

HIGHER SECONDARY COURSE

Latin



**Government of Kerala
Department of General Education**

State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT) Kerala

2026

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

Jana-gana-mana adhinayaka, jaya he
Bharatha-bhagya-vidhata
Punjab-Sindh-Gujarat-Maratha
Dravida-Utkala-Banga
Vindhya-Himachala-Yamuna-Ganga
Uchchala-Jaladhi-taranga
Tava subha name jage,
Tava subha asisa mage,
Gahe tava jaya gatha.
Jana-gana-mangala-dayaka jaya he
Bharatha-bhagya-vidhata
Jaya he, jaya he, jaya he,
Jaya jaya jaya, jaya he!

PLEDGE

India is my country. All Indians are my brothers and sisters.

I love my country, and I am proud of its rich and varied heritage.
I shall always strive to be worthy of it.

I shall give my parents, teachers and all elders, respect and treat everyone with courtesy.

To my country and my people, I pledge my devotion. In their well-being and prosperity alone, lies my happiness.

LATIN



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Designed by : SCERT

First Edition : 2026

Printed at : Centre for Advanced Printing and Training (C-apt), Thiruvananthapuram-695 013

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ISBN : 978-93-47213-27-4

Foreword

Dear learners,

Online platforms and collaborations (e.g., MOOCs, guest lectures) have become a major way for Indian students to access classical studies taught by international experts. There are no schools or colleges in India except St. Xavier's College, Thumba, Trivandrum, that offer Latin as a subject for students who yearn to learn the classical language and discover its arcane riches.

SCERT stands out as the central institution where Latin is formally available at the higher secondary std. XI and XII level. Students who have opted Latin as a second language during their Higher Secondary Course Class XI and XII are at an advantage over others when they seek to pursue MBBS in Russia and other East European countries.

The traditional, academically rigorous nature of medicine in former Soviet and East European countries (such as Bulgaria, Moldova, and Georgia) frequently includes mandatory Latin terminology in the early years of medical training to build a strong foundation for clinical terminology. The focus is on Latin and Greek-Latin origin medical terms. Even in English-medium programs, Latin is taught as part of the curriculum.

Apart from its utilitarian aspect in law, science and medical studies, facilitation in learning Romance languages, enrichment of English vocabulary and mastery of English, historical and cultural significance, the language is to be loved for its own sake.

The First Year Latin, our Higher Secondary Course XI, equips the student with the knowledge of Latin vocabulary, about 700 to 1000 words. At the end of the course, the learner is able to

- explain the meaning of Latin words and phrases in context.
- use specific terminology to identify grammatical forms and syntactic structures.
- demonstrate the knowledge of Latin syntax to read and comprehend Latin texts.
- identify references to Roman culture, history, and mythology in Latin texts.
- cultivate intellectual curiosity and autonomy via Online research with teacher as mentor, advancing in its acquisition by degrees more effectively and confidently.

The new Latin textbook is designed to delight you and I wish you an exciting discovery of the language of Caesar and Ovid.

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Preface

Latin is not just another foreign or classical language to earn for credit, but a key to understanding our world civilization roots. It is the core of education, not an elective. It teaches careful attention to details, critical thinking skills, precision in thought and speech besides remaining highly beneficial to students in scientific, legal, and medical studies. A student of Latin is able to connect with writers and cultures of 'tempora antiqua' - past times - and not just have a narrow modern world view.

We have included texts which are comprehensible input so that the learner is motivated, eager, and excited to hear the soft Italian-sounding pronunciation and fall in love with the language of angels. A stellar Latin student becomes more organized and becomes linked to multilingual, ethnic, cultural connections. He is able to interweave the classical language with other subjects and can make conversation about the word if he knows Latin. This introductory course will take the student to cultural literacy, reaching back to history to move forward. With a disciplined and organized mind, the learner becomes a better thinker.

Fortuna fortes adjuvat. Non scholae, sed vitae discimus.

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

PREAMBLE

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a ¹**[SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC]** and to secure to all its citizens :

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the ²[unity and integrity of the Nation];

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949 do **HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.**

1. Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, Sec.2, for "Sovereign Democratic Republic" (w.e.f. 3.1.1977)
2. Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, Sec.2, for "Unity of the Nation" (w.e.f. 3.1.1977)

INTRODUCTION

Latin was the language of the Romans and was spoken widely across the Roman Empire, which stretched from Syria in the east to Britain in the north. It belongs to a broad family of languages that includes English and many other European languages called Indo-European Family.

Latin originated in Latium, a region of ancient Italy, and was spoken by the early people of Rome. As Rome grew into a powerful empire, its military conquests played a major role in spreading the Latin language. When the Romans expanded across Europe, North Africa, and parts of Western Asia, Latin was introduced to these regions. Gradually, it became the common language of the Roman Empire.

Latin existed in different forms. Classical Latin was the refined literary language used by great writers such as Cicero, Virgil, and Caesar. Vulgar Latin was the spoken language of the common people. After the fall of the Roman Empire, Vulgar Latin gradually evolved into the Romance languages such as Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Romanian. Ecclesiastical Latin (Church Latin) is strongly influenced by Vulgar Latin.

Even today, Latin continues to shape modern languages, especially English. A large number of English words, particularly in science, law, medicine, and religion, have their origins in Latin. Learning Latin helps students grasp vocabulary more deeply, understand grammatical structures, and recognize the roots of many contemporary languages.

Alphabet

Latin is, to a very great extent, written as it closely matches the sounds represented, and, unlike English, nearly every letter therefore has a consistent value. The Latin alphabet is identical to the English, except that the Latin has no 'W'. Latin has 'I' for both 'I and J'. The letter 'K' is used rarely (eg. Kalendae). 'Y and Z' were introduced from the Greek about 50 B.C. Latin alphabet :

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T U V X Y Z.

Today Latin is printed in both upper and lower case although this distinction was not made by the Romans who used capitals exclusively with slight modifications.

Vowels and Consonants

The Vowels are **a, e, i, o, u, (y)**; other letters are consonants. Double consonants have to be clearly sounded. E.g. **reddere**.

Consonants are further subdivided into : Mutes (p, t, c, k, q; b, d, g; ph, th, ch)

Liquids (l, r), Nasals (m, n), and Spirants (f, s, h).

The Semivowels are j and v.

The Diphthongs are **ae, oe, ei, au, eu, ui**. When two vowels that do not constitute a diphthong, they have their own sound. E.g. **fiat, dei, coepit**.

Syllables

Latin has many syllables because it contains vowels and diphthongs. When to divide a word into syllable:

- A single consonant is joined to the following vowel; as, vo-lat, ge-rit, pe-rit, a-dest.
- Doubled consonants, like tt, ss, etc., are always separated; as, vit-ta, mis-sus.
- Other combinations of two or more consonants are regularly separated, and the first consonant of the combination is joined with the preceding vowel; as, ma-gis-trī, mōn-strum,
- The double consonant x is joined to the preceding vowel; as, ax-is, tēx-ī.

Pronunciation

A as in father

C as in cat

E as in they

G as in go

I i/y sound

L as in lamp

N as in net

P as in pen

R rolled r

T as in top

X as ks

Z as dz

B as in boy

D as in dog

F as in fan

H as in hat

K rarely used

M as in man

O as in note

Q always with u

S as in sun

V as in water (w sound)

Y Greek sound

CAPITULUM - I

COLLOQUIA QUOTIDIANA

*“Lingua Latina vivit etiam hodie.”
Latin language lives even today*

Latin is often considered an ancient language, but is still alive in our daily expressions. This chapter introduces students to ‘Viva Latina’, living Latin in ordinary situations such as classroom, informal meetings, daily scholastic activities. Oral practice aids memory and makes the language relevant and practical in the classroom.

The opening greeting should be done at the beginning of every class period. A full recitation should be done at least once a week, more if needed. The grammar forms are recited aloud several times as a class (in choro).



i. SALUTATIO

Magister : *Salvete (Avete) amici Latinae. Salvete discipuli, discipulae.*
Salve (Ave) amice. Salve discipule.
Salve, discipula.

To say hello to one person, we say *Salve !* or *Ave*; to say hello to more than one person, *Salvete!* or *Avete!*

Discipuli : *Salve magister (magistra).*
Hic est magister. (Haec est magistra).

Magister : *Salvete, pueri et puellae.*
Puer est discipulus. Puella est discipula.
Hae sunt discipulae. Hi sunt discipuli.
Haec est puella. Magistra est femina.

Discipulus : *Ut vales?*

Discipula : *Bene valeo, gratias.*

Discipulus : *Salve, ut vales?*

Discipula : *Optime valeo, gratias ago.*

Quomodo te habeas? or Quomodo te habes?

Bene.

Satis bene. Well enough.

Non ita bene. Not so well.

Quomodo te habes? means “how are you doing?”
The full answer is:

Bene me habeo. “I’m doing well.” Can be replaced with :

Male, bad

Optime, great

Pessime, terrible

Satin’ recte vales? - Are you in satisfactory health?

(satin’ = satisne → “is it enough...?”, “are you...?”

satis = enough

-ne = question particle

In informal speech, **satisne** contracts to **satin’**

recte = “well”, “properly”, “all right”

vales = “you are well. You are strong. You are healthy.”

Together, *satin’ recte vales?* means:

“Are you doing well enough?”

“Are you all right?”

“Are you okay?”

“Everything good with you?”

Hactenus...valetudine fui. So far, I have been in health.

Recte, fine.

Petrus : O Johannes noster, salve ! Quid fit? Quid agitur?

Johannes : Recte.

Petrus : Optime est.

Playful Latin Responses to Quomodo vales?

Latin Response	Meaning in English	Tone/Style
Basilicē	Royally, splendidly	Regal, boastful
Pancraticē	Like a pancratist (champion fighter)	Athletic, heroic
Athleticē	Like an athlete	Strong, vigorous
Tauricē	Like a bull	Powerful, energetic
Regaliter et imperialiter	Like a king and emperor	Grandiose, humorous
Titanicē	Like a Titan	Mythic, exaggerated
Philosophicē	Philosophically	Thoughtful, ironic
Melancholicē	Melancholically	Moody, poetic
Festivē et iocose	Cheerfully and playfully	Lighthearted
Ut sol in meridie	Like the sun at noon	Radiant, poetic

Examples from Erasmus

This kind of response is found in Renaissance Latin dialogues and textbooks, such as Erasmus’s *Colloquia Familiaria*, where students practised Latin conversation with flair and humour. Instead of simply saying bene (“well”), the speaker boasts of feeling like royalty, a champion, an athlete, and a bull — all rolled into one.

It is playful, exaggerated, and meant to show off both Latin vocabulary and good spirits or how to respond creatively in Latin conversation.

Salve plurimum, amicorum optime.

“Greetings most abundantly, best of friends.” “Warmest greetings, my very best friend.” “Heartiest greetings, excellent friend.”

Salve multum.

Salve iterum atque iterum.

Et tu salve perpetuum

Bene tibi sit, vir optime.

Salvus sis.

Valesne? Recte vales?

Pulchre valeo, sit ut vales.

Recte, pulchre, belle, perbelle, bellissime, perpulchre

Feliciter, commode.

Minime, Male.

Girls' Names of Latin Origin and their meanings

Girls' Names of Latin Origin	Meanings
Rosa	rose
Victoria	victory
Barbara	foreign
Amanda	worthy of love
Regina	queen
Gloria	glory
Viola	violet
Clara	bright
Laura	laurel
Stella	star
Flora	flowers
Letitia	happiness
Sylvia	of the forest
Gratia	grace, gratitude

Boys' Names of Latin origin and their meanings

Boys' Names of Latin origin	Meanings
Augustus	majestic
Felix	happy
Victor	Victor
Marcus	hammer, mallet
Maximus	the greatest
Julius	July,
Laurentius	Lawrence
Stephen	Steve (crown from Greek)
Hilary	happy
Benedict	blessed

Salve, quid nomen tibi est?

Leo, et tibi?

Mihi nomen est Cecilia.

The question *Quid nomen tibi est?* is answered by *Nomen mihi est...*

One can also ask the question *Quid est nomen ei?* This means "What is his/her/its name? The answer is *Nomen ei est ...*

You can also ask *Quis es tu?* This is answered by *Ego sum...*

Amicus meus est. Nomen ejus Titus.

Quis est haec?

Amica mea est. Nomen ejus est Claudia.

Quae nomina eorum sunt?

Paulus et Petrus.

Estne haec puella Cornelia?

Ita est! Nomen ejus Cornelia est.

Quis est hic puer?

Nomen ejus Quintus est.

Estne tibi nomen Marcus?

Mihi nomen Marcus non est, sed Lucius.

Puer : Quid nomen tibi est?
 Puella : Beata, et tibi?
 Puer : Gaius appellor.
 Quis est haec puella?
 Puella : Gaia nomine amica mea est.
 Gaia : Ubi tu Gaius ibi ego Gaia.

To say goodbye to one person, we say *Vale* !; to say goodbye to more than one person, *Valete*!

ii. SCHOLA - DOCENDO DISCIMUS

Quaeso/Obsecro.	Please
Gratias tibi ago/Gratias tibi habeo.	Thank you.
Benigne.	You're welcome.
Quomodo dicitur Latine?	How do you say ... in Latin?
Licet mihi ad balneum ire?	May I go to the bathroom?
Licet.	You may.
Adsum.	Present! (in roll call)
Abest.	He/She is absent.
Considite.	Sit down, all of you!
Assurgite!	Stand up, all of you!
Attollite manus!	Raise your hands, all of you!
Audi (Audite) diligenter.	Listen carefully
Impossibile est.	That is impossible.
Confusus/confusa (m/f)?	Are you puzzled?
Explica, quaeso.	Please explain.
Non intellego.	I don't understand.
Adjuva (adjuvate) me.	Help me.
Fallit.	It is wrong.
Falsus	Wrong, Incorrect.
Verum	Correct.

Silentium, quaeso.	Silence, please.
Tace.	Be silent.
Tacete!	Be quiet, all of you!
Ad paginam...	Turn to page
Responde mihi.	Answer me.
Oremus.	Let us pray.
Bene actum.	Well done.
Optime!	Excellent.
Pessime!	Very bad!
Scribe (scribite) haec verba.	Write these words.
Fiat.	All right (let it done).
De hoc satis!	Enough of this!
Collige folia.	Collect the papers.
Quid dixit? Quid dixisti?	What did he say? ... you say?
Ignosce/Ignoscite.	Pardon (me).
Nota, Notate.	Notice.
Surge/Surgite.	Rise.
Conside/Considite.	Sit down.
Lege/Legite.	Read.
Incipe/Incipite.	Begin.
Perge/Pergite.	Continue.
Siste/Sistite.	Stop.
Licetne mihi loqui?	May I speak?
Quid ais?	What do you say?
Sic est.	That is so.
Non ita est.	That is not so.
Memoria non teneo.	I do not hold in memory. I do not remember.

iii. AB ORTU SOLIS - AT SUNRISE

Ante lucem vigilavi de somno. – I got up from sleep before sunrise.

Surrexi de lecto. Sedi. – I rose from bed. I sat down.

Lavo primo manus, deinde faciem lavi. – First I wash my hands, then my face.

Extersi. - I dried myself.

Indui tunicam. - I put on my dress.

Praecinxi me. - I wore my belt.

Unxi caput meum et pectinavi.- I anointed my head and combed my hair.

In sacco stylum, et librum habeo. – I have the pen and the book in the bag.

Processi de cubiculo. Patrem et matrem salutavi.- I set out from my room. I greeted my father and mother.

et sic descendi de domo.- and thus I left home.

Paratus ergo in omnia, processi bono auspicio. – I was all ready, I set out happily.

Recte per porticum quae ducebat ad scholam. – Straight through the entrance which leads to school.

(sī-quis or sī-qui, sī quis, etc., indef. pron., if any, if any one.)

Si quis mihi occurrit, primum eum saluto; ille me rursus salutat.
If anyone meets me, I greet; and he greets me in return.

Ut ergo veni ad scalam, ascendi per gradus. – When therefore I came to the stairs, I climbed up gradually.

Ostio, ut oportebat et in proscholio deposui umbraculum et demulsi (smoothed) capillos.

At the gate, as was necessary, I deposited my umbrella at the vestibule and I combed my hair.

Et sic introivi, et primum salutavi praeceptores, condiscipulos.

And I entered thus, and at first I greeted the teachers, fellow students.

Ave, domine praeceptor, bene tibi sit. – Hello, sir teacher, may it be well for you.

Ab hodie studere volo. - From today I want to study (work hard).

Rogo te ergo doce me Latine. - So please teach me to speak Latin.

Doceo te, si me attendas. - I (shall) teach you if you pay attention to me.

Ecce, attendo. - Look I'm paying attention.

Bene dixisti.- You have spoken well.

Cito ergo porrige librum. - So, quickly hand (me) the book.

Revolve, lege cum voce, aperi os.

Turn (to the right place) read aloud, open your mouth.

Jubet me legere. - He orders me to read.

Modo bene fac locum. - Now mark well the place.

Loco me sedens, scribo dictatum.

Sitting in my place, I write the exercise.

Ut scripsi ostendo magistro.

When I have written I show my work.

Emendavit. He corrected it.

Edisco. Reddidi. - I learn thoroughly. I produced them.

Deinde ut sedimus, pertranseo commentarium, vocabularium, artem.

Then, as we were seated, I go through the commentary, wordlists (vocabulary), grammar.

Clamatus ad lectionem. - Called to do a reading.

Audio expositiones, sensus. - I listen to explanations, meanings.

Interrogatus respondi : When asked, I answered:

“Ad quem dicit?” - To whom is he speaking ?

“Quae pars orationis?” - What part of speech is that?

Declinavi genera nominum.

I have declined the types of nouns.

- **Declinavi:** First-person singular perfect tense of *declinare*, meaning “I have declined” or “I declined.” In Latin grammar, “declining” refers to listing the forms of a noun across cases (nominative, genitive, etc.).
- **Genera:** Plural of *genus*, meaning “types,” “kinds,” or “categories.”
- **Nominum:** Genitive plural of *nomen*, meaning “of nouns.”
In Latin, nouns are grouped into **declensions** and **genders**:

- **Declensions** are patterns of endings based on case and number.
- **Genders** include masculine, feminine, and neuter.
- **Declining** a noun means listing its forms across cases (e.g., puella, puellae, puellam, etc.).

So, the phrase dictates that the speaker has practised or completed the declension of various noun types.

In Latin, *ars* can mean "grammar" when used in the phrase *ars grammatica*, which translates to "the art of grammar."

Primary meaning: *ars, artis* (feminine noun) means art, skill, or craft. It refers broadly to any practised or learned discipline.

Latin Term	Meaning	Notes
<i>membrāna</i>	Membrane, parchment	Writing surface
<i>liber</i>	Book	Literally means "bark" or "inner bark" of a tree
<i>volumen</i>	Scroll	A rolled-up book or document

Proscholium : In literature or scholarship: It refers to a prefatory discourse or introductory essay — essentially a preface to a scholarly work.

In architecture: It can mean a vestibule or entrance hall, especially in classical or academic buildings.

iv. PROFICIMUS - WE MAKE PROGRESS

Recitavi poema. I recited the poem.

Scripsi ergo meum nomen. So I wrote my name.

Et ita steti. And I stood like that.

Donec antecedentes reddiderunt. Until those ahead of me produced their work.

Et attendi pronuntiones. And I paid attention to the pronunciations.

Praeceptoris et condiscipuli. Of the teacher and my fellow-student.

Etenim inde proficimus, For it is from this that we progress

Attendentes aliis, From paying attention to others.

Audacia hinc fit et profectus. (4th declension)

From this self-confidence arises, as does progress.

Cum multum proficias, plus supersest.

Even when you make great progress, there is still more remaining.

Quod praescriptum conficiendum nobis erat?

Confecistine tuum praescriptum domesticum?

Discipulus discit.

Legendo discimus.

Desidiosus, -a, -um adj. lazy

Scisne num sit terminus technicus qui eas quattuor formas designet, quas quodlibet verbum faciat ? e.g. agere, (ago, agis,) egi, actum.

Suntne fundamenta verbi an radices verbi?

Partes principales.

Ecce. Here it is.

Ecce illam, ecce illum. Look at her. Look at him.

Quid dicas?

Magni momenti est.

Caput quartum – fourth chapter.

Explica, quaeso, quid in capite quarto sit?

Em, aperi librum tuum ad paginam sexagesimam septimam. (67)

Aperivi eum.

Quid est scriptum in summa pagina?

Lege ideo caput in diem crastinum. Disputabimus.

Hoc Latine significat: "Therefore, read the chapter for tomorrow. We will discuss."

In manus capite libellos vestros. Get out your notebooks.

Non habeo calamum.

Fortasse potes mutuari calamum a proximo tuo.

Estne haec probatio?

Noli sollicitari.

Multa menda.

Recita clare.

Annotare

The Latin verb 'annotāre' means: To annotate, make notes or write marginal comments (e.g., in a book or manuscript), explain a text.

Discipulus textum diligenter annotavit.

"The student carefully annotated the text."

v. DIMISSIO

Quot discipuli adsunt?

Centum plus minus.

Fit dimissio : dimittimur circiter horam quartam.

The dismissal happens : we are dismissed around 4 o'clock .

Intro domum patris.

I enter my father's house.

Exuo vestimenta, habitum mundiozem.

I take off my clothes, my finer clothing.

Induo cotidianum.

I put on my ordinary (clothing)

Lavo manus.

I wash my hands.

Quoniam esurio.

Since I am hungry.

Dic meae matri quod iterum habeo reverti ad domum magistri.

Say to my mother that again I have to return to the house of the teacher.

Ideo ergo festina nobis affere prandium.

For this reason, therefore hasten to bring us lunch.

Colloquium

Conversation

Pensum

Exercise, lesson

Sede/sedete

Sit down.

Aperi/aperite januam

Open the door.

Claude/claudite fenestram

Close the window.

Aperi/Aperite librum/libros

Open the book, books

Vocabulary

Hic, adv. Here, in this place.

Hic, haec hoc, demonstrative pronoun, this.

Nouns

Domus, domus, f., house

Femina, feminae, f., lady, woman

Gratiae, gratiarum, f., pl. thanks

Via, viae f., way, path, road

Magistra, magistrae, f., lady teacher

Discipulus, discipuli, m., student

Discipula, discipulae, f., student

Lingua, linguae f., language, tongue

Puer, pueri m., boy

Puella, puellae, f., girl

Mater, matris, f., mother

Ostium, ostii, n., gate, entrance

Pater, patris, m., father

Praceptor, praeceptoris, m., teacher

Condiscipulus, -i, m. classmate, fellow student

Praescriptum domesticum, homework,

Conficiendum erat, it had to be done.

Calamus, -i, pen.

Cena, cenae f., the principal meal of the Romans in the early period, taken about midday, dinner, supper; subsequently, the prandium was taken at noon, and the cena was usually begun about the 9th hour, i. e. at 3 o'clock (P. M).

Conjugations Indicative Present

Videmus, we see, 1st person plural

INDICATIVE	meaning
Present	
vidēo	I see
vidēs	You see
vidēt	He/She/It sees
vidēmus	We see
vidētis	You see
vident	They see

Exspectat, she expects

expectare, to hope for, expect, anticipate

INDICATIVE	meaning
Present	
exspecto	I await
exspectas	You await
exspectat	He/She/It awaits
exspectāmus	We await
exspectātis	You await
exspectant	They await

Ambulamus, we are walking, we walk. Present, 1st person, plural.

Ambulare, to walk, to take a walk, to go about

INDICATIVE	meaning
Present	
ambulo	I go about
ambulas	You go about
ambulat	He/She/It goes about
ambulāmus	We go about
ambulātis	You go about
ambulant	They go about

Properamus, we are hurrying, Present Indicative, 1st person plural

INDICATIVE	meaning
Present	
propero	I hasten
properas	You hasten
properat	He/She/It hastens
properāmus	We hasten
properātis	You hasten
properant	They hasten

Discunt, they learn, Indicative present 3rd person plural

INDICATIVE	meaning
Present	
disco	I learn
discis	You learn
discit	He/She/It learns
discīmus	We learn
discītis	You learn
discunt	They learn

Cupimus, We desire, wish, long for Indicative present, 1st person plural

INDICATIVE	meaning
Present	
cupio	I long for
cupis	You long for
cupit	He/She/It longs for
cupīmus	We long for
cupītis	You long for
cupiunt	They long for

Claudimus, We close. Indicative present, 1st person plural.

INDICATIVE
Present
claudio
claudis
claudit
claudīmus
claudītis
claudunt

Habet, he has, he possesses, Indicative Present, Third person singular.

INDICATIVE	meaning
Present	
habēo	I have
habēs	You have
habēt	He/She/It has
habēmus	We have
habētis	You have
habent	They have

Gratias agit, he gives thanks.

INDICATIVE	meaning
Present	
gratias ago	I thank
gratias agis	You thank
gratias agit	He/She/It thanks
gratias agimus	We thank
gratias agitis	You thank
gratias agunt	They thank

vi. AD OCCASUM - TOWARDS SUNSET

Si vis, veni mecum. If you wish come with me.

Ubi? Where?

Ad amicum nostrum Claudium..

Ecce ostiarius. Here's the doorman.

Quem quaeritis? Who are you looking for?

Amicum nostrum Claudium.

Pulsemus. Let's knock.

Tu ubi vadis? You, where are you going?

Ad domum festino. I'm hurrying home.

Sequere me. Follow me.

Interroga, quantum piscis. Ask him how the fish (is), the price.

Quid aliud vis? What else do you want?

Haec tantum, Only this.

Cito fac. Do it quickly.

Nihil tardius. Not at all slower.

Sed velocius. But faster.

Quid foras stas? Why are you standing outside?

Valde enim sitio. I'm very thirsty.

Extinguite luminaria. Put out the lamps.

Ite pausatum. Go to sleep.

Claudite ostia et fenestras. Close the doors and windows.

Ite, pausate, Go, get some rest.

Optimum medicamentum quies est. Rest is the best medicine.



Pensum i

Write the Indicative present tense of : 1. Laborare, to work 2. Laudare, to praise 3. Parare, to prepare, 4. Amare, to love 5. Dare, to give 6. Portare, to carry.



Pensum ii

Redde Anglice. (Translate the passage into English.) Meaning of new words are given in brackets.

A. In via ambulo. I am walking on the way.

Hic (Here) est casa pulchra.

Fenestra casae est aperta et in fenestra est rosa pulchra.

Est **aestas**. It is summer.

Et ianua et fenestrae sunt apertae.

Ianua casae non est clausa.

Ianua **quoque** est aperta (quoque adv. also)

Et hic est femina **benigna** (kind, friendly, pleasing).

Bene casam et rosas **curat** (takes care of) et **clarae** (adj. famous) sunt rosae feminae.

B. Haec est schola nostra. Schola nostra est clara et fama est magna.

Interdum (adv. Sometimes, occasionally, now and then) ianua est aperta. Ex fenestris viam quoque videmus.

Nunc **magistra** (lady teacher) **nostra** (fem. Possessive pronoun, our, our own, ours) discipulos exspectat.

In viis ambulamus.

Ad scholam **properamus**. (We are hurrying.)

Hi **pueri** (m.pl. boys) **linguam** (f. language, tongue) Latinam **discunt**. (they are learning).

Magister noster est benignus et pueris et puellis carus.

(Magistra nostra) est benigna et pueris et puellis **cara**. (dear, loving, affectionate)

Linguam Latinam discere **cupimus** (we long for, desire, wish.)

Interdum matres nostrae ad scholam properant. Matres nostrae magistram vident (they see) et laudant. (they praise).

Nos quoque magistram laudamus.

Nunc fenestras claudimus.

Ianua scholae est clausa.

Ex schola ad casas nostras properamus.

Matres nostrae nos exspectant.

Cenam (f. cena, cenae, dinner) parat. (she prepares.)

Aquam portamus (we carry) et matres sunt laetae.

Cena est parata et cena est grata (adj. gratus, -a, -um, acceptable, pleasing) patri.

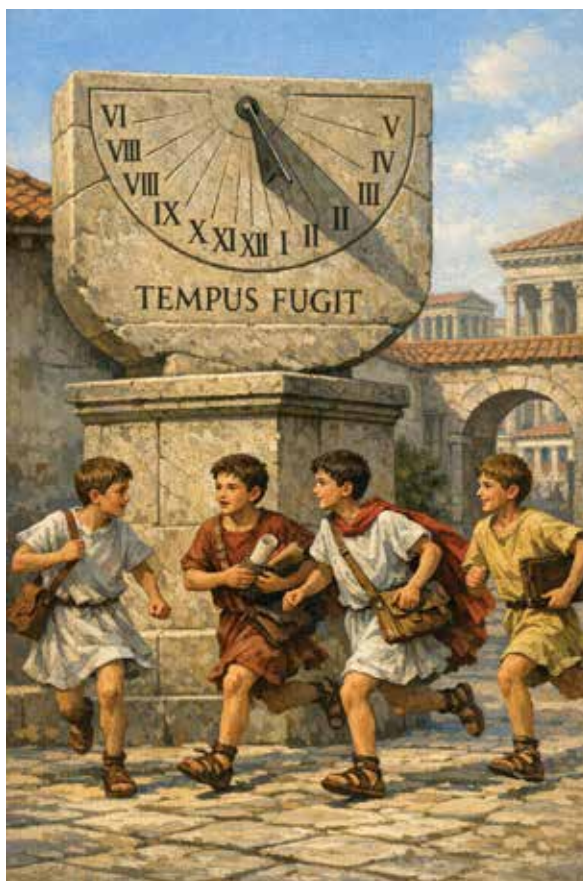
Pensum iii



Choose colloquium according to theme and practise oral drills in groups of two or three students. Recite aloud as many times as you can until the Latin sounds and words become familiar so that small conversations can be attempted.

CAPITULUM - II

i. QUOTA HORA EST?

hōra, ae, f., hour

Dic mihi.

Tell me.

Quota hora est?

What is the time?

Prima hora est.

It is one o'clock.

Secunda hora est.

It is two o'clock.

Quinque minutae ante/post + acc.

five minutes to/past...

Quadrans ante/post + acc.

a quarter to past...

Quadrante...

at a quarter...

Tertia hora et dimidia

half past three

meridies (m)

midday, noon

media nox (f.)

midnight

surgere

to rise, get up

ientaculum (n.)	breakfast
prandium (n.)	lunch
cena (f.)	dinner, supper
in scholam ire	to go to school
dormitum ire	to go to bed

What is the time?

Hora quota est? Prima hora est.

Dic mihi, quaeso, quota hora est ? Septima hora est.

The time is ...

Quinque minutae sunt post nonam horam.

Quadrans post nonam horam est.

Nona hora est et dimidia.

Quadrans ante decimam (horam)

Quinque minutae ante decimam.

Meradies/media nox

What time of day?

Sexta hora ante meridiem est.

Sexta hora post meridiem est.

Raphael's day

Read what Raphael does during the day, then see if you can match each clock with the right action. Compare your timetable with Raphael's.

E.g. Surgo quinta hora et dimidia.

1. Raphael surgit sexta hora. Raphael gets up at 6 o'clock.

I get up at 5.30 a.m. Surgo quinta hora et dimidia

2. Hora septima ientaculum sumit.

I have breakfast at 7.15 a.m. quadrans post septimam horam

3. Quadrante post octavam in scholam it.

I go to school at 8.30 a.m. Eo in scholam octava hora et dimidia

4. Duodecima et dimidia prandium sumit.

I take lunch at 12.30 p.m. Sumo prandium...



5. Quinta hora post meridiem pedifolle ludit. He plays football at 5 p.m.

I play football at 4.30 p.m. Ludo...

6. Septima hora cenam sumit.

I have my dinner at 7.30 p.m. Sumo cenam...

7. Octava hora et dimidia dormitum it.

I go to bed at 9.00 p.m. Dormio...



Mane- in the morning - Meridies, meridiei, m.- noon

Vesper, vesperis, or vesperi - evening

Sera - late

Nox, noctis f. - night

Nocte or noctu, at night or by night, media nocte, midnight.

Mensis, mensis m., month

Primo mense - at the beginning of the month

Annus, anni, m., year

ii. DIES

dies, diēi, m./f., day

hebdōmāda, -ae, f., week

Dies Solis	-	Sunday
Dies Lunae	-	Monday
Dies Martis	-	Tuesday
Dies Mercurii	-	Wednesday
Dies Jovis	-	Thursday
Dies Veneris	-	Friday
Dies Saturni	-	Saturday
Sol, Solis, m.	-	Sun
Luna, lunae, f.	-	Moon
Mars, Martis, m.	-	Mars
Mercurius, Mercurii, m.	-	Mercury
Juppiter, Jovis, m.	-	Jupiter
Venus, Veneris, f.	-	Venus



iii. MENSES

Mensis, mēnsis, m.: a month, (gen. plur. mensium or mensum)

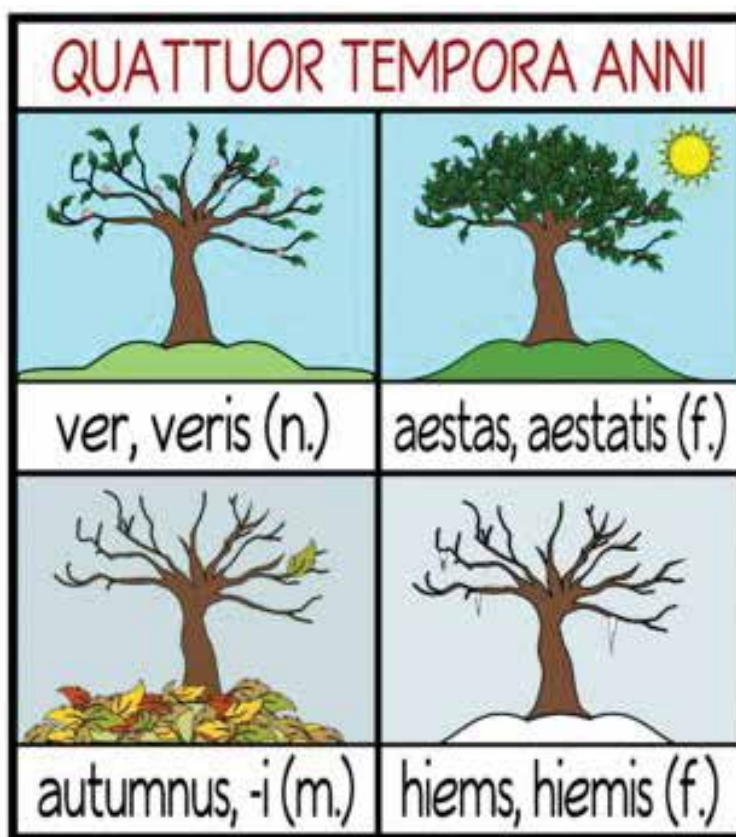
The Latin names of the months come from Roman gods, rulers, festivals, and numbers. Early Roman calendars began in March, but later shifted to January and added February.

- **January (Ianuarius):** Named after Janus, the two-faced Roman god of doorways, beginnings, and endings, doorkeeper an appropriate symbol for the start of the year.
- **February (Februarius):** Derived from Februa, a Roman purification festival.
- **March (Martius):** Named after Mars, the Roman god of war, as the original Roman calendar began in March.
- **April (Aprilis):** Possibly derived from *aperire* (“to open”), referring to the blossoming of flowers, or from Aphrodite (Venus in Roman mythology). A month in which the earth opens and softens.
- **May (Maius):** Named after Maia, a goddess associated with spring and growth, or possibly from *maiores* (“elders”).
- **June (Iunius):** Named after Juno, queen of the Roman gods and goddess of marriage, or possibly from *juniores* (“youth”).
- **July (Iulius):** Originally called Quintilis (“fifth month”), later renamed in honor of Julius Caesar.
- **August (Augustus):** Originally Sextilis (“sixth month”), renamed for Rome’s first emperor, Augustus.

- **September (September, -bris):** From *septem*, meaning “seven,” reflecting its position in the early Roman calendar.
- **October (October, -bris):** From *octo*, meaning “eight.”
- **November (November, -bris):** From *novem*, meaning “nine.”
- **December (December, -bris):** From *decem*, meaning “ten.”

iv. TEMPORA

tempōra, pl. seasons
tempus, ōris, n. (abl. tempori or temperi)



- ver, veris (n.) - spring
- aestas, aestatis (f.) - summer
- autumnus, -i (m.) - autumn
- hiems, hiemis (f.) - winter

v. DIALOGUS

Credisne in astrologiam? is the natural Latin for “Do you believe in astrology?”

Credisne in astrologiam? — *Do you believe in astrology?*

Horoscopum hebdomadarium sideris natalis mei lego.

Praesagia hebdomadaria ex astro quo natus sum lego.

Literally: *I read the weekly omens from the star under which I was born.*

Classical Latin normally uses *credere* + *dat.* or *credere* + *in* + *acc.* for belief.

sideris natalis mei — “of my birth-star,” a natural classical way to express a zodiac sign.

horoscopum — horoscope

praedictiones / praesagia — predictions, forecasts, omens.

praesāgium, ii, n. a *presentiment, foreboding, prognostic, presage*

lego — “I read,”

Dialogus Facilis inter Duos Discipulos

J : *Quando est dies natalis tuus?*

M : *Kalendis Octobribus natus sum. Quot annos natus es?*



J : *Duodeviginti annos nata sum. Credīsne in astrologiam?*

M : *Non multum. Mihi tamen placet aliquid bonum ac spe plenum legere.*

J : *Ita est; sed omnes secundum suam voluntatem interpretantur.*

M : *Ego certe secundum ista praesagia non vivo.*

J : *Ego autem ea lego. Credo quidem, sed non plus quam nuntiis tempestatis.*

M : *Et nuntii tempestatis interdum veri fiunt!*

J : *Ita vero! Sed vita nostra non ab eis pendet.*



Pensum

A. Choose the Correct Answer

1. *Salve* means
 - a) Goodbye
 - b) Hello
 - c) Thank you
2. Which Roman god is January named after?
 - A) Mars
 - B) Janus
 - C) Juno
 - D) Apollo
3. Dies Martis corresponds to which day in English?
 - A) Monday
 - B) Tuesday
 - C) Wednesday
 - D) Thursday
4. Which Latin word refers to winter?
 - A) Aestas
 - B) Autumnus
 - C) Hiems
 - D) Ver

5. Meridies refers to:
 - A) Morning
 - B) Noon
 - C) Evening
 - D) Midnight
- B. Translation - Latin to English
 1. Gratias tibi ago.
 2. Nuntii tempestatis.
 3. Secundum voluntatem
 4. Mihi placet.
 5. Lego sed non credo.
- C. Give the Latin origin of the following English words. What do these derived English words mean?
 1. Annual
 2. Natal
 3. Diet
 4. Numerous
 5. Credit
 6. Legible
 7. Nocturnal
 8. Menstruation
 9. Decimal
 10. Meridian
 11. Benign
 12. Puerile
 13. Magistrate
 14. Velocity
 15. Tardy
 16. Domestic
 17. Centenary
 18. Scribe

FIRST DECLENSION

feminine		
Singular	Plural	
Nom. aquā	aquae	water / water
Gen. aquae	aquārum	(of..)
Dat. aquae	aquīs	(to, for ..)
Acc. aquām	aquās	water / water
Voc. aquā	aquae	
Abl. aquā	aquīs	(by, from, at ..)

SECOND DECLENSION

masculine		
Singular	Plural	
Nom. annū	annī	year / year
Gen. annī	annōrum	(of..)
Dat. annō	annīs	(to, for ..)
Acc. annū	annōs	year / year
Voc. annē	annī	
Abl. annō	annīs	(by, from, at ..)



Pensa

- Decline these first declension feminine nouns with their meanings:
memoria, janua, gratia (grace), gratiae (thanks); fenestra, taberna, magistra, luna, discipula, schola puella, Roma (only singular), hora. amica, scala, tunica, pagina.
- Decline like 'annus' the second declension masculine noun: discipulus, amicus, saccus, capillus, dominus, stylus, calamus.

CAPITULUM - III

i. NUMERI ROMANI

Latin numerals were used by the Romans to count, calculate, and record important information in everyday life. Many of these numerals are still familiar to us. Latin numerals appear in clocks, book chapters etc. Learning Latin numerals helps us understand how the Romans counted and how their system continues to influence us.

Instead of the Arabic numerals the Romans used select letters of their alphabet. Roman numerals include the seven letters viz., I, V, X, L, C, D, and M. There is no symbol for zero in the Roman numeral system.

Ordinal numbers are ordered numbers and are declined like first and second declension adjectives i.e., bonus, bona, bonum. Cardinal numbers are counting numbers. Eg. unus, duo, tres.

Number	Cardinal Number	Ordinal Number	Number	Cardinal Number	Ordinal Number
1	unus	Primus	19	undeviginti	undecimus
2	duo	Secundus	20	viginti	duodecimus
3	tres	Tertius	30	triginta	tertius decimus
4	quattuor	Quartus	40	quadraginta	quartus decimus
5	quinque	Quintus	50	quingenta	quintus decimus
6	sex	Sextus	60	sexaginta	sextus decimus
7	septem	Septimus	70	septuaginta	septimus decimus
8	octo	Octavus	80	octoginta	octavus decimus
9	novem	Nonus	90	nonaginta	nonus decimus
10	decem	Decimus	100	centum	vicesimus
11	undecim		200	duocenti	
12	duodecim		500	quingenti	
13	tredecim		700	septingenti	
14	quattuordecim		800	octingenti	
15	quindecim		900	nongenti,	
16	sedecim		1000	mille	
17	septendecim		2000	duo milia	
18	duodeviginti		3000	tria milia	

ROMAN NUMERALS

1	I	24	XXIV
2	II	30	XXX
3	III	40	XL
4	IV	50	L
5	V	60	LX
6	VI	70	LXX
7	VII	80	LXXX
8	VIII	90	XC
9	IX	100	C
10	X	200	CC
11	XI	300	CCC
12	XII	400	CD
13	XIII	500	D
14	XIV	600	DC
15	XV	700	DCC
16	XVI	800	DCCC
17	XVII	900	CM
18	XVIII	1000	M
19	XIX	2000	MM
20	XX	3000	MMM
21	XXI	4000	M [—] V
22	XXII	5000	V [—]
23	XXIII	10000	X [—]

EXAMPLES
 28 — XX (20) VIII (8) WRITTEN XXVIII
 463 — CD (400) LX (60) III (3) WRITTEN CDLXIII
 1492 — M (1000) CD (400) XC (90) II (2) WRITTEN MCDXCII

First Declension

feminine		
Singular	Plural	
Nom. deā	deae	goddess / goddess
Gen. deae	deārum	(of..)
Dat. deae	deabus	(to, for ..)
Acc. deām	deās	goddess / goddess
Voc. deā	deae	
Abl. deā	deabus	(by, from, at ..)

Second Declension

masculine		
Singular	Plural	
Nom. deŭs	di, dii, dei	god / god
Gen. deī	deum, divum, deorum	(of..)
Dat. deō	diis, dis, deis	(to, for ..)
Acc. deŭm	deōs	god / god
Voc. deŭs, divē	di, dii	
Abl. deō	diis, dis, deis	(by, from, at ..)

Second Declension Neuter Nouns

neuter		
Singular	Plural	
Nom. pensŭm	pensă	task / task
Gen. pensī	pensōrum	(of..)
Dat. pensō	pensīs	(to, for ..)
Acc. pensŭm	pensă	task / task
Voc. pensŭm	pensă	
Abl. pensō	pensīs	(by, from, at ..)

Second Declension nouns which end in -er with genitive -i. masculine

Singular	Plural	
Nom. magister	magistrī	master / teacher
Gen. magistrī	magistrōrum	(of..)
Dat. magistrō	magistrīs	(to, for ..)
Acc. magistrŭm	magistrōs	master / teacher
Voc. magister	magistrī	
Abl. magistrō	magistrīs	(by, from, at ..)

Trivia

- Quintilis was renamed Iulius for Julius Caesar.
- Sextilis was renamed Augustus after Emperor Augustus.
- Roman numerals (I, II, III...) are still used today.
- Some planets' names (Mars, Venus, Mercury) are still used in modern astronomy.
- Artemis II astronauts were on a lunar mission. What did they circle before returning to earth?
- The name 'Orion', a mystic hunter with belt and sword, a prominent constellation visible from both hemispheres was selected by NASA for their spacecraft years before Artemis II.

**Pensum**

Decline liber, m. book like 'magister'.

**Pensum****A. Choose the Correct Answer**

1. Which planet is named after the god of war?

- A) Venus
- B) Mars
- C) Jupiter
- D) Mercury

B. Match the Following:

Mercurius	Goddess of love
Venus	Moon goddess
Mars	God of messages
Luna	God of war



Numbers in Context:

Quot annos natus es? is exactly the right Latin for “*How old are you?*”

Duodeviginti annos natus sum is the correct reply for “*I am eighteen years old.*”

Quot annos natus es? — *How many years have you been born?*

This is the standard Classical phrasing.

Other natural variants include:

Quot annos habes? — literally *How many years do you have?*
(common in later Latin)

Quot annorum es? — a concise classical form.

The answer

Duodeviginti annos natus sum. — *I am eighteen years old.*

duodeviginti = 18

annos = years (accusative of duration)

natus sum = I have been born. / I am born.

You can also say:

Duodeviginti annorum sum. — equally classical and elegant.

Polished exchange

Quot annos natus es?

Duodeviginti annos natus sum.

Quando est dies natalis tuus? is the natural Latin way to ask “*When is your birthday?*”

Pridie Kalendas Octobres natus sum means “*I was born on the first of October.*”

Asking the question

Quando est dies natalis tuus?

Literally: *When is your birthday?*

quando — when

dies natalis — birthday (literally “day of birth”)

tuus — your

You can also say:

Quo die natus es? — On what day were you born?

Answering with a date

Romans used their own calendar system.

The first of October is expressed as:

Kalendae Octobres — the Kalends of October (i.e., 1 October)

The day before the Kalends is expressed with **pridie**.

Kalendis Octobribus natus sum.

I was born on the first of October.

Both forms are correct, but **Kalendis Octobribus natus sum** is the standard classical phrasing.

Quando est dies natalis tuus?

Kalendis Octobribus natus sum.



Pensa

A.

1. Write in Roman Numerals : 2026, 2000, 2020, 1945.
2. Decline like 'pensum' : astrum, ī, n.: a star, constellation; pl., astra, -ōrum, heaven;
cubiculum, verbum, momentum, ostium.

B. Name the Latin word

1. What is the Latin for Number from which are formed : numerous, numeral, enumerate?
2. What is the Latin word which means 'breaking' and is associated with 'fragile'?
3. What is another Latin word for 'Magister'?

C. Choose the best answer

1. To add is A) addere B) adire C) dare D) edere
2. Which word is not derived from 'plus' ? A) Nonplus B) Plural C) Surplus D) Plush
3. Which word is not derived from 'minus'?
A) Terminus B) Minor C) Minority D) Minuscule

ii. SIGLA

A.D	Anno Domini	In the year of the Lord
Cf.	Confer	Compare
c. / ca	Circa	Around
etc.	et cetera	And so on
e.g.	exempli gratia	For example
i.e	id est	That is more precisely /that is
P.S	Post Scriptum	After what has been written
P.M	Post Meridiem	After midday
A.M	Ante Meridiem	Before midday
B.Sc	Baccalaureus Scientiae	Bachelor of Science
B.A	Baccalaureus Artium	Bachelor of Arts
DV	Deo Volente	God willing, if God is willing
N.B	Nota Bene	Note well
V./vs.	Versus	Turned against
Viz	Videlicet	Namely, that is to say
Et.al.,	Et alii	And others
A.M.D.G	Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam	To the greater glory (of God)
No.	Numero	By number
R.I.P.	Requiescat In Pace	Rest in Peace

iii. LINGUA LEGIS

Ubi societas, ibi jus.

Where there is society, there is law.

This chapter introduces Latin terms used in law.

Legal systems in the world are greatly indebted to Roman law for their usage and reasoning in law. The Roman legal phrases and usages were in Latin language and are still carried in court rooms, especially in the European legal systems. Some examples of daily usages by advocates and judges in Civil, Criminal and Common law are given below:

Ab initio - from the beginning

Alibi - elsewhere), a defence to a criminal charge that the person was not present during crime.

Amicus curiae - friend of the court or tribunal, A non-party who supports the court with direction.

Audi alteram partem – Hear the other side/party.

Bona fide - in good faith

Caveat emptor - Let the buyer be aware.

Consensus ad idem – agreement on the same thing

Corpus delicti – the body of crime. The proof that crime is committed.

De jure – by law, a matter of legal right

Ex gratia - out of kindness/as a favour

Doli capax – capable of wrong doing

Habeas corpus – a writ challenging the validity of a person's detention

In camera – in chamber procedure, in private way

In loco parentis – in place of parent

Mens rea - guilty mind

Pacta sunt servanda – The agreements are to be kept.

Prima facie – at the first appearance

Quid pro quo - something for something. A mutual exchange of goods or services that forms the basis of a contract.

Ratio decidendi – reason for deciding a matter

Res ipsa loquitur – the thing speaks for itself.

Restituto in integrum – restoration of the original position

Sine die – without fixing a date

Volenti non fit injuria – the consented is not fit for damages or injury.

Onus probandi – the burden of proving a case, the burden of proof

Sine qua non – essential action or condition

Sub judice - under judicial consideration

Regulae Juris (Legal maxims) :

Accusare nemo se debet.

No one is bound to accuse himself.

Bona fides exigit ut quod convenit fiat

Good faith demands that what is agreed upon shall be done.

Consentire videtur qui tacet. (Qui tacet consentire videtur)

"He who is silent is taken to agree" or "silence gives consent". It implies that failing to object to a statement or action, when one has the opportunity to do so, indicates approval. This principle is often used in legal, diplomatic, and decision-making contexts.

Dies dominicus non est iuridicus.

a Latin legal maxim meaning "Sunday is not a day for judicial or legal proceedings." Rooted in common law, it designates Sunday as a day of rest, during which courts do not sit.

Dies non - no work, no pay rule. (Dies non iuridicus) a day when courts do not work) If an employee is absent on that day, he is not entitled to pay.)

Ex nihilo nihil fit.

"Nothing comes from nothing" is a philosophical dictum famously articulated by the ancient Greek philosopher Parmenides. It argues that everything has a cause and that natural existence cannot arise from non-existence.

"Facta sunt potentiora verbis" is a Latin maxim translating to "deeds are more powerful than words" or "actions speak louder than words."

Minatur innocentibus qui parcat nocentibus.

He threatens the innocent who spares the guilty.

Nemo est supra leges.

No one is above the law.

It signifies that all individuals, regardless of their status, rank, or wealth, are subject to the same legal standards and accountability. It reinforces the principle of legal supremacy.

The law applies equally to everyone, including government officials, public authorities, and ordinary citizens.

Plus peccat author quam actor.

The originator or instigator of a crime is a worse offender than the actual perpetrator of it.

It emphasizes that the mastermind, planner, or solicitor of a wrongful act bears greater guilt than the person who physically executes it.

Quod dubitas, ne feceris.

"When in doubt, do not act."

Attributed to Pliny the Younger, it advises against taking action when the morality or consequences are uncertain. It is a principle of caution, often used in ethical, legal, and personal contexts to promote ethical action.

If you are unsure whether an action is right or wrong, it is better to refrain from doing it.

Plus valet unus oculatus testis quam auriti decem.

It is a legal maxim that is related to evidence. This means one eye witness is worth more than ten ear witnesses.



Pensum

Recall the everyday court room phrases. Repeat them in groups

Match the Following:

Sine die	thing itself
Bona fide	in a room, secretly.
De iure	hear the other party
In camera	by law
Res ipsa	without fixing a date
Audi alteram partem	in good faith

iv. MAPPA IMPERII ROMANI



Figure RE

Here's a map—centered on Italy with the Roman Empire at its height.

- Italy at the center, clearly outlined with Etruscan territory labelled.
- Neighboring regions: Gaul, Hispania, Carthage, Tyre, Troy, Athens, Sparta, Germania, Dacia, Parthia, Egypt, and Britannia.
- Battle sites: Cannae, Actium, Alesia, Teutoburg Forest, and Troy—each marked with distinct icons (helmets, swords, ships).
- Seas labelled: Mediterranean, Atlantic, North Sea, Black Sea, and Red Sea.
- Color palette: Beige for Roman territory, off-white for neighbors, blue for seas—ideal for print clarity.



Pensa

Draw a clean outline of the map as on *Figure RE* or take an enlarged size of your choice and use exactly these labels on the map — once each:

- G: Gaul
- GE: Germania
- R: Rome
- T: Troy
- TY: Tyre
- A: Athens
- S: Sparta
- C: Carthage
- AL: Alexandria

Where to place each label on the outline

On the clean outline map (Europe–Mediterranean–Near East):

- G (Gaul):

Place: Over modern France, west of the Alps, north of Hispania.

- GE (Germania):

Place: North of the Alps and east/northeast of Gaul, west of the Vistula region.

- R (Rome):

Place: Central western Italy, about halfway down the peninsula on the west coast.

- T (Troy):

Place: Northwest Asia Minor, just south of the Dardanelles, facing the Aegean.

- TY (Tyre):

Place: Eastern Mediterranean coast, roughly in modern Lebanon, just north of Israel.

- A (Athens):

Place: Eastern mainland Greece, near the Attic peninsula, facing the Aegean.

- S (Sparta):

Place: Southern Peloponnese, inland but toward the southeast of that peninsula.

- C (Carthage):

Place: North African coast, roughly opposite western Sicily, near modern Tunis.

- AL (Alexandria):

Place: Nile Delta, on the Mediterranean coast of Egypt, west of the Nile's main mouths.

Student Tasks

1. Identify the Locations

On the map, write the initial alphabet of the location.

Example:

G → Gaul

2. Write One Historical Fact

For each location, write one accurate historical fact.

You may use your textbook, class notes, or prior knowledge.

Example:

Rome — Center of the Roman Republic and later the Roman Empire

Clue Style 1: Historical + Partial Word

Perfect for your map labels.

- **G — Gaul**

Julius Caesar wrote a famous book about his wars in G ____.

- **GE — Germania**

The Romans never fully conquered G ____.

- **R — Rome**

Romulus was the legendary founder of R ____.

- **T — Troy**

The Trojan War was fought around T ____.

- **TY — Tyre**

Dido was born in Ty ____.

- **A — Athens**

Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle all taught in A ____.

- **S — Sparta**

The 300 warriors at Thermopylae came from S ____.

- **C — Carthage**

Dido was the queen of Ca ____.

(Another excellent clue.)

- **AL — Alexandria**

The ancient world's greatest library was in Al ____.

Clue Style 2: Fill in the Blank Sentences

- G: Caesar expanded Roman control into G ____.

- GE: The Rhine River marked the border with G ____.

- R: The Senate met in R_____.
- T: The wooden horse trick was used at T_____.
- TY: Purple dye was a specialty of T_____.
- A: Democracy began in A_____.
- S: Boys trained as soldiers from childhood in S_____.
- C: Hannibal came from C_____.
- AL: The Lighthouse of Pharos stood near A_____.

Clue Style 3: Matching Column

Students match clues to labels.

Column A (Label)	Column B (Clue)
G	Home of the 300 warriors
GE	Birthplace of Dido
R	City founded by Romulus
T	Site of the Trojan War
TY	Home of the great ancient library
A	Region conquered by Caesar
S	Purple dye trading city
C	Capital of the Punic Empire
AL	Center of early democracy

II. INDICIŪ LOCŌRUM

Indicia discipulīs auxilium praebeant ad nomina reperienda.

- G — Caesar hanc regionem expugnavit: G_____.
- GE — Romani hanc terram numquam plene ceperunt: G_____.
- R — Urbs a Romulō condita: R_____.
- T — Equus ligneus hīc adhibitus est: T_____.
- TY — Dido ibi nata est: Ty_____.
- A — Philosophi clarissimī ibi docuērunt: A_____.
- S — Trecentī hīc fortissimē pugnāvērunt: S_____.
- C — Dido regina huius urbis fuit: Ca_____.
- AL — Bibliotheca maxima antiquitatis ibi erat: Al_____.

i. DUO AMICI NOBILES



Dionysius I or Dionysius the Elder (c.432 – 367) was a Greek tyrant of Syracuse, in what is now Sicily, southern Italy. He made Syracuse the most powerful of the Western Greek colonies. He was regarded by the ancients as an example of the worst kind of despot - cruel, suspicious and vindictive. His name is known for the legend of Damon and Pythias.

Damonem et Phintiam Pythagoreos, ferunt hoc animo inter se fuisse,
ut cum eorum alteri Dionysius tyrannus diem necis destinavisset,
et eis qui morti addictus esset
paucos sibi dies commendandorum suorum causa postulavisset,
vas factus est alter ejus sistendi;
ut, si ille non revertisset,

moriendum esset ipsi.

Qui cum ad diem se recepisset,
admiraturus eorum fidem tyrannus,
petivit, ut se ad amicitiam tertium adscriberent.

Vocabulary

Nouns (including proper nouns)

Damonem - (accusative) – Damon

Phintiam – (accusative) (Phintias - nominative)

Dionysius – Dionysius

Pythagoreos – Pythagoreans (accusative)

tyrannus – tyrant

dies / diei, m.f. day

nex, necis f. – death

animus, animi m. – spirit, disposition

mors, mortis, f. – death

vas, vadis, m. – surety, guarantor

fides, fidei .f. – loyalty, faith

amicitia, amicitiae f.– friendship

causa, causae f. – sake, reason

Verbs (finite forms)

ferunt – they say

destinavisset – had appointed

esset – was / would be

postulavisset – had requested

est – is / became

revertisset – had returned

recepisset – had returned

petivit – asked

adscriberent – might enroll / admit

Infinitives

fuisse – to have been

Participles

addictus – condemned

factus – made, having become

admiraturus – about to admire

Gerunds / Gerundives

commendandorum – of commending / entrusting

sistendi – of appearing

moriendum – must be died (impersonal obligation)

Adjectives

paucos – few (accusative)

alter – the other

tertium – third (accusative)

hoc – this (ablative)

Pronouns (including demonstrative & relative)

se – himself / themselves

sibi – for himself

eorum – of them

eius – of him

suorum – his own

qui – who

ille – that man

ipsi – himself (dative)

Declensions

masculine/feminine		
Singular	Plural	
Nom. diēs	diēs	day / day
Gen. diēi	diērum	(of..)
Dat. diēi	diēbus	(to, for ..)
Acc. diēm	diēs	day / day
Voc. diēs	diēs	
Abl. diē	diēbus	(by, from, at ..)

feminine		
Singular	Plural	
Nom. mors	mortēs	death / death
Gen. mortīs	mortīūm	(of..)
Dat. mortī	mortībus	(to, for ..)
Acc. mortēm	mortēs	death / death
Voc. mors	mortēs	
Abl. mortē	mortībus	(by, from, at ..)

feminine	
Singular	
Nom. fidēs	faith / faith
Gen. fidēi	(of..)
Dat. fidēi	(to, for ..)
Acc. fidēm	faith / faith
Voc. fidēs	
Abl. fidē	(by, from, at ..)

masculine		
Singular	Plural	
Nom. alter	alteri	another
Gen. alterius	alterorum	(of..)
Dat. alteri	alteris	(to, for ..)
Acc. alterum	alteros	another
Abl. altero	alteris	(by, from, at ..)

masculine		
Singular	Plural	
Nom. is	ii	he /
Gen. eius	eorum	(of..)
Dat. ei	iis, eis	(to, for ..)
Acc. eum	eos	he /
Voc. _	_	
Abl. eo	iis, eis	(by, from, at ..)

feminine		
Singular	Plural	
Nom. ea	eae	he /
Gen. eius	earum	(of..)
Dat. ei	iis, eis	(to, for ..)
Acc. eam	eas	he /
Voc. _	_	
Abl. ea	iis, eis	(by, from, at ..)

neuter		
Singular	Plural	
Nom. id	ea	he /
Gen. eius	eorum	(of..)
Dat. ei	iis, eis	(to, for ..)
Acc. id	ea	he /
Voc. _	_	
Abl. eo	iis, eis	(by, from, at ..)

Prepositions

inter – between

ad – to, into

Conjunctions

et – and

ut – that / so that

cum – when

si – if

Adverbs

non – not

masculine		
Singular	Plural	
Nom. puer	puerī	boy / boy
Gen. puerī	puerōrum	(of..)
Dat. puerō	puerīs	(to, for ..)
Acc. puerūm	puerōs	boy / boy
Voc. puer	puerī	
Abl. puerō	puerīs	(by, from, at ..)

masculine		
Singular	Plural	
Nom. liber	librī	book
Gen. librī	librōrum	(of..)
Dat. librō	librīs	(to, for ..)
Acc. librūm	librōs	book
Voc. liber	librī	
Abl. librō	librīs	(by, from, at ..)



Pensa

Decline second declension word *amicus*, *animus* like *annus*.

Decline second declension noun *magister* like *liber*.

Decline *amicitia* like *aqua*.

I. Comprehension

Answer in Latin or English.

1. Who are Damon and Phintias?
2. What decision does Dionysius make?
3. Why does one friend ask for 'paucos dies'?
4. What risk does the other friend take?
5. What surprises the tyrant at the end?

II. True / False (with Correction)

Correct false statements in Latin or English.

1. Dionysius condemns both men to death.
2. Damon becomes surety for Phintias.
3. The condemned man does not return.
4. Dionysius is angered by their loyalty.

III. Vocabulary in Context

Find the following words and explain why Cicero chose them:

1. *fides*
2. *amicitia*
3. *vas*

IV. Translate into English.

1. Et eis qui morti addictus esset
2. Ut, si ille non revertisset,
3. Moriendum esset ipsi.
4. Qui cum ad diem se recepisset,
5. Admiraturus eorum fidem tyrannus,

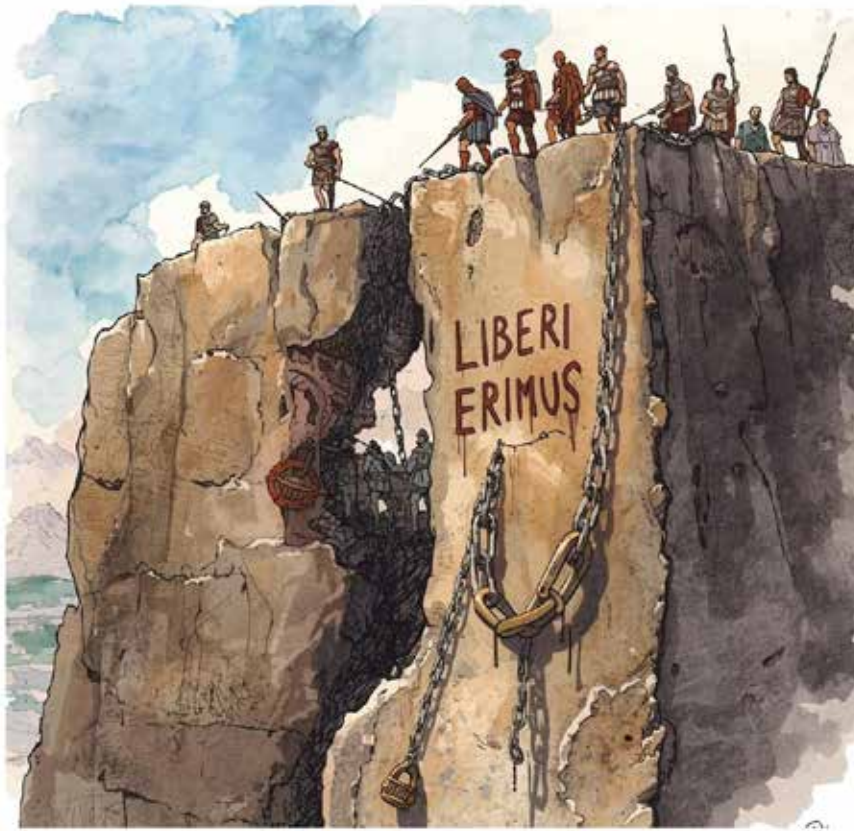
V. Discussion

Choose one:

1. Is this true friendship or idealized philosophy?
2. Would modern law allow such a bargain?
3. Why does the tyrant want to join the friendship?
4. Who is the author of “**De Amicitia**” ?

ii. SPARTACUS

Spartacus was a Thracian gladiator who became the leader of the largest slave revolt in ancient Rome (73–71 BCE). Enslaved and trained to fight in the arena, he escaped from a gladiator school at Capua and rallied thousands of slaves and poor people to his cause. Spartacus fought not only for freedom but also against the cruelty and injustice of Roman slavery. Although his rebellion was eventually defeated, Spartacus remains a powerful symbol of courage, resistance, and the struggle for liberty in Roman history.



Olim servus nomine Spartacus, Thrax natu, a domino Romano effugit. Paucis cum amicis ad montem Vesuvium idcirco abiit ne a custodibus caperetur. Mox, tamen, tot servi ad eum festinaverant ut Spartacus exercitum contra Romanos ducere posset. Patres periculum diu neglegebant sed tandem, duobus consulibus victis Crassum, imperatorem belli peritissimum, sex cum legionibus idcirco ad copias servorum miserunt, ut bellum conficeret. Hic, veritus, ne servi Romam ipsam oppugnarent, Spartacum interficere constituit.

Diu Spartacus Romanis resistere poterat. Tandem tamen exercitus eius in duas partes divisus est et a Crasso omnes servi mox superati sunt. Spartacus ipse caesus est et plurimi servi in cruces sublati sunt ut per viam quae Romam fert ab omnibus videri possent. Nisi nonnulli servi ducem suum audacem neglexissent, fortasse Crassum vicissent.

Third Declension

neuter		
Singular	Plural	
Nom. nomen	nominā	name / name
Gen. nominis	nominūm	(of..)
Dat. nominī	nominībus	(to, for ..)
Acc. nomen	nominā	name / name
Voc. nomen	nominā	
Abl. nominē	nominībus	(by, from, at ..)

masculine		
Singular	Plural	
Nom. mons	montēs	mountain / mountain
Gen. montis	montiūm	(of..)
Dat. montī	montībus	(to, for ..)
Acc. montē	montēs	mountain / mountain
Voc. mons	montēs	
Abl. montē	montībus	(by, from, at ..)

masculine		
Singular	Plural	
Nom. custos	custodēs	keeper / keeper
Gen. custodis	custodūm	(of..)
Dat. custodī	custodībus	(to, for ..)
Acc. custodē	custodēs	keeper / keeper
Voc. custos	custodēs	
Abl. custodē	custodībus	(by, from, at ..)

Fourth Declension

Exercitus, - us is a 4th declension noun, it is not to be confused with the second declension 'servus'.

masculine		
Singular	Plural	
Nom. exercitūs	exercitūs	army / army
Gen. exercitūs	exercitūum	(of..)
Dat. exercitūi	exercitibus	(to, for ..)
Acc. exercitūm	exercitūs	army / army
Voc. exercitūs	exercitūs	
Abl. exercitū	exercitibus	(by, from, at ..)

First Declension

neuter		
Singular	Plural	
Nom. periculūm	periculā	trial / danger
Gen. periculī	periculōrum	(of..)
Dat. periculō	periculīs	(to, for ..)
Acc. periculūm	periculā	trial /danger
Voc. periculūm	periculā	
Abl. periculō	periculīs	from, at ..)

masculine	
Plural	
Nom. duo	two
Gen. duorum	(of..)
Dat. duobus	(to, for ..)
Acc. duos	two
Voc. duo	
Abl. duobus	(by, from, at ..)

feminine	
Plural	
Nom. duae	two
Gen. duarum	(of..)
Dat. duabus	(to, for ..)
Acc. duas	two
Voc. duae	
Abl. duabus	(by, from, at ..)

neuter	
Plural	
Nom. duo	two
Gen. duorum	(of..)
Dat. duobus	(to, for ..)
Acc. duo	two
Voc. duo	
Abl. duobus	(by, from, at ..)

Third Declension

masculine		
Singular	Plural	
Nom. dux	ducēs	leader /commander/general
Gen. ducīs	ducŭm	(of..)
Dat. ducī	ducībus	(to, for ..)
Acc. ducēm	ducēs	
Voc. dux	ducēs	
Abl. ducē	ducībus	(by, from, at ..)

Thrax (or Thrace): An ancient region located in Southeast Europe, covering parts of modern-day Bulgaria, Greece, and Turkey.

Thrax (or Thrace) was an ancient region located in Southeast Europe, covering parts of modern-day Bulgaria, Greece, and Turkey.

Geographic Location

Ancient Thrace stretched from the northern Aegean Sea to the Danube River.

It was bounded by:

The Balkan Mountains to the north

The Rhodope Mountains to the west

The Bosphorus Strait to the east

Today, this area is divided among:

Southeastern Bulgaria

Northeastern Greece

European Turkey (East Thrace)

Thrace was home to many Thracian tribes known for their warrior culture, music, and mythology.

It was later incorporated into the Roman Empire as the province of Thracia.

In Greek mythology, Thrax was sometimes considered a son of Ares, the god of war, and the eponymous founder of Thrace.

Vocabulary

Olim servus nomine Spartacus, Thrax natu, a domino Romano effugit.

Thrax, Thracia, -ae

effugiō, fūgī, 3, : to flee forth or away; glide away, get off, speed along, ; pass swiftly from, flee from, escape from, (ex and fugiō)

Paucis cum amicis ad montem Vesuvium idcirco abiit ne a custodibus caperetur.

abiit - he went away

idcirco: (adv.), on that account, therefore.

The Latin verb capere (“to take, seize, capture”) is a third conjugation -iō verb, and its principal parts are:

Principal Parts of capere:

1. capio – I take
2. capere – to take
3. cēpī – I took
4. captum – taken

Notes:

- It belongs to the 3rd conjugation -iō group (like faciō, facere), which blends features of 3rd and 4th conjugations.
- These principal parts are essential for forming all tenses:

Present stem capi-capit, capimus

Perfect stem: cēp- → cēpī, cēpistī

Supine stem: capt- → captus est, captūra

masculine	
SUBJUNCTIVE	meaning
Imperfect	
capērer	I (that) might be taken
caperēris	You (that) might be taken
caperētur	He/She/It (that) might be taken
caperēmur	We (that) might be taken
caperemīni	You (that) might be taken
caperentur	They (that) might be taken

Mox, tamen, tot servi ad eum festinaverant ut Spartacus exercitum contra Romanos ducere posset.

mox : (adv.), soon, by and by, presently, afterwards, thereupon, then,

tamen : (conj.), however, notwithstanding, nevertheless, still, yet.

contrā : (prep. and adv.; prep. w. acc.), over against; opposite to, against, on the contrary, on the other hand.

ducere (w. pers. obj.) to guide, bring, escort; b to lead, command (mil. or fig.). to lead (fig.), induce.

Conjugation of: duco, ducis, duxi, ductū, ducere

conjugation: 3 – transitive : lead, conduct, draw, guide,

INDICATIVE	meaning
Pluperfect	
festinavēram, festinaram...	I had hastened
festinavēras, festinaras...	You had hastened
festinavērat, festinarat...	He/She/It had hastened
festinaverāmus, festinaramus...	We had hastened
festinaverātis, festinaratis...	You had hastened
festinaverant, festinarant...	They had hastened

Patres periculum diu neglegebant sed tandem, duobus consulibus victis Crassum

periculum (perīclum), ī, n.: a trial; risk, hazard, danger, peril

tandem : (adv.), at length, at last, finally, 2.76, et al.; pray then, now,

Declension of: consul, consulis, declension: 3

masculine		
Singular	Plural	
Nom. consul	consulēs	consul / consul
Gen. consulīs	consulūm	(of..)
Dat. consulī	consulībus	(to, for ..)
Acc. consulēm	consulēs	consul / consul
Voc. consul	consulēs	
Abl. consulē	consulībus	(by, from, at ..)

Conjugation of: vinco, vincis, vici, victūm, vincēre

conjugation: 3 - transitive -

conquer, overcome, defeat, subdue, win, surmont, exceed, excel,
victis = conquered ... conquer, overcome, defeat, subdue, win, surmont,
exceed, excel, prevail, PARTICIPLE Perfect

impatorem belli peritissimum, sex cum legionibus

pēritissimus, i, m., a man of extraordinary skill

legiō, ōnis, f.: A Roman legion. It consisted of 10 cohorts of foot-soldiers
and 300 cavalry, making together between 4200 and 6000 men.

idcirco ad copias servorum miserunt, ut bellum conficeret.

copia, an abundance, ample supply, plenty; (usu. pl.) troops, forces

SUBJUNCTIVE	meaning
Imperfect	
conficērem	I (that) might do
conficēres	You (that) might do
conficēret	He/She/It (that) might do
conficerēmus	We (that) might do
conficerētis	You (that) might do
conficērent	They (that) might do

INDICATIVE	meaning
Perfect	
misi	I sent
misisti	You sent
misit	He/She/It sent
misimus	We sent
misistis	You sent
misērunt, misere...	They sent

Hic, veritus, ne servi Romam ipsam oppugnarent, Spartacum interficere constituit.

interficere [CL] 1 to kill, slay, murder;

SUBJUNCTIVE	meaning
Imperfect	
oppugnārem	I (that) might attack
oppugnāres	You (that) might attack
oppugnāret	He/She/It (that) might attack
oppugnarēmus	We (that) might attack
oppugnarētis	You (that) might attack
oppugnārent	They (that) might attack

veritus = be afraid of, fear, be afraid, PARTICIPLE Perfect, Nom. masc. sing.

Conjugation of: vereor, verēris, veritus sum, verita sum, veritum sum, - , vereri

constituit = He/She/It determine, fix, agree, intend, settle, INDICATIVE Present 3 pers. sing.

INDICATIVE	meaning
Present	
constituo	I determine
constituis	You determine
constituit	He/She/It determines
constituimus	We determine
constituītis	You determine
constituunt	They determine

INDICATIVE	meaning
Perfect	
constitui	I determined
constituisti	You determined
constituit	He/She/It determined
constituimus	We determined
constituistis	You determined
constituērunt, constituere...	They determined

Veritus - having feared/fearing.

Nē - that

Ut - so that/in order that.

Ducere - to lead

Posset - he/she/it might be able

Diu Spartacus Romanis resistere poterat. Tandem tamen exercitus eius in duas partes divisus est et a Crasso omnes servi mox superati sunt. Spartacus ipse caesus est et plurimi servi in cruces sublati sunt ut per viam quae Romam fert ab omnibus videri possent. Nisi nonnulli servi ducem suum audacem neglexissent, fortasse Crassum vicissent.

diū: (adv.), long, for a long time, (old abl., cf. diēs) (mil.) to overcome, defeat, conquer,

resistere : to oppose, resist; (w. dat.).

The Latin verb ‘resistere’ (“to resist,” “to oppose,” “to stand against”) is one of those verbs that takes the dative case, not the accusative.

Why Dative?

resistere is an intransitive verb, meaning it doesn’t take a direct object. Instead, it governs the dative of the person or thing resisted.

Examples:

Hostibus restitit.

“He resisted the enemies.”

(hostibus = dative plural of hostis)

- Servī dominīs restitērunt.

“The slaves resisted their masters.”

(dominīs = dative plural of dominus)

- Spartacus Rōmānīs diu restitit.

“Spartacus resisted the Romans for a long time.”

(Rōmānīs = dative plural of Rōmānus)

superare : (mil.) to overcome, defeat, conquer,

plurimi = very much, many, most, very long, very large, plurimus -
Adjective

tamen, notwithstanding, nevertheless, for all that, however, yet, still

INDICATIVE	
Perfect	
caesus sum, caesa sum, caesum sum...	I was fallen
caesus es, caesa es, caesum es...	You were fallen
caesus est, caesa est, caesum est...	He/She/It was fallen
caesi sumus, caesae sumus, caesa sumus...	We were fallen
caesi estis, caesae estis, caesa estis...	You were fallen
caesi sunt, caesae sunt, caesa sunt...	They were fallen

sublatus, lifted ... lift, raise, acknowledge, remove, eliminate.

PARTICIPLE Perfect, Nom. masc. sing.

Conjugation of: tollo, tollis, sustuli, sublatū, tollere, lift, raise.

nisi and nī : (conj.), if not, unless,

nonnullus, adj.some, several

videri, to be seen - Passive Infinitive Present

SUBJUNCTIVE	meaning
Pluperfect	
vicissem	I (whether) had conquered
vicisses	You (whether) had conquered
vicisset	He/She/It (whether) had conquered
vicissēmus	We (whether) had conquered
vicissētis	You (whether) had conquered
vicissent	They (whether) had conquered

mox : (adv.), soon, by and by, presently, afterwards, thereupon, then,

fortasse : (adv.), perhaps

possent : They (that) might be able... be able, have power, can,

SUBJUNCTIVE

Imperfect 3 pers. plur.

SUBJUNCTIVE	meaning
Imperfect	
possem	I (that) might be able
posses	You (that) might be able
posset	He/She/It (that) might be able
possemus	We (that) might be able
possetis	You (that) might be able
possent	They (that) might be able

“Once, a slave named Spartacus, born in Thrace, escaped from a Roman master. With a few friends, he fled to Mount Vesuvius to avoid capture by guards. Soon, however, so many servants hurried to him that Spartacus could lead an army against the Romans. For a long time, the fathers neglected the danger, but eventually, with two consuls defeated, they sent Crassus, a very skilled general, with six legions to the slaves’ forces to end the war. Fearing that the slaves might attack Rome itself, he decided to kill Spartacus. Spartacus was able to resist the Romans for a long time, but eventually, his army was divided in two and all the slaves were soon defeated by Crassus. Spartacus himself was killed, and very many slaves were raised on crosses so they could be seen by everyone on the road to Rome.”

The Latin phrase ‘interfector bellī’ translates to “killer of the war” or more naturally, “slayer in war” or “slayer of the war”, depending on context.

interfector - killer, slayer, destroyer (a noun derived from ‘interficere’, “to kill”)

‘bellī’ - of the war (genitive singular of ‘bellum’, meaning “war”)

If used literally, it could describe someone who ended or destroyed a war, perhaps a peacemaker or victorious general. A fierce warrior.

The Latin phrase ‘ut bellum conficeret’ translates to:

“so that he might finish the war” or “in order to end the war.”

ut - “so that,” “in order that” introduces a purpose clause.

bellum - “war” (accusative singular of bellum)

conficeret - “he might finish” or “he might complete” (imperfect subjunctive of ‘conficere’, meaning “to complete,” “to finish,” “to bring to an end.”)

This phrase expresses purpose—why someone took action.

For example:

Crassus sex legiones misit ut bellum conficeret.

“Crassus sent six legions in order to end the war.”

The Latin phrase ‘quae Rōmam fert’ translates to:

“which leads to Rome” or “which carries to Rome”

‘quae’ - “which” (feminine singular or plural nominative, depending on context)

‘Rōmam’ - “to Rome” (accusative of ‘Rōma’, showing motion toward)

‘fert’ - “carries,” “brings,” or “leads” (from ‘ferre’, an irregular verb meaning “to carry” or “to bear”)

Possible Interpretations

- If referring to a ‘road’: ‘via quae Rōmam fert’, “the road which leads to Rome”

This phrase is evocative of Roman roads, imperial reach, or symbolic journeys.

Crucēs in viā quae Rōmam fert.

Crosses on the road that leads to Rome.

SUBJUNCTIVE	
Pluperfect	
neglexissem	I (whether) had neglected
neglexisses	You (whether) had neglected
neglexisset	He/She/It (whether) had neglected
neglexissēmus	We (whether) had neglected
neglexissētis	You (whether) had neglected
neglexissent	They (whether) had neglected

Neglegere - to neglect.

INDICATIVE	
Imperfect	
neglegēbam	I was neglecting
neglegēbas	You were neglecting
neglegēbat	He/She/It was neglecting
neglegebāmus	We were neglecting
neglegebātis	You were neglecting
neglegēbant	They were neglecting

If- clause : nisi

The Latin phrase ‘nisi nonnullī servī ducem suum audācem neglexissent’ translates to:

“if some slaves had not neglected their bold leader”

nisi - “unless” or “if not”

nonnullī servī - “some slaves”

dux, ducis, c.: a leader, guide, head; chief, captain, commander.

suus, a, um: his, her, its, their; his own

audāx, ācis: adj. (audeō), daring, bold, warlike.

suum audācem - “their bold/brave leader” (accusative phrase: ducem - “leader”, suum - “their”, audācem - “bold”)

neglexissent - “had neglected” (pluperfect subjunctive of ‘neglegere’, “to neglect”)

This is a conditional clause, it implies that the downfall or failure of a group (perhaps Spartacus’s army) was due to some slaves failing to follow or respect their courageous leader.

For example:

Spartacus victus est, nisi nonnullī servī ducem suum audācem neglexissent.

“Spartacus would not have been defeated, if some slaves had not neglected their bold leader.”

Neglexissent - had neglected

This is a past contrary-to-fact conditional (also called an unreal past condition.)

Protasis (if-clause): nisi nonnulli servi ducem suum audacem neglexissent.

Apodosis (then-clause): fortasse Crassum vicissent

Both verbs are in the pluperfect subjunctive, which is the standard pattern for “this didn’t happen, but we imagine what would have happened if it had.”

What does nisi do?

“Unless some slaves had neglected their bold leader, they would perhaps have defeated Crassus.”

The meaning is the same:

they did neglect him, and therefore they did not defeat Crassus.

Why the pluperfect subjunctive?

Latin uses the pluperfect subjunctive in both halves to express:

a hypothetical situation, contrary to fact in the past.

It’s the clearest signal that the speaker is imagining an alternative past.

In Latin, nisi in a contrary-to-fact condition often carries a slightly stronger sense than English “unless.” It can feel like:

“If it had not been for the fact that...”

“Were it not that...”

It was precisely because some slaves neglected their bold leader that they failed to defeat Crassus.

Fear clause : veritus ne

The Latin construction ‘veritus nē’ is a classic example of a ‘fear clause’.

veritus - “having feared” or “fearing” (perfect participle of ‘verērī’, a deponent verb meaning “to fear”)

‘nē’ - introduces a ‘fear clause’ meaning “that” (with a negative outcome)

The clause that follows ‘nē’ will typically use the ‘subjunctive mood’, expressing what is feared.

Latin uses ‘nē’ and ‘ut’ in fear clauses in a counterintuitive way:

‘nē’ - “that” something ‘bad’ will happen | Used when the speaker fears the event will occur |

‘ut’ - “that... not” (i.e., fears something ‘won’t’ happen) | Used when the speaker fears the event will ‘not’ occur |

So:

‘veritus nē hostēs vincerent’ - “fearing that the enemies would win”

‘veritus ut auxilium venīret’ - “fearing that help would not come”

Crassus, veritus nē servī Rōmam oppugnārent, sex legiōnēs misit.

“Crassus, fearing that the slaves might attack Rome, sent six legions.”

Here:

‘veritus’ - Crassus feared

‘nē servī Rōmam oppugnārent’ - that the slaves might attack Rome
(subjunctive: ‘oppugnārent’)

Purpose clause : ut

The Latin phrase ‘ut ducere posset’ is a classic example of a ‘purpose clause’, and it beautifully illustrates the use of ‘subjunctive mood’ and ‘imperfect tense’.

‘ut’ - “so that” or “in order that” (introduces a purpose clause)

‘ducere’ - “to lead” (present infinitive of ‘ducere’)

‘posset’ - “he/she/it might be able” (imperfect subjunctive of ‘posse’)

Tense and Mood :

1. **Imperfect Subjunctive (posset)** - Used in subordinate clauses to express purpose, result or indirect command when the main verb is in a past tense.

‘posset’ is the imperfect subjunctive of ‘posse’ (“to be able”), showing potential or intended ability in the past.

2. **Infinitive (ducere)** - The verb ‘ducere’ remains in the infinitive because it’s the complement of ‘posset’—what the subject might be able to do.

ut ducere posset - “so that he might be able to lead” or “in order that he could lead”

This construction typically follows a past-tense main verb. For example:

Multī servī ad eum convēnērunt ut ducere posset.

“Many slaves gathered around him so that he might be able to lead.”

Slave Wars

There were several major slave revolts against Rome, especially during the late Republic, with Spartacus’s uprising being the most famous.

Here’s a concise overview of the most notable revolts:

The Three Servile Wars (Slave Wars)

1. First Servile War (135–132 BCE) – Sicily

- Led by Eunus, a self-proclaimed prophet, and Cleon, a Cilician.
- Involved tens of thousands of slaves rebelling against harsh conditions on Sicilian estates.
- Eventually crushed by Roman forces.

2. Second Servile War (104–100 BCE) – Sicily

- Sparked by broken promises of freedom to allied slaves.
- Led by Salvius and Athenion, who formed a rebel kingdom.
- Also ended in Roman victory.

3. Third Servile War (73–71 BCE) – Italy

- Led by Spartacus, a Thracian gladiator.
- Began with an escape from a gladiator school in Capua.
- Grew into a massive army of over 100,000 escaped slaves and gladiators.
- Defeated multiple Roman legions before being crushed by Crassus, with Pompey mopping up survivors.
- Ended with 6,000 crucifixions along the Appian Way.

Individual acts of defiance and small-scale rebellions were common, though less documented.

- Roman senators like Pupius Piso enforced strict silence among slaves, fearing even minor insubordination.

These revolts reveal deep tensions in Roman society, especially as the Republic expanded and relied heavily on enslaved labour.



Pensa

I.

1. Make a sketch of ancient Thrace.
2. What is Thrace called today?
3. Who is Ares? Where was he born?
4. What does 'servus' mean in Latin?

5. Who calls himself the 'servus servorum'?
6. Give the English derivatives of 'servus'.
7. Name the Way along which the slaves were crucified.
8. Why do people rise up against rulers and governments?
9. What are the different kinds of slavery existing in the world today?
10. Who were some of the slaves who became famous by their learning?
11. Do you know of any emperor or leader who was a slave descendant?
12. Olim servus nomine Spartacus, Thrax **natu**, a domino Romano effugit. Which case is 'natu'?

Choose the best answer:

13. 'Natu' is translated as A) native B) born in C) was born D) birthplace
14. 'Servus nomine' is A) The slave is called B) the slave's name C) the slave by name D) the slave known as
15. 'A domino Romano effugit' is A) an effigy was made of the Roman Lord B) He took an effigy from the Roman lord. C) He flees from the the Roman lord D) He fled from the Roman lord.
16. 'Paucis cum amicis' is A) A few with friends B) With few friends C) When few friends D) With small friends
17. In Greek mythology, the god of war Ares, who was the Roman god of war?
18. What is the meaning of the Latin word at the root of nominate, nominal, and denomination?
19. 'Patres periculum diu neglegebant' The danger refers to A) Mount Vesuvius B) the group of slaves led by Spartacus C) the rebellion of Spartacus D) the battles Spartacus waged against Rome
20. Patres periculum diu neglegebant is A) Fathers neglected the peril for a long time B) Fathers ignored the threat during the day C) The Fathers were careless about the uprising each day. D) Fathers had neglected the danger throughout the day.
21. When 'patres' ignored the uprisings of Spartacus and his followers, the word does not mean A) parents B) elders C) senators D) chiefs
22. What is the Latin verb which means to omit to do or perform, treat with disrespect or without proper attention or care?
23. Which two of these words come from the same Latin root : refugee, fugitive, fidgety?

24. Which two of these words come from the same Latin root : capital, captive, capture?
25. Which of these words is not a derivative of 'custos'? : custody, custom, custodian.
26. Which of these words come from the same Latin root? :
A) Induction B) Conduct C) seduce D) fiduciary
27. We understand that 'exercitus' is : A) an exercise B) homework C) practice D) army
28. Which two of these words do not come from the same Latin root :
A) Invincible B) Victim C) Evict D) Civic
29. What adjective word can mean 'submissive' but is also the name of 3 uprisings that shook Rome : Plutarch called the last the 'War of Spartacus'.

Here are some powerful quotations about slavery that reflect its impact on humanity and the struggle for freedom. Choose any one of them and comment.

1. "Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves."
– Abraham Lincoln
2. "Slavery is theft - theft of a life, theft of work, theft of any property or produce, theft even of the children a slave might have borne."
– Kevin Bales
3. "A man is no less a slave because he is allowed to choose a new master once in a term of years."
– Lysander Spooner
4. "The most fatal blow to progress is slavery of the intellect."



Pensa

II. Comprehension

1. Why does Spartacus flee to Vesuvius?
2. Why do the senators delay action?
3. Why is Crassus chosen?

4. How is Spartacus defeated?
5. Did Spartacus fail because of Rome's strength or his followers' weakness?

III. cause → effect chart

Cause	Effect
1. Slaves flee to Spartacus.	
2. Senate ignores danger.	
3. Army is divided.	

IV. True / False

Correct false statements:

1. Spartacus was Roman by birth.
2. The Senate acted quickly.
3. Crassus feared an attack on Rome.
4. Spartacus survived the war.

V. Translate into English

1. Olim servus nomine Spartacus.
2. A domino Romano effugit..
3. Tot servi ad eum festinaverant.
4. Patres periculum diu neglegebant.
5. Crassus interfector belli peritissimus.

VI. Translate into Latin

1. He went to Mount Vesuvius
2. Soon at last
3. Having conquered two consuls..
4. He decided to kill Spartacus.
5. All the slaves were soon overcome.

VII. Decline *servus* like *annus* in the second declension.

Read the 'Lectio' and find the Latin words which have the following English derivatives :

Sl. No.	English derivatives	Latin
1	Servile	
2	Nominal	
3	Nativity	
4	Dominate	
5	Fugitive	
6	Paucity	
7	Amicable	
8	Custodian	
9	Induce	
10	Ductile	
11	Conduct	
12	Paternal	
13	Neglect	
14	Consul	
15	Imperative	
16	Belligerent	
17	Expert	
18	Legionary	
19	Mission	
20	Pugnacious	
21	Resist	
22	Parts	
23	Division	
24	Crucify	
25	Audacious	

iii. A. MARE AEGEUM

Aegeus, in Greek mythology, was the son of Pandion and grandson of Cecrops. He was a famous king of Athens. The Aegean Sea was named after him. He was the father of the Greek hero Theseus who would succeed him to the throne. One year, Theseus volunteered to go with the fourteen young people who were offered as sacrifice to the Cretan Minotaur, so that he could slay the Minotaur.

Aegeus was scared for his son's life. To help ease his father's fears, Theseus agreed that he would announce his fate by displaying white sails on his ship upon his return home. Theseus had promised Aegeus that if he returned successful from Crete, he would hoist a white sail in place of the black sail with which the fatal ship bearing the sacrificial victims to the Minotaur was always put to sea.

Theseus successfully attacked and killed the Cretan Minotaur, half man and half bull, shut up in the legendary Cretan Labyrinth of Minoan Knossos Palace in Crete. Aegeus waited on Cape Sounion, overlooking the sea, for his son's return. When he saw Theseus' ship approach with black sails, signifying Theseus' death, Aegeus was devastated. He threw himself off the cliff and into the sea where he perished.

Unfortunately, this was all a tragic mistake. Theseus was of course successful in killing the Minotaur within its labyrinth. After Theseus had successfully killed the Minotaur, he left the labyrinth very much alive.

In Athens, Aegeus waited for the return of his son. Theseus was supposed to set white sails on his ship if he had been successful in his mission, but Theseus unintentionally forgot to do so, and when Aegeus spotted the ship returning with black sails hoisted, the king believed that Theseus had perished upon Crete.

The sea was thereafter called the Aegean. The mythological stories of Aegeus and Cape Sounion are retold as a tragic tale of a father who ended his own life under the mistaken belief that his son had died. As far as Greek mythology goes, the story of Aegeus and Theseus remains a classical example of a mistaken belief leading to tragic results.



Hodie in schola apud quam historiam discipulos doceo, hoc accidit:

Magister: "Aegeus rex, cum Tesei filii velum NIGRUM vidisset, eum MORTUUM cogitans, in mare se eiecit: tum, quomodo mare illud vocatum est, pueri? "

Discipulus: "Mare NIGRUM vocatum est, magister! "

Discipula quaedam, amicum deridens: "Quid dicis, stulte! Non NIGRUM, sed mare MORTUUM id vocatum fuit !!!"

Nemo discipulorum de mari AEGEO edoctus erat!

O tempora, o mores!— feeling shocked.

How the Aegean got its name.

In this myth a victory by the Athenian hero Theseus is tarnished by the tragic event that follows.

Athenis vivebant Theseus eiusque pater, rex Aegeus. Illo tempore cives regi insulae Cretae poenas dabant: septem pueros et eundem numerum puellarum ad eum mittebant. Hae quattuordecim Victimae Minotaurum suas vitas dabant. Suo patri Theseus dixit, "Hunc malum morem tolerare non possum ! Ego ipse Minotaurum non timeo. Istum inveniam et, si potero, meis viribus vincam. Dis meam fortunam committo. Alba vela videbis, o mi pater, si mortem fugiam." Itaque Theseus se cum aliis victimis iunxit et trans mare ad Cretam navigavit. Ibi suo labore Minotaurum superare et arte Ariadnae, suae amicae, fugere poterat.

Aegeus suum filium in scopulo diu expectaverat; nunc navem ipsam sui filii videre poterat. Sed vela nigra, non alba sunt ! Stultus Theseus suum consilium memoria non tenuerat; vela non mutaverat. Miser Aegeus sine mora se iecit in mare "Aegaeum."



Vocabulary:

Athenae, - arum, f. pl.: Athens (Athenis = ablative of place where)

Theseus, - ei, m.: Theseus, great Greek hero from Athens

Aegeus, - ei, m.: Aegeus, Theseus' father, king of Athens

Aegaeus, - a, -um: Aegean

Insula, - ae, f.: island

Creta, - ae, f.: Crete, large island south of Greek mainland

masculine		
Singular	Plural	
Nom. rex	regēs	king / king
Gen. regis	regūm	(of..)
Dat. regī	regībus	(to, for ..)
Acc. regēm	regēs	king / king
Voc. rex	regēs	
Abl. regē	regībus	(by, from, at ..)

Victima, - ae, f.: sacrificial beast, victim

Minotaurus, - i, m.: Minotaur, a half-man, half-bull creature kept in the labyrinth of Minos, king of Crete

Tolerare (1) : to bear, tolerate

Albus, - a, -um: white

Velum, - i, n.: sail

masculine		
Singular	Plural	
Nom. civīs	civēs	citizen / citizen
Gen. civīs	civīūm	(of..)
Dat. civī	civībus	(to, for ..)
Acc. civēm	civēs	citizen / citizen
Voc. civīs	civēs	
Abl. civē	civībus	(by, from, at ..)

Poenas dabant - They were paying the penalty

Conjugation of: mitto, mittis, misi, missūm, mittēre

INDICATIVE	
Imperfect	
mittēbam	I was sending
mittēbas	You were sending
mittēbat	He/She/It was sending
mittebāmus	We were sending
mittebātis	You were sending
mittēbant	They were sending

INDICATIVE

timēo, timēs, timui, - , timēre, to fear

INDICATIVE
Present
timēo
timēs
timēt
timēmus
timētis
timent

vinco, vincis, vici, victūm, vincēre, to conquer.

masculine		
Singular	Plural	
Nom. mos	morēs	custom / custom
Gen. morīs	morūm	(of..)
Dat. morī	morībus	(to, for ..)
Acc. morēm	morēs	custom / custom
Voc. mos	morēs	
Abl. morē	morībus	(by, from, at ..)

feminine		
Singular	Plural	
Nom. vīs	virēs	strength / strengths
Gen. roborīs	virīūm	(of..)
Dat. roborī	virībus	(to, for ..)
Acc. vim	virēs	strength / strengths
Voc. vīs	virēs	
Abl. vī	virībus	(by, from, at ..)

meis viribus - by my strength

SUBJUNCTIVE	meaning
Present	
fugiam	I (that) may flee
fugias	You (that) may flee
fugiat	He/She/It (that) may flee
fugiāmus	We (that) may flee
fugiātis	You (that) may flee
fugiant	They (that) may flee

Conjugation of: iungo, iungis, iunxi, iunctūm, iungēre

INDICATIVE	meaning
Perfect	
iunxi	I yoked, joined
iunxisti	You yoked
iunxit	He/She/It yoked
iunximus	We yoked
iunxistis	You yoked
iunxērunt, iunxere...	They yoked

Conjugation of: muto, mutas, mutavi, mutatum, mutāre, to change.

Indicative

Present	Perfect
Muto	Mutavi
Mutas	Mutavisti
Mutat	Mutavit
Mutamus	Mutavimus
Mutatis	Mutavistis
Mutant	Mutaverunt

INDICATIVE	
Pluperfect	
mutavēram, mutaram...	I had altered
mutavēras, mutaras...	You had altered
mutavērat, mutarat...	He/She/It had altered
mutaverāmus, mutaramus...	We had altered
mutaverātis, mutaratis...	You had altered
mutaverant, mutarant...	They had altered

iacio, iacis, ieci, iactūm, iacere 3 - transitive, active. To throw, hurl.

INDICATIVE	
Perfect	
ieci	I threw
iecisti	You threw
iecit	He/She/It threw
iecimus	We threw
iecistis	You threw
iecērunt, iecere...	They threw

INDICATIVE	
Pluperfect	
tenueram	I had held
tenueras	You had held
tenuerat	He/She/It had held
tenueramus	We had held
teneratis	You had held
tenuerant	They had held

INDICATIVE

Sine mora : without delay.

navigo (1) : to sail; navis, - is, f.: ship

Ariadna, - ae, f. : Ariadne, Cretan princess, daughter of King Minos;

She helped Theseus to escape from the labyrinth. Theseus takes her with him, then abandons her on the island of Naxos.

scopulus, - i, m.: rock, cliff

niger, nigra, nigrum: black

memoria: ablative of means



Pensum

A. Respondeas :

1. Ubi vivebat Theseus?
2. Ubi vivebat pater Aegeus?
3. Quot puellas mittebant?
4. Quid fecit Aegeus visa vela nigra?

B. Redde Anglice :

1. Cives regi insulae Cretae poenas dabant.
2. Hunc malum morem tolerare non possum.
3. Meis viribus vincam.
4. Dis meam fortunam committo.

C. Respondeas Anglice :

1. Explain 'arte Ariadne'.
2. Why was Theseus judged foolish?
3. Who was Minotaur?

D. Redde Anglice :

Athenis vivebant Theseus eiusque pater, rex Aegeus. Illo tempore cives regi insulae Cretae poenas dabant: septem pueros et eundem numerum puellarum ad eum mittebant. Hae quattuordecim Victimae Minotauro suas vitas dabant. Suo patri Theseus dixit, "Hunc malum morem tolerare non possum ! Ego ipse Minotaurum non timeo. Istum inveniam et, si potero, meis viribus vincam. Dis meam fortunam committo. Alba vela videbis, o mi pater, si mortem fugiam." Itaque Theseus se cum aliis victimis iunxit et trans mare ad Cretam navigavit. Ibi suo labore Minotaurum superare et arte Ariadnae, suae amicae, fugere poterat.

B. CARMEN MARIS



Ad litus maris, sola eram,
vox audita est in aura,
cantus amoris, ventus carus,
qui cor meum revocat.
Ad litus maris, sola eram,
cum fluctus lenes cantabant,
et nomen tuum, dulcis amor,
in undis resonabat.
O mare, mare, memor es tu,
quod cor meum amavit,
O mare, mare, redde mihi,
quod ventus abstulit.
Ad litus maris, sola eram,
cum sol in unda dormiebat,
et lacrimae meae, sicut sal,
in fluctibus morabantur.

The repetition of *Ad litus maris, sola eram* mirrors the refrain of the original fado.

- The rhythm is gentle and flowing, suitable for a slow 3/4 or 6/8 time signature.
- Phrases like *O mare, mare* and *ventus carus* evoke the intimacy and musicality of fado.
- You might imagine this sung with a classical guitar, a single voice, and the hush of waves behind.

Vocabulary

carmen, inis, n.: a song, hymn, ode or poem, freq.; a line or verse, a response, prophecy, an incantation, charm, spell, cry, moan,

lītus, oris, n.: the seashore, beach, strand; shore, coast,

aura, ae (archaic genit. āī), f.: the air in gentle motion; a breeze,

mare, is, n.: the sea, freq.; ocean

sōlus, a, um: (adj.), alone, sole, only, et al.; solitary, lonely,

cantus, ūs, m.: a singing or playing; melody; song,

fluctus, ūs, m.: a flowing; billow, surge, wave; ocean, sea; water, (fig.), of the mind.

nōmen, inis, n.: a name.

dulcis, e: (adj.), sweet; pure, clear, pleasant, delightful.

memor, oris: adj. (rel. to mēns and meminī), mindful, remembering, heedful, thankful, grateful.

cor, cordis, n.: the heart, of the mind, feelings, spirit, passions; mind, heart.

ventus, ī, m.: wind

unda, ae, f.: a wave, billow,

a. morari, 1 (tr.) to check the progress of, delay. 2 (intr.) to pause on one's way (also fig.).

b. (w. inf.) to be slow (to).

auferō, abstulī, ablātus, auferre, irreg. : to carry, bear, or take away.

sāl, salis, m.: salt; brine, salt water, (meton.), the sea.

sōl, sōlis, m.

resonare [CL]1 (intr.) to make a sound, resonate, to make an echoing noise, resound;

revocare [CL]1 to call upon to return, summon back

reddere [CL]1 to give back, to return, restore (property or possession.

dormire [CL]1 to sleep.

audire [CL]1 to hear, audīo, īvi or ii, itum.

lacrima, ae, f.: a tear

vōx, vōcis, f.: a voice



Pensum

Recite individually and in chorus in a melodic way.

CAPITULUM - V

i. CLOELIA



PORSENA (or [[Porsenna), Lars]], king of Clusium in Etruria. He is said to have undertaken an expedition against Rome in order to restore the banished Tarquinius Superbus to the throne. He gained possession of the Janiculum, and was prevented from entering Rome only by the bravery of Horatius. Porsena then laid siege to the city, but was so struck by the courage of Mucius Scaevola that he made peace on condition that the Romans restored the land they had taken from Veii and gave him twenty hostages. He subsequently returned both the land and the hostages. This story is probably an attempt to conceal a great disaster and to soothe the vanity of the Romans by accounts of legendary exploits.

Postquam Romani cum Porsena, rege Clusi, multos annos bellum gesserunt, Porsena dixit se pacem facturum esse. Primum autem necesse erat Romanos ei obsides dare. Romani id libenter fecerunt quod bellum longum fuerat et multi viri interfecti erant.

Inter liberos Romanos qui ad Porsenam missi sunt erat puella pulcherrima, nomine Cloelia. Cloelia in terra aliena diu mansit. Per multas noctes matrem et patrem patriam videre cupivit, sed frustra.

Tandem ad patriam suam redire constituit. Equum igitur clam conscendit et in flumen Tiberim desiluit. Fortiter trans flumen velocissimum equus tranavit. Cloelia tandem in sua patria salva erat.

Romae erat magna laetitia in familia Cloeliae et eius comitum, nam paucae puellae eam secutae erant. Sed Laetitia non diuturna erat. Non oportuit Cloeliam et comites effugere, nam ad Porsenam a civitate obsides missae erant. Quamquam Romani suos liberos magnopere amaverunt, honorem patriae etiam magis amaverunt. Romani igitur Cloeliam et comites ad Porsenam remiserunt.

Porsena obsides vidit et stupuit. Virtutem Cloeliae et honorem populi Romani magnopere laudavit et eas liberavit et ad suam patriam remisit.

Inter Romanos antiquos fides sacra erat.

Vocabulary

Nouns

Rex, regis, m. - king

Annus, anni, m. – year

Bellum, belli, n. – war

Pax, pacis, m. – peace

Obses, obsidis, m., f. – hostage

Masculine/feminine		
Singular	Plural	
Nom. obsēs	obsidēs	
Gen. obsidīs	obsidūm	(of..)
Dat. obsidī	obsidībus	(to, for ..)
Acc. obsidēm	obsidēs	
Voc. obsēs	obsidēs	
Abl. obsidē	obsidībus	(by, from, at ..)

Vir, viri, m. – man, husband, soldier

masculine		
Singular	Plural	
Nom. vir	virī	man / man
Gen. virī	virōrum	(of..)
Dat. virō	virīs	(to, for ..)
Acc. virūm	virōs	man / man
Voc. vir	virī	
Abl. virō	virīs	(by, from, at ..)

Puella, puellae, f. – girl

Terra, terrae, f. – land, country

Nox, noctis, f. – Night

feminine		
Singular	Plural	
Nom. nox	noctēs	night / night
Gen. noctīs	noctiūm	(of..)
Dat. noctī	noctībus	(to, for ..)
Acc. noctēm	noctēs	night / night
Voc. nox	noctēs	
Abl. noctu, nocte	noctībus	(by, from, at ..)

Patria, patriae, f. – native land

Equus, Equi, m. – Horse

Flumen, fluminis, n. – River

Laetitia, laetitiae, f. – joy, gladness

Comes, comitis, m. or f. – companion

Masculine/feminine		
Singular	Plural	
Nom. comēs	comitēs	companion / companion
Gen. comitis	comitūm	(of..)
Dat. comitī	comitibus	(to, for ..)
Acc. comitēm	comitēs	companion / companion
Voc. comēs	comitēs	
Abl. comitē	comitibus	(by, from, at ..)

Civitas, civitatis, f. – city

Liberi, Liberorum m. – Children

Fides, fidei f. – Faith

Diuturna, long lasting, diuturnus, diuturna, diuturnum.

Antiqui, - orum, m., the ancient, the fathers.

Sacra, sacred, sacer, sacra, sacrum.

Possessive Pronouns and Adjective

Suus, sua, suum

Verbs

Gesserunt

Facturum esse

Dare

Fecerunt

Fuerat

Interfecti erant

Missi erat

Mansit

Cupivit

Redire constituit

Conscendit

Desiluit

Tranavit

Effugere

Oportuit

Missae erant

Amaverunt

Remiserunt.

Stupuit

Laudavit

liberavit

Remisit

Adjectives

Multos (m.,pl.,accusative) many, multi, multorum.

Longum (n.singular., nominative) long

Aliena (f, singular, ablative) alien, foreign

Velocissimum(n.,singular, accusative, superlative) swiftest

vēlox, ōcis, adj., swift, quick, fleet, rapid, speedy.

Salva, safe.

Paucae, a few.

masculine	
Singular	Plural
Nom. velox	veloces
Gen. velocīs	velociūm
Dat. velocī	velocibūs
Acc. velocem	veloces
Voc. velox	veloces
Abl. velocī	velocibūs

feminine	
Singular	Plural
Nom. velox	veloces
Gen. velocīs	velocium
Dat. veloci	velocibus
Acc. velocem	veloces
Voc. velox	veloces
Abl. veloci	velocibus

neuter	
Singular	Plural
Nom. velox	velociā
Gen. velocīs	velociūm
Dat. velocī	velocibus
Acc. velox	velociā
Voc. velox	velociā
Abl. velocī	velocibus

Comparative

masculine	
Singular	Plural
Nom. velocior	velociōres
Gen. velociōris	velociōrum
Dat. velociōri	velociorībus
Acc. velociōrem	velociōres
Voc. velocior	velociōres
Abl. velociore	velociorībus

feminine	
Singular	Plural
Nom. velocior	velociōres
Gen. velociōris	velociōrum
Dat. velociōri	velociorībus
Acc. velociōrem	velociōres
Voc. velocior	velociōres
Abl. velociore	velociorībus

neuter	
Singular	Plural
Nom. velocius	velociōra
Gen. velociōris	velociōrum
Dat. velociōri	velociorībus
Acc. velocius	velociōra
Voc. velocius	velociōra
Abl. velociore	velociorībus

Superlative

masculine	
Singular	Plural
Nom. velocissimūs	velocissimī
Gen. velocissimī	velocissimōrum
Dat. velocissimō	velocissimīs
Acc. velocissimū	velocissimōs
Voc. velocissimē	velocissimī
Abl. velocissimō	velocissimīs

feminine	
Singular	Plural
Nom. velocissimā	velocissimae
Gen. velocissimae	velocissimarum
Dat. velocissimae	velocissimīs
Acc. velocissimām	velocissimās
Voc. velocissimā	velocissimae
Abl. velocissimā	velocissimīs

neuter	
Singular	Plural
Nom. velocissimū	velocissimā
Gen. velocissimī	velocissimōrum
Dat. velocissimō	velocissimīs
Acc. velocissimū	velocissimā
Voc. velocissimū	velocissimā
Abl. velocissimō	velocissimīs

Adverbs

postquam : (adv. referring the time of one action or event to that of another), after that, as soon as, w. perf.; from the time that.

libenter, willingly, cheerfully, gladly, with pleasure

frustrā: (adv.), in vain, to no purpose

clam : (adv.), secretly

The Etruscan Lars “Porsenna expressly declared that her deed surpassed those of Cocles and Mucius” This dialogue by Porsenna provides support for the idea that men of warring countries both respected and admired Cloelia’s virtue and courage. Another example of the respect Cloelia garnered is the statue that the Romans built for her, which Livy states commemorate her bravery and *Virtus*.

Cum : as a preposition regularly is followed by the ablative case.

Postquam : is followed by perfect indicative ‘gesserunt’.

Quamquam : (conj.), though, although, regularly joined with indicative.

Verbs

gerō, gerere, gessī, gestum (3.) to bear, to carry, to carry on, to manage, to govern

Indicative Perfect

gessī

gessistī

gessit

gessimus

gessistis

gessērunt / gessēre

(in idiomatic phr.) : a to wage (war, also fig.) bellum gerere

facere

faciō, facere, fēcī, factum (3.) to make, to do

factūrum esse - Infinitive future

ACTIVE	
Indicative present	Indicative imperfect
faciō	faciēbam
facis	faciēbās
facit	faciēbat
facimus	faciēbāmus
facitis	faciēbātis
faciunt	faciēbant

Indicative perfect

fēcī

fēcistī

fēcit

fēcimus

fēcistis

fēcērunt / fēcēre

interfīcīo, fēcī, fectum, to kill

Perfect Past Participle : Interfectus, interfecta, interfactum.

dico, dicis, dicere, dixi, dictum, to say, tell

Person	Singular	Plural
1.	dixi	diximus
2.	dixisti	dixistis
3.	dixit	dixerunt

Conjugation of: manĕo, manĕs, mansi, mansum, manĕre
conjugation: 2, stay, remain, await.

meaning	
Present	
manĕo	I stay
manĕs	You stay
manĕt	He/She/It stays
manĕmus	We stay
manĕtis	You stay
manent	They stay

INDICATIVE	
Perfect	
mansi	I remained
mansisti	You remained
mansit	He/She/It remained
mansĭmus	We remained
mansistis	You remained
mansĕrunt, mansere...	They remained

mitto, mittis, mittere, misi, missum, to send

missi sunt - they were sent

cupio, cupis, cupivi, cupii... , cupitŭm, cupĕre, long for

INDICATIVE	meaning
Perfect	
cupivi, cupii...	I longed for
cupivisti, cupiisti...	You longed for
cupivit, cupiit...	He/She/It longed for
cupivimus, cupiimus...	We longed for
cupivistis, cupiistis...	You longed for
cupivērunt, cupiērunt...	They longed for

Conjugation of: redeo, redis, redii, reditum, redire

go back, return.

constituere, put, place, set, constitute, appoint, decree, decide, determine, fix, establish, agree.

INDICATIVE	meaning
Perfect	
constitui	I decided
constituisti	You decided
constituit	He/She/It decided
constituimus	We decided
constituistis	You decided
constituērunt, constituere...	They decided

Conjugation 3 : conscendo, conscendis, conscendi, consensum, conscendere

intr./tr, conscendere navem or in navem : mount, ascend, embark,

INDICATIVE	meaning
Perfect	
conscendi	I mounted
conscendisti	You mounted
conscendit	He/She/It mounted
conscendimus	We mounted
conscendistis	You mounted
conscendērunt, conscendere...	They mounted

Conjugation 4 : desilio, desilis, desilui, - , desilire

leap down, jump down,

INDICATIVE	
Perfect	
desilui	I leaped, leapt ... down
desiluisti	You leaped, leapt ... down
desiluit	He/She/It leaped, leapt ... down
desiluīmus	We leaped, leapt ... down
desiluistis	You leaped, leapt ... down
desiluērunt, desiluere...	They leaped, leapt ... down

trano, tranas, tranavi, tranatum, tranāre : swim across, swim through.

sequor, sequeris, secutus sum, to follow.

INDICATIVE	
Perfect	
secutus sum, secuta sum, secutum sum,	I followed
secutus es, secutta es, secutum es.	You followed
secutus est, secuta est, secutum est.	He/She/It followed
secuti sumus, secutae sumus, secuta sumus...	We followed
secuti estis, secutae estis, secuta estis...	You followed
secuti sunt, secutae sunt, secuta sunt...	They followed

oportet, it is necessary, is proper, is becoming, behooves

oportet, ūit, 2, v. impers. [2. opus],

1. I (thou, he, etc.) must or ought (cf. : opus est, necesse est, debeo; oportet denotes the necessity of reason or duty, 'necesse est' that of compulsion).

effugere [CL], to flee, take flight. **b** to escape (trans.). **c** to elude (fig.), avoid.

remittere, 1 to send (person) back to the person or place from which he came. **b** to send back (to a task or duty).

Indicative perfect
remīsī - I sent back
remīsistī
remīsīt
remīsīmus
remīsistis
remīsērunt / remīsēre - They sent back

stupesco, stupescere, stupui, to be amazed. Translations

1. to be astounded

Person	Singular	Plural
1.	stupui - I was amazed	stupuimus
2.	stupuisti	stupuistis
3.	stupuit	stupuerunt

English derivatives	Latin Origin
Regal, regalia, regent	rex, regis
Multitude, multiplex	multus
Annual, anniversary	annus, - i.
Bellicose, belligerent	bellum, - i.
Diction, edict, dictation	dicere, dixi, dictum

Below are three quotations which are suggested for the story of Cloelia.
Choose any one of the three quotations below and share your views.

1. Fortes fortuna adjuvat. Fortune helps (favours) the brave.
2. Fluctuat nec mergitur. She is tossed by the waves but does not sink.
3. Habeas corpus. You may have the body. A legal term ensuring individual freedom from arbitrary detention



Pensum

Comprehension

1. After many years of war, what did Porsena declare?
2. 'Romani id libenter fecerunt.' Explain 'id'.

3. Who suffered more casualties during the drawn-out war?
4. What did Cloelia intensely desire during lonely nights?
5. Did anyone catch sight of Cloelia mounting the horse?
6. How did Cloelia mount the horse?
7. Should Cloelia and her friends have fled from Porsena's camp?
8. Name the subject in 'Fortiter trans flumen velocissimus equus tranavit.'
9. What is the comparative degree of 'pulcher'?
10. What is the genitive case of 'Tiber'?
11. What is Tiber? Where is it?
12. What is the Latin word for 'hostage'?
13. What is the Latin phrase for 'foreign land'?
14. Name the case and number of the underlined word in the phrase : In familia Cloelia et eius comitum.
15. Obsides missae erant. Is it true that boys hostages were sent?

Discussion in groups

1. Should Cloelia and her friends have fled from Porsena's camp?
2. The Romans loved both their fatherland and their children.
3. The 1979 International Convention against the taking of hostages.

Warrior Women	
A	B
Boadicea or Boudicea	led battles against the Romans
Amazons	all-female warriors
Iranian women	In the Basij militia
Gal Gadot	actress and model IDF
Manikarnika (Lakshmi Bai)	Fought against the British
Zenobia	Palmyra
Joan of Arc	National heroine of France



Pensa

In the coat of arms of Paris, 1904, the French people have symbolized the resistance and enduring spirit of Paris, particularly after the terrorist attack in 2015. Explain the motto they had chosen.

International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages.

Write a summary of the key provisions of the Convention.

1. Using online resources, find out about the following persons and write short notes on :
 - a. Cocles
 - b. Mucivius Scaevola
 - c. Horatius
 - d. Tarquinius Superbus
1. What are the original Latin words from which the following English derivatives are formed?
 - a. Pacify
 - b. Terrain
 - c. Velocity
 - d. Salvation
 - e. Antiquated
 - f. Comity
 - g. Paucity
 - h. Fugitive
 - i. Mission
 - j. Evident
 - k. Laudable
 - l. Liberate
 - m. Patriot
 - n. Sacred
 - o. Frustration

Review

Translate into English :

1. Inter liberos Romanos
2. Inter libros Latinos
3. Laetitia non diuturna erat.
4. Non oportuit.
5. Necesse erat.
6. Rege Clusi
7. Nomine Cloelia
8. Diu mansit.
9. Equum clam conscendit.
10. Salva erat.
11. Quamquam Romani suos liberos magnopere amaverunt, honorem patriae etiam magis amaverunt.
12. Multi viri interfecti erant.
13. In Tiberim desiluit.
14. Fides sacra erat.

Translate into Latin :

1. They waged war for many years.
2. It had been a long war.
3. Many nights she wished to see her mother and father.
4. I am safe.
5. There was great happiness in the family.
6. Mother was astonished.

ii. JUDICIUM PARIDIS

The Greek mythological tale "The Judgment of Paris," focuses on the dispute between Juno, Venus, and Minerva over who is the most beautiful goddess and the consequences of Paris choosing Venus.

- Paris judges Venus the most beautiful after she promises him Helen of Troy.
- Juno and Minerva become hostile toward the Trojans because they were not chosen.
- Paris abducts Helen, initiating the events leading to the Trojan War.
- A more humorous account of this story is narrated by Lucian, called "Dialogue of the Gods."

Io. Schefferus suis in illum lucubrationibus fecit manifestum.

Johannes Schefferus made this clear in his writings.

Fabula XCII. PARIDIS IN IUDICIUM.

The Judgment of Paris.

Iovis, cum Thetis Peleo nuberet, ad epulum dicitur omnes Deas convocasse, excepta Eris, id est, Discordia.

When Thetis married Peleus, Jupiter (Zeus) is said to have invited all the goddesses to the banquet—except Eris, that is, Discord.

Quae cum postea supervenisset, nec admitteretur ad epulum, ab ianuis misit in medium malum; dixitque esse formosissimae attribuendum.

When Eris later arrived and was not admitted to the feast, she threw into the midst an apple, saying it should be awarded to the most beautiful.

Iuno, Venus, Minerva formam sibi vindicare coeperunt, inter quas magna discordia orta est.

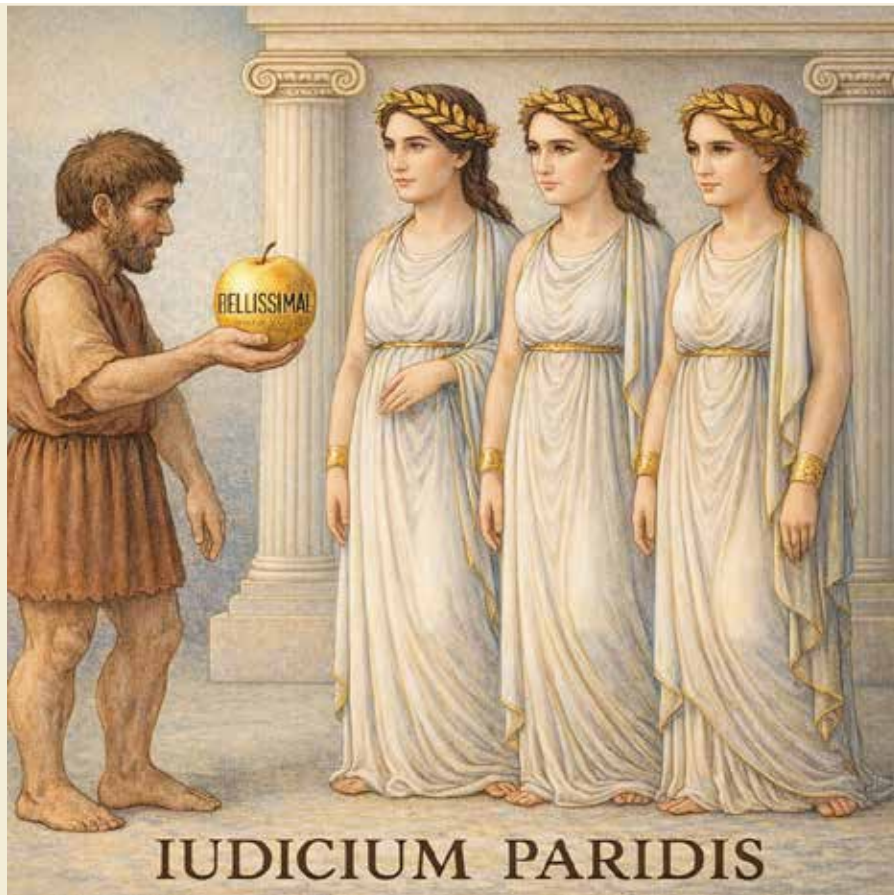
Juno (Hera), Venus (Aphrodite), and Minerva (Athena) each claimed the beauty prize, and great discord arose among them.

Iovis imperat Mercurio ut deducat eas in Ida monte ad Alexandrum Paridem, eumque iubet judicare.

Jupiter ordered Mercury (Hermes) to lead them to Mount Ida, to Alexander Paris, and commanded him to judge.

Cui Iuno, si secundum se judicasset, pollicita est in omnibus terris regnaturum, divitem prae ceteris futurum.

Juno promised Paris that if he judged in her favor, he would rule over all lands and be richer than all others.



Minerva, si inde victrix discederet, famosissimum inter mortales futurum, et omni artificio scientem.

Minerva promised that if she won, Paris would become the most famous among mortals and skilled in every art.

Venus autem Helenam Tyndarei filiam, formosissimam omnium mulierum, se in coniugium dare promisit.

Venus, however, promised him Helen, daughter of Tyndareus, the most beautiful of all women, as his wife.

Paris donum posterius prioribus anteposuit, Veneremque pulcherrimam esse iudicavit.

Paris preferred the latter gift to the former ones and judged Venus the most beautiful.

Ob id Iuno Minerva Trojanis fuerunt infestae.

Because of this, Juno and Minerva became hostile to the Trojans.

Alexander Veneris impulsu Helenam a Lacedaemone ab hospite Menelao Trojam abduxit, eamque in coniugio habuit.

At Venus' urging, Alexander (Paris) carried Helen away from Sparta, from her husband Menelaus, and took her as his wife in Troy.

Eum ancillis duabus Ethra, Thisadie, quas Castor Pollux captivas ei assignarant, aliquando reginas.

He also had two maidservants, Ethra and Thisadie, whom Castor and Pollux had once given him as captives, sometimes treated as queens.

Post annos aliquot quam haec scripserat Hyginus, suo modo enarravit Graecus ille Deorum contemptor, Lucianus, dialogo cui ΘΕΩΝ ΚΡΙΣΙΣ titulus est, DEARUM IUDICIUM.

Some years after Hyginus wrote this, the Greek scoffer of the gods, Lucian, retold it in his own way in a dialogue titled *The Judgment of the Gods (Deorum Iudicium)*.

Is certe ita ingenuus est ac facetus, ut non fabulam sed historiam diceret.

Lucian's version is so witty and natural that you might call it history rather than fable.

Key Points

This is the myth of *The Judgment of Paris*, which sets off the Trojan War.

Eris (Discord) throws the golden apple marked "for the fairest."

Hera, Athena, and Aphrodite each offer Paris a bribe.

Paris chooses Aphrodite, who promises him Helen.

This leads to Helen's abduction and the enmity of Hera and Athena against Troy.

Hyginus gives one version; Lucian later retells it humorously in his dialogue *The Gods' Judgment*.

Fabula: Iudicium Paridis

Iuppiter epulum dedit, cum Peleus Thetin uxorem duceret.

Omnes deae vocatae sunt, nisi Eris, dea Discordiae.

Eris irata malum aureum misit in medium.

In malo scriptum erat: "Pulcherrimae."

Statim tres deae contenderunt: Iuno, Minerva, Venus.

Iuppiter noluit iudicare; Mercurium misit ad Paridem.

Paris iudex esse debuit.

Iuno dixit: "Si me eliges, regnabis et dives eris."

Minerva dixit: "Si me eliges, sapientissimus et fortissimus eris."

Venus dixit: "Si me eliges, Helenam, pulcherrimam mulierem, uxorem habebis."

Paris donum Veneris elegit.
Iunonem et Minervam offendit.
Ita Troiani inimici facti sunt.
Paris, auxilio Veneris, Helenam abduxit.
Hoc initium fuit belli Troiani.



A. Dialogus: Iudicium Paridis

Personae:

Mercurius
Paris
Iuno
Minerva
Venus

Mercurius : Ecce, Paris! Tres deae veniunt. Tu iudex eris. Elige pulcherrimam.

Iuno : Si me eliges, regnabis in multis terris et dives eris.

Minerva : Si me eliges, sapientissimus et fortissimus eris.

Venus : Si me eliges, Helenam, pulcherrimam mulierem, uxorem habebis.

Paris (cogitat) : Regnum? Sapientia? Sed Helena...

Paris (clare) : Ego Venerem eligo! Pulcherrima est.

Iuno (irata) : Troiani poenas dabunt!

Minerva (irata) : Bellum erit contra vos!

Venus (laeta) : Bene, Paris. Helenam tibi dabo.

Conflict shown → anger of Juno and Minerva, joy of Venus.

Outcome → Paris chooses Venus, leading to war.



B. Role Play :

(Iuno intrat superbe, Paris cogitat tacite).

Iuno : Ego regnum tibi do, Paris. Omnes terræ sub te erunt!

Minerva : Ego sapientiam et artes. Philosophus eris!

Venus (ridens) : Ego Helenam, pulcherrimam mulierem. Non opus est regno aut philosophia!

Paris (subridens) : Haec mihi placet. Philosophia esurit, regnum laborat. Sed Helena... bene!



C. Comic Sketch: Deorum Colloquium

Personae:

- Mercurius (messenger, referee)
- Paris (rustic judge, a bit confused)
- Iuno (proud, bossy)
- Minerva (serious, pedantic)
- Venus (playful, charming)
- Eris (lurking troublemaker)

Scene: On Mount Ida

Mercurius (clapping hands) : Silentium! Paris, tu iudex es. Tres deae certant. Cave, puer, ne erres!

Eris (aside, laughing) : Ego malum aureum iacto... et specto litem!

Iuno (superbe) : Paris, si me eliges, regnabis totum orbem. Rex maximus eris! (gestures like a politician)

Paris (scratching head) : Regnare? Multum labor est. Ego villam parvam habeo, satis est.

Minerva (graviter) : Paris, si me eliges, sapientissimus eris. Philosophus clarus, victor in pugnis.

Paris (yawning) : Sapientia? Philosophi semper esuriunt. Et pugnae... periculosum est.

Venus (ridens suaviter) : Paris, si me eliges, Helenam pulcherrimam uxorem habebis. Amor, voluptas, gaudium!

Paris (subito excitatus) : O! Hoc mihi placet. Amor sine labore, pulchritudo sine pugna! Ego Venerem eligo!

Iuno (irata) : Stulte! Regnum recusas? Videbis bellum!

Minerva (irata) : Sapientiam neglexisti? Troiani patientur!

Venus (laeta, brachia aperit) : Bene, Paris. Helenam tibi dabo. Bellum? Non mea culpa!

Eris (saltans) : Ha ha! Discordia vicit!

Comic Flavor

Paris as comic rustic : He dismisses power and wisdom with practical jokes (“Philosophi semper esuriunt”).

Gods as caricatures : Juno like a politician, Minerva like a schoolteacher, Venus like a flirt.

Eris as trickster : She enjoys the chaos, breaking the solemnity.

Humor : The “world-changing” choice is reduced to Paris preferring pleasure over responsibility.

stage directions : (like Iuno intrat superbe, gestans coronam or Paris sedet rusticè, manducans panem) so it reads like a mini-play script ready for classroom performance. Keep the humor of Lucian, but now Paris voices doubts about beauty, bribery, and justice.



D. Comic Sketch with Philosophical Humor

Personae:

Mercurius

Paris

Iuno

Minerva

Venus

Eris

Scene: On Mount Ida

Mercurius : Paris, tu iudex es. Elige pulcherrimam.

Paris (hesitans) : Pulchritudo me caecat... caecat me ad veras virtutes.

Quod oculus non videt, cor non dolet.

Sed dicite: num pulchritudo peritura est?

Iuno (superbe) : Non quaeras! Si me eliges, regnabis et dives eris.

Paris (subridens) : Regina, putasne iudicem emere posse donis?

Quomodo iudicium iustum faciam, cum tam dulcia praemia mihi proponitis?

Minerva (graviter) : Ego tibi sapientiam et artes do. Gloria immortalis erit.

Paris (dubitat) : Sed sapientia saepe esurit... et gloria ventum capit.

Venus (blande) : Ego Helenam tibi do, pulcherrimam omnium. Amor, voluptas, gaudium!

Paris (serio, sed captus) : Tu pulchra es, Venus. Sed miror: nonne scis te pulchram esse?

Cur laudes et adulationem quaeris, quasi sine iudicio tua forma latet?

Venus (ridens) : Etiam pulchritudo amat laudari.

Paris (post breve silentium) : Bene... temptamenta vestra magna sunt.

Sed cor meum trahitur. Ego Venerem eligo!

Iuno (irata) : Stulte! Regnum recusas! Bellum veniet.

Minerva (irata) : Sapientiam neglexisti! Troiani patientur.

Venus (laeta) : Paris, bene fecisti. Helenam tibi dabo.

Eris (saltans) : Ha ha! Discordia vicit!



E. Soliloquium

Paris as philosopher-comic: He questions beauty, bribery, and justice, adding depth but still humorous.

Humor + reflection: Paris' doubts sound wise, but his choice still follows desire.

Students can perform the inner monologue as a reflective pause before he makes his choice.

Paris (solus, cogitans) :

Estne Helena praemium meum?

Nunc mihi videtur totus mundus.

Sed fortasse non est mundus totus,
sed pars tantum mundi.

Pulchritudo me caecat,
caecat me ad veras virtutes.

Quod oculus non videt, cor non dolet.

Sed pulchritudo—num peritura est?

Vos deae, iudicem emere vultis donis.

Quomodo iudicium iustum faciam,

cum tam dulcia praemia mihi proponitis?

Venus, tu pulchra es, sed nescisne?

Cur laudes quaeris, cur voces adulas?

Nonne forma tua satis clara est,

sine iudicio, sine clamore?

Si Helenam accipio, quid sequitur?

Discordia, pugnae, bella cruenta.

Invidia, perfidia, violentia—

num pulchritudo erit mortifera?

O mens, quid eliges? Amor trahit,

sapientia fugit, regnum laborat.

Pulchritudo regnat, sed regnum breve:

umbra caduca, bellorum causa.

Vocabulary

Discordia, - ae f. : discord personified as a goddess

ĕpŭlum, i, n., and in the plur. ĕpŭlae, ārum, sumptuous food or dishes

Peleus, - ei, m. : Peleus, father of Achilles

Thetis, - idis, f. : Thetis, mother of Achilles

Iuno, - onis, f. : Juno, queen of the gods

Venus, - eris, f. : Venus, goddess of love

Minerva, - ae, f. : Minerva, goddess of war and wisdom

Juppiter, Jovis, m. : Jupiter, king of the gods.

Paris, - idis, m. : Paris, Trojan prince, son of Priam

Troianus, - a, -um : Trojan

Uxor, - oris, f. : wife; uxorem ducere, to get married.

feminine		
Singular	Plural	
Nom. uxor	uxorēs	wife / wife
Gen. uxorīs	uxorūm	(of..)
Dat. uxorī	uxorībus	(to, for ..)
Acc. uxorēm	uxorēs	wife / wife
Voc. uxor	uxorēs	
Abl. uxorē	uxorībus	(by, from, at ..)

Ēris, ĭdos, f., Ἔρις, the goddess of strife, Hyg.

(malum , i, n.: an evil, a misfortune, calamity, adversity; suffering, woe, misery, misdeed, crime, sin, wickedness; pest, curse, scourge, mischief, poison.)

mālum, ī, n.: in general, fruit of the apple kind; an apple.

hospes, itis, m. : one who either gives or receives the entertainment of a guest; a guest.; a visitor, stranger.

contendere, to stretch, strain, hurl, contend, fight, dispute

masculine		
Singular	Plural	
Nom. dives, dis	divites, dites	rich
Gen. divitis, ditis	divitum, ditium	(of..)
Dat. diviti, diti	divitibus, ditibus	(to, for ..)
Acc. divitem, ditem	divites, dites	rich
Abl. divite, diti	divitibus, ditibus	(by, from, at ..)

masculine		
Singular	Plural	
Nom. iudex	iudicēs	judge / judge
Gen. iudicis	iudiciūm	(of..)
Dat. iudicī	iudicībus	(to, for ..)
Acc. iudicēm	iudicēs	judge / judge
Voc. iudex	iudicēs	
Abl. iudicē	iudicībus	(by, from, at ..)

neuter		
Singular	Plural	
Nom. iudiciūm	iudiciā	judicial investigation / judicial investigation
Gen. iudicii, iudici	iudiciōrum	(of..)
Dat. iudiciō	iudiciīs	(to, for ..)
Acc. iudiciūm	iudiciā	judicial investigation / judicial investigation
Voc. iudiciūm	iudiciā	
Abl. iudiciō	iudiciīs	(by, from, at ..)

Present	
iacto	I throw
iactas	You throw
iactat	He/She/It throws
iactāmus	We throw
iactātis	You throw
iactant	They throw

certo	I contend
certas	You contend
certat	He/She/It contends
certāmus	We contend
certātis	You contend
certant	They contend

Present	
specto	I look at
spectas	You look at
spectat	He/She/It looks at
spectāmus	We look at
spectātis	You look at
spectant	They look at

Present	
esurio	I feel hunger
esuris	You feel hunger
esurit	He/She/It feels hunger
esurīmus	We feel hunger
esurītis	You feel hunger
esuriunt	They feel hunger

Present	
recuso	I decline
recusas	You decline
recusat	He/She/It declines
recusāmus	We decline
recusātis	You decline
recusant	They decline

Conjugation of: neglego, neglegis, neglexi, neglectūm, neglegere

Perfect	
neglexi	I neglected
neglexisti	You neglected
neglexit	He/She/It neglected
neglexīmus	We neglected
neglexistis	You neglected
neglexērunt, neglexere...	They neglected

Conjugation of: vinco, vincis, vici, victūm, vincere

conjugation: 3 - transitive - active

Perfect	
vici	I conquered
vicisti	You conquered
vicit	He/She/It conquered
vicīmus	We conquered
vicistis	You conquered
vicērunt, vicere...	They conquered

doleō, uī, itus, 2, n. Used intransitively with neuter and a.: transitively with accusative: to be in pain; to grieve, sorrow, mourn, freq.; to endure grief

caeco, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [caecus], to make blind, to blind.

pero, -ii, -itus, -ire, to vanish, perish

Future Participle - periturus, peritura, periturum, about to perish

ādūlo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. (a rare form for adulo; to fawn like a dog

cruentus, a, um: (adj.), bloody, blood-stained, covered with blood,

vānus, a, um: (adj.), containing nothing, empty; devoid of truth, deceitful,

false; groundless; subst., *vāna*, *ōrum*, n., useless things.

virtūs, *ūtis* (gen. plur. *virtutum*, f. [vir], manliness, manhood, i. e. the sum of all the corporeal or mental excellences of man, strength, vigor; bravery, courage; worth, excellence, virtue.

Conjugation of: *abscondo*, *abscondido...*, *abscondis*, *abscondidis...*, *abscondi*, *abscondidi...*, *absconditūm*, *abscondere*

Present	
<i>abscondo</i> , <i>abscondido...</i>	I hide
<i>abscondis</i> , <i>abscondidis...</i>	You hide
<i>abscondit</i> , <i>abscondidit...</i>	He/She/It hides
<i>abscondimus</i> , <i>abscondidimus...</i>	We hide
<i>absconditis</i> , <i>abscondiditis...</i>	You hide
<i>abscondunt</i> , <i>abscondidunt...</i>	They hide

mēns, *mentis*, f. : the thinking faculty; rational soul; reason, intellect, mind, intention.

īnfestus, a, um : infested; unsafe, hostile, inimical

umbra, ae, f. : shade, shadow, darkness, night.

invidia, ae, f. : dislike, hatred, jealousy, envy,

Perfidiā : faithlessness, dishonesty, treachery, falsehood, perfidy (class.) :

mortifer or (rarely) *mortifērus*, ēra, ērum, adj. [mors-fero],

death-bringing, death-dealing, deadly, fatal —Neutr. plur. as subst. : *mortifēra*, um, deadly things:

ādulātiō, *ōnis*, f. [adulor], a fawning, like that of a dog, adulation, flattery.

vōluptas, *ātis* (gen. plur. *voluptatum* and *-tium*), f], satisfaction, enjoyment, pleasure, delight

gaudium, *iī*, n. : joyful feeling; delight, pleasure, joy,

Conjugation of : *quaero*, *quaeris*, *quaesivi*, *quaesii...*, *quasitūm*, *quaerere*, search for.

emēre [CL] to buy, purchase.

blandus, a, um : (adj.), fondling; fawning; coaxing; persuasive, alluring, enticing

orbis, is, m. : a circle, ring; orb, disk, coil, fold, the globe, world, earth

poena, ae, f. : penalty, punishment, pain, torture, torment,

pēriculōsus, a, um, adj. [periculum], dangerous, hazardous, perilous

iratus [CL], angry, furious

(impers.), fallit, it escapes one, is hid from or unknown to.

Present	
quaero	I look for
quaeris	You look for
quaerit	He/She/It looks for
quaerimus	We look for
quaeritis	You look for
quaerunt	They look for

INDICATIVE	
Present	
volo	I want
vis	You want
vult	He/She/It wants
volumus	We want
vultis	You want
volunt	They want

INDICATIVE	meaning
Perfect	
nolui	I was unwilling
noluisti	You were unwilling
noluit	He/She/It was unwilling
noluimus	We were unwilling
noluistis	You were unwilling
noluerunt	They were unwilling

Future	
eligam	I will pick out
eliges	You will pick out
eliget	He/She/It will pick out
eligēmus	We will pick out
eligētis	You will pick out
eligent	They will pick out

Conjugation of: eligo, eligis, elegi, electū, eligere

Perfect	
elegi	I picked out
elegisti	You picked out
elegit	He/She/It picked out
elegimus	We picked out
elegistis	You picked out
elegērunt, elegere...	They picked out

INDICATIVE	meaning
Perfect	
contendi	I have contended
contendisti	
contendit	
contendimus	
contendistis	
contendērunt, contendere...	

Vocabulary :

Say aloud and write Latin twice and English once.

Epulum, - i, n.; malum, - i, n.; iudex, - icis, m.; orbis, - is, m., rex, regis, m., velum, - i, n.; cor, cordis, n.; praemium, - ii, n.; mundus, - i, m., pars, partis f.; vultus, vultus, f.; donum, - i, n., vanus, - a, -um; oculus, - i m.; mens, mentis, f.; umbra, - ae, f.; caducus, -a, -um (adj); (cado), doomed to fall or die, fleeting.

	Latin	Latin	English 1
1	Discordia, -ae, f.	Discordia, -ae,f.	Discord, Dispute
17			



Pensum

Complete sentences with English derivatives from this lesson.

1. -----suggests the privilege of choosing freely, picking out a candidate.

2. ----- comes from the Latin adjective meaning “mild” or “flattering,” which can also mean “smooth and soothing in manner or quality”
3. -----a circular or oval window or a circular opening at the top of a dome
4. Usually means petty and spiteful. ----- gossipers are often simply envious of a neighbor's good fortune.
5. Helen Miren’s ----- bearing makes her a perfect choice to play royalty on the screen.
6. A ----- welcome showing or marked by warm and often hearty friendliness.
7. The people of that country are friendly and -----to tourists.
8. Improving the schools is a -----effort. (laudare)
9. There was an outpouring of -----from his fans when he won the Olympic medal. (adulatio)
10. The thief departed secretly and has been ----- . (abscondere).
11. There were several points of ----- about the construction of the highway. (contendere)
12. An adjective meaning cruel, malevolent, characterized by vengeance.
13. Disagreement, want of accord,"dissension, strife” about who is the most beautiful.
14. Unsafe, hostile, threatening, dangerous as inhabited by snakes.
15. Earlier it meant "those who come after”.
16. One who is taken and kept in confinement; one who is completely in the power of another.
17. Mythical, legendary, incredible.
18. Introduce to some practice or system, also begin, set going, to instruct in knowledge.
19. Subservient, subordinate, serving as an aid
20. Of or pertaining to the earth (opposed to celestial) earthly, on land.



Pensa

Enact in small groups the scenes ‘A’ ‘B’ ‘C’ ‘D’. Let soliloquy ‘E’ be read aloud individually by students.

iii. SAPIENS, SAPIENTIOR, SAPIENTISSIMUS



Dum tres homines apud Indos doctissimi in silvis forte ambulant,
Accidit ut tigris ossa huc illuc dissipata invenirent.
Tum unus ex iis, ut vim doctrinae sociis ostentaret
'En ego,' inquit, 'arte mea potentissima haec ossa
In unum corpus restituere possum.'
Alii quidem dubitabant,
sed cum doctus ille arcana quaedam verba edidisset,
extemplo ossa in pristinam figuram ultro redierunt.
Secundus vero, qui vult sapientior videri,
'Ego carnem et pellem redintegrare queo,' affirmavit.
Qui quum voces quasdam clam cantavisset,
Tigris inanimus quidem sed cum carne et pelle,
Sicut in vita fuerat,
Exstitit Inde tertius, ne sociis sapientia superari videretur,
'En ego maiora faciam,' clamavit,

Et statim ut tigris revivisceret, effecit.

Quid multa ?

Tigris eos omnes dilaniavit.

Here's the translation:

“THREE WISE MEN”

While three very learned men were walking in the forests among the Indians, it happened that they found tiger bones scattered here and there. Then one of them, to show the power of his knowledge to his companions, said, 'See, I, with my most powerful art, can restore these bones into one body.' Some indeed doubted, but when that learned man uttered certain secret words, immediately the bones returned of their own accord to their former shape. The second, who wanted to appear wiser, affirmed, 'I can restore flesh and skin.' When he had chanted certain words aloud, the tiger, indeed lifeless but with flesh and skin, appeared just as it had been in life. Then the third, not wanting to seem inferior in wisdom to his companions, exclaimed, 'See, I will do greater things,' and at once made the tiger revive. What more? The tiger tore them all to pieces.

Vocabulary

Dum, while (indeclinable)

Tres, three

Homo, hominis, m. man

Apud, among, at the house of

‘En’ is indeed an ‘exclamation’ in Latin.

Ambulare, ambulo, ambulavi, ambulatum, to work

Accidit, indicative present, 3rd person, singular. It happens

INDICATIVE	Meaning
Present	
accido	I fall at
accidis	You fall at
accidit	He/She/It falls at
accidimus	We fall at
acciditis	You fall at
accidunt	They fall at

INDICATIVE	meaning
Perfect	
accidi	I fell at
accidisti	You fell at
accidit	He/She/It fell at
accidimus	We fell at
accidistis	You fell at
acciderunt, accidere...	They fell at

forte, adv., by chance, by accident, casually, accidentally

Declension of: tigris, tigris, tigridis, meaning: tiger, tigress, declension: 3

masculine	
Singular	Plural
Nom. tigrīs	tigres, tigrides
Gen. tigrīs, tigridīs	—
Dat. tigridis, tigrī	—
Acc. tigridem, tigridin, tigrim	tigres, tigridas
Voc. tigrīs	—
Abl. tigrīde, ī	—

Singular	Plural	
Nom. os	ossā	bone / bones
Gen. ossīs	ossīūm	(of..)
Dat. ossī	ossībus	(to, for ..)
Acc. os	ossā	bone / bones
Voc. os	ossā	
Abl. ossē	ossībus	(by, from, at ..)

dissipata, dispersed - Perfect participle, neuter plural

Masculine	
Singular	Plural
Nom. dissipatus	dissipati
Gen. dissipati	dissipatorum
Dat. dissipato	dissipatis
Acc. dissipatum	dissipatos
Voc. dissipate	dissipati
Abl. dissipato	dissipatis

Feminine	
Nom. dissipata	dissipatae
Gen. dissipatae	dissipatarum
Dat. dissipatae	dissipatis
Acc. dissipatam	dissipatas
Voc. dissipata	dissipatae
Abl. dissipata	dissipatis

Neuter	
Nom. dissipatum	dissipata
Gen. dissipati	dissipatorum
Dat. dissipato	dissipatis
Acc. dissipatum	dissipata
Voc. dissipatum	dissipata
Abl. dissipato	dissipatis

Conjugation of: invenio, invenis, inveni, inventum, invenire

conjugation: 4 – transitive, active = invent, contrive, find, discover, manage to get.

Vis, Vis (-ium) Force, Power; Violence

Noun with new meaning in the plural :

(Vires) Strength

Gender : Feminine

Declension : Third

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	Vis	Vires
Genitive	Vis	Virium
Dative	Vi	Viribus
Accusative	Vim	Vires
Ablative	Vi	Viribus
Vocative	Vis	Vires

SUBJUNCTIVE	Meaning
Imperfect	
ostentārem	I (that) might show off
ostentāres	You (that) might show off
ostentāret	He/She/It (that) might show off
ostentarēmus	We (that) might show off
ostentarētis	You (that) might show off
ostentārent	They (that) might show off

ostentaret He/She/It (that) might show off... show off, display, offer,
Subjunctive Imperfect 3 pers. sing.

inquit =He/She/It says ... say, INDICATIVE Present 3 pers. sing.

INDICATIVE	Meaning
Present	
inquam	I say
inquis	You say
inquit	He/She/It says
nos _	We say
vos _	You say
inquiunt	They say

INDICATIVE	Meaning
Perfect	
ego _	I said
tu inquisti	You said
ille inquit	He/She/It said
nos _	We said
vos _	You said
illi _	They said

ars - art, skill, profession, conning, artifice, nom. fem. sing. 3 decl.

feminine		
Singular	Plural	
Nom. ars	artēs	art / art
Gen. artīs	artīūm	(of..)
Dat. artī	artībus	(to, for ..)
Acc. artēm	artēs	art / art
Voc. ars	artēs	
Abl. artē	artībus	(by,from, at ..)

Declension of: corpus, corporis, n.3

body, flesh, corpse, trunk, frame, corporation,

restituere : replace, restore, rebuild, revive, give back, reverse, reinstate.

masculine		
Singular	Plural	
Nom. alius	alii	another
Gen. alius	aliorum	(of..)
Dat. alii	aliis	(to, for ..)
Acc. alium	alios	another
Voc. _	_	
Abl. alio	aliis	(by, from, at ..)

feminine		
Singular	Plural	
Nom. alia	aliae	another
Gen. alius	aliarum	(of..)
Dat. alii	aliis	(to, for ..)
Acc. aliam	alias	another
Voc. _	_	
Abl. alia	aliis	(by, from, at ..)

neuter		
Singular	Plural	
Nom. aliud	alia	another
Gen. alius	aliorum	(of..)
Dat. alii	aliis	(to, for ..)
Acc. aliud	alia	another
Voc. _	_	
Abl. alio	aliis	(by, from, at ..)

quidem = indeed... indeed, certainly, in fact, (indeclinable)

masculine		
Singular	Plural	
Nom. arcanūs	arcanī	secret
Gen. arcanī	arcanōrum	(of..)
Dat. arcanō	arcanīs	(to, for ..)
Acc. arcanūm	arcanōs	secret
Voc. arcanē	arcanī	
Abl. arcanō	arcanīs	(by, from, at ..)

feminine		
Singular	Plural	
Nom. arcană	arcae	secret
Gen. arcae	arcanārum	(of..)
Dat. arcae	arcanīs	(to, for ..)
Acc. arcanām	arcanās	secret
Voc. arcană	arcae	
Abl. arcanā	arcanīs	(by, from, at ..)

neuter		
Singular	Plural	
Nom. arcanūm	arcană	secret
Gen. arcanī	arcanōrum	(of..)
Dat. arcanō	arcanīs	(to, for ..)
Acc. arcanūm	arcană	secret
Voc. arcanūm	arcană	
Abl. arcanō	arcanīs	(by, from, at ..)

edidisset : He/She/It (whether) had put forth... put forth, emit, publish, relate, bring forth, beget, proclaim, bring about, cause, Subjunctive Pluperfect 3 pers. sing.

SUBJUNCTIVE	meaning
Pluperfect	
edidissem	I (whether) had put forth
edidisses	You (whether) had put forth
edidisset	He/She/It (whether) had put forth
edidissēmus	We (whether) had put forth
edidissētis	You (whether) had put forth
edidissent	They (whether) had put forth

extemplo : immediately... immediately, forthwith, (indeclinable)

ultra : into the bargain... into the bargain, conversely, of one's own accord, on one's own initiative, (indeclinable)

INDICATIVE	meaning
Perfect	
redii	I went back
redisti	You went back
rediit	He/She/It went back
rediimus	We went back
redistis	You went back
redierunt	They went back

INDICATIVE	meaning
Perfect	
redii	I went back
redisti	You went back
rediit	He/She/It went back
rediimus	We went back
redistis	You went back
redierunt	They went back

vult : He/She/It wants ... want, wish, INDICATIVE Present 3 pers. sing.

volo, vis, volui, - , velle, to want, wish. conjugation: - transitive - active.

INDICATIVE	
Present	
vis	You want
vult	He/She/It wants
volumus	We want
vultis	You want
volunt	They want

feminine		
Singular	Plural	
Nom. caro	carnēs	flesh / flesh
Gen. carnīs	carnīūm	(of..)
Dat. carnī	carnībus	(to, for ..)
Acc. carnēm	carnēs	flesh / flesh
Voc. caro	carnēs	
Abl. carnē	carnībus	(by, from, at ..)

feminine		
Singular	Plural	
Nom. pellīs	pellēs	skin / skin
Gen. pellīs	pellīūm	(of..)
Dat. pellī	pellībus	(to, for ..)
Acc. pellēm	pellēs	skin / skin
Voc. pellīs	pellēs	
Abl. pellē	pellībus	(by, from, at ..)

ex-sisto or existo, stīti, stītum, 3, v. n. (verbum neutrum, intransitive, to step out or forth, to come forth, emerge, appear (very freq. and class.).

INDICATIVE	
Present	Perfect
exsisto	exstiti
exsistis	exstitisti
exsistit	exstitit
exsistimus	exstitimus
exsistitis	exstitistis
exsistunt	exstitērunt, exstitere...

maschile		
Singular	Plural	
Nom. maior	maiores	greater
Gen. maioris	maiorum	(of..)
Dat. maiori	maioribus	(to, for ..)
Acc. maiorem	maiores	greater
Voc. maior	maiores	
Abl. maiore	maioribus	(by, from, at ..)

feminine		
Singular	Plural	
Nom. maior	maiores	greater
Gen. maioris	maiorum	(of..)
Dat. maiori	maioribus	(to, for ..)
Acc. maiorem	maiores	greater
Voc. maior	maiores	
Abl. maiore	maioribus	(by,from, at ..)

neuter		
Singular	Plural	
Nom. maius	maiora	greater
Gen. maioris	maiorum	(of..)
Dat. maiori	maioribus	(to, for ..)
Acc. maior	maiora	greater
Voc. maius	maiora	
Abl. maiore	maioribus	(by, from, at ..)

SUBJUNCTIVE	
Imperfect	
reviviscērem	I (that) might come to life again
reviviscēres	You (that) might come to life again
reviviscēret	He/She/It (that) might come to life again
reviviscerēmus	We (that) might come to life again
reviviscerētis	You (that) might come to life again
reviviscērent	They (that) might come to life again

Conjugation of: revivisco, reviviscis, revixi, - , reviviscēre, come to life again

conjugation: 3 - intransitive - active

dilaniare, tear to pieces.

Perfect	
dilaniavi	I tore to pieces
dilaniavisti, dilaniasti...	You tore to pieces
dilaniavit	He/She/It tore to pieces
dilaniavimus	We tore to pieces
dilaniavistis, dilaniastis...	You tore to pieces
dilaniavērunt, dilaniarunt, dilaniavere...	They tore to pieces

īnānīmus, a, um, adj. [in-animus], lifeless, inanimate.

Conjugation of: superor, superāris, superatus sum, - , superari, to be superior, to surpass

conjugation: 1 - transitive/intransitive – passive

Quid multa ? Why say so many words ? In short

Meaning and Usage of ‘en’:

- “En” is an interjection meaning “Look!”, “Behold!”, or “See!”

- It is used to draw attention to something, often with a dramatic or emphatic tone.

“En ego,” inquit, “qui majora faciam.”

“Behold me,” he said, “who will do greater things.”

Here, ‘En’ is used to dramatically announce the speaker’s intention to outdo his companions. It adds theatrical flair and underscores the ironic bravado of the third “wise” man—who, in trying to prove his superior

wisdom, ends up reviving the tiger that kills them all.

‘Possum’ can often substitute for ‘queo’, though there are subtle differences in tone and usage.

Similarities:

- Both mean “to be able” or “can.”
- They are followed by an infinitive verb:
- possum facere = “I can do”
- queo facere = “I am able to do”

Differences:

Example:

- Hoc facere possum — “I can do this.”
- Hoc facere queo — “I am able to do this.” (more stylized)

‘possum’ can substitute for ‘queo’ in most contexts, especially in prose or classroom Latin, ‘queo’ might add a touch of elegance or antiquity.

‘quum’ is simply an ‘older or more archaic spelling of ‘cum’, and they are functionally the same word.

- ‘cum’ is the standard Latin word meaning:
 - “when” (temporal clause)
 - “since” (causal clause)
 - “although” (concessive clause)
 - Or as a ‘preposition’ meaning “with” (when followed by the ablative)
- ‘Quum’ is an older or poetic variant of ‘cum’.

Example:

- Cum venit, laetus fui. — “When he came, I was happy.”
 - Quum venit, laetus fui. — Same meaning, just an older spelling.
- ‘quum’ = cum

Meaning of ‘clam’:

- ‘clam’ = “secretly,” “without being noticed,” “in secret,” or “quietly.”
- It’s often used to describe actions done ‘without the knowledge’ of others.

Common Confusion:

It's easy to confuse 'clam' with 'clamare' (to shout), but they're unrelated in meaning:

- 'clam' (adverb) = secretly
- clamare (verb) = to shout
- clam + ablative = "without the knowledge of..." (e.g., clam patre = "without the father's knowledge")

'clam cantavisset', it would mean:

"he had chanted certain words 'secretly'" — not "aloud."

That adds a layer of mystery or ritual to the scene — the incantation was not public, but whispered or concealed.

The phrase 'clam cantavisset'—literally "had chanted certain words 'clam' (secretly)"—could very naturally evoke the image of someone 'murmuring mantras' or 'intoning incantations in a hushed voice'.

Why "murmuring mantras" works:

- 'clam' suggests secrecy or concealment—not necessarily silence, but something done 'out of sight or earshot', or 'in a low, private tone'.
- 'cantavisset' (pluperfect subjunctive of 'cantare') implies 'canting or singing', often with ritual or magical overtones.
- The combination evokes a 'ritualistic, almost mystical atmosphere', where the speaker is performing a spell or sacred utterance—not loudly, but with solemn intensity.

Translating it as "murmuring mantras" captures both the 'tone' and the 'cultural resonance' of the scene— It adds a vivid, almost cinematic texture.

The phrase 'statim ut tigris revivisceret' is not a purpose clause, it's a temporal clause.

Breakdown:

- 'statim', "immediately"
- 'ut', "as soon as" or "when"
- 'tigris revivisceret' = "the tiger came back to life" (imperfect subjunctive)

Temporal Clause, Not Purpose:

- In Latin, 'ut' followed by a verb in the 'subjunctive' can express:
- Purpose: ut revivisceret, "so that it might come back to life"

- Result: *ut revivisceret*, “so that it came back to life”
- Time: *ut revivisceret*, “when it came back to life”

But here, ‘*statim ut*’ clearly signals ‘time’:

“Immediately when the tiger came back to life...”

It’s narrating a moment, not expressing intention or consequence.

Moral Fable

The story of the Three Wise Men and the Tiger does suggest a subtle but pointed critique of ostentatious displays of learning—a kind of moral fable about the dangers of intellectual vanity.

How the Story Critiques the “Show of Learning”:

- Each man tries to outdo the others: The first reassembles the bones, the second adds flesh and skin, and the third, eager not to be outshone, revives the tiger. Their escalating demonstrations of knowledge are not motivated by wisdom or necessity, but by ‘pride and rivalry.
- “*Vim doctrinae ostendere*”: This phrase—“to show the power of learning”—is key. It’s not about using knowledge for good, but about ‘displaying it for admiration’, as if learning were a performance or contest.
- The tragic irony: Their final act of reviving the tiger leads to their destruction. The very knowledge they flaunt becomes their undoing. This is a classic moral twist, echoing fables and parables that warn against hubris.
- No practical wisdom: Despite their immense learning, none of the men shows prudence or moral insight. Their knowledge is technical, not ethical. The story seems to say: learning without wisdom is dangerous.

Broader Implication:

The tale aligns with a long tradition—both classical and Christian—that values humility, prudence, and the ethical use of knowledge over mere intellectual display. It’s a cautionary tale, not against learning itself, but against learning divorced from humility and responsibility.

‘*apud Indos*’ means “among the Indians”, and ‘*Indos*’ is the accusative plural of ‘*Ind*’, meaning “Indians.”

‘*apud*’ is a preposition meaning “among,” “with,” “in the presence of,” or sometimes “at the house of.” It always takes the accusative case.

- ‘*Indos*’ is the accusative plural of ‘*Indi*’ (nominative plural), referring to the people of India — or more broadly, “Indians” in a classical or exoticized sense.

“Dum tres viri doctissimi in silvis apud Indos ambularent...”

“While three very learned men were walking in the forests among the Indians...”

This phrase sets the scene in a distant, possibly mystical land — a common trope in medieval and Renaissance Latin storytelling, where “India” often evokes wonder, danger, and the unknown.

‘Tres Sapientes’ is a wonderfully evocative title — elegant, ironic, and layered with meaning.

Why It Works So Well:

Classical dignity: Sapientes (wise men) carries a tone of philosophical gravitas, reminiscent of Roman moralists or biblical magi. It elevates the story’s characters — even as their actions undercut that dignity.

Ironic contrast: The title sets up an expectation of wisdom, but the narrative delivers folly. This irony is subtle and effective, especially learning to read between the lines.

Universal resonance: Like Tres Magi or ‘Tres Philosophi’, it echoes familiar triads in folklore and scripture — three figures on a journey, each with a gift or skill, often leading to revelation or ruin.

Adaptable tone: You can lean into the solemnity (Tres Sapientes as tragic figures) or the satire (as pompous showmen undone by their own cleverness).

It’s a bold and playful choice — and yes, The Three Musketeers could absolutely work as a title, depending on the tone you want to strike.

What “Three Musketeers” evokes:

- Camaraderie and rivalry: Like Dumas’s trio (plus d’Artagnan), The three wise men are bound by shared skill but undone by competition.
- Heroic flair: The title suggests swashbuckling bravado — which fits the escalating magical feats.
- Ironic twist: Readers expect adventure and triumph, but the story ends in tragedy. That contrast can be powerful.

Considerations:

- It’s a ‘cultural transplan’: the Musketeers are French, early modern, and secular, while our tale is more timeless, moral, and possibly medieval in tone.
- If you’re aiming for satire or parody, the title works brilliantly.

- If you want to preserve a fable-like or classical atmosphere, *Tres Sapientes* or *Tres Magi* might be more fitting.

Hybrid options:

- The Three Enchanters — emphasizes their magical prowess.
- The Three Scholars — neutral, but ironic in context.
- The Three Who Knew Too Much — playful and ominous.
- The Three Revivers — literal and eerie.

That's a brilliant and delightfully ironic title — 'Sapiens, Sapientior, Sapientissimus' turns the comparative ladder of Latin adjectives into a satirical commentary on escalating intellectual vanity.

Why it works so well:

Grammatical wit: It plays on the familiar Latin degrees of comparison — positive (*sapiens*), comparative (*sapientior*), and superlative (*sapientissimus*) — which students often learn early on. It's didactic and clever at once.

- Narrative structure: The title mirrors the story's progression:
- The first man is *sapiens* — he reassembles the bones.
- The second is *sapientior* — he adds flesh and skin.
- The third, claiming to be *sapientissimus*, revives the tiger — and seals their fate.

Ironic punch: The superlative, *sapientissimus*, becomes tragicomic. The "wisest" man is the one whose act leads to their destruction. It's a subtle moral: the highest claim to wisdom may mask the greatest folly.

Memorable for students: It's catchy, linguistically rich, and invites discussion.

A faux-classical line that hints at the moral? For example:

"Non semper sapientissimus sapienter agit."

"The wisest man does not always act wisely."

What are some of the Latin sayings about boasting? What are your thoughts?

Absolutely — Latin has several vivid expressions that capture the idea of 'boasting', 'bragging', or 'vain display'. Here are some that might resonate with the classroom theme or dramatic adaptation:

Latin Sayings About Boasting

Latin Phrase	Translation	Tone
1. Gloriatur in vanum.	He boasts in vain.	Moral, dismissive.
2. Qui se laudat, vilescit.	He who praises himself becomes cheap.	Sharp, proverbial
3. Sapientia non clamat.	Wisdom does not shout.	Quiet dignity
4. Doctrina sine humilitate periculum est.	Learning without humility is a danger.	Moral warning
5. Non est sapientia ostentatio.	Wisdom is not display.	Philosophical
6. Superbia ante ruinam.	Pride comes before the fall.	Biblical, prophetic



COMPREHENSION

1. Explain the reasons for each of the suggested titles for the lesson : a) Three Musketeers b) The Three Scholars c) The Three who knew too much. D) The Three Wise Men (Tres Sapientes)
2. Give a title of your own giving reasons for your choice.
3. Use a similar verb in place of the underlined: Hoc facere queo.
4. Give an example of 'show of learning' as compared with genuine learning or wisdom.
5. What is another Latin verb which means 'dilaniare'.
6. Give English derivatives of :
 - a) Reviviscere
 - b) major
 - c) caro
 - d) arcana
 - e) corpus
 - f) ostentare
 - g) Vis
 - h) accidere
 - i) inanimus
7. What part of speech is the underlined word and what does it mean in "En ego maiora faciam."
8. Give a Latin equivalent of 'extemplo'. What does it mean?
9. Decline 'Vis' in the plural. What does it mean in the singular and in the plural?
10. Translate into English : Quid multa?
11. Give a synonym of 'inquit'.
12. Decline 'tigris' in the singular.

13. Euphrates and ----- are two rivers in IRAQ. (Name the other river.)
14. Quid est animal nationale Indiae?
15. Explain the Latin saying : Doctrina sine humilitate periculum est.

Derivatives: Complete sentences with derivatives from this lesson.

1. A vehicle that carries sick or injured people to a hospital is an -----.
2. All the heads wracked their brains to solve the -----.
3. They agreed not to discuss their political -----.
4. The Italian language is ----- from Latin.
5. They are ----- and they show great support and love for their country.
6. He is a -----who is not yet old enough to be legally considered an adult.
7. They formed a ----- which provided companionship, a brotherhood and association.
8. A teacher, holder of the highest degree in a university or someone skilled in a learned profession.
9. An incident, what comes by chance.
10. You can go through the site of the skeletal remains of the dead, but you do not want to go.
11. Scattered and wasted.
12. Former, early, original.
13. Body of teachings, learning.
14. Showy, intended for vain display.
15. Mighty, powerful.
16. Powerless, weak, feeble.
17. Give back, bring back to former state.
18. Secret, hidden as in a box.
19. Strength, force, vigor, energy (accusative, a detergent ?)
20. Of the third order.
21. A flesh-eating animal is a -----.
23. Rituals known only to a very few people are called-----.
24. Vocational learning level following secondary schools including colleges is -----education.



Notes

[illegible]

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Part IV A

FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES OF CITIZENS

ARTICLE 51 A

Fundamental Duties- It shall be the duty of every citizen of India:

- (a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
- (b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
- (c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
- (d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
- (e) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
- (f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
- (g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, wild life and to have compassion for living creatures;
- (h) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
- (i) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
- (j) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievements;
- (k) who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between age of six and fourteen years.

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

Dear Children,

*Wouldn't you like to know about your rights? Awareness about your rights will inspire and motivate you to ensure your protection and participation, thereby making social justice a reality. You may know that a commission for child rights is functioning in our state called the **Kerala State Commission for Protection of Child Rights**.*

Let's see what your rights are:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Right to freedom of speech and expression.• Right to life and liberty.• Right to maximum survival and development.• Right to be respected and accepted regardless of caste, creed and colour.• Right to protection and care against physical, mental and sexual abuse.• Right to participation.• Protection from child labour and hazardous work.• Protection against child marriage.• Right to know one's culture and live accordingly. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protection against neglect.• Right to free and compulsory education.• Right to learn, rest and leisure.• Right to parental and societal care, and protection. |
|--|--|

Major Responsibilities

- Protect school and public facilities.
- Observe punctuality in learning and activities of the school.
- Accept and respect school authorities, teachers, parents and fellow students.
- Readiness to accept and respect others regardless of caste, creed or colour.

Contact Address:



Kerala State Commission for Protection of Child Rights

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Kerala Police Helpline - 0471 - 3243000/44000/45000

Online R. T. E Monitoring : www.nireekshana.org.in