cannot take a direct object.

     E. g. <u>sedet</u>, <u>est</u>, <u>sunt</u>, <u>clāmat</u>, <u>appropinquat</u>

4. <u>Transitive Verb</u> - Verbs that can take direct objects. Verbs that do something to some one or some thing.

     N. B. Transitive and intransitive verbs do not coincide perfectly in Latin and English.

     e. g.   approach   English   transitive
            appropinquat Latin   intransitive

I. <u>Forms:</u>

Nouns - Chapters 1 - 4

<u>1st declension</u> - feminine (gender)

<u>singular</u>	<u>plural</u> (number)

puella	puellae	nominative case (subject, predicate nominative)
puellam		accusative case (direct object, o. p. of some prepositions
vīlla	vīllae ·	
vīllam		
amīca	amīcae	
amicam		
piscīna	piscīnae	
piscinam		
pictūra	pictūrae	
pictūram		

<u>2nd declension</u> - masculine so far

amīcus	amicī		hortus	hortī	servus	ser vī	rāmus rāmī
amīcum			hortum		servum		ramum
----							
puer	puerī						
puerum							
---							
vir	virī						
virum							

3rd declension - feminine, masculine, and neuter

vōx   vōcēs   nominative
vōcem   accusative

fragor fragōrēs
fragōrem

Adjectives and Verbs

alter, alterum/altera, alteram
dēfessus, dēfessum/dēfessa, dēfessam
īnfirmus, īnfirmum/īnfirma, īnfirmam
īrātus, īrātum/īrāta, īrātam
laetus, laetum/laeta, laetam
magnus, magnum/magna, magnam
rūsticus, rūsticum/rūstica, rūsticam
sollicitus, sollicitum/sollicita, sollicitam
sōlus, sōlum/sōla, sōlam
strēnuus, strēnuum/strēnua, strēnuam
vīcīnus, vīcīnum/vīcīna, vīcīnam

I amat, amant   vexat, vexant
  spectat, spectant

II terret, terrent   videt, vident

III ascendit, ascendunt
    dēscendit/dēscendunt

III cōnspicit, cōnspiciunt   facit, faciunt
IV audit, audiunt
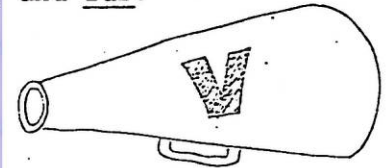V dormit/dormiunt

II. The Vocative case:
     The vocative case stands for nouns of direct address.

          e. g.   Dēscende, Sexte!

     Vocative case forms in Latin are the same as the nominative except for
     masculine words of the second declension ending in -us, and ius.

     In the case -us becomes e and -ius becomes ī

SALVĒ,   MARCE!
VALĒ,   ANTŌNĪ!
HEUS,   GLORIA!

-us ·····---> -e
- ius ·····---> -ī

Vocatives in Greek are formed differently from those in Latin.
Some examples will be found in the following list:

MINATIVE	VOCATIVE				
Adam (indeclinable)	Adam	Ignātius	Ignātī		
Adamus	Adame	Iacobus	Iacobe		
Alfrēdus	Alfrēde	Ioannes	Ioannes		
Andrēas	Andrēa	Iosephus	Iosephe		
Antōnius	Antōnī	Iūlius	Iūlī		
Augustus	Auguste	Iustīnus	Iustīne		
Aulus	Aule	Laurentius	Laurentī		
Bernardus	Bernarde	Leō	Leō		
Caesar	Caesar	Leonardus	Leonarde		
Carolus	Carole	Lūcius	Lūcī		
Christophorus	Christophore	Ludovīcus	Ludovīce		
Claudius	Claudī	Manlius	Manlī	Sextus	Sexte
Clēmēns	Clēmēns	Martīnus	Martīne	Silvester	Silveste
Cornēlius	Cornēlī	Marcus	Marce	Spurius	Spurī
Daniel	Daniel	Matthēus	Matthēu	Stentor	Stentor
David	David	Michaël	Michaël	Stephanus	Stephane
Decimus	Decime	Octāvius	Octāvī	Thomas	Thoma
		Patricius	Patricī	Tiberius	Tiberī
Eduardus	Eduarde	Paulus	Paule	Timothēus	Timothēu
Ferdinandus	Ferdinande	Petrus	Petre	Victor	Victor
Francīscus	Francīsce	Philippus	Philippe		
Fredericus	Frederīce	Prīmus	Prīme		
Fulvius	Fulvī	Pūblius	Pūblī		
iius	Gāī	Quīntus	Quīnte		
Gregōrius	Gregōrī	Raymundus	Raymunde		
		Robertus	Roberte		
Henrīcus	Henrīce	Rūfus	Rūfe		
		Secundus	Secunde		
		Septimus	Septime		

Unlike boys' names, there is no difference between nominative
and vocative in girls' names:

Agatha	Flāminia	Rosa
Agnes	Flōra	Secunda
Alma	Flōrentia	Semprōnia
Amēlia	Fulvia	Stēlla
Anastasia	Iūlia	Susanna
Angela	Iūliāna	Terentia
Anna	Lūcia	Terēsa
Aurēlia	Magdalēna	Tertia
Barbara	Margarita	Tullia
Beātrix	Maria	Ursula
Caecilia	Martha	Vēra
Catharina	Patricia	Vērōnica
Christīna	Paula	Victōria
Clāra	Paulīna	Viōla
Cornēlia	Prīma	Virginia
Dorothēa	Rēgīna	Viviāna
Elizabeth	Roberta	

**

Question words in Latin:

1. With Exercise 4a students have had questions introduced by the following:

    Cūr . . . ?
    -ne . . . ?
    Quālis . . . ?
    Quid facit . . . ?
    Quid faciunt . . . ?
    Quis . . . ?
    Quō . . . ?
    Ubi . . . ?

2. Establish a classroom convention in answering questions, e.g., a question beginning with

    Cūr demands a quod or nam clause.
    The enclitic -ne demands Minimē! or Ita vērō! followed by a full sentence, with or without nōn.
    Quālis demands an adjective.
    Quem demands a noun in the accusative case.
    Quid demands a noun in either the nominative or accusative case.
    Quid facit demands a verb.
    Quis demands a noun in the nominative case in the answer.
    Quō demands in (*into*) or ad.
    Quōmodo demands an adverb.
    Ubi demands in (*in* or *on*) or sub.

Not all of the above question words have been met at this stage. They should be introduced and used as desired.

    Occasionally, students wish to produce a purpose clause. Use quod . . . (infinitive) vult (introduced in Chapter 5).

h.   Hector - son of King Priam and greatest Trojan hero of the Trojan War

i.   Ulysses - most cunning of the Greeks

j.   Achilles - greatest Greek warrior

k.   King Latinus - ruler of Latium (area surrounding modern Rome) when Aeneas
         arraived in Italy

l.   Lavinia - daughter of King Latīnus and Latin wife of Aeneas

CULTURAL BACKGROUND READINGS

Aeneas

The following translation of Livy, *Ab urbe condita*, I.I–II is adapted from the translation of B. O. Foster published in the "Loeb Classical Library" edition and is printed here with permission of Harvard University Press (all rights reserved). In adapting the translations of passages from ancient authors presented in these "Cultural Background Readings," we have tried to make them as suitable as possible for reading aloud to students in class. Some sections have been deleted and occasionally additions have been made to clarify the meaning. Dates have been added. Stylistic changes have been made to facilitate oral reading of the passages, without, we hope, losing the spirit of the original translations.   Note that there were different versions of the story of Aeneas and that the story in Livy does not include an encounter with Dido and that Ascanius is born after Aeneas settles in Lavinium.

LIVY, I.I–II

First of all, then, it is generally agreed that when Troy was taken vengeance was wreaked upon the other Trojans, but that two, Aeneas and Antenor, were spared all the penalties of war by the Achivi, owing to long-standing claims of hospitality, and because they had always advocated peace and the giving back of Helen.

Aeneas, driven from home but guided by fate to undertakings of great consequence, came first to Macedonia; thence was carried, in his quest of a place of settlement, to Sicily; and from Sicily laid his course toward the land of Laurentum. This place too is called Troy. Landing there, the Trojans, as men who, after their all but immeasurable wanderings, had nothing left but their swords and ships, were driving booty from the fields, when King Latinus and the Aborigines, who then occupied that country, rushed down from their city and their fields to repel with arms the violence of the invaders.

From this point the tradition follows two lines. Some say that Latinus, having been defeated in the battle, made a peace with Aeneas, and later an alliance of marriage. Others maintain that when the opposing lines had been drawn up, Latinus did not wait for the charge to sound, but advanced amidst his chieftains and summoned the captain of the strangers to a parley. He then inquired what men they were, whence they had come, what mishap had caused them to leave their home, and what they sought in landing on the coast of Laurentum. He was told that the people were Trojans and their leader was Aeneas, son of Anchises and Venus; that their city had been

burnt, and that, driven from home, they were looking for a dwelling-place and a site where they might build a city. Filled with wonder at the renown of the race and the hero, and at his spirit, prepared alike for war or peace, he gave him his right hand in solemn pledge of lasting friendship. The commanders then made a treaty, and the armies saluted each other.

Aeneas became a guest in the house of Latinus; there the latter, in the presence of his household gods, added a domestic treaty to the public one, by giving his daughter in marriage to Aeneas. This event removed any doubt in the minds of the Trojans that they had brought their wanderings to an end at last in a permanent and settled habitation. They founded a town, which Aeneas named Lavinium, after his wife. In a short time, moreover, there was a male scion of the new marriage, to whom his parents gave the name of Ascanius.

War was then made upon Trojans and Aborigines alike. Turnus was king of the Rutulians, and to him Lavinia had been betrothed before the coming of Aeneas. Indignant that a stranger should be preferred before him, he attacked, at the same time, both Aeneas and Latinus. Neither army came off rejoicing from that battle. The Rutulians were beaten: the victorious Aborigines and Trojans lost their leader Latinus. Then Turnus and the Rutulians, discouraged at their situation, fled for succour to the opulent and powerful Etruscans and their king Mezentius, who held sway in Caere, at that time an important town. Mezentius had been, from the very beginning, far from pleased at the birth of the new city; he now felt that the Trojan state was growing much more rapidly than was altogether safe for its neighbors, and readily united his forces with those of the Rutulians.

Aeneas, that he might win the goodwill of the Aborigines to confront so formidable an array, and that all might possess not only the same rights but also the same name, called both nations Latins; and from that time on the Aborigines were no less ready and faithful than the Trojans in the service of King Aeneas. Accordingly, trusting to this friendly spirit of the two peoples, which were growing each day more united, and, despite the power of Etruria, which had filled with the glory of her name not only the lands but the sea as well, along the whole extent of Italy from the Alps to the Sicilian Strait, Aeneas declined to defend himself behind his walls, as he might have done, but led out his troops to battle. The fight which ensued was a victory for the Latins: for Aeneas it was, besides, the last of his mortal labors. He lies buried, whether it is fitting and right to term him god or man, on the banks of the river Numicus; men, however, call him Jupiter Indiges.