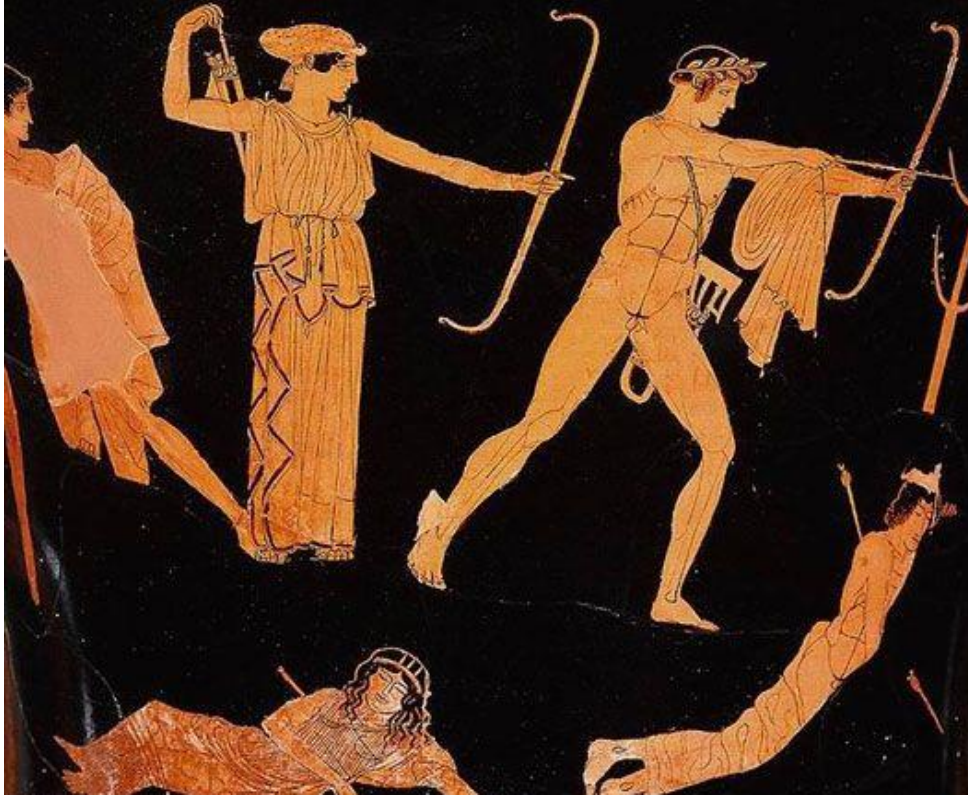


*KES LATIN

Version 3 September 2019



MICHAELMAS

YEAR VIII

NOMEN:

GREX:

MAGISTER:

Year 8 Latin:

By the end of Year 7 you knew:

- 111 words of vocabulary.
- The forms and uses of the Nominative, Vocative and Accusative cases, Singular and Plural.
- 3 Declensions of nouns.
- The Perfect tense, the Infinitives plus some irregular verbs in the Present and past tenses.
- 4 Conjugations of verbs.
- Some Derivations
- Roman legends about the foundation and early history of Rome.



In Year 8 you will learn:

- 222 words of vocabulary (see pages 40-43)
- The forms and uses of all 6 Cases of nouns, Singular and Plural Nominative, Vocative and Accusative, Genitive, Dative and Ablative.
- 3 Declensions of nouns, plus Neuter variants of the 2nd and 3rd declension.
- 4 Tenses of verbs: Perfect, Future, Present and Imperfect, including some Irregular verbs.
- The Infinitives and Imperatives of the 4½ Conjugations of verbs.
- More Derivations.
- Greek myths about gods and humans.



For GCSE you need to know approximately 444 words.

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✱ Year 7 Vocabulary List: the 111 words.			p.5-6
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Tips from the Grammar Hound:

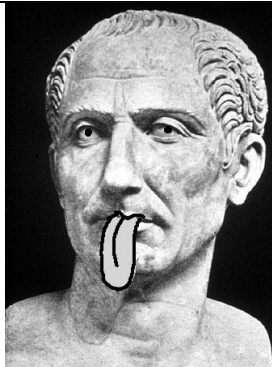
Remember!

- ✱ Latin only uses capitals for Proper Nouns and Adjectives, e.g. Rōma = Rome, Rōmānus = Roman
- ✱ Latin does not use unnecessary words like 'the' or 'a' or 'his/her'.
- ✱ The tail of the word or sentence is the most interesting bit. The last word is usually the verb.

E.g. canis sum. nōmen mihi Rēx est. canis Rōmānus sum.
Literally: dog am-I. name to-me Rex is. dog Roman am-I.



Pronunciation & Conversation

VOWELS & DIPHTHONGS			CONSONANTS	
a	'a' as in <u>cat</u>	Conversational Latin: Hello! salve/salvēte! How are you quomodo te habes? Fine bene OK satis bene Great! optime! Rotten pessime A bit tired fessus sum Happy laetus sum Miserable miser sum.	b	b as in ' <u>bad</u> '
ā*	'ah!' as in <u>cart</u>		c*	'k' as in K.E.S. (never 's' as in 'sincere' or 'ch' as in Italian)
ae*	'eye' as in ' <u>lie</u> '		d	'd' as in ' <u>dog</u> '
au	'ow' as in ' <u>cow</u> '		f	'f' as in ' <u>fish</u> '
e	'e' as in ' <u>yet</u> '		g*	'g' as in ' <u>got</u> ' (never a 'j' sound, as in 'tangerine')
ē*	'eh?' as in ' <u>hay</u> '		h	'huh!' – or ignore!
eu	like ' <u>you</u> '		i*	'y' as in ' <u>yam</u> '
i	'i' as in ' <u>pig</u> '		l	'l' as in <u>lamb</u>
ī*	'ee' as in ' <u>feet</u> '		m	'm' as in ' <u>farm</u> '
o	'o' as in ' <u>pot</u> '		n	'n' as in <u>now</u>
ō	'oh' as in ' <u>boa</u> constrictor'		p	p as in <u>perhaps</u>
u	'u' as in ' <u>up</u> '		qu	qw as in ' <u>quest</u> '
ū	'oo' as in ' <u>glue</u> '		r	'rrr' as in <u>grrr!</u>
			s	's' as in ' <u>soft</u> ' (never 'z' as in miserable)
Double Consonants Both letters should be audible			t	t' as in ' <u>top</u> '
cc	sick <u>cat</u>		v*	'wuh'
ff	tough <u>ferret</u>		x	'ks' as in ' <u>ex</u> '
gg	big <u>goat</u>		Teacher: magistra/magister Name: nōmen Class: grex/classis Latin: Lingua Latīna	
ll	small <u>llama</u>			
mm	slim <u>mouse</u>			
nn	green <u>newt</u>			
pp	top <u>penguin</u>			
rr	Roger <u>Rabbit</u>			
ss	harmless <u>snake</u>			
tt	fat <u>tiger</u>			

17 VERBS TO LEARN (with their infinitives)

amāre	amāvī	<i>I loved</i>
audire	audīvī	<i>I heard</i>
clāmāre	clāmāvī	<i>I shouted</i>
currere	cucurrī	<i>I ran</i>
dīcere	dīxī	<i>I said</i>
dūcere	dūxī	<i>I led, took</i>
fugere	fūgī	<i>I fled</i>
habēre	habuī	<i>I had</i>
intrāre	intrāvī	<i>I entered</i>
lacrimāre	lacrimāvī	<i>I cried</i>
navigāre	navigāvī	<i>I sailed</i>
necāre	necāvī	<i>I killed</i>
tacēre	tacuī	<i>I was silent</i>
venire	vēnī	<i>I came</i>
vidēre	vīdī	<i>I saw</i>
vincere	vīcī	<i>I conquered</i>
vocāre	vocāvī	<i>I called</i>

17 ADJECTIVES TO LEARN

bonus, bona	<i>good</i>
callidus, callida	<i>clever</i>
īrātus, īrāta	<i>angry</i>
laetus, laeta	<i>happy</i>
longus, longa	<i>long</i>
magnus, magna	<i>great, big, large</i>
malus, mala	<i>bad, evil</i>
meus, mea	<i>my</i>
miser, misera	<i>sad, unhappy</i>
mortuus, mortua	<i>dead</i>
multus, multa	<i>much, pl. many</i>
novus, nova	<i>new</i>
parvus, parva	<i>small</i>
pulcher, pulchra	<i>beautiful</i>
saevus, saeva	<i>savage, cruel</i>
stultus, stulta	<i>stupid, foolish</i>
tuus, tua	<i>your</i>

4 IRREGULAR VERBS

sum/eram	<i>I am/ I was</i>
possum/poteram	<i>I am able /was able</i>
volō/voluī	<i>I want/wanted</i>
inquit	<i>He/she said</i>

4 Phrases using VERBS

facile est	<i>it is easy</i>
necesse est	<i>it is necessary</i>
salvē!/salvēte!	<i>hello!</i>
valē!/valēte!	<i>good-bye!</i>



<i>I</i>	<i>-ī</i>
<i>You</i>	<i>-istī</i>
<i>He</i>	<i>-it</i>
<i>We</i>	<i>-imus</i>
<i>You</i>	<i>-istis</i>
<i>They</i>	<i>-ērunt</i>

13 NASTY LITTLE WORDS TO LEARN

diū	<i>for a long time</i>
et	<i>and</i>
iam	<i>now, already</i>
quod	<i>because</i>
nōn	<i>not</i>
ōlim	<i>once, one day</i>
quoque	<i>also</i>
sed	<i>but</i>
semper	<i>always</i>
statim	<i>at once</i>
subitō	<i>suddenly</i>
tamen	<i>however</i>
tum	<i>then</i>

3 SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

maximus, maxima	<i>very big, greatest</i>
optimus, optima	<i>very good, best</i>
irātissimus, -a	<i>very angry, most angry</i>

-issimus, -a = superlative ending e.g. laetissimus = very happy.

11 NOUNS: 1st Declension

aqua	<i>water</i>
dea	<i>goddess</i>
fēmina	<i>woman</i>
filia	<i>daughter</i>
mēnsa	<i>table</i>
patria	<i>fatherland</i>
puella	<i>girl</i>
rēgina	<i>queen</i>
silva	<i>wood, forest</i>
via	<i>street, road</i>
vīlla	<i>house</i>

9 NOUNS: 2nd Declension

amīcus	<i>friend</i>
annus	<i>year</i>
deus	<i>god</i>
equus	<i>horse</i>
filius	<i>son</i>
gladius	<i>sword</i>
marītus	<i>husband</i>
puer	<i>boy</i>
servus	<i>slave</i>

8 NOUNS: 3rd Declension

canis (<i>acc. canem</i>) m	<i>dog</i>
cīvis (<i>acc. cīvem</i>) m or f	<i>citizen</i>
frāter (<i>acc. frātrem</i>) m	<i>brother</i>
māter (<i>acc. mātrem</i>) f	<i>mother</i>
pater (<i>acc. patrem</i>) m	<i>father</i>
rēx (<i>acc. rēgem</i>) m	<i>king</i>
senex (<i>acc. senem</i>) m	<i>old man</i>
urbs (<i>acc. urbem</i>) f	<i>city</i>

1st		
	Sg	Pl
Nom	-a	-ae
Voc	-a	-ae
Acc	-am	-ās

2nd		
	Sg	Pl
Nom	-us	ī
Voc	-e	ī
Acc	-um	ōs

3rd		
	Sg	Pl
Nom		-ēs
Voc		-ēs
Acc	-em	-ēs

10 NUMERALS

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
ūnus	duo	trēs	quattuor	quinque	sex	septem	octo	novem	decem

3 Prepositions (followed by the Accusative Case)

ad + <i>acc.</i>	<i>to, towards</i>
in + <i>acc.</i>	<i>into, onto</i>
per + <i>acc.</i>	<i>through</i>

12 Odds and ends

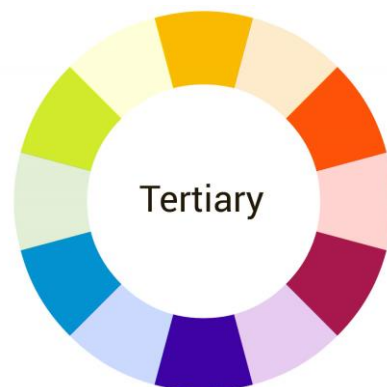
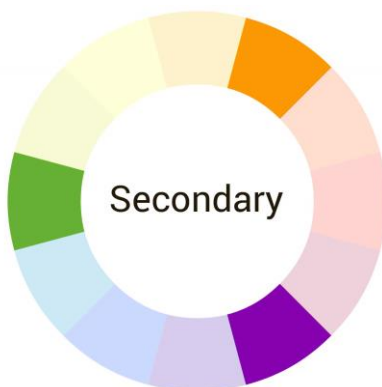
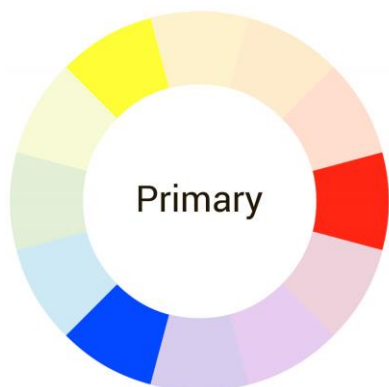
cūr?	<i>why?</i>
ubi?	<i>where?/when?</i>
quis?	<i>who?</i>
omnēs	<i>all</i>
nihil	<i>nothing</i>
nōmine	<i>called, by name</i>

ego (<i>acc. mē</i>)	<i>I, me</i>
tū (<i>acc. tē</i>)	<i>you</i>
eum/ eam	<i>him/her</i>
eōs/eās	<i>them</i>
nōs (<i>acc. nōs</i>)	<i>we, us</i>
vōs (<i>acc. vōs</i>)	<i>you (pl)</i>

More Roman Numerals:

I	unus	1
V	quinque	5
X	decem	10
L	quingenta	50

C	centum	100
D	quingenti	500
M	mille	1,000
MM	duo milia	2,000



Numeral	Number (Cardinal)	Ordinal	11-19	20-100	200-1,000
I	ūnus, ūna (acc. ūnum, ūnam)	prīmus, a	ūndecim XI		
II	duo (acc. duōs, duās)	secundus, a	duodecim XII	vīgintī XX	ducentī CC
III	trēs	tertius, a	tredecim XIII	trīgintā XXX	trecentī CCC
IV	quattuor	quartus, a	quattuordecim XIV	quadrāgintā XL	quadringentī CD
V	quīnque	quīntus, a	quīndecim XV	quinqūagintā L	quingentī D
VI	sex	sextus, a	sedecim XVI	sexagintā LX	sescentī DC
VII	septem	septimus, a	septendecim XVII	septuagintā LXX	septingentī DCC
VIII	octō	octavus, a	duodēvīgintī XVIII	octogintā LXXX	octingenti DCCC
IX	novem	nōnus, a	undēvīgintī XIX	nōnāgintā XC	nōngentī CM
X	decem	decimus, a		centum C	mille M

Can you think of twenty English words derived from Latin words on this page?

e.g. a unicycle  has one wheel

Chapter 1: In princípío ...



in principiō erat Chaos.
Chaos nihil erat.



tum appāruit Cosmos.
Cosmos terram et caelum dīvisit.



dea p̄ma Gaea erat.
Gaea dea terrae est. terrae = of earth (Genitive Case)



Gaea sōla trēs filiōs habuit.
filius p̄mus Ouranus erat.



Ouranus deus caelī erat. caelī = of heaven (Genitive Case)
mātem amāvit.



Gaea iam māter et uxor Ouranī erat.
Ouranus filius et marītus Gaeae erat.

Vocabulary:

in principiō – *in the beginning*
appāruit – *appeared*
dīvisit – *divided*

Cases:



The Nominative Case: (Green – Go!)

- The Nominative Case is the best place to start: it shows the Subject of the Sentence and is usually the first word you will translate into English. Remember the order S.V.O. when translating.
e.g. Remum **Rōmulus** necāvit – **Romulus** killed Remus. (**Rōmulus** is in the Nominative case)

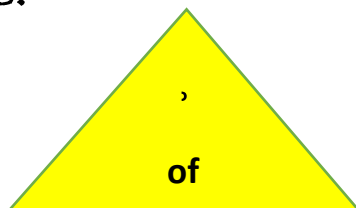
The Vocative Case: (Amber – pay attention!)

- The Vocative Case is used when addressing someone. It is easy to spot in both English and Latin because it should have commas before and after it.
e.g. salve, **mater!** – hello, mum! or 'et tu, **Brute?** – You, too, Brutus?

The Accusative Case: (Red – stop and think!)

- The Accusative case tends to end in an **-m** (-am, -um, -em) in the singular and **-s** (-ās, -ōs, -ēs) in the plural. The two most important uses of the Accusative Case are:
 - The Direct Object** of the Sentence:
e.g. **canem** vīdī – I saw **the dog**.
 - Accusative** after certain **Prepositions**.
e.g. tandem **ad patriam novam** vēnit – At last he came **to a new homeland**.

The Genitive Case:



The Genitive Case is used to show possession.

Genitive Singular endings:

Nominative	mēnsa	servus	rēx	The Genitive Case is the Possessive Case. It is translated using the word 'of' or an apostrophe. A noun in the Genitive Case normally goes directly after another noun. e.g. mensa rēgis = the king's table
Vocative	mēnsa	serve	rēx	
Accusative	mēnsam	servum	rēgem	
Genitive	mēnsae	servī	rēgis	

Other Creation Myths:



11th BC Papyrus: *'The body of the goddess Nut, who represents the starry sky, can be seen arching over the recumbent figure of her brother Geb, representing the earth. (Some said that earthquakes occurred when Geb laughed.) Nut was married to the sun-god Ra, but was in love with her brother Geb; and when the two joined together in lovemaking, there was no space between earth and sky for light, and the world became dark. So their father, the air-god Shu, held them apart, allowing Ra to pass between and bring light to the world during the day. In the middle of the picture, one can see Ra, with the sun disc on his head, riding in his boat above Geb and beneath Nut.'*

<http://teachmiddleeast.lib.uchicago.edu>

The Old Testament, Book of Genesis: Chapter 1 *King James Version*

1:1 In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.

1:2 And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters.

1:3 And God said, Let there be light: and there was light.

1:4 And God saw the light, that it was good: and God divided the light from the darkness.

1:5 And God called the light Day, and the darkness he called Night. And the evening and the morning were **the first day**.

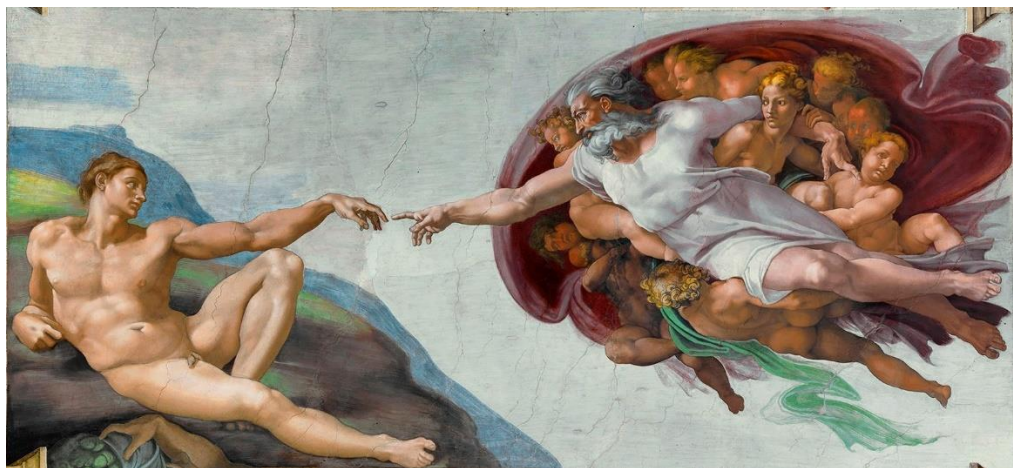
1:6 And God said, Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters.

1:7 And God made the firmament, and divided the waters which were under the firmament from the waters which were above the firmament: and it was so.

1:8 And God called the firmament Heaven. And the evening and the morning were **the second day**.

1:9 And God said, Let the waters under the heaven be gathered together unto one place, and let the dry land appear: and it was so.

1:10 And God called the dry land Earth; and the gathering together of the waters called he Seas: and God saw that it was good.



On the **sixth** day God created man. *The Sistine Chapel ceiling in the Vatican, Michelangelo, c.1508-12.*

The children of Gaea and Ouranus

ēheu! = *alas!*

brūtus, a = *brutish, ugly, thick*

1. Gaea et Ouranus multōs **liberōs** habuērunt. ēheu! **liberī** Gaeae et Ouranī **brūtī** sunt.



2. filiī Gaeae et Ouranī trēs Cyclōpēs sunt.



3. trēs Gigantēs **centimanī** filiī Gaeae et Ouranī sunt.

4. Ouranus dīxit:



‘filiōs **tuōs** nōn **amō**, Gaea.
filiōs **tuōs** vidēre **nōlō**.’

5. Gaea respondit:



‘liberī **nostrī** pulchrī nōn sunt,
sed filiōs meōs – et tuōs – **amō**.
filiōs **nostrōs** curāre volō.’

6. tum Gaea Cyclōpēs et Gigantēs **centimanōs** sub terram duxit. **ibi** filiōs **suōs** cēlāvīt.
sed **liberī** **turbulentī** erant. terra **aegrōtāvīt**.

Vocabulary (alphabetical):

aegrōtāvī – *became ill*

amō – *I love, like (amāvī – I loved)*

centimanus, -a – *100-handed*

cēlāvī – *hid*

curāre – *to care for, look after*

ibi – *there*

liberī – *children* (acc. liberōs)

nōlō – *I don't like, I refuse*

nostrī (acc. nostrōs) – *our* see p. 12

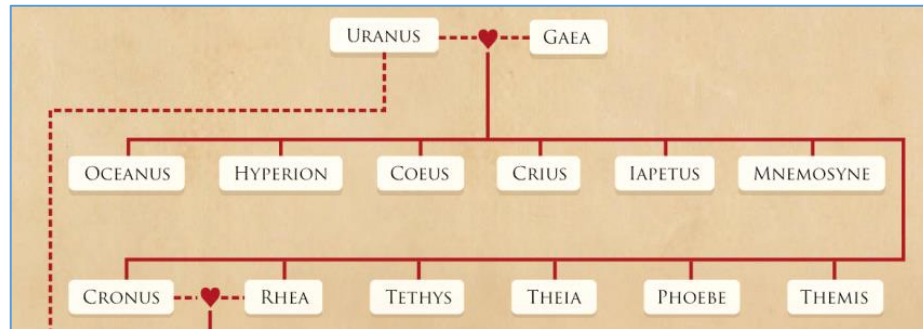
suōs – *his/her/their*

turbulentus, -a – *boisterous, rowdy*



Ouranus pater malus erat, sed **uxōrem maxime** amāvit. **nocte** eam semper **visitāvit**. terra **tremuit**.

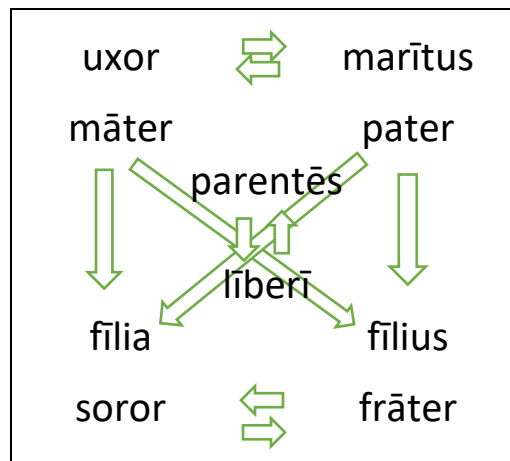
Gaea et Ouranus **liberōs plurēs** habuērunt. **liberī** novī **pulcherrimī** erant. Titānī erant.



Gaea **liberōs** novōs maxime amāvit. **marītum** tamen nōn amāvit. Gaea **libera** esse voluit.

Vocabulary (alphabetical):

amāvi – I loved	pulcherrimus, -a – very beautiful
liberī (acc.. liberōs)- children	tremuit - trembled, shook
nocte – by night	uxor (acc. uxōrem) - wife
plurēs –more	visitāvi - visited



Yours, Mine and Ours

meus, -a = my	noster/nostra = our
tuus, -a = your^{sg.}	vester, vestra = your

- Like any other adjective in Latin, this **must agree** with the noun it describes.

e.g. filius **meus** – my son

filius **noster** – our son

filia **mea** – my daughter

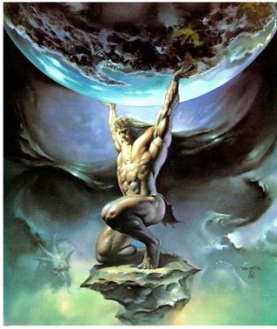
filia **vestra** – your (pl) daughter

liberī **tuī** – your (sg) children

liberī **nostrī** – our children

- These words can also change **case**: e.g. filiōs meōs vīdī. liberōs nostrōs nōn amō.

Atlas



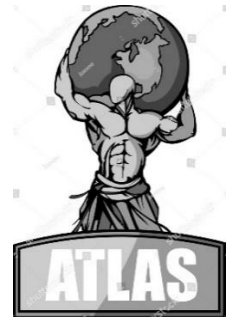
Atlas was the son of the Titan Iapetus. As a punishment for fighting against the Olympians in the Titanomachy he had to hold up the world at the Pillars of Hercules.

His many children include the Hesperides, the Hyades, the Pleiades, and the nymph Calypso. Mercury, son of Maia, was his grandson.

The following get their names from him:

The Atlantic Ocean. The Atlas Mountains.

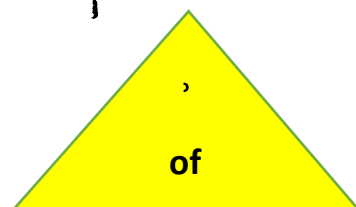
The lost island of Atlantis. An Atlas.



The Roman Days of the Week (using Genitives)

Monday		dies Lunae = Day of the Moon 1st Declension Genitive
Tuesday		dies Martis = Day of Mars 3rd Declension Genitive
Wednesday		dies Mercurii = Day of Mercury 2nd Declension Genitive
Thursday		dies Iovis = Day of Jupiter 3rd Declension Genitive
Friday		dies Veneris = Day of Venus 3rd Declension Genitive
Saturday		dies Saturni = Day of Saturn 2nd Declension Genitive
Sunday		dies Solis = Day of the Sun 3rd Declension Genitive

The Genitive Apostrophe:



The Genitive Case is used to show possession. In English this is expressed using one of the following:

- 'of' (e.g. *the father **of** the Titans*)
- an apostrophe (*the Titans' father*)



Apostrophes must go in the correct position.

Some examples:

- **Zeus's son** (or Zeus' son, if you prefer) – *the apostrophe goes after the name.*
- **The Giants' mother** (= mother of the Giants)
- **The giant's mother** (= the mother of the giant)
- **The man's dog/the woman's dog**
- **The men's breakfast/the women's dinner.**

Exercise:

Re-write the following using an apostrophe and underline the Genitive word (including its apostrophe):

1. Ouranos hated the sons of Gaea.

.....

2. Gaea was fed up with the behaviour of her husband.

.....

3. The noise of the three Cyclopes disturbed the earth.

.....

Add the apostrophe in the correct place in the following two sentences:

4. Brutus hated Caesars arrogance.

5. Caesar despised the senators weakness.

The Position of the Apostrophe

If you're not sure about where to put an apostrophe, try the following:

1. Re-phrase the phrase using 'of' instead of the apostrophe. (e.g. *of **Brutus**, of the **women***)
2. Go back to the original phrase and put the apostrophe after this noun. (**Brutus'**, the **women's**)
3. Add an 's', if required/desired. (**Brutus's**)

Recognising the Genitive in English

Exercise

For each of the following English sentences identify the Subject (S), Object (O), Verb (V) and Genitive case(s) (G) using the boxes above each sentence.

--	--	--	--

/4

1. The Cyclopes compressed earth's belly.

--	--	--	--	--	--

/6

2. Gaea's husband did not appreciate his children's sense of fun.

--	--	--	--	--

/5

3. The father of the Titans wanted to ignore his wife's children.

The case of the notorious 'Grocers Apostrophe'

Do you think this should be Grocer's or Grocers'? What's the difference?



What is wrong with this? What does it literally mean?

But

its = of it

it's = it is

Apostrophes are also used in English to indicate a missing letter or letters. e.g. they've = they have.

Correct or incorrect apostrophes?

X ✓

X ✓

1	The childrens' father is late.		4	My mother's home.	
2	The chicken's are angry.		5	The womans' clothing department is upstairs.	
3	Atlas' grandson is Mercury.				

Genitive forms:

Sg.	-ae	-ī	-is
Pl.	-ārum	-ōrum	-um

In Latin a **different ending** is used to show that a word is Genitive (i.e. means 'of').

<u>Singular</u>	1 st Declension (-a) (mēnsa = table)	2 nd Declension (-us) (servus = slave)	3 rd Declension (-?) (rēx = king)
Nominative (Subject)	mēnsa	servus	rēx
Vocative (addressing)	mēnsa	servē	rēx
Accusative (Object)	mēnsam	servum	rēgem
Genitive (of/')	mēns-	serv-	rēg-

<u>Plural</u>	1 st Declension (-a)	2 nd Declension (-us)	3 rd Declension (-?)
Nominative (Subject)	mēnsae	servī	rēgēs
Vocative (addressing)	mēnsae	servī	rēgēs
Accusative (Object)	mēnsās	servōs	rēgēs
Genitive (of/')	mēns-	serv-	rēg-

More children:

Genitive Plurals: -ārum, -ōrum, -um



1. Gaia māter et uxor Ouranī est. dea p̄ma omnium deōrum et deārum est.



2. Ouranus maritus māt̄is et filius uxō̄is est. filius deae p̄mae est. Pontus et Montēs frāt̄rēs eius sunt.



3. Gaia nōn solum unius Cyclopis, sed trium Cyclopum māt̄er est.



4. Ouranus nōn solum unius Gigantis sed trium Gigantum centimanōrum pater est.

omnium = of all eius = of him, his, of her, her, of it, its nōn solum = not only unius = of one trium = of three

Vocabulary: Nouns.

When new nouns are introduced in a vocabulary, it is the convention to list them as follows:

Nominative Genitive
mēnsa, -ae (f) - table

This tells you the following:

- **Meaning** - table
- **Gender** – (f)
- **Declension** – 1st

The way to learn a noun's declension is to look at its Genitive ending.

-ae	→	1 st
-ī	→	2 nd
-is	→	3 rd

If a noun is 3rd Declension, learning the Genitive Singular will also tell you if there is a stem change.



mēnsa, mēnsae (f)	table	1 st
servus, servī (m)	slave	2 nd
rēx, regis (m)	king	3 rd

stem change rex → reg-

Sorting Declensions: 15 nouns to learn

EXERCISE: Sort these 15 nouns into the right declension. There should be five of each.

deus, deī (m) - god

infāns, infantis (m or f) - baby

annus, annī (m) - year

aqua, aquae (f) - water

pater, patris (m) - father

fīlia, fīliae (f) - daughter

terra, terrae (f) - earth

mater, matris (f) - mother

marītus, marītī (m) - husband

puella, puellae (f) - girl

frāter, frātris (m) - brother

mōns, montis (m) - mountain

īnsula, -ae (f) - island

puer, puerī (m) - boy

līberī, liberōrum (mpl) - children

1 st Declension	2 nd Declension	3 rd Declension

How Cronus saves his mother

The **Genitive endings are in bold** to help you translate this passage.

1. Cronus filius ultimus Gae**ae** et Ouran**i** erat. infāns callidus patr**is** stult**i** erat. māter puerum maximē amāvit et sub terram cēlāvit. pater fili**i** nov**i** ignārus erat.
2. Ouranus deus ferōx et crūdēlis erat. Gaeam oppressit. Gaea Ouranum timuit. misera semper erat.
3. clam lacrimāvit sed aquae per terram ruērunt. Cronus mātrem lacrimantem audire poterat. lacrimās matr**is** vīdit. eam servāre voluit. patrem punire voluit.
4. ‘te servāre volō, māter.’ filius Gae**ae** inquit. ‘patrem vincere necesse est! facile est eum dēlēre. falcem mihi facere potes, māter?’



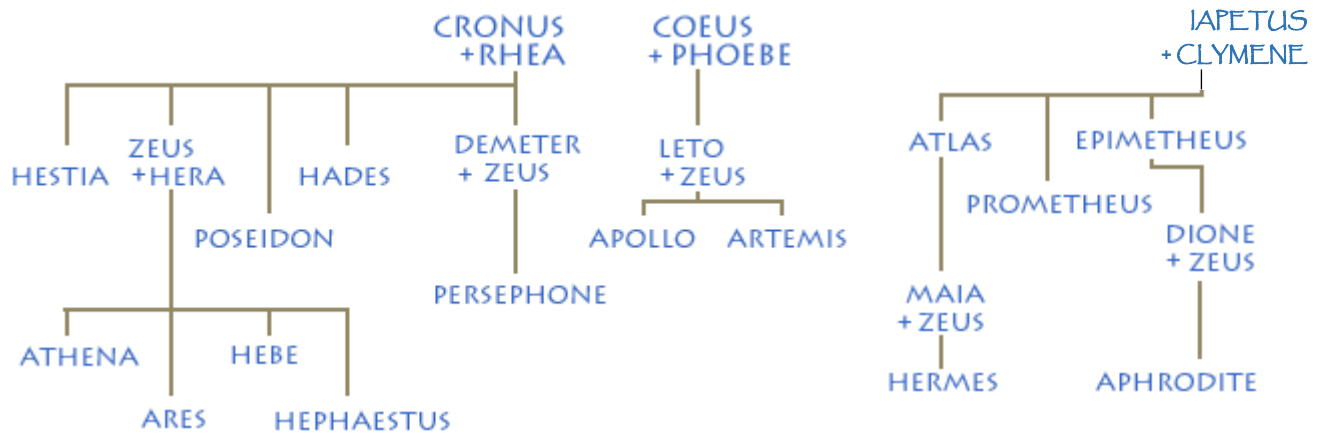
falx, falcis (f)

5. Gaea falcem fēcit. Cronus falcem cēpit et patrem expectāvit. ubi pater Gaeam visitāvit, subitō appāruit Cronus et genitālia eius amputāvit. Ouranus ad summum caelum ēvolāvit. Gaea libera erat.
6. Cronus exsultāns clāmāvit, ‘nunc ego rēx de**ōrum** sum! patrem vīcī! genitālia eius amputāvī! nunc ille impotēns est, ego tamen omnipotēns sum!’

Helpful Vocabulary (alphabetical)

amputāvī – cut off	expectāvī – waited for	lacrimantem – weeping	servāre – to save, keep safe
appāruī – appeared	facere – to do, to make	lacrimāvī – wept	sub + acc – under, beneath
cēpī – took	fēci – made	liber, libera – free	summus, -a – highest, top of
clam – secretly	falx, (acc. falcem) – sickle	maximē – very much	tamen – however
crūdēlis – cruel	ferōx – fierce	mihi – to me, for me (dat.)	tē – you (acc.)
dēlēre – to destroy	genitālia – genitals	miser, misera – wretched, sad	timuī – feared
eam – her (acc.)	ignārus + gen. – unaware of	oppressī – oppressed, crushed	ubi – where, when
eius – (gen.) his, her	ille – that man, he	per + acc. – through, along	ultimus – last
expectāvī – waited for	impotēns – powerless	punire – to punish	visitāvī – visited
ēvolāvī – flew up	infāns – baby	ruī – rushed	
exsultāns – triumphant	lacrima, -ae (f) – tear	semper – always	

Children of the Titans



Translate each of the following into Latin using the Genitive Case endings:



1	of Cronus Cronus, -ī (m)	
2	of the Titans Titanī, -ōrum (mpl)	
3	of the earth terra, -ae (f)	
4	of the mountain mons, montis (m)	
5	of the waters aqua, -ae (f)	
6	of the islands insula, -ae (f)	
7	of the slave servus, -i (m)	
8	of the slaves servus, -i (m)	
9	the father's pater, patris (m)	
10	the brothers' frater, fratris (m)	

Write the following sentences in Latin:

e.g. Cronus was the father of Hestia

= Cronus pater Hestiae erat.

1. Hebe was the daughter of Hera.

=

2. Maia is the mother of Mercury. Mercurius, -i

=

3. Hades and Poseidon were the sons of Rhea.

=

Chapter 2: Why Cronus ate his children

CAVE FILIVM
TVVM!

1. Cronus, ubi pater Ouranus in aurās ēvānuī, prīmō laetissimus erat. Cronus sibi dīxit:
2. 'euge! pater meus ēvānuī. māter mea libera est. frātrēs meī liberī sunt! sorōrēs meae quoque liberae sunt! sorōrem minimam in mātrimōnium dūcere volō. multōs liberōs habēre possumus!'
3. tum vōcem audīvit.
4. 'mē audī, ō filī! pater tuus sum. tibi imperō! patrem audī! cavē filiās tuās! cavē filiōs! filiī enim facile patrēs vincere possunt. tū mē delēvistī. nunc mors tibi adest. valē!'
5. Cronus timuit.
6. filia pīma Cronī et Rheae pulchra erat. eam Hestiam nōmināvērunt. Cronus filiam diū spectāvī. tum rem dīram fēcīt. filiam cōnsūmpsīt.
7. ubi filia secunda, appāruit, Cronus eam quoque cōnsūmpsīt. tum duōs filiōs et filiam tertiam celeriter dēvorāvī.
8. 'euge! liberī meī numquam mē vincere possunt, quod omnēs iam cōnsūmpsīt!



Some helpful vocabulary (alphabetical)

adest	is here, is at hand	euge!	Hurrah!	prīmō	at first
appāruī	appeared	ēvānuī	vanished	quod	because
audī!	listen! hear!	facile	easily	rem dīram	a terrible thing
aura, -ae (f)	air, breeze	fēcī	did	sibi	to himself
cave!	Beware!	imperō + dat.	I command	soror, sorōris (f)	sister
cōnsūmpsī	ate	mātrimōnium	marriage	spectāvī	looked at
delēvī	destroyed	meus, mea	my	tibi	to/for you
dēvorāvī	gulped down	mors, mortis (f)	death	timuī	was afraid
eam	her	nōmināvī	named	tuus, tua	your
ecce!	Look!	numquam	never	ubi	when, where
eius	of him/of her	nunc	now	vincere, vīcī	defeat
enim	for	ō	(indicates a Vocative)	vōx, vōcis (f)	voice



Imperatives

The Imperative is a short form of the verb used to give orders. The name comes from the Latin verb

imperāre, imperāvī – to order

Sg. (an order given to one person)	Pl. (an order to more than one person)	
exspectā!	exspectāte!	Wait!
cavē!	cavete!	Beware!
valē!	valete!	Be well! Farewell!
audī	audite!	Listen!

Regular Imperatives:

1 st Conjugation (Infinitive ends -āre)		2 nd Conjugation (Infinitive ends -ēre)		3 rd Conjugation (Infinitive ends -ere)		4 th Conjugation (Infinitive ends -īre)	
-ā	-āte	-ē	-ēte	-e	-ite	-ī	-īte
e.g. dā! Give!		e.g. cavē! Beware!		e.g. fuge! – Flee!		e.g. audī! Listen!	

1. mē exspectā!
2. cavē Cronum!
3. Beware of the dog!
4. magistrum audīte, puerī!

Irregular Imperatives:



dīc	say! tell!	^{pl} dīcite!
duc	lead! guide!	^{pl} ducite!
fer	bring, carry!	^{pl} ferte!
fac	do, make!	^{pl} facite!
ī	go!	^{pl} īte!
abī	go away!	^{pl} abīte!

Dick had a duck with fur on its back – and that's a fact.

6. fer vīnum!

(vīnum = wine)

~~i~~ ~~ite~~ ~~m~~
Romānes erūt domus

7. Romāni ite domum

© Life of Brian 1979

How Cronus was tricked

1. Rhea maritum reprehendit: 'furcifer! maritus malus es! liberōs nostrōs consumpsisti! abī! tē vidēre nōlō!'
2. sed Cronus in aurem Rheae susurrāvit. 'māter liberōrum malōrum es, soror. sed tē maxime amō! dā mihi ōsculum, cārissima! tum vesperī mē expectā!'

Give the case of the following nouns in sentence 2.

aurem	Rheae	liberōrum	soror	tē	mihi see p.24
-------	-------	-----------	-------	----	------------------------------

3. Cronus Rheam iterum visitāvit. Rhea gravida iterum erat. hunc tamen infantem servāre constituit.
4. novem mēnsēs Rhea per terram errāvit. tandem ad insulam, Crētā nōmine, vēnit. montem vīdit. spēluncam invēnit. ibi filium peperit.
5. Cronus infantem lacrimantem statim audīvit.
6. 'fer mihi infantem, fēmina! necesse est mihi infantem cōnsūmere. tibi non crēdō, fēmina! omnēs fēminae molestae sunt!'
7. Rhea filium ad maritum ferre nōluit. filium maritō dare nōluit. maritō nōn credidit.
8. 'fēmina! fer mihi infantem!' Cronus iterum Rheae imperāvit.

to be continued.....

Vocabulary (you may need some vocabulary from the last passage)

abī	go away!	invēnī	found
auris, auris (f)	ear	iterum	again
cārissimus, a	darling, dearest	lacrimantem	crying
constituī	decided	mē	me
crēdō + dat	I trust, believe	mensis, mensis (m)	month
crēdere, crēdidi + dat.	to trust, I trusted	mihi	to me (dative)
dā! (imperative)	give!	molestus	troublesome
dare, dedī	to give, I gave	mōns, montis (m)	mountain
errāvī	I wandered	nōluī	did not want, refused
expectā! (imperative)	wait! wait for!	osculum	kiss
facile	easy, easily	peperī	gave birth to
fer! (imperative)	bring!	per + acc	along, through, over
ferre	to bring, carry (infinitive)	soror, sororis (f)	sister
furcifer!	Scoundrel!	susurrāvī	whispered
gravidus, a	pregnant	spēlunca, -ae (f)	cave
hunc (acc)	this	tandem	at last, finally
lacrimāns, lacrimantis	weeping, crying	tibi	to you (dat)
ibi	there	reprehendī	scolded, criticised
imperāvi + dat.	ordered	vesperī	in the evening

How Cronus was tricked *(continued)*

Words in bold are in the **Dative Case**

9. Rhea terram spectāvit. 'ō māter,' inquit, 'fer **mihi** auxilium.'
10. tum Rhea lacrimāvit quod filium **patri** dare nōluit.
11. lacrimae Rheae per terram ruērunt. Gaea tandem lacrimās sēnsit.
12. subito Rhea saxum prope spēluncam vīdit.
13. 'grātiās **tibi** agō, ō māter! saxum hoc **Cronō** dare possum.'
14. Rhea saxum vēlāvit. tum **Cronō** saxum ostendit. 'ecce, marīte. quam pulcher est infāns!'
15. Cronus celeriter saxum rapuit et statim dēvorāvit.

Vocabulary *(you may need some vocabulary from the last passage)*

auxilium, -ī (n)	help	quam!	how!
agō (grātiās) + dat	I give thanks to , thank	rapere, rapuī	I grabbed, snatched
celeriter	quickly	ruere, ruī	I rushed
ecce!	look!	saxum, ī (n)	rock
grātiās (acc pl)	thanks	sentīre, sēnsī	I felt
hoc	this	spectāre, spectāvī	I looked at, watched
ostendere, ostendī	I showed	spēlunca, ae (f)	cave
prope + acc	near	velāre, velāvī	I wrapped

Rhea **Cronō** saxum dedit.



PRONOUNS

(I and You)

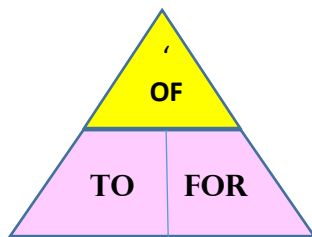
Nom	ego	tu
Acc	mē	tē
Gen*		
Dat	mihi	tibi

*Rather than using 'of me' or 'of you', Romans use adjectives: 'my' and 'your':

meus, mea	my
tuus, tua	your

Verbs of giving and showing can have both an **Object** (saxum – Acc.) and an **Indirect Object** (Cronō – Dative!)

The Dative Case: the Indirect Object



- The **Dative Case** means '**to**' or '**for**'.
- It is used most commonly after verbs like **give, show, tell** and **bring**.

<i>give</i>	dāre, dedī
<i>say, tell</i>	dīcere, dīxī (irregular imperative: dīc!)
<i>bring</i>	(irregular imperatives: fer! pl. ferte! (irregular infinitive: ferre)
<i>show</i>	ostendere, ostendī

- It is also found after a couple other verbs where the idea of 'to/for' is a bit less obvious:

crēdere, crēdidī	<i>trust, believe (give trust to ...)</i>
imperāre, imperāvī	<i>order, command (give an order/command to ...)</i>
persuadēre, persuāsī	<i>persuaded</i>

Translate the following sentences using Imperatives ^{p.24} and Datives:

1. dā mihi saxum!	
2. fer mihi vīnum, amīce! vīnum = wine	
3. Trust me ! (literally, give trust to me)	
4. Give me the money, slaves! pecunia, -ae (f) = money	



Bring me sunshine!

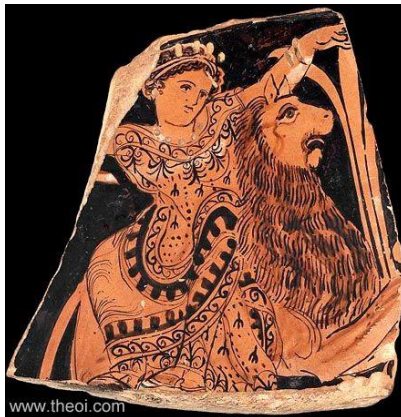
Dative Forms

Sg.	-ae	-ō	-ī
Pl.	-īs	-īs	-ibus

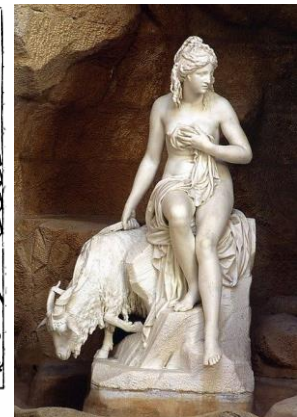
<u>Singular</u>	1 st Declension (-a) (mēnsa = table)	2 nd Declension (-us) (servus = slave)	3 rd Declension (-?) (rēx = king)
Nominative (Subject)	mēnsa	servus	rēx
Vocative (addressing)	mēnsa	servē	rēx
Accusative (Object)	mēnsam	servum	rēgem
Genitive (of/')	mēnsae	servī	rēgis
Dative (to/for)	mēns-	serv-	rēg-

<u>Plural</u>	1 st Declension (-a)	2 nd Declension (-us)	3 rd Declension (-?)
Nominative (Subject)	mēnsae	servī	rēgēs
Vocative (addressing)	mēnsae	servī	rēgēs
Accusative (Object)	mēnsās	servōs	rēgēs
Genitive (of/')	mēnsārum	servōrum	rēgum
Dative (to/for)	mēns-	serv-	rēg-

How Zeus was raised



Corymbantes and Cybelé, with Infant Zeus.



How do the following words and pictures connect to the story of Zeus's birth?

Cornucopia

Aegis

Omphalos

Jupiter serves Cronus



1. Iuppiter intereā in īnsulā Crētā habitāvit. mox iūvenis fortissimus et callidus erat. Iuppiter patrem pūnīre voluit.
2. itaque Iuppiter ad aulam patris vēnit. pater filium nōn agnōvit.
3. 'pauper sum' inquit Iuppiter, 'sed laborāre volō. servus tuus esse volo, domine.'
4. in aulā patris labōrāvit.
'serve, fer mihi vīnum,' clāmāvit Cronus, 'amicīs meīs da vīnum et cibum, serve.' see p.22
'ita, domine,' respondit Iuppiter.
'fer nobis vinum et cibum,' dixit Iapetus, amīcus Cronī, 'plus vīnī, serve stulte!'

Give the case of the following nouns in sentence 4.

patris	mihi	Cronus	amicīs	domine	Cronī
--------	------	--------	--------	--------	-------

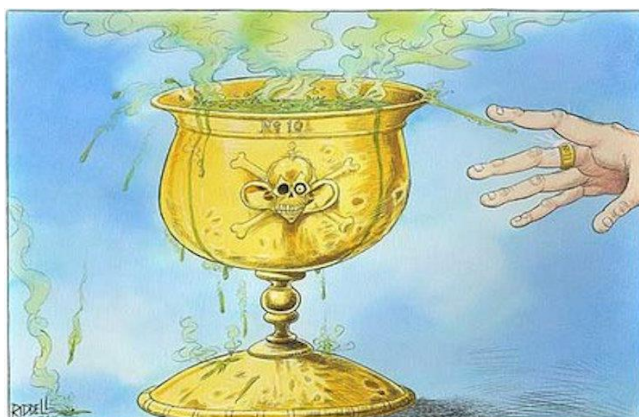
5. Iuppiter vīnum et cibum patrī et amīcīs parāvit. cotidiē Cronus vīnum bibit et cibum cōsūmpsit. venter Cronī crēvit, sonōs horribilēs fēcit. mox aegrōtāvit. nec dormīre poterat nec cibum cōsumere voluit.
6. 'tibi auxilium ferre possum, domine,' dīxit Iuppiter. 'ecce! hoc bibe. vīnum optimum est medicāmen optimum, ut māter mea dīxit!'
Iuppiter Cronō pōculum parāvit. Cronus bībit. subitō Cronus vehementer vomuit.
7. vomuit saxum, vomuit vīnum et cibum, vomuit quīnque līberōs: duo frātrēs et trēs sorōrēs Iovis. Iovis is the Genitive of Jupiter! (acc. = Iovem, dat. = Iovi)
8. venter Cronī ingēns erat. Cronus, ubi īfantēs cōsūmpsit, eos nōn mandicāvit. deī igitur nōn mancī erant. omnēs erant integrī.
9. grātiās tibi agimus, frater,' dīxērunt. 'nam liberatī sumus!' mox dōnum Iovi excogitāvērunt.
10. 'o frāter,' dīxērunt, 'dōnum tibi dare volumus. hoc fulmen tibi est. fulmina multa tibi fēcimus'

Vocabulary

aegrōtus-a-um	sick, ill	irātissimus-a-um	very angry
agnoscere, agnōvī	recognise	ita	yes
apparēre, apparuī	appear	itaque	and so
aula, -ae (f)	palace, hall	iuvenis-is (m)	young man
auxilium, -ī (n)	help	līberātus, -a	freed, released
bibere, bibī	to drink, drank	mancus, -a, -um	damaged, crippled
callidus-a-um	clever	manēre, mansī	to remain, remained
cēterus-a-um	other	medicāmen, -inis (n)	medicine, remedy
coepī	I began	nam	for
cōsumere, cōsumpsī	to eat, ate	nec ... nec ...	neither ... nor ...
cōtīdiē	each day	nōbīs (dat of nōs)	for us, to us
crescere, crēvī	to grow, grew	omnēs	all, everyone
Creta-ae (f)	Crete	pauper	poor, poor man
dare, dedī	to give, gave	plus + gen.	more
dōnum, -ī (n)	gift	pōcūm, -ī (n)	cup, goblet
esse	to be	potentissimus-a-um	very powerful
etiam nunc	even now, still	punīre, punīvī	to punish, punished
ex ōre	from the mouth	quam celerrimē	as quickly as possible
facere, fēcī	to make, made	revenīre, revēnī	to return, returned
fortissimus, -a	very strong	saepe (adv.)	often
fundere, fūdī	to pour, poured	saxum-ī (n)	rock
fulmen, fulminis (n)	lightning bolt	sonus, -ī (m)	noise, sound
horribilis	horrible, dire	tibi (dat)	to you, for you
hoc (n)	this	ut	as
grātiās tibi agimus	we thank you	vehementer	violently
igitur	therefore	venēnum-ī (n)	poison
īnsula, -ae (f)	island	venter, ventris (m)	belly, stomach
integer, integra	unhurt, complete	vīnum-ī (n)	wine
intereā	meanwhile	vīvus-a-um	living, alive
interim (adv.)	meanwhile	vomere, vomuī	to vomit, vomited

From 'Jupiter serves Cronus' on p. 27 pick out one example of any noun or pronoun that matches:

nominative singular...		nominative plural...	
accusative singular...		accusative plural...	
genitive singular...		gentive plural...	
dative singular...		dative plural...	



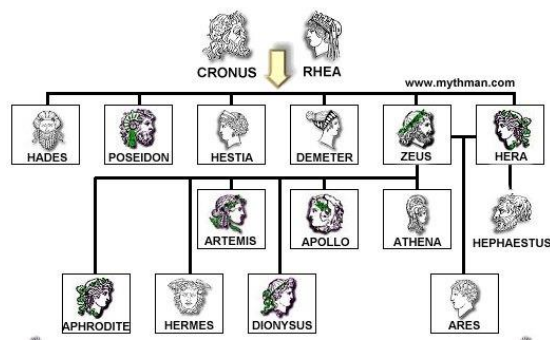
Neuter Nouns see p.31

In this story a number of nouns are marked (n), which means they're neither masculine or feminine.

e.g. **auxilium, dōnum, vīnum, fulmen, medicāmen**

- The Nominative, Vocative and Accusative endings are always the same.
- Nominative plurals of neuter nouns always end in -a.

The Twelve Olympians



Títanomachía

1. Iuppiter nunc rēx deōrum et deārum esse et imperium maximum habēre voluit. cēterōs deōs ad sē vocāvit et dīxit:
2. 'necesse est nōbīs Cronum in bellō vincere, amīcī. auxilium mihi dare vultis?'
3. deī statim arma parāre coepērunt. Titānī quoque ad bellum sē parāvērunt.
'quōmodo hōs Titānōs ingentēs superāre possumus?' rogāvit Neptūnus.
4. 'nōlī cūrāre, frāter. cōnsilium habeō,' respondit Iuppiter. 'Gaea, avia mea, Cyclōpēs et Centimanōs ōlim sub terrā cēlāvīt. eōs liberāre possum. Cyclōpēs Centimanīque Titānōs nōn amant!'

ad sē	to him	liberāre, liberāvī	to release, free; released
arma (n. pl.)	arms, weapons	mihi (dat)	to me, for me
auxilium-ī	help	nōbīs (dat)	to us, for us
avia, -ae (f)	grandmother	nōlī cūrāre	don't worry!
centimanus, -a	100-handed	ōlim	once
cēlāvī	hid	parāre, parāvī	to prepare, prepared
coepī	began	quōmodo?	how? in what way?
cōnsilium, -ī (n)	plan	sē	himself, herself, themselves
esse	to be	sub + acc/abl	under, beneath
imperium, -ī (n)	power	superāre, superāvī	overpower, defeat
ingens pl. ingentes	huge	vultis (from volō)	you (pl) want, wish

Titanomachia contd.

5. Iuppiter cyclōpēs et gigantēs centimanōs, filiōs Gaeae, liberāvit. Cyclōpēs fulmina Iovī fēcērunt. Centimanīs saxa contra Titānōs, velut ballistae, iēcērunt.
6. Titānomachia erat. decem annōs pugnāvērunt omnēs. Titānōrum tamen duo nōn pugnāvērunt. finem bellī cautē expectāvērunt.
7. postquam Iuppiter et amīcī Cronum Atlantemque vīcērunt, cēterōs Titānōs facile superāvērunt.
8. 'nōs Olympiadēs gigantēs ingentēs vīcimur! orbis terrārum noster est! ego, quod fulmen habēō, rēx omnipotēns sum!'
9. 'nōn gigantēs sed Titānōs vīcistī.' respondērunt Gigantēs centimanī. 'rēx deōrum, nōn rēx gigantum aut Cyclōpum es! rēgem habēre nōlumus.'
10. Iuppiter rīsīt. tum sex fulmina elēgit.
11. 'imperium nunc habēō. rēx omnipotēns sum. vōs gigantēs et cyclōpes sub terrā habitāre potestis, sī rēgem habēre nōn vultis!' clāmāvit Iuppiter.

Vocabulary

aut	or	ingens pl ingentes	huge
cautē	cautiously	liberāre, liberāvī	free
centimanus, -a	100-handed	mihi	to me
cēterī, -ae	rest	nōlumus (from nolō)	we refuse, we don't want
Cyclōpēs, -um (mpl)	the Cyclopes	noster, nostra	our
elēgī	selected	nunc	now
expectāvī	waited for	orbis terrārum (m)	the world
facile	easily	postquam	after
ferōciter	ferociously	rīsī	laughed, smiled
finis, finis (m)	end	saxum, -i (n)	rock
fulmen (n), (pl.) fulmina	thunderbolt	sī	if
Gigantēs, -um (mpl)	the Giants	Titānomachia-ae	war with the Titans
iacere, iēcī	to hurl, threw	velut ballistae	like catapults
imperium, -ī (n)	power	vultis (from volō)	you (pl) want, wish

Exercise

How would you say the following in Latin?

1. Jupiter defeated the Titans.
2. The Cyclopes did not give thunderbolts to Neptune.
3. Jupiter is the brother of Neptune.
4. The Titans fought against the gods.

Chapter 3

Neuter Nouns see p.28

Both the 2nd and 3rd Declension has a neuter variant. This only affects the **Nominative, Vocative and Accusative** cases.

- The **Nominative, Vocative and Accusative** endings are always the same.
- **Nominative** plurals of neuter nouns always **end in -a**.

		2nd Declension		3rd Declension	
		<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>
Singular	Nom.	servus	bellum	rēx	caput
	Voc.	servē	bellum	rēx	caput
	Acc.	servum	bellum	regem	caput
For the 3rd Declension Learn the stem change					
Plural	Nom.	servī	bella	regēs	capita
	Voc.	servī	bella	regēs	capita
	Acc.	servōs	bella	regēs	capita

Please
remember every
day neuter
plurals end in 'a'!

(in the Nominative,
Vocative + Accusative...)

Neuter nouns to learn:

2nd Declension

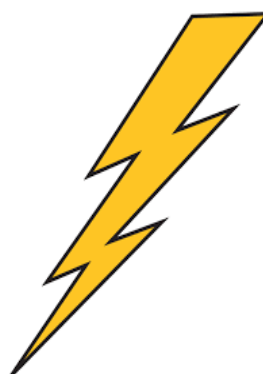
arma, -ōrum (npl)
auxilium, -ī (n)
bellum, -ī (n)
caelum, -ī (n)
cōnsilium, -ī (n)
dōnum, -ī (n)
perīculum, -ī (n)
rēgnum, -ī (n)
saxum, -ī (n)
vīnum, -ī (n)

weapons
help
war
sky, heaven
plan
gift
danger
kingdom
rock
wine

3rd Declension

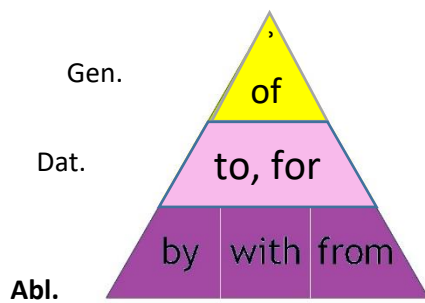
caput capitis (n)
fulmen fulminis (n)
nōmen nōminis (n)

head
lightning bolt
name



The Ablative Case

Sg.	-ā	-ō	-e
Pl.	-īs	-īs	-ibus



The final case which you will meet in Latin is the Ablative.

The key meanings are:

by, with or from

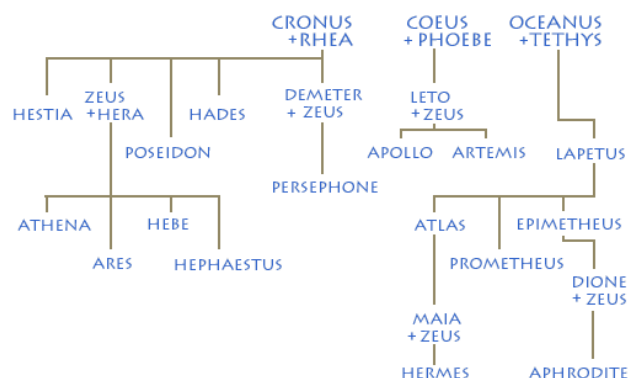
In the three declensions, the ablative is formed as shown below:

	1st Declension		2nd Declension		3rd Declension	
	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
Nominative	mēnsa	mēnsae	servus	servi	rex	regēs
Vocative	mēnsa	mēnsae	serve	servi	rex	regēs
Accusative	mēnsam	mēnsās	servum	servōs	regem	regēs
Genitive	mēnsae	mēnsārum	servī	servōrum	regis	regum
Dative	mēnsae	mēnsīs	servō	servīs	regī	regibus
Ablative	mēnsā	mēnsīs	servō	servīs	rege	regibus

N.B. Dative and Ablative plural forms are always the same.

Nominative
Vocative
Accusative
Genitive
Dative
Ablative

2nd Declension		3rd Declension	
<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
bellum	bella	caput	capita
bellum	bella	caput	capita
bellum	bella	caput	capita
bellī	bellōrum	capitis	capitum
bellō	bellīs	capitī	capitibus
bellō	bellīs	capite	capitibus



Gigantomachy



gigantēs Minervam pugnāvērunt.
Minerva hastam habuit.
Minerva hastā gigantēs vulnerāvit.



gigantēs Apollinem pulsāre voluērunt.
Apollō sagittās habuit.
Apollō sagittīs gigantēs terruit.



gigās cyclōpem petīvit.
cyclōps saxum habuit.
cyclōps saxō gigantem interfēcīt.



gigantēs Mārtem et Venerem vīdērunt.
Mārs et Venus gladiōs habuērunt.
Mārs et Venus gigantēs gladiīs necāvērunt.



gigantēs Neptūnum necāre voluērunt.
Neptūnus tridentem habuit.
Neptūnus tridente gigantēs in bellō interfēcīt.



gigantēs Iovem vīdērunt et timuērunt quod
Iuppiter fulmina habuit.
fulminibus gigantēs Iuppiter occīdit.

fulmen, fulminis (n)	<i>lightning bolt</i>	interfēcī	<i>killed</i>	sagitta, -ae (f)	<i>arrow</i>
hasta, -ae (f)	<i>spear</i>	necāvī	<i>killed</i>	tridēns, tridentis (m)	<i>trident</i>
		occīdī	<i>killed</i>		

Exercise a):

Translate the following using the Ablative case (*one word answers*). For vocabulary, see p.31 and 33.

1.	with a rock	➔	
2.	by name	➔	
3.	with spears	➔	
4.	with a sword	➔	
5.	with thunderbolts	➔	
6.	with an arrow	➔	

Prepositions:

In Latin, Prepositions are followed **either** by the Accusative Case **or** by the Ablative Case.

- The Accusative case usually shows **motion towards**, into or against.
- The Ablative case ('by, with, from') shows **motion away from** or absence of motion.

+ Accusative		+ Ablative	
<i>against</i>	contra + acc	<i>from, out of, out</i>	* ē or ex + abl
<i>into, onto</i>	in + acc	<i>with</i>	cum + abl
<i>to, towards, at</i>	ad + acc	<i>in, on</i>	in + abl
<i>through, along</i>	per + acc	<i>from, away from, by</i>	* ā or ab + abl

* ā/ab & * ē/ex

* Use 'ex' and 'ab' if the next word begins with a vowel ^{or h} (e.g. 'ex Olympō' or 'ab urbe').

* Use 'ē' and 'ā' if the next word begins with a consonant (e.g. 'ē periculō' or 'ā villā').

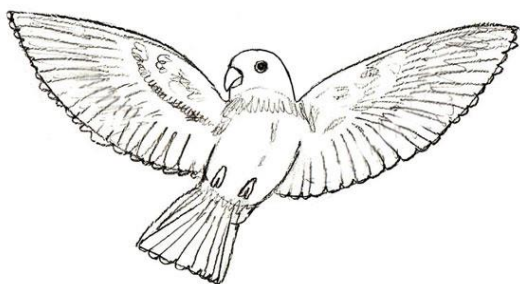
Exercise b)

Translate the following using the correct Preposition + Case (*two word answers*).

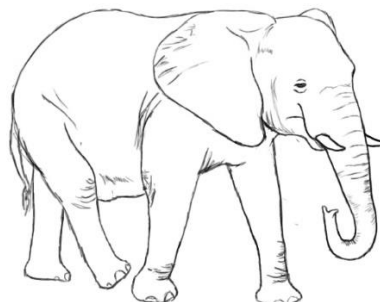
1.	against the king	➔	
2.	with his friends	➔	
3.	out of war	➔	
4.	into danger	➔	
5.	in the sky	➔	
6.	away from the table	➔	

Prometheus et Epimetheus

1. post Titānomachiam, Iuppiter Promētheum et Epimētheum animālia et hominēs creāre iussit. Epimētheus omnibus animālibus dōna dedit:



2. ālās avibus dedit. avēs igitur in caelum volāre poterant.



3. elephantō nāsū longum dedit. elephantus aquam nāsō bibere poterat.



4. in ōra leōnum magnōs dentēs posuit. leōnēs alia animālia facilē necāre poterant.



5. in capita caprōrum cornua posuit. caprī vehementer pugnāre poterant.

Vocabulary:

āla-ae (f)	wing	dōnum-ī (n)	gift
alius-a-ud	other	homō, hominis (m/f)	man
animal (n) pl. animālia	animal	iubēre, iussī	order
avis, avis (f)	bird	nāsus-ī (m)	nose
caper, caprī (m)	billy-goat	ōs, ōris (n)	mouth
caput, capitis (n)	head	pōnere, posuī	put, place
cornu pl. cornua	horn	vehementer	violently
creāre, creāvī	make, create	volāre, volāvī	fly
dēns, dentis (m)	tooth		

The two Titans

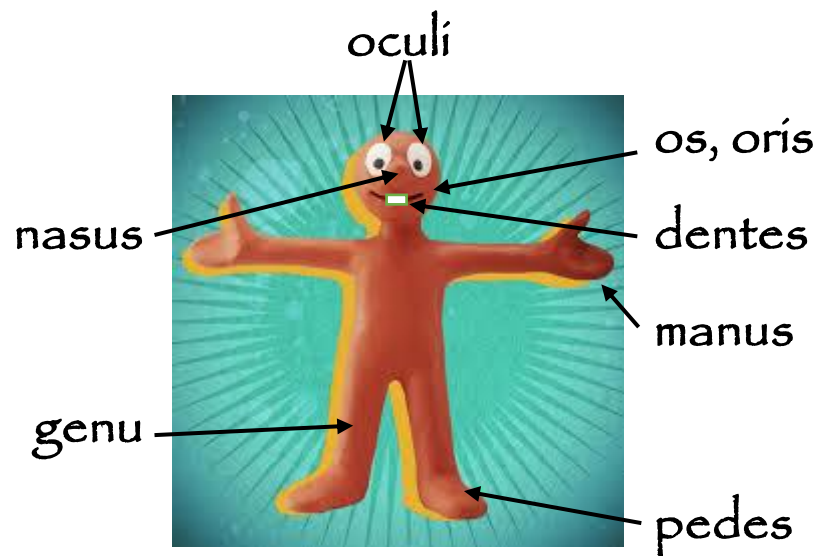
Prometheus and Epimetheus did not fight against the Olympians. They were spared punishment, but Zeus put them to work, as you can see above. The name **Prometheus** = 'Forethought'; **Epimetheus** = 'Afterthought'.

The Creation of man

One day, delving in some riverbeds Prometheus came across a strange and mobile sort of clay. He grabbed a lump and began to knead it into shape. Legs, arms, joints and all. There – a fan of nimble fingers. There – a bobbing head. It was a mannikin, a toy, but it was immediately endearing to Prometheus. He lifted it up, and crooned his breath into its bold little torso. The trick worked: Prometheus set his figure on the ground, and watched it toddle, run, scamper and hide. In a similar way he amused himself by moulding other small things to scuttle and rove around – things with snouts and trunks and spikes and humps, all sorts of company for tiny man. His brother Epimetheus was delighted at how these creatures moved and busied themselves, yet Prometheus was not quite satisfied. He gave his manchild an affectionate poke.

'Now what you need,' he said, 'is something more. Some element that sets you apart, that gives you an edge above the rest.'

From Songs on Bronze by Nigel Spivey



Derivations

Find at least one derivation for each of the words above. You can use a dictionary.

	Meaning	Derivation
1.	oculus, -ī (m)	
2.	nāsus, -ī (m)	
3.	ōs, ōris (n)	
4.	pes, pedis (m)	
5.	manus, manūs (f)	
6.	genu, genūs (n)	
7.	dens, dentis (m)	

Competition:

Make your own Promethean man or animal out of clay or plasticine to win a magnificent prize.
(all entries to JPA by December 16th. Max height 15cm.)

Prometheus homines adiuvare voluit...

1. Epimētheus diū labōrāvit. omnia animālia spectāvit et laetissimus erat. 'benē labōrāvi' dīxit.
2. sed 'ēheu!' Promētheus frātrī dīxit. 'nihil hominibus superest. tū, frāter, deus stultus es! homines sē dēfendere non possunt. in magnō periculō sunt!'
3. Promētheus diū cōgitāvit. subitō cōnsilium cēpit. in summum montem Olympum ascendit et circumspectāvit.
4. omnēs deī dormīvērunt. subitō in mediō monte flammam cōnspēxit. 'dōnum optimum est!' clāmāvit. 'īgnem hominibus dare possum.' dīxit.
5. itaque Promētheus īgnem dē monte cēpit et hominibus trādīdit. iam homines cibum parāre et sē dēfendere poterant.
6. Iuppiter tamen īrātissimus erat. Promētheum ad montem trāxit et in vinculis vinxit. cōtīdiē aquila apparuit et iecur Promētheī cōnsūpsit.
7. per noctem iecur sē recreāvit. cōtīdiē igitur aquila iterum visitāvit...



Useful Vocabulary

aquila-ae (f)	eagle	flamma-ae (f)	flame
ascendere, ascendī	climb	iecur, iecoris (n)	liver
bene (adv)	well	igitur	therefore, and so
capere, cēpī	take, capture	ignis-is (m)	fire
cibus-ī (m)	food	iterum (adv)	again
circumspectāre, circumspectāvī	look around	nihil	nothing
cogitāre, cogitāvī	think, ponder	postridie (adv)	every day
cōnsilium capere	make a plan	recreāre, recreāvī	refresh, renew
cōnsilium-ī (n)	plan, advice	supersum, -esse	be left over
cōnspicere, cōnspexī	notice	tradere, trādīdī	hand over
cōtīdiē (adv)	every day	trahere, trāxī	drag
dēfendere, dēfendī	defend	vincire, vīnxī	bind, tie up
diū (adv)	for a long time	vinculum-i (n)	chain

Pandora

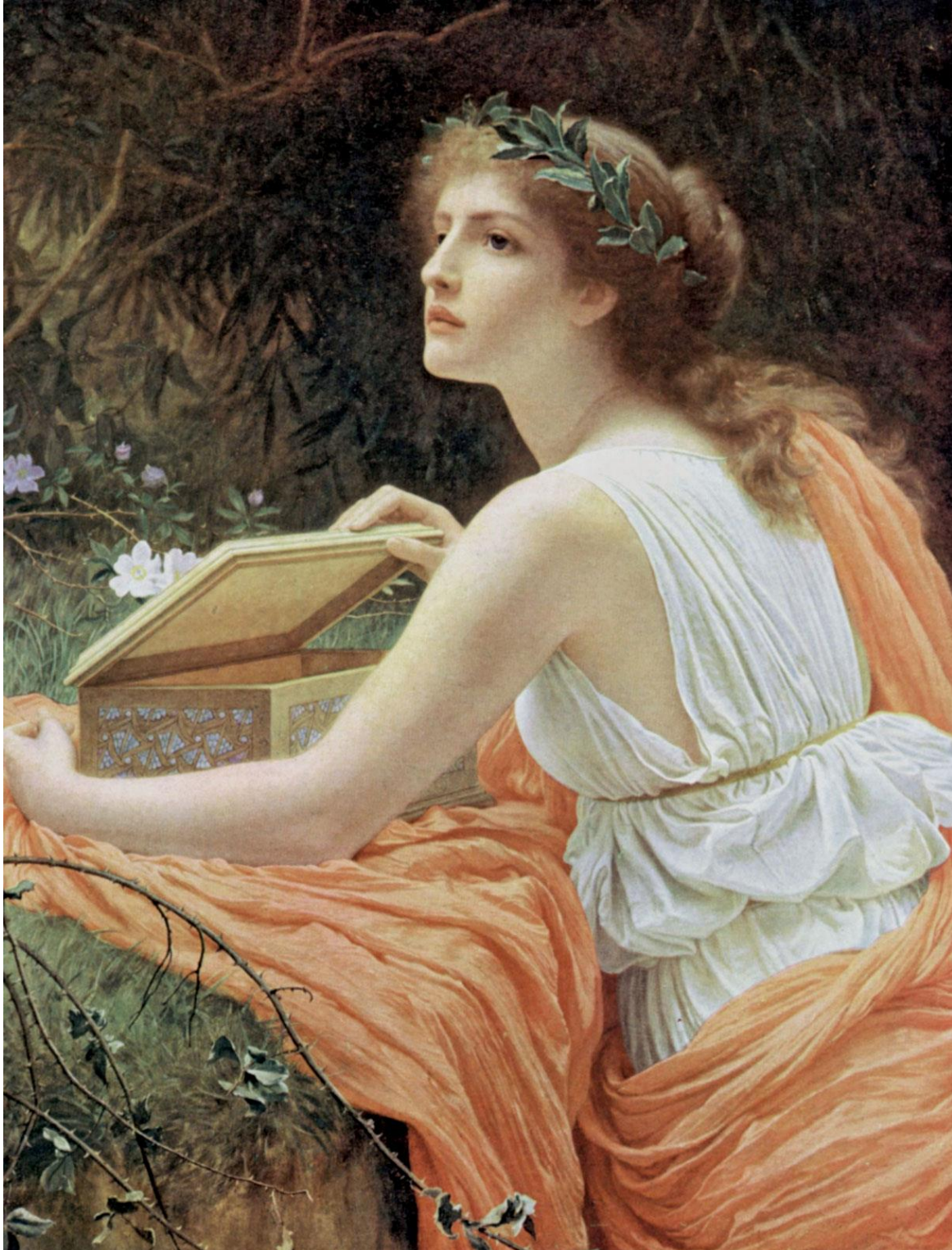


From the Greek: pan (παν) = all, every
and dōra (δῶρα) = gifts.

i) Research the story of Pandora.

ii) **Either:** Re-tell or write a version of it in your own words.

Or: Draw a picture illustrating what happened when the box was opened.



Merry Christmas!



Verb Review:

sum – I am

I	sum
You	es
He/she/it	est
We	sumus
You (pl)	estis
They	sunt

eram – I was

I	eram
You	erās
He/she/it	erat
We	erāmus
You (pl)	erātis
They	erant

possum – I am able, I can

I	possum
You	potes
He/she/it	potest
We	possumus
You (pl)	potestis
They	possunt

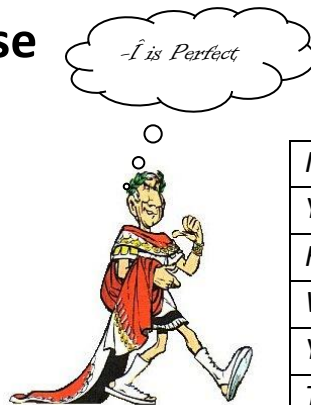
poteram – I was able, I could

I	poteram
You	poterās
He/she/it	poterat
We	poterāmus
You (pl)	poterātis
They	poterant

The Perfect Tense

vīdī – I saw

I	vīdī
You	vīdistī
He/she/it	vīdit
We	vīdimus
You (pl)	vīdistis
They	vīdērunt



amāvī – I loved

I	amāvī
You	amāvistī
He/she/it	amāvit
We	amāvimus
You (pl)	amāvistis
They	amāvērunt

VĒNĪ
VĪDĪ
VĪCĪ

The Infinitive

-āre	-ēre	-ere	-īre
1 st Conjugation	2 nd Conjugation	3 rd Conjugation	4 th Conjugation

to be = **esse** to be able = **posse**

Infinitives are usually found after the following irregular verbs or phrases:

necesse est	-	<i>it is necessary to...</i>	possum	-	<i>I am able to... / I can....</i>
facile est	-	<i>it is easy to...</i>	volō/ nōlō	-	<i>I want to / I do not want to</i>
difficile est	-	<i>it is difficult to...</i>	iussī	-	<i>I ordered someone to</i>

The Imperative

amā!	amāte!	vidē!	vidēte!	cape!	capite!	audī!	audīte!
<i>Love!</i>		<i>See!</i>		<i>Take!</i>		<i>Listen!</i>	
1 st Conjugation		2 nd Conjugation		3 rd Conjugation		4 th Conjugation	

dic – say, tell! **duc** – lead, take! **fer** – bring, carry! **fac** – do, make! **i** – come, go!



Case Review



The Nominative Case: (Green – Go!)

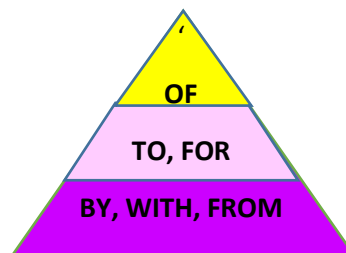
- The Nominative Case is the best place to start: it shows the Subject of the Sentence and is usually the first word you will translate into English. Remember the order S.V.O. when translating.
e.g. Remum **Rōmulus** necāvit – **Romulus** killed Remus. (**Rōmulus** is in the Nominative case)

The Vocative Case: (Amber – pay attention!)

- The Vocative Case is used when addressing someone. It is easy to spot in both English and Latin because it should have commas before and after it.
e.g. salve, **mater!** – hello, mum! or 'et tu, **Brute?** – You, too, Brutus?

The Accusative Case: (Red – stop and think!)

- The Accusative case tends to end in an **-m** (-am, -um, -em) in the singular and **-s** (-ās, -ōs, -ēs) in the plural. The two most important uses of the Accusative Case are:
 - The Direct Object** of the Sentence:
e.g. **canem** vīdī – I saw **the dog**.
 - Accusative** after certain **Prepositions**.
e.g. tandem **ad patriam novam** vēnit – At last he came **to a new homeland**.



The Genitive Case: (Yellow)

- Indicates possession. Caesar's salad. Pandora's Box.

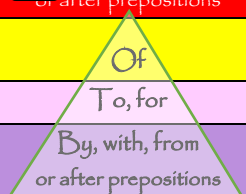
The Dative Case: (Pink)

- The Dative Case is also known as the Indirect Object. It means 'to' or 'for'.
e.g. Jupiter gave a box **to Pandora** (= Jupiter gave **Pandora** a box)

The Ablative Case: (Purple)

- The Ablative case means 'by, with or from'.
- It is also one of the two cases in Latin used with Prepositions.

THE TOP 222: KES Year 8 The 111 are in bold

Nouns	
Number = Singular or Plural	
Cases:	
Nominative	 Subject
Vocative:	 Used to address
Accusativ:e	 Object or after prepositions
Genitive:	 Of To, for By, with, from or after prepositions
Dative:	
Ablative:	

Verbs				
Person:	Tense			
	Present	Future	Imperfect	Perfect
I	-o	-bo	-bam	-i
You	-s	-bis	-bas	-isti
He/she/it	-t	-bit	-bat	-it
We	-mus	-bimus	-bamus	-imus
You (pl)	-tis	-bitis	-batis	-istis
They	-nt	-bunt	-bant	-erunt

2-1-2 Adjectives

Question Words

bonus, -a, -um	good	cūr?	<i>why?</i>
callidus, -a, -um	clever, cunning	quando?	<i>when?</i>
īrātus, -a, -um	angry	quis?	<i>who?</i>
īrātissimus, -a, -um	very angry, angriest	quid?	<i>what?</i>
laetus, -a, -um	happy	ubi?	<i>where?/when?</i>
laetissimus, -a, -um	very happy	Pronouns	
longus, -a, -um	long		
magnus, -a, -um	great, big, large	ego (acc. mē, dat. mihi)	<i>I, me</i>
malus, -a, -um	bad, evil	eum/ eam	<i>him/her</i>
maximus, -a, -um	very big, greatest	eōs/eās	<i>them</i>
meus, -a, -um	my	nōs (acc. nōs, dat. nōbīs)	<i>we, us</i>
miser, -a, -um	wretched, sad	tū (acc. tē, dat. tibi)	<i>you</i>
mortuus, -a, -um	dead	vōs (acc. vōs, dat. vōbīs)	<i>you (pl)</i>
multus, -a, -um	much,	qui (m)	<i>who</i>
pl. multi, -ae, -a	pl. many	quae (f)	<i>who</i>
novus-a, -um	new	Odds and Ends	
optimus, -a, -um	very good, best		
parvus, -a, -um	small	nemo	<i>no-one</i>
pulcher, -a, -um	beautiful	nihil	<i>nothing</i>
minimus, -a, -um	very small	omnēs	<i>all</i>
stultus, -a, -um	stupid, foolish	omnipotens	<i>all-powerful</i>
stultissimus, -a, -um	very stupid	quam celerrime	<i>as quickly as possible</i>
tuus, -a, -um	your		

21 Nasty Little Words

bene	<i>well</i>	numquam	<i>never</i>	semper	<i>always</i>
diū	<i>for a long time</i>	postquam	<i>after</i>	statim	<i>at once</i>
et	<i>and</i>	quam!	<i>how!</i>	subitō	<i>suddenly</i>
iam	<i>now, already</i>	-que	<i>and</i>	tamen	<i>however</i>
itaque	<i>and so</i>	quod	<i>because</i>	tandem	<i>finally</i>
mox	<i>soon</i>	quoque	<i>also</i>	tum	<i>then</i>
olim	<i>once, one day</i>	saepe	<i>often</i>	ubi	<i>when</i>
nōn	<i>not</i>	sed	<i>but</i>	vehementer	<i>loudly</i>

Numerals

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
ūnus	duo	trēs	quattuor	quinque	sex	septem	octo	novem	decem
primus	secundus	tertius	quartus	quintus	sextus	septimus	octavus	nonus	decimus

NOUNS (45)					Noun Declensions		
1 st Declension ¹⁴	aqua, -ae	f	water		1 st Declension	Sg.	Pl.
	cena, -ae	f	dinner		Nominative	mēnsa	mēnsae
	dea, -ae	f	goddess		Vocative	mēnsa	mēnsae
	familia, -ae	f	family		Accusative	mēnsam	mēnsās
	fēmina, -ae	f	woman		Genitive	mēnsae	mēnsārum
	fīlia, -ae	f	daughter		Dative	mēnsae	mēnsīs
	īnsula, -ae	f	island		Ablative	mēnsā	mēnsīs
	ira, -ae	f	anger				
	mēnsa, -ae	f	table		2 nd Declension	Sg.	Pl.
	patria, -ae	f	fatherland		Nominative	servus	servī
	puella, -ae	f	girl		Vocative	serve	servī
	rēgina, -ae	f	queen		Accusative	servum	servōs
	silva, -ae	f	wood, forest		Genitive	servī	servōrum
	terra	f	land, ground		Dative	servō	servīs
2 nd Declension	via, -ae	f	street, road		Ablative	servō	servīs
	vīlla, -ae	f	house				
	ager, agri	m	field		2 nd Declension	Neuter sg.	Neuter plural
	amicus, -ī	m	friend		Nominative	bellum	bella
	annus, -ī	m	year		Vocative	bellum	bella
	arma, -orum (pl)	n	weapons		Accusative	bellum	bella
	auxilium, -i	n	help		Genitive	bellī	bellōrum
	bellum, -ī	n	war		Dative	bellō	bellīs
	caelum, -i	n	sky, heaven		Ablative	bellō	bellīs
	cibus, -i	m	food				
	consilium, -i	n	plan		3 rd Declension	Sg.	Pl.
	deus, -ī	m	god		Nominative	rēx	rēgēs
	donum, -i	n	gift		Vocative	rēx	rēgēs
	equus, -ī	m	horse		Accusative	rēgem	rēgēs
	filius, -ī	m	son		Genitive	rēgis	rēgum
	gladius, -ī	m	sword		Dative	rēgī	rēgibus
	liberi, -ōrum (pl)	m	children		Ablative	rēge	rēgibus
	marītus, -ī	m	husband				
	periculum, -i	n	danger		3 rd Declension	Neuter sg.	Neuter plural
	puer, -ī	m	boy		Nominative	caput	capita
	regnum, -i	n	kingdom		Vocative	caput	capita
	saxum, -ī	n	rock		Accusative	caput	capita
	servus, -ī	m	slave		Genitive	capitis	capitum
	vīnum, -ī	n	wine		Dative	capitī	capitibus
	vir, -i	m	man		Ablative	capite	capitibus
3 rd Declension ¹⁴	canis	canis	(m / f)	dog			
	cīvis	cīvis	(m / f)	citizen			
	frāter	frātris	(m)	brother			
	iuvenis	iuvenis	(m)	young man			
	māter	mātris	(f)	mother			
	nomen	nominis	(n)	name			
	pater	patris	(m)	father			
	senex	senis	(m)	old man			
	rēx	rēgis	(m)	king			
	urbs	urbis	(f)	city			

Prepositions

+ Accusative		+ Ablative	
ad + acc.	to, towards	a, ab + abl.	from
contra + acc.	against	cum + abl.	with
in + acc.	into, onto	e, ex + abl.	out of
per + acc.	through	in + abl.	in, on
prope + acc.	near		



VERBS

1 st Conjugation				3 rd Conjugation			
aedificō	aedificāre	aedificāvī	<i>build</i>	bibō	bibere	bibī	<i>drink</i>
ambulō	ambulāre	ambulāvī	<i>walk</i>	cadō	cadere	cecidī	<i>fall</i>
amō	amāre	amāvī	love	cōstituō	cōstituere	cōstituī	<i>decide</i>
				consumo	consumere	consumpsi	<i>eat</i>
clāmō	clāmāre	clāmāvī	shout	currō	currere	cucurrī	run
dō	dāre	dedī	<i>give</i>	dēfendō	dēfendere	dēfendī	<i>defend</i>
festīnō	festīnāre	festīnāvī	<i>hurry</i>	dīcō	dīcere	dīxī	say
habitō	habitāre	habitāvī	<i>live in</i>	dūcō	dūcere	dūxī	lead, take
intrō	intrāre	intrāvī	enter	mittō	mittere	mīsī	<i>send</i>
invītō	invītāre	invītāvī	<i>invite</i>	petō	petere	petīvī	<i>seek</i>
labōrō	labōrāre	labōrāvī	<i>work</i>	ponō	ponere	posuī	<i>put, place</i>
lacrimō	lacrimāre	lacrimāvī	cry	regō	regere	rēxī	<i>rule, be king</i>
nāvigō	nāvigāre	nāvigāvī	sail	relinquō	relinquere	reliquī	<i>leave</i>
necō	necāre	necāvī	kill	scribō	scribere	scripsī	<i>write</i>
nūntiō	nūntiāre	nūntiāvī	<i>announce</i>	trādō	trādere	trādidī	<i>hand over</i>
parō	parāre	parāvī	<i>prepare</i>	trahō	trahere	trāxī	<i>drag</i>
portō	portāre	portāvī	<i>carry</i>	vincō	vincere	vīcī	conquer
rogō	rogāre	rogāvī	<i>ask</i>	3½ Conjugation			
salutō	salutāre	salutāvī	<i>greet</i>	capiō	capere	cēpī	<i>take, capture</i>
servō	servāre	servāvī	<i>save</i>	conspiciō	conspicere	conspexī	<i>catch sight of</i>
spectō	spectāre	spectāvī	<i>watch</i>	faciō	facere	fēcī	<i>do, make</i>
superō	superāre	superāvī	<i>overpower</i>	fugiō	fugere	fūgī	flee, run from
vocō	vocāre	vocāvī	call	4 th Conjugation			
2 nd Conjugation				adveniō	advenīre	advēnī	<i>arrive</i>
habeō	habēre	habuī	have	audiō	audīre	audīvī	hear, listen
iubeō	iubēre	iussī	<i>order</i>	custodiō	custodīre	custodīvī	<i>guard</i>
moneō	monēre	monuī	<i>warn</i>	dormiō	dormīre	dormīvī	<i>sleep</i>
taceō	tacēre	tacuī	be silent	inveniō	invenīre	invēnī	<i>find, come upon</i>
teneō	tenēre	tenuī	<i>hold</i>	veniō	venīre	vēnī	come
timeō	timēre	timuī	<i>fear</i>				
terreō	terrēre	terruī	<i>frighten</i>				
videō	vidēre	vīdī	saw				

1 st Conjugation				
amō = I love amāre = to love amāvī – I loved				
Person:	Tense			
	Present	Future	Imperfect	Perfect
I	amō	amābō	amābam	amāvī
You	amās	amābis	amābās	amāvisti
He/she/it	amat	amābit	amābat	amāvit
We	amāmus	amābimus	amābāmus	amāvimus
You (pl)	amātis	amābitis	amābātis	amāvistis
They	amant	amābunt	amābant	amāvērunt

2 nd Conjugation				
iubeō = I order iubēre = to order iussī – I ordered				
Person:	Tense			
	Present	Future	Imperfect	Perfect
I	habeō	habēbō	habēbam	habuī
You	habēs	habēbis	habēbas	habuistī
He/she/it	habet	habēbit	habēbat	habuit
We	habēmus	habēbimus	habēbāmus	habuimus
You (pl)	habētis	habēbitis	habēbātis	habuistis
They	habent	habēbunt	habēbant	habuerunt

3 rd Conjugation regō, regere, rēxī				
	Present	Future	Imperfect	Perfect
I	regō		regēbam	rēxī
You	regis		regēbas	rēxistī
He/she/it	regit		regēbat	rēxvit
We	regimus		regēbāmus	rēximus
You (pl)	regitis		regēbātis	rēxvistis
They	regunt		regēbant	rēxērunt

3 rd ½ Conjugation capiō, capere, cēpī				
	Present	Future	Imperfect	Perfect
I	capiō		capiēbam	cēpī
You	capis		capiēbās	cēpistī
He/she/it	capit		capiēbat	cēpit
We	capimus		capiēbāmus	cēpimus
You (pl)	capitis		capiēbātis	cēpistis
They	capiunt		capiēbant	cēpērunt

4 th Conjugation audio, audire, audīvī				
	Present	Future	Imperfect	Perfect
I	audiō		audiēbam	audīvī
You	audīs		audiēbās	audīvistī
He/she/it	audit		audiēbat	audīvit
We	audīmus		audiēbāmus	audīvimus
You (pl)	audītis		audiēbātis	audīvistis
They	audiunt		audiēbant	audīvērunt

5 Irregular Verbs

sum, esse, fui – I am, to be

	Present	Imperfect
I	sum	eram
You	es	erās
He/she/it	est	erat
We	sumus	erāmus
You (pl)	estis	erātis
They	sunt	erant

possum, posse, potui – I can, am able

	Present	Imperfect
I	possum	poteram
You	potes	poterās
He/she/it	potest	poterat
We	possumus	poterāmus
You (pl)	potestis	poterātis
They	possunt	poterant

volo, velle, volui – I want

	Present
I	volō
You	vīs
He/she/it	vult
We	volumus
You (pl)	vultis
They	volunt

fero, ferre, tuli – I carry, bring

	Present	Perfect
I	ferō	tulī
You	fers	tulistī
He/she/it	fert	tulit
We	ferimus	tulimus
You (pl)	fertis	tulitis
They	ferunt	tulērunt

inquit – he/she said

inquiunt – they said

Irregular Imperatives

dic, duc, fer, fac

5 phrases using verbs

difficile est	<i>it is difficult</i>
facile est	<i>it is easy</i>
necesse est	<i>it is necessary</i>
salvē!/salvēte!	<i>hello!</i>
valē!/salvēte!	<i>goodbye!</i>

