

LVDVS DOMESTICVS: '02-'03.

Homework 5

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After the time of the poet Tibullus there came the most prolific, polished, silk writer of sentimental-love-elegiac verses, PVBLIVS *OVIDIVS* NASO [43 ante - 18 post Chr.]. Here he gives you some quasi-proverbs from his thousands of smooth lines.

A) "Quid folia arboribus*, quid pleno* sidera caelo*, in freta collectas alta quid addis aquas?" [Amores II,10,13-14].

Vocab. quid=why? *arboribus=to trees. *pleno...cielo=to a full heaven.

1. If the noun (of a second group to be learned soon) is: "sidus-*N.*=star,constellation, then what should-may you see in that 'sidera'?
2. If the word is: "fretum-*n.*=channel-of-water,strait - then with what adjective does it connect here? _____. There next week: IN - will mean 'into'+object.
3. If the adjective-participle is: 'collectus,a,um=collected,gathered', then here then here it must agree with what noun? _____. That combination must function as what in the second verse?
4. After you have analyzed the, two lines [folium,i-*n.*=leaf], you can tell us what the main-only verb here is: _____, which is present time, and whose subject is _____.
5. Give your own smooth version of the neat comparison of Ovid about useless activity:
6. Put a few new things together, verb first + say: "The honest [probus,i-*m.*] inhabitants [incola,ae-*m.*] and good-things [bonus,a,um] toward dear-people [carus,a,um] within the small (parvus,a,um) villages [oppidum,i-*n.*; vicus,i-*m.* use both + proper adjective].

B) "Nox et Amor vinumque nihil moderabile suadent. Illa pudore vacat; Liber Amorque metu". [Amores I,6,59-60].

Vocab. suadere=to suggest: present here. nihil=nothing. illa: that-Night. Liber=god-of wine. Amor=love-sex. pudore=from shame; metu=from fear.

1. Explain briefly the problem with the Latin connective: '---que'.
2. If the word in your DICT. is: "vaco,are=to be free" and here is present, then the realistic lines must mean exactly:
3. Give some other Latin ways to express: amor vinumque:=
4. How will you say with Ovid: "Ye sober dinner-guests [conviva,ae-*m.*] are free from fear, because [quia] among sober dinner-guests wine suggests not bad-things [malus,a,um] but happy-things (iucundus,a,um)":

C) "Ut fugiunt aquilas - timidissima turba - columbae utque fugit visos agna novella lupos, sic illae* timuere viros sine more ruentes" [Ars Amatoria 1,177-119]

Vocab. ut=just-as. sic=so. fugio,ere=to flee,escape: here present. illae*=those women. sine more=without habit, custom,precedent. irruentes=rushing-in.

1. The subject of: 'fugiunt'= _____; and of 'fugit'= _____.
2. Many people think that "viros" comes from "virUS" (N!!!), which means: _____, but you know that that is impossible and the form here comes from:
3. If: 'visus,a,um=having been seen,spotted', then it agrees with _____, as what function in the sentence?
4. If 'timuere'=they have feared, then the description of these women's behavior in Ovid will sound exactly in the vernacular: (the vocab. here is common,essential)
5. Say with Ovid's style: "We eagles do not flee doves and you do not flee the wolf having been seen, but why does he (express the pronoun) flee the Latin language [lingua,ae-f.] and she flee the best (optimus,a,um) studies [studium,i-n.; disciplina,ae-f. use both with proper adjective]?" ==

D] "Nox erat et somnus lassos submitit ocellos. terruerunt animum talia visa meum" [Amores iii,5,1-2].

Visum,i-n.=sight,vision. talia=such: n.pl.

1. The subject of 'terruerunt' (to terrify: in the past) must be: _____, and the subject of 'submitit' (to oppress, put down: past) must be: _____. if the 'meum' here agrees with _____, then the adjective: lassus,a,um=tired, must agree with _____.
2. What is the problem with the PL.-reversed of: 'animUM'?
3. What is the difference in Latin between: 'sonus,i-m.' and 'somnia,i-n.'??
4. Give your best version of the beginning here of Ovid's account of a bad dream:
5. Then you can add: "Ye tired teachers [magister,magistri-m.; magistra,ae-f.] have put-down (**) your (vester, tra,trum) limbs (membrum,i-n.) after (post+object) long classes (schola,ae-f.) and many (multus,a,um in pl.) "ludi domestici" having been seen":

E] "Vina parant animos faciuntque *caloribus aptos: cura fugit multo diluitirque mero" [Ars Amatoria i,237-238]. vocab. *caloribus=for heats,heat-waves. multo...mero=with much wine. diluitur=is diluted,washed-away. parare=to prepare,equip. aptus,a,um=suited,apt.

1. Without any special questions you can give your professional version of the wise advice of Ovid:

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Homework 6

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One of the most educated individuals of his time, poet-laureate of the Holy Roman Empire, leader of the Italian-Classical Renaissance: AENEAS SYLVIVS PICCOLOMINI [1405-1464 post Chr.] after a very active life as scholar and statesman and man of the world was elected as Pope Pius II [1458-1464]. He is buried in the church of Sant'Andrea della Valle, near Largo Argentina, with his nephew Pius III. At the end of his adventurous life he wrote his autobiography: "Commentarii rerum memorabilium" - one of the most readable in western literature.

A] (Pius' election is decided in a Vatican bathroom during the night after conclave block):

"Noctis medium effluxerat, cum - ecce - Bononiensis Aeneam adit et dormientem excitans 'quid ais' inquit 'Aenea? nescis quia iam papam habemus? in latrinis convenerunt aliquot cardinales statueruntque Vilhelmum eligere'... Aeneas: fefellisti me, immo vero te ipsum et patriam tuam Italiam nisi resipis'". [Lib. I,36].

VOCAB. Bononiensis=the cardinal of Bologna. excitans=waking-up. medium,i-n.=the middle. cum=when. Vilhelmus=the cardinal of Rouen,France. dormientem=him sleeping, immo vero=indeed. quia=that. ipsum=yourself. nisi=unless. aliquot=some.

1. If the verbs here: 'ais' (to say), 'nescis' (not to know), 'resipis' (to rethink, come to senses) have as their *subject* _____, their reversed form must be:
If the verb in your DICT. is "fallo,ere,fefelli,falsus" meaning _____, then the verb in the past 'fefellisti' must have as its Latin SUBJECT: _____, and its reversed form (**)=
2. If the verbs: "effluxerat" (effluere=to flow-pass away), and "adit" (adire=to visit) "inquit" (inquam=I say) have as their general subject: _____, then the verb 'habemus' has as its subject in Latin: _____.
3. Analyze the use of the '---que' in l.3: "cardinales convenerunt statueruntque Vilhelmum elegere" [convenire=to meet; stauere=to decide: here past]=
4. You can read through the text and, almost as children, get the exact meaning from the progress of the sentence and a bit of insight: ==
5. How will you use your Latin training and say: "The cardinals met *near* the vatican (Vaticanus,a,um) toilets (latrina,ae-f.) and *because-of* [use: two different prepositions] their animosity (inimicitia,ae-f.)+(their: suus,a,um) decided to elect another (alius,a) man (vir,viri-m.) but not Aenea the Florentine (Florentinus,a,um). In the morning we are rethinking and have not deceived-tricked him. Thus [cf. DICT.] we elected (elegi=I elected) him our Roman (Romanus,a,um) bishop (episcopus,i-m.) *outside* the toilets":

B] (Pius' chief concern for his whole, 6-year pontificate, was to organize a crusade against the Turks and march on the holy land with all Christian leaders behind him):

"Auctoritas* crevit...in Graeciam penetraverit et Beticam in Hispania per Mauros occupaverit.../...timuit Pius pontifex hoc+ venenum et occurrere statuit, ne serperet ulterius" [Lib. II,1-2].

VOCAB. *auctoritas=the power-authority of the Islamic law-movement. Betica,ae-f.=southern Spain. hoc+=this. ne=that not. ulterius=further. Hispania,ae-f.=Spain.

1. Which prepositions in the Latin language have a *dual application*?
Therefore: 'in Graeciam' must mean = _____ while "in Hispania" means = _____.
2. Check your DICT. for the verb: 'occurro,ere', where you will find not only "run to meet" and "occur" but also with regard for evils-problems-difficulties: =
3. The verbs here are all in the fast: crescere=to grow; penetrare=to penetrate; occupare=to occupy; timere=to fear; stauere=to decide: where the "nos" form for them all will have to be:
4. If 'serpo,ere=to crawl,sneak-ahead', what English word do we have from it?
5. Give several meanings for the Latin preposition 'per'= _____. what does the prep 'per' never mean, as in other languages? =
6. Your own professional version of the pontifical text:
7. If the adjective is: 'probus,a,um=good,moral,honest' and 'improbus,a,um'=bad,evil,dishonest': what will these phrases mean exactly: (verbs are past)
"Probas nom timuimus probi, quamquam probae timuistis improbos" =
"Cur timuistis probae improbas, dum improbus non improba timuit?" =

c] (Pius receives a royal guest in Rome: Queen Karlotta - of Cyprus):

"Regina +pro responso+ gratias egit mansitque deinde diebus circiter decem Romae*, donec basilicas martyrum praecipuas visit../..pontifex singulos cardinales singulos §ei largiri§ equos iussit" [Lib. VII,7].

VOCAB. +pro responso+=in return for the answer of the pope. Romae*=in-at Rome. donec=until. singuli,ae,a [in pl.] =individual, single. §ei largiri§=to give to her.

1. What did your 'Ludus 2' tell you in a *VOCAB. note* about the form: "martyrum"?? =
2. What does the Latin preposition: 'circiter' mean in general? = _____. What other prepositions have about the same meaning? =
3. The verbs here: 'egit-to render', 'mansit-to remain', 'visit-to visit', 'iussit-to command' are all past, their vos forms will be (**), that is in Latin: =
4. If 'praecipuus,a,um' means "special,outstanding", then it agrees here with _____.
5. Express the: "egit mansitque" in two other good Latin ways:
6. As tourists in Rome speaking Latin, what will this mean: "Praecipua visimus praecipua intraque hospitium non mansimus diu-(cf. DICT.) nostrum" =
7. Your own faithful version of the short historical note:

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Homework 7

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The daily-simple-community Latin of the *BIBLIA VVLGATA LATINA*, born among the people and designed for the people, can help us grow fast in our Latin training.

A] from the 'Liber Iudicum' (Book of Judges):

"Abiit autem Iudas* cum Simeone fratre suo et percusserunt simul Chananaeum, qui habitabat in Sephath, et percusserunt urbem... dederuntque Chaleb Hebron, sicut dixerat Moyses, qui expulit ex ea tres filios Enac. Iebusaeum autem habitatorem Ierusalem non expulerunt filii Benjamin habitavitque Iebusaeus cum filiis Benjamin in Ierusalem usque in praesentem diem".

VOCAB. *Iudas HERE=subject in greek: Judas. cum=with. Chananaeus,i-m.=the Cananite. Iebusaeus,i-m.=the Jebusite. ex ea=out of it. qui=who. habitatorem (obj.)=inhabitant.

\$there are many Hebrew words here undeclined - without Latin endings, and their function must be gathered from the context: Enac=of Enac. Benjamin=of Benjamin. Chaleb=to Chaleb. Hebron:object. Ierusalem=of Jerusalem.

1. What meaning did we give in class to the Latin preposition-adverb: 'usque'?
2. If 'Iebusaeum' functions as _____ in the sentence, then _____ functions as what _____.
3. Look carefully at the *meanings* which we gave in class to the different verb *TIMES* of the indicative in Latin, and then identify as requested with *full meanings*:
 - o A) 'dixerat' is *T.5* with one or two possible English vernacular meanings (dicere = to say):
 - o B) 'habitavit' is *T.4* in which time frame we had two distinct time concepts. Indicate those different concepts by number and then with their proper-possible meanings (habitare=to dwell,inhabit):
 - o C) 'percusserunt'+ 'expulerunt' are both *T.4*; do the same for them as you did in the above question b) (percutere=to hit,strike; expellere=to expel,drive-out):
 - o D) 'habitabat' is *T.2*. to what other thing in life did we compare that particular verb Time? _____ while *T.4* is compared to what? _____
Because of its special nature, *T.2* has a number of suitable vernacular meanings; list them, as you were taught:
 - o E) 'Abiit' and 'expulit' are both *T.4* which will produce what different time frames and meanings (abire=to depart,go-away; expellere=to expel,drive-out):
 - o F) 'dederunt' is *T.4* (dare=to give,hand over). If the story was written on the night of the event, then it will sound= _____ if written 100 years later, then= _____
4. If you are observant and conscious of language things, you may notice something interesting here about the *style* of the Latin-Vulgate rendering of the Greek LXX: where are the *subjects* of the sentences?
5. Take your pen and write out the exact meaning of the neat text - respecting the verb *Times*, which you illustrated above:
6. Say in your own Latin - perhaps using the same Vulgata style: "Ye lousey [pessimus,a,um] Jebusites have been dwelling (**) within the walls (murus,i-m.) of jerusalem over many [pl. multus,a,um] centuries (saeculum,i-n.) against all [cunctus,a,um] divine (divinus,a,um) prophets [propheta,ae-m.] and beautiful [pulcehr,pulchra,pulchrum] suggestions (propositum,i-n.) at-our-home (=by us: what preposition?)":

B] from the 'Actus Apostolorum' (Acts of the Apostles):

"Vos semper *Spiritu Sancto* resistitis; sicut+ patres vestri, et vos .../... et occiderunt eos qui praenuntiabant §de adventu Iusti§, cuius vos nunc proditores et homicidae fuistis, qui accepistis legem& et non custodistis".

VOCAB. *Spiritu Sancto*=to the Holy Spirit. +sicut=just as. §de adventu Iusti§ = about the arrival of the Just-One. cuius=of whom. legem&=law (object).

1. What do you notice in your DICT. about "homicida,ae"?
2. If 'praenuntiabant' is *T.2* [to foretell,preannounce] then it is going to have several special meanings: BUT 'occiderunt' is *T.4* [to kill]. think and tell us WHY the author-people here correctly used two different Times describing the behavior of the Jews and the prophets among them:
3. The verbs here: 'accepistis'-'custodistis'-'fuistis' are all *T.4*, whose subject in Latin is going to have to be: _____. but why in all probability will your translation of these *T.4* sound totally different than the 'occiderunt'? THINK-analyse! (accipere=to get; custodire=to keep; sum,esse=to be) Give the proper and precise number to the first three verbs: _____, then to 'occiderunt' _____
4. If "resistitis" is *T.1* (to offer resistance), then give all its possible versions:
5. If the reversed of the 'resistitis' is _____, then the reversed of the 'fuistis (**)' must be: _____ and of 'custodistis (**)' must be:
6. Your own personal version of this part of Saint Stephen's speech to the Jewish senate:
7. Say finally on your own with these same words: "we are not offering resistance to the Holy Spirit but they almost (cf. DICT.) killed us good-men and good-women (bonus,a,um) who were preannouncing good-things about the arrival of the Just-One":

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Homework 8

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At the end of the liturgical year, just before Advent, the Church proposes as in alternative liturgical hymn the former 'sequentia' at Masses of the Dead: the immortal "DIES IRAE" attributed to the first biographer of St. Franciscus: *THOMAS DE CELANO* [1190-1260 post Chr.]. YOU can now understand and appreciate some of the verses there - which will also be sung in class!

A] "**Dies irae*, dies illa+ solvet saeculum in favilla§ teste David cum Sibylla**".

VOCAB. irae,=of wrath,anger. illa+=that (fem. subj.) in favilla=in an ember-ash,coal

1. If the verb is: "solvo,solvere,solvi,solutum=to dissolve,break-up", then you can give your students the exact meaning of each of those verb parts as found in DICT.:
WHY does any standard Latin DICT. today give usually 4 and not 3 nor 5? explain:
2. If 'dies' is found that way in your DICT. then it functions as: _____; if 'saec[u]lum,i-n.=age,century, WORLD' is also found there it can function as:
3. If you will soon learn that 'solvet' is *T.3*, then you can *now* give it all the possible vernacular meanings which you have learned as belonging to that Time:
4. If 'teste David cum Sibylla' means [III Experience]:'David being a witness with the Sibyl', then you can put it all together into your version:
5. If from the same verb: "solvit" is *T.1*, then it can mean in various ways, what? if from the same verb: "solvit" is *T.4*, then it can mean in various ways, what? (((Do you see: 1- the importance of VOCAB. in Latin, 2- the importance of ONE letter?)))

/// You can check and analyze one statement of *RABANVS MAVRVS*: "**Canticum significat scientiam spiritalem, ut in psalmo: Cantate domino Canticum novum (Psal. xxxii); psallere est opus bonum exercere. Canticum ad contemplativam: psallere refertur ad activam vitam**".

VOCAB. canto=I sing. psallo=I chant-a-psalm. ut=as. refertur=is pointed,referred. 'cantate' [soon in class] =command: YE sing! domino=to the lord.

1. What *two* precise meanings did we give to the Latin verb form: "psallere"+"exercere"?
2. The 'ad' in 1.4 connects with what *noun* here?
3. Your own private,personal translation of Rabanus' baby Latin:
4. What is the *reversed* of: 'canticum...ad activam vitam'?
Give some other Latin prepositions which will mean: "---toward":

B] "**Qui Mariam absolvisti er latronem* exaudisti, mihi§ quoque spem dedisti**".

VOCAB. qui=YOU,who. Maria=Maria Magdalena. latronem-(obj.sing.)=the thief. mihi§=to me.

1. What does your DICT. tell you about the adverb: 'quoque'?
2. You recognize immediately the subject of such Latin verbs as in this line: _____ and you also know their

reversed form: _____ and the 'NOS' forms=

3. If next week you will learn that those same verbs are generally in *T.4*, then you can give us *two* quite different time-frames for that *T.4*, with their proper vernacular translations: (absolvere=to forgive; exaudire=to hear-graciously; dare=to give)

Which of the two do you think is excluded here and WHY?

Under what conditions would the alternative be valid-applicable? explain=

C] "Ingemisco tamquam reus culpa rubet vultus meus §supplicanti parce, Deus".

VOCAB. culpa=with-by guilt. §supplicanti parce, Deus: Oh God, be merciful to the one supplicating.

1. If 'Ingemisco' is found that way first in your DICT., then it is in t.____?, and here must mean in Several different sounds:
2. If the subject of that "rubit" must be _____, meaning (cf. DICT.)= and the verb is *T.1* [rubeo,ere: _____], then 'tamquam' + 'reus' [very common words in Latin] will have their proper meanings, AND you will give your own version of the famous line:

%%% put into your own elegant Latin this noted quote of *ALBERT EINSTEIN* [1879-1955]:

"the unleashed power of the atom has changed everything save our modes of thinking" [may 24,1946]

SAY it this way: unleashed: effrenatus,a,um; effrenus,a,um. power=potentia,ae-f. of-the-atom: atomi. we changed=immutavimus. everything= all things (cunctus,a,um=every,all-*pl.*). save=except,beyond: Latin prep. mode=modus,i-m. of thinking=cogitandi. FOR STYLE: verb at the end; separate: 'our'-'modes', and 'unleashed power' by some other close word.

D] "Tuba mirum sparget sonum per sepulchra regionum% coget omnes ante thronum".

%regionum=of the regions-provinces,lands. omnes=all people (obj.)

1. What does the Latin preposition 'per' never mean? _____, what does it mean here in a geographical context? _____ what does 'sepulchrum,i-n.' mean: =
2. If all the verbs here [spargere=to spread; cogere=to force,gather] are *T.3*, then what is their *subject*? _____, and their *object*? _____
If the adjective is: 'mirus,a,um=marvelous", then it agrees here with _____.
3. How would you join 'sparget'+ 'coget' in several possible good Latin ways:
4. If you know your Latin VOCAB., then you can *reverse* properly: tuba=_____ sepulchra=
5. Your own perfect version of the line: put to music by Mozart, Bizet, Liszt, etc.

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