

LVDVS DOMESTICVS: '03-'04.

Third Experience - Homework 1

[Return to Lesson 1](#)

§ One of the more subtle and deceptive parts of the Latin language is its use of the "reflexive pronoun". From your class experience, what do we mean exactly by such a Creature?:

Very briefly *in English* give some varied examples of the 'reflexive pronoun - reflexive possessive adjective' with various subjects: =

Answer: in Latin we have reflexive pronouns and reflexive possessive adjectives for which subjects? [mark the pertinent ones]: we she they you I he ye it.

In this whole story of the reflexive what is the *magic* word to arrive at the *meaning* of the 'reflexive'?

And if we do not have a case of the reflexive, what do we do to express our pronouns and our possession expressions? [Think hard!]:

§ Our Third Experience is properly opened by the father of Latinity: MARCVS TVLLIVS CICERO [who lived between 106th year and 43rd year of the age before Christ].

PUT THAT INTO YOUR OWN LATIN: experientia,ae=experience. properly [soon in class!]=apte;convenienter. Latinity:Latinitas,atis. live=vivere. age=aetas,saeculum.

A] "**Sed tamen, si sciam quid tu constitueris, meum consilium accommodabo potissimum ad tuum; qua re exspecto tuas litteras**" [Ad Fam. IX, 7,2].

VOCAB. accommodare=adapt,accommodate. potissimum=most especially. constituere=decide.

1. From the verb 'scio,scire=to know', what Time do-must you see in that "sciam"? _____ And its reversed will have to be: _____. And for you right now, what Time must appear in the Latin form: 'constitueris'? _____, meaning:
2. In this simple note-paper sentence of Cicero, point out any reflexive:
3. What is the reversed of 'accommodabo'?= _____ 'exspecto'?= _____
4. The exact *meaning* of the few words for the famous Varro the recipient AND for you:
5. Rethink the whole phrases and give the passive [idea first, then its Latin] for:
'meum consilium accommodabo'=
'exspecto tuas litteras'='
6. Thinking hard about your 'reflexive' teachings write some simple phrases with Cicero's Latin:
"we were expecting her letters"=
"he will ee expecting his-own letters"=
"you have expected my and their letters"=
"she will adapt her plan to ours"

B] "**Res tamen publica per vos brevi tempore il suum recperabit. Ego tuis neque desum neque deero. Qui si quae* ad me referent, mea tibi benevolentia fidesque praestabitur**" [Ad Fam. XII,2,3].

VOCAB. brevi tempore=INTRA breve tempus. recipere=recuperate,get-back. desum,desse,defui=be lacking,fail. quae=things. refero,referre=to report, relate. praestare=give,show,guarantee.

1. When any Latinist in the world sees the combination: 'ius suum' what possible meanings does the person attach immediately to the possessive reflexive adjective: 'suum'?=
What is the solution to resolving the meaning problem? EXPLAIN:
2. From the adjective of last year: 'tuus,a,um=your,yours', what is the full meaning for The form alone: "tui"=
_____ "tuae"= _____ "tua"= _____
Here it is in the DATIVE and therefore must mean in vernacular languages: =
3. What does 'per vos' in Latin never mean? _____ How do you say with a preposition: 'for-on behalf of ye' ??=
4. The big question-doubt for students is: if that "suum" according to our training must refer to the subject "res pub." which is fem., how can it mean _____ and why is it _____?
EXPLAIN for your students:
5. Your own version or the daily Latin of Cicero:
6. What is the reversed of 'ius suum'= _____ 'reciperabit'= _____ 'praestabitur'= _____
7. SAY in your own correct Latin: "We shall have recuperated our and their rights, when (cum) the republic's citizens will be giving-showing their benevolence":=

C] "Ut scribis, omnes vires civitatis se ad Pompei ductum applicaverunt tuumque simul promptum animum et alacrem perspexi" [Ad Fam. III,11,4].

VOCAB. vis=force: its PLURAL=vires!! cf.DICT. ut=just as. ductus,us-m.=leadership. applicare=devote,dedicate, apply. perspicio,ere=comprehend,understand.

1. What does the little word "se" do-function as in the Latin language? EXPLAIN:
What all meanings *can* 'se' have in Latin? _____ HOW do I decide on one?
2. So what is the essential difference between: "omnis vir se ad ductum applicabit"=
And "omnes viri se applicaverunt"=
"omnis mulier se ad ductum applicabat"=
3. If according to your superb Latin training the reversed number-form of that 'animUM' must be: _____
then the reversed or 'ductUM' must be: _____.
What is your salvation in such Latin questions-problems? EXPLAIN:
4. If the reversed of: 'scribIS' is: _____ then the reversed of 'civitatis' must be: _____.
5. If the reversed of "Pompei" is _____ then the reversed of 'perspexi' must be: _____.
6. How will you express in the Latin *passive* form-voice for the whole Latin phrase here: 'tuum promptum animum et alacrem perspexi'?? [RETHINK!]
7. If the reversed in Latin of "applicaverunt" is: _____ then the reversed of the form in Cicero:
"applicaverunt" will have to be= _____.
8. Say in Latin: "All things which I learned before are in my head and I shall use [adhibere] them with great diligence"

Third Experience Latin - Fr. Reginald Foster

[Return to Third Experience Index](#)

LVDVS DOMESTICVS: '03-'04.

Third Experience - Homework 2

[Return to Lesson 2](#)

§ The approaching [Novem. 10] yearly feast day of the greatest Latin stylist among the Church Fathers, *LEO MAGNVS* [440-461 post Chr.], inspires us to study the music of his Latin discourse, and the correctness of his Latin usage.

A] on the first anniversary of his election to the papacy: Sept. 29, 441.

"Recurrente* igitur per suum ordinem die*, quo me Dominus episcopalis officii voluit habere principium, vera mihi in gloriam Dei est causa +laetandi qui mini ut multum a me diligeretur, multa dimisit, et ut mirabilem faceret§ gratiam suam, in eum munera sua contulit, in quo meritorum suffragia non invenit; quo opere suo Dominus quid cordibus nostris insinuat quidVE commendat? nisi ut de sua iustitia nemo praesumat et de ipsius misericordia nemo diffidat, quae tunc evidentius praeminet quando peccator sanctificatur et abiectus erigitur [sermo 2,1].

VOCAB. *recurrente...die* [in class this year!]=as the day recurs. quo= abl. time=on which. +laetandi=of rejoicing. ut [1.2,5-6]=in order that: followed by the subjunctive: '---may,might--'. dimittere=to forgive. diligere=to love,esteem. confero,conferre,contuli,collatus=to confer,bestow,contribute,grant. suffragium,i-n.= vote,support,good-mark. --VE [L.5]=OR. ipsius=eius. diffidere=to doubt,distrust. evidentius [soon in class]=more evidently,more clearly. praeminere=to stand out.

1. What is the important difference in Latin between: "in gloriA Dei"= _____ and "in gloriAM Dei" [1.2]= _____
2. From the verb: 'abicio,ere,abieci,abiectus=to cast off,reject', what does the verb form "abiectus" mean alone as here?
3. If the verb is "insinuare-1: to insert,suggest,insinuate", then the words here: 'cordibus nostris' are going to have to be in what form-case? _____, meaning: _____ and here what will be the reversed? _____
4. What *different* things can the Latin expression: "munera sua contulit" (munus=gift) mean? _____ what is tile only solution?
5. If the word is: 'multus,a,um=much, many-PL.', then what is the full meaning for that "multa dimisit" ??=
6. In Latin what is the essential difference between "nemo de sua iustitia praesumat" and "nemo de eius iustitia praesumat" ?? EXPLAIN:
7. If "mihi" [1.2] means: _____, then give us quickly all the other Latin *pronouns* in the same form-case-use:
8. What is the difference in Latin between: "ad me"= _____ and "a me"= _____
9. Just for your review and practice, give the remaining 5 TIMES of the indicative with the same subject and voice which you see in 'sanctificatur' [sanctificare=to sanctify] AND in 'erigitur'='
10. This is one Latin sentence which was spoken (not read!) and understood, because of progression-cadence of the individual phrases. You may wish to read it *out loud* in order to hear :eo talking to the faithful at St. John's on that day and to understand the beautiful talk: [N.B. 'voluit'=to wish; invenire=to find.]
11. Give the difference in meaning:
"abiectus erigor"= "abieci erigentur"= "abiecta erigebatur"= "eratis a diabolo angelisque eius abieci"= "sua stultitia sunt abieci"= "tuis numquam abicieris a familiaribus"=
12. If you take the verb given above [not to be found in classical Dictionaries?!?!] 'sanctifico,are', then your full

Latin training gives you so far *two* uses-meanings for the form 'sanctificare': which are=

[[In this regard you may want to see-hear what Jesus of Nazareth said to his disciples about the strength of their faith: "**Amen dico vobis: quicumque dixerit huic* monti - Tollere et mittere in mare, et non haesitaverit in corde suo...fiet ei**" [Mc 11,23]

*Huic.=to this. fio,fieri=to be done-made,become,happen.

1. What Time do you see in: 'dixerit---haesitaverit'? _____, and you can give their reversed:=
2. What can the form: 'ei' mean-function as in Latin? [asked on Ludus 1!]=
3. If the verbs are: "tollo=I take-up,remove" and "mitto=I send,throw", then the Vulgate Scripture form CAN be what things in Latin? _____ Here? _____ and their reversed will therefore be:

4. Exact meaning of the simple!!! scripture text:]]

B] On the solemnity of Ss. Peter and Paul, June 29, 441: his first 'apostles' sermo:

"Hodierna festivitas praeter illam reverentiam quam toto* terrarum orbe* promeruit, speciali et propria nostrae urbis exultatione +veneranda+ est ut ubi praecipuorum apostolorum glorificatus est exitus, ibi in die martyrii eorum sit laetitiae principatus. Isti enim sunt viri per quos tibi evangelium Christi - Roma! - resplenduit"

1. On our last 1st Exper. day, how did we present the word: "dies=day"? [sermo 82,1]. What will be the reversed of 'in die'?
2. What were you warned about in the Latin form: 'speciali'? [specialis,e=special]? How does that apply here?
3. If the word is: 'exitus,us-m.=outcome,exit,death,issue', then the reversed of "glorificatus est exitus" must be= _____ and it must mean [in T.____]=
4. If the verb form soon to come in class, is: "venerandus,a,um=needing to be venerated", then here you must see it agreeing-going with: _____.
5. If you take (as above): "ut...sit" [1.2-3] 'in order that there may be...', then Its subject is: _____.
6. *toto terrarum orbe*=in the whole world. principatus,us=principality. isti=those there

Third Experience Latin - Fr. Reginald Foster

[Return to Third Experience Index](#)

LVDVS DOMESTICVS: '03-'04.

Third Experience - Homework 3

[Return to Index](#)

§ According to the BIBLIA VVLGATA LATINA [1998 post Chr.] Jesus of Nazareth and a leper had this encounter and conversation:

"Et venit ad eum leprosus deprecans* eum et genu flectens* et dicens* ei: 'Si vis, potes me mundare'. Et misertus extendens* manum suam tetigit eum et ait illi: 'Volo mundare!' et statim discessit ab eo lepra et mundatus est. Et infremuit in eum statimque eiecit illum et dicit ei: 'Vade... ostende te sacerdoti'" [Mc.1].
VOCABVLA: *all words thus marked are participles [soon to come in class] with the general English meaning: "---ing": asking,bending,saying,extending. Vis=you want-wish. illum-illi=eum,ei. mundo,are=to clean,cleans,purify. infremere=to groan,moan.

1. If the Latin verb is: 'possum [potis+sum], then 'potes' must be T. _____, and the form for 'they' in the same Time is: _____.
2. How many possible meanings do-must you see in the Latin words: "extendens manum suam"?
3. What is the difference in Latin times between: "eiIcit" _____, and "eiEcit" _____.
Check your DICT. and give us the reversed of those two forms in order:
4. What is the difference in Latin between: "diXit": _____ and "diCit": _____.
5. The big game-problem here which gave the Church Fathers like Agustinus a lot of fuel for sermons consists in the pronunciation-punctuation of those two words:
 1. if you take the words as: "volo mundare", they must simply mean:= _____
 2. if you take the words as: "volo, mundare!", then they must mean precisely:= _____

This should be enough to show anyone that 'general ideas' in Latin do not exist! and that every Latin sentence even in baby bible Latin is demanding!

6. What form-case-use do you say in that: "sacerdotI"? meaning=
What is the full possible meaning of the Latin form: "eI"?=
What is the reversed for those two Latin words [and you will wake up!]:
7. In your DICT. you will find "misereor,eri,misertus=to have pity" and you notice immediately is what type of Latin verb? _____. Therefore the form found in the vulgate must mean all alone: _____. While you are working with this verb, you can also tell us how the Romans said: "Have pity!- you"= _____ "Have pity!- ye all"= _____.
8. If the reversed of 'manum suam' is= _____ then the reversed of "vade" is= _____
9. Your DICT. tells you that: "venit" can be: 'vEnit': T. ____ or 'venit': T. ____
What will be the reversed of those forms in order?
10. Give your personal version of the incident in the Latin of some unknown member of the community in about 150 AD.:
11. The new BLESSED MOTHER TERESA OF CALCUTTA in 1977 made this statement to a helper:
"I see good in every human being. When I wash the leper's wounds, I feel: I am nursing the Lord

himself" [quoted in her obituary, Sept. 7, 1997].

VOCABVLA: every: omnis,e. human-being: homo,hominis-c. when=cum. Nurse=nutrire,alere,sustinere.

himself [soon in class]=ipsum. Lord: dominus,i-m.

All the words here are normal-common Latin . You can check them - you are not wasting time- and then do the memorable sentence: [[STYLE: verbs at the end of phrases]]

§ Our favorite Latin friend and Renaissance pope: AENEAS SYLVIVS PICCOLOMINI [1405-1464 POPE PIVS II from 1458] has some things for us from his pre-pontificate work: "De Viris Illustribus". Here he talks about Sigismundus Holy Roman Emperor:

"Sigismundus Caesar, Caroli IV Romanorum imperatoris filius, Senis* conceptus fuit, in Bohemia vero natus.../...Mariam, Ludovici regis Hungariae filiam, in matrimonium sibi collocavit, propter quam et regnum Hungariae suscepit. plurima tamen in eo passus est +rebellantibus saepius Hungaris+, quorum propria mutatio est. Conspiraverunt autem semel Hungari manusque in Sigismundum iniicere cogitarunt*...

'animadverti - inquit [Sigismundus] - Hungari, vos huc me captum venisse++. Sed videbo ego quis vestrum tam audax, tam temerarius tamque sceleratus erit... Liga me, quisquis es audax! accipe regem tuum! nec te homines nec superi impunitum relinquent'. Exterruit itaque omnes constantia Sigismundi ac magnanimitas''.

VOCABVLA: *Senis=in Siena. +rebellant. saep. hungar.+=as the Hungarians were rebelling quite frequently.

*cogitarunt=cogitaverunt-[cogitare=to plan,think]. ++vos huc me captum venisse [material for the IVth experience!] = that you have come here to capture me. superus,a,um=heavenly-creature: gods. plurimus,a,um=very much,many-Pl. tam=so.

1. In your proper Latin training, you learned the Latin form for: "he was conceived" (concipio,ere,cobcepi, conceptum) as:= _____ the form here is of the same time but of Renaissance usage.
2. Your DICT. will give you: "collocare in matrimonium" as 'locate-place into matrimony' What does that "sibi" have to mean here?
3. You may have problems in the vernacular with that "quorum" in l.4. Take the "propria" as: proper, characteristic,customary - and then work the phrase out:
4. In your class training (and notes) you have two forms for the pronoun 'vos' namely "vestrI" meaning: _____ and 'vestrUM' meaning and used when?
5. if 'quisquis'=whoever,anyone, then 'quisquis es audax' must mean=
6. From your 1st Exper., what is the subject of that last line "exterruit"? And the object?
7. What is the essential difference between: 'passus est' and 'conceptus fuit-est'? WHY?
8. That verb: "inquit" in l.6 causes infinite problems for humans, because they carelessly look for it in: 'inquIRO' meaning: _____ instead or: 'inQUAM'= _____
9. Your translation of PIVS II Latin:

Third Experience Latin - Fr. Reginald Foster

[Return to Index](#)

LVDVS DOMESTICVS: '03-'04.

Third Experience - Homework 4

[Return to Lesson 4](#)

§ A continual source of pleasant and exemplary Latin can be found in the 10 books of literary polished letters of the Roman orator and lawyer, born up North in Como, and later governor of the Roman province of Bithynia [Turkey] *GAIUS PLINIUS CAECILIUS SECVNDVS*: 61-113 post Chr.

A] He writes to the equally noted Roman historian: Tacitus, about some literary criticism

"Librum tuum legi et, quam diligentissime potui, adnotavi quae commutanda quae eximenda arbitrarer*.

Nam et ego verum dicere adsuevi et tu libenter audire. Neque enim ulli patientius reprehenduntur quam qui maxime laudari merentur. Nunc a te librum meum cum adnotationibus tuis exspecto" [Lib.VII,20,1-2].

VOCAB. commutandus,a,um + eximendus,a,um [soon in class]=needing to be changed, needing to be taken-out.

Take "arbitrarer" here (in SUBJUNCTIVE) as simply arbitrabar [arbitrari=to judge,think]. verum,i-n.=the truth. ullus, a,um=any,anyone. laudari=to be praised. adnotare=to mark,check-off.

1. If "legi" is a Latin verb, then it must mean:= _____ if a noun it means:= _____
2. From the verb: 'adsuesco,ere---', what is that "adsuevi" going to have to mean?
3. If "reprehendere=to criticize,scold,chastise", then the form here must mean: _____ BUT if it is "mereor, mereri,meritus=to then the form here must mean: _____ Why is this so? _____ Give the *T.3* for those same two verbs, and what do you notice happening in the *vowels*?
4. The special meaning of the 'et' in l.3=
5. Give several correct versions for the Latin: "A TE" =
6. If the Latin adjective is: 'libens,libentis (cf.DICT)=willing,ready,prompt' then 'libenter' must mean:= _____ and its other two "degrees" will be= _____
N.B. I personally have a life long war to get people NOT to translate that word as 'freely'. You will not find 'freely' in your DICT.! from the Latin adjective: 'liber,era,erum=free', how do we say correctly in Latin "freely"? _____.
7. In Class n.5 you hopefully will learn the various difficult usages of the Latin word "quam" (also illustrated here): 'quam'+diligentissime, [where 'diligentissime' is what in the language?= _____]; but 'patientius... quam', [where "patientius" - from 'patiens,patientis=patient,tolerant,gentle', must be= _____] *ARE* going to produce two very different expressions. Give them in order:
8. If in your DOMESTICVS LVDVS-1, the particle 'cum' had to be removed from many sheets as an interpretation of 'with great diligence', WHY-HOW did Plinius succeed in using "cum" here? Explain from last-this year:
9. The Latin word: 'maxime' will probably appear in class n.5 on a special sheet meaning= _____ what are the other 'degrees' of the same word? Careful
10. What are the two different uses which the Latin language found for the form: "patientius" EXPLAIN=
11. Give your own smooth version of Plinius' smooth Latin written to smooth Tacitus:
12. Put into proper Latin the words of *DAVID HUME* (scottish philosopher): 1711-1776.
"Money is none of the wheels of trade: it is the oil which renders the motion of the wheels more smooth and easy" [Essays: 1741-2].
VOCAB. money: pecunia,ae-f. none=nullus,a,um. wheel: rota,ae-f. trade: percatura,ae-f. oil=oleum,i-n.

render=reddo,ere. motion: motus,us; motio,onis. smooth=levis,e. easy=facilis,e.:both adjectives used correctly in form+case!!!

B] Plinius has a delightful description of some water games and contests, where the children especially stand out. **"Omnis hic* aetas piscandi+ navigandi+ atque etiam natandi+ studio tenetur, maxime pueri quos otium lususque sollicitat. His§ gloria et virtus = altissime provehi% : victor ille qui longissime (ut litus ita simul natantes) reliquit. Hoc certamine puer quidam** audentior ceteris\$ in ulteriora tendebat. Delphinus occurrit..."** [Lib.IX,33,3-4].

VOCAB. hic*=here. +piscandi-navigandi-nafandi: of fishing, of sailing, of swimming. sollicitare=stimulate,excite. studium,i-n.=interest,zeal,desire. otium=leisure. his§=for these-children. provehi%=to be carried,advanced. ille=that-man,boy. ut...ita=just as...so also. natans,natantis=one-swimming. hoc:abl. 'this'. certamen=contest. quidam**=a certain (M.sing.). ceteris\$=than to others,the rest. tendere=to head. occurrit=to meet,come up.

1. In Latin what is the Time difference between: reliquit _____ and relinquat _____
2. What is the *VOCAB.* distinction between: 'aestas' = _____ and 'aetas' = _____
3. What are the forms: "longissime" and "altissime" going to mean in *TWO* different English vernacular versions:
4. If the adjective is: "audens,audentis=bold,daring", then what gender do you see in that form: 'audentior'? _____ What is its reversed?= _____
Of the same form give: 'we praise the bolder-one' = _____
'the zeal of the bolder ones' = _____
5. Your *DICT.* will give you the form already made: "ulterior,ius"=further. Then what gender-number do you see in Plinius' "ulteriora"? = _____
6. Some other day we may finish the adventure of the 'puer+delphinus' in Plinius, *now* you can give your own correct version of the beginning of the account:
7. What is the reversed of that 'lusus'? _____ of 'ulteriora'? _____ 'certamine'? _____ 'omnis... aetas'? _____

Third Experience Latin - Fr. Reginald Foster

[Return to Third Experience Index](#)

LVDVS DOMESTICVS: '03-'04.

Third Experience - Homework 5-6

[Return to Lesson 6](#)

§ This 'ludus' is aptly introduced by one of our favorite Latin poets-story tellers-versifiers: *PVBLIVS OVIDIVS NASO* [43 ante -- 18 post Chr.], who expresses marvelously a common human sentiment, also experienced by St. Paul, and billions of others:

"Sed trahit invitam nova vis aliudque Cupido mens aliud suadet. VIDEO MELIORA PROBOQUE DETERIORA SEQUOR... [Metam. VIII, 18-21]

1. If the adjective is: 'invitus,a,um=unwilling', then what does you see in that "invitAM"?
2. Soon to come in class and in your DICT. you will find the expression: 'aliud...aliud' under "alius" meaning what? (hard to express in English)=
3. If the basic adjective is 'bonus,a,um', what exactly is that "meliora"? explain fully. What is its reversed? You will find already in the DICT. 'deterior' which suggests what degree of an adjective? _____ [There is no positive degree for this one]. And therefore the Full meaning of 'deteriora' must be: _____ reversed: _____.
You may also see there or spot in the word: 'deterior' and therefore give its superlative=
4. Your version of the realistic text:
5. Say on our own in correct Latin: 'How long will you be lazy [otior,otiar,otiat] and will be kept [retineo, retinere,retinui,retentus] far from the best examples of Latin discourse? Therefore our 'ludus' today is introduced [induco,ere] by one (unus,a,um) of our favorite [say: beloved from 'diligere,dilexi,dilectus'] Latin poets (poeta,ae-M.) by whom is expressed [declarare; exprimere] marvelously [use: mirabilis,e and mirus,a,um - in their proper adverb form] a common human sentiment (adfectus; sensus,motus)

§ The "Liber Psalmorum" in the *BIBLIA VVLGATA LATINA* has a few lines of pure Latin with sentiments and examples for us:

"Deus, quis similis tibi? Quantas ostendisti mihi tribulationes multas et malas; iterum vivificasti me et de abyssis terrae iterum reduxisti me. Multiplicabis magnitudinem meam et conversus consolaberis me".

VOCAB. vivificare=to enliven,revive. multiplicare=to increase. consolor,ari=to console.

- From the Latin verb: 'converto,ere=to turn around', what does "conversus" mean all alone?
- The verb form: 'vivificasti' is a common Latin variation [+Italian application] for what full form in Latin?
- 'Quantus,a,um' does not mean as in Italian "how many" but _____.
- If you take your extra 'adjective-adverb comparison' sheet, you can give us the other two *degrees* for those: 'multas':= _____ 'malas':= _____
- What Time difference if any do you see in: "multiplicabis...consolaberis"? _____ What is the reversed of each? _____ What did we note as peculiar-special to one in our system of active-passive+deponent verbs? EXPLAIN:

§ In his lengthy letter to *RUSTICUS EVSEBIVS HIERONYMVS* [342-420 post Chr.] has these fervent remarks about a Christian - which can be applied to the follower of anything! -

"Nihil Christiano* felicius, cui promittuntur regna caelorum. Nihil laboriosius, qui cotidie de vita periclitatur.

Nihil fortius, qui vincit diabolum. Nihil imbecillius qui a carne superatur" [Epist.125,1].

VOCAB. Christiano here means the same as: 'quam Christianus' as learned in class. imbecillus,a,um=weak. superare=to overcome,conquer.

1. If the adjective is: 'laboriosus,a,um=industrious,active' then what is the visual and intellectual problem in: 'laboriosA'=' _____ and 'laboriosiorA'=' _____ 'laboriosIUS'=' _____ and 'laboriosUS'=' _____ [Identify each with exact meaning!]
2. If you suppose that the 'christiano' is going to be felt-repeated in every phrase you can easily write out the text easily:
3. A real test of your Latin preparation and presence will be these questions:
 1. From "superare-1", what will 'superaVeris' have to be and mean?
 2. From the same verb what will 'superaBeris' have to be and mean?
And the reversed of those two in order: =
4. What will this have to mean in Latin: **"egregius laudabilius opus filius aggressus cantus adsensus primitus meruit."** =

§ Finally our master Latin comedian, *TITVS MACCVS PLAVTVS* [254-184 ante Chr.] has a bit of street conversation for us from 200 ante Chr., between the Master and the neighbor:

"Per deos atque homines ego te obtestor, Hegio, ne* tu istunc hominem perduis++. HERGIO: curabitur; nam noctu nervo vinctus custodibitur, interdus sub terra lapides eximet: diu ego hunc cruciabo, non uno absolvam die."

VOCAB. ne=lest,that not. istunc---hunc: that---this. noctu...interdus=at night...during the day. eximere=to take out, cut out. absolvere=to finish. perduis=lose,destroy.

1. From the verb 'custodire=to guard', you NEVER learned the form use by Plautus which must be T.____. But rather you learned: _____
2. [[The man they are determined to punish happens to be the very son of Hegio - stolen almost at birth who is the hero on the play]]. Write out the conversation:

Third Experience Latin - Fr. Reginald Foster

[Return to Third Experience Index](#)

LVDVS DOMESTICVS: '03-'04.

Third Experience - Homework 7

[Return to Lesson 7](#) or [Lesson 8](#)

§ When *Cyprianvs* [III-E] is writing to some of his friends in Epistula 48 + 2 + 60, what form of address do you find in the first line[s] of each letter? _____ In general, that form is the same as: _____ and what is the reversed of it? = _____

§ How did *IVLIVS CAPITOLINVS* say about Marcus Aurelius [III-C]: "he held the state alone much better and more fertile for virtues" ?? =

- How will you add: 'more fertile than he was'?

- How would you say 'he was holding the state the best man and most fertile for virtue'?

§ When *SENECA* writes to his friend in letter 16 [III-A] and says: "Tibi, Lucili, scio" you must know that the man's given-baptismal name is: _____ and that this is what form-case? _____ What does "lucilIII" mean? _____ reversed of both = _____

§ Rome's first genuine and outstanding historians *GAIVS SALLVSTIVS CRISPVS* [86-35 ante Chr.], writes about the vocation of the historian at the beginning of his 'Bellum Catilinae': the so-called conspiracy of Catiline against the state in 63 ante Chr., when Cicero was consul.

+ "**Pulchrum est bene facere rei publicae; vel pace vel bello clarum fieri licet. Et qui fecere et qui facta aliorum scripsere multi laudantur. Ac mihi quidem, tametsi haudquaquam par gloria sequitur scriptorem et actorem rerum, tamen in primis arduum videtur res gestas scribere...**" [Bellum Catilinae III,1-2].

VOCAB. pace...bello: here indicate time: in-at. clarus,a,um=famous. actor,oris-m.=doer,realizer. tametsi=even though. liceo,ere=to be allowed,to be possible.

1. The expression "res gestas" is very common in all writers. What does 'gestus,a,um' mean from "gero,ere=to administer,do,accomplish"? _____ and for sure you will find the combination in your DICT. under 'gero' meaning: =
2. What does 'pulchrum' mean alone here? _____ if it comes from "pulcher,cra,crum", then what are the other degrees of the same form as used here?
3. The expression 'in primis' is also found in your DICT. under "primus" where it must mean: _____ and can also be found written: = _____
4. From your 1st Experience, you can point out the antecedent of the two 'quis' in l.2:
5. What is the essential difference in Latin (cause for much confusion and error!!) between: "quidAm" = _____ and "quidEm" = _____
6. What is 'bene' in the Latin language? _____ what are its other 'degrees'? = _____
7. When you see in two lines of Sallustius: 'fAcere'...'fEcere', what should you NOT be thinking? _____ If the verb is: 'facio,facere,feci,factum=to do', then what is the exact meaning and difference between: "fecere" = _____ and "facere" = _____

For your own education you can go back and mark the *accents* of those two words!!!!

8. From your 1st Exper. what is the reversed of 'rerum'? _____ 'res gestas'? _____ 'rei publicae'?

9. You learned two meanings for the Latin form: "scribere"=
How what is this strange form: 'scripsere' [cf. principal parts]?=
Mark its *accent* and give us its reversed:
10. Put all that together and give your own professional version of Sallustius:
11. You can also put into your best Latin this quote of PERCY BYSSHE *SHELLEY* [1792-1822]:
"Most wretched men are cradled into poetry by wrong: they learn in suffering what they teach in song" [Julian and Maddalo: 1818].
VOCAB. cradle:=lenocinare. poetry: poesis or poetica,ae-f. wrong: malum,i-n. suffering: dolor,patientia. song: carmen,minis-n. learn-teach: cf. memory or DICT.
1. When you say in English: 'what', you are really saying: "that which" - and that is going to be rendered in Latin how?
 2. 'most wretched men' is *ambiguous* because it can mean "the most wretched men" which in Latin (coming from: 'miser,era,erum') will have to be:=
Or 'wretched men - most, the majority': using the Latin word in DICT. 'plerusque'.

+ (Sallustius describes the end of Catilina in a fight out near Pistoia in north Italy):

"Catilina vero longe a suis inter hostium cadavera repertus est, paululum etiam spirans ferociamque animi, quam habuerat vivus in vultu retinens" [LXI, 4].

VOCAB. spirans---retinens: (soon to come in class) breathing---keeping.

1. From the adjective: 'longus,a,um: long,far,distant', what is "longe"? [you can find that form in your DICT.]
_____ its other degrees:=
2. The word 'vero' is also found in Your DICT. with a special meaning [5th place?] which has little to do with 'true,truth': ==
3. What Time is "repertus est"? _____. Give the other indicative Times with the same subject and the same meaning:=
4. Our exposure to the reflexive should give you some thoughts about: 'a suis'. It must mean:= _____ and in all probability is Masc., therefore= _____
5. There is a language problem here which you can-must resolve:
 1. If you take 'a suis...repertus est' it must mean:=
 2. If you take 'lone a suis...repertus est' it must mean:=
6. If the reversed of: 'vividus' is _____, then the reversed of 'vultu' must be:= _____
7. Give your own personal version of the Latin of Sallustius:
8. You can conclude in perfect Latin yourself: "You greatest woman [cf. magnus] were not being found among the lesser women, because [quoniam] you had done more works [cf. multus] than the lesser women in the best-possible-way [USE: bonus---adverb]"

Third Experience Latin - Fr. Reginald Foster

[Return to Third Experience Index](#)

LVDVS DOMESTICVS: '03-'04.

Third Experience - Homework 8

[Return to Lesson 9](#) or [Lesson 10](#)

§ Some lively Latin conversation from the earliest Latin authors, the comedians, will help us in our Latin growth.

A] the same TITVS MACCVS *PLAVTVS* whom we met in Ludus 5+6 is back with a few lines of Latin delight: "AGORASTOCLES: Num tibi, adulescens, malae aut denies pruriunt, qui huic es molestus, an malam rem quaeritas?"

ANTAMOEENIDES: Cur non adhibuisti, dum istaec loquere, tympanum? nam te cinaedum esse arbitror magis quam virum.

AGOR. Scin quam cinaedus sum? Ite istinc, servi, foras efferte fustis.

ANTA. Heus tu, si quid per iocum dixi, nolito in serium convortere" [Poenulus V,5].

VOCAB. mala,ae-f.=jaw. huic=to this man. istaec=those-there things. an=or. tympanum,i-n.=a drum used by the priests of Cybele-(special group!). foras=outside. quid=anything.

1. What form do you see in the: "adulescens---servi"? _____, their reversed:
2. The verb "prurire=to itch" in your DICT. is used the same way as in many modern languages:="
3. If the particle "dum" mean 'while', then what must that 'loquere' be?=_ _____ What else can it be in Latin? _____ what would: 'loquere' mean to your Latin ear?
4. The "quam" in l.4 host mean: _____, WHY?
5. The very common colloquial: "scin=scis+ne"=do you know or not. With that in mind the "quam" in l.5 will have to mean?
6. Your DICT. gives you: 'fustis,is-m.=club,cudgel'. Then your complete Latin training tells you that 'fustIS' has how many functions in the Latin language?
7. You can see immediately that 'nolito' is what kind of a command form? _____ it comes from "nolo, nolle=I do not want, I refuse, I am unwilling" + INFIN.
8. If "efferte" is a compound of: "ex+fero,ferre" then what is extraordinary in the command forms or that verb? _____ What is the reversed of 'efferte'? _____ And what other verbs have the same phenomenon?
9. According to your sheet of special 'comparisons', what are the other degrees of that 'magis'?="=
10. Write out the exchange (which could have been had in Piazza Venezia ten minutes ago) in modern talk:
11. What is the reversed of that: 'loquere' in l.3?=_ _____ And what is the reversed or the 'fustis' as used here? = _____ and of 'servi'?= _____

B] (and Rome's second great, less-funny comedian PVBLIVS *TERENTIVS AFER* [185-159 ante Chr.] here introduces a machinating slave and young man despairing over girl friends):

"PARMENO (servus): rem cognosces iram expedies, rursus in gratiam restitues. levia sunt quae tu pergravia esse in animum inducti tuum.

PAMPHILVS (adulescens): quid consolare me? an quisquam usquam gentiumst aequae miser? priusquam hanc uxorem duxi, habebam alibi animum amori deditum; tamen numquam ausus sum recusare eam, quam mi obtrudit pater" [Hecyra III,1].

VOCAB. expedire=to loosen,unravel. in animum inducere=to bring to mind,think,convince. gentiumst=gentium est

+usquam=anywhere in-of the world. uxorem ducere=to lead-marry a wife. dedo,ere=to dedicate,devote. obtrudere=to force-foist upon. alibi=elsewhere. quid=why?

1. What does the 'quam' in 1.5 have to mean?
2. If you check the verb forms for: 'induco,ere' you will see that "induxtiÓ is a daily colloquial form for the full Latin: _____.
3. You can also check your DICT. under: 'audeo...'=to dare, you find what forms for it? _____ There are about 7 such verbs in Latin called semi (1/2) deponents. Therefore 'ausus sum' must mean:
4. what does "aequE" mean from the Latin adjective: 'aequus,a,um'? =
How would the young man have said right there 'anyone more miserable than I' ??=
5. From your 1st Exper. and general Latin knowledge, with what is that 'levia' agreeing here OR what is the antecedent of that 'quae'?
6. You want to give your students the whole Latin story about that "consolare" in 1.3. What kind of verb usually? what does it look like? what is it? what can it also be: ==
7. And then you will point out the difference between: 'consolare' and 'recusare' below: _____ and encourage the students to persevere!
8. How would Parmeno have said in 1.2 'very light....very heavy'?=
9. Your fresh version of the yesterday-eternal Latin talk:

C] (to conclude Terentius presents the eternal encounter of old boy-girl friends LATINE):

"ANTIPHILA (virgo): videon Cliniam an non? BACCHIS: quem vides? CLINIA (adulescens): Salve, anime mi. ANTI.: O mi Clinia, salve. CLIN.: Ut vales? Anti.: salvum venisse gaudeo. CLIN.: Teneone te, Antiphila, maxUme animo exspectatam meo?" [HEAUTON II,4].

VOCAB. videon=videoNE: do I see or not? an non=or not. ut HERE=how? teneone=Am I holding or not. salvum venisse=you have come safe.

1. From the verb: 'exspectare=to await', what does "exspectata" mean alone? _____ agreeing here with: _____.
2. What is that: 'anime mi'? _____ its reversed:= _____
3. From your memory or list what must "maxUme-maxIme" mean in Latin?
4. What form-case are: "Clinia" and "Antiphila"? _____ their reversed?
5. Your delicate version of the lovely human talk of 2100 years ago:

Third Experience Latin - Fr. Reginald Foster

[Return to Third Experience Index](#)

LVDVS DOMESTICVS: '03-'04.

Third Experience - Homework 9

[Return to Lesson 11](#)

§ Rome's immortal, epic poet PVBLIVS VERGILIVS MARO [70-19 ante Chr.] opens this 'ludus' with the first lines of his Roman epic "Aeneis", Book II, where Aeneas begins to tell the story of the end of Troy in Dido's palace in Carthage:

+ "Cónticuére omnés inténtique óra tenébanť.

Índe toró pater Áeneás sic órsus ab álto:

'ínfandúm, regína, iubés renováre dolórem:

Troíanás ut opés et lámentábile régnum

éruerínt Danaí quaeque ípse misérrima vídi

ét quorúm pars mágna fuí..." [II,1-6]

VOCAB. conticescere=fall silent. torus,i-m.=couch at table, bed. ordior,iri=to begin. ut HERE = how. Danaí=Graeci. eruerint = eruerunt. ipse = myself.

1. What does 'miserrima' mean In Latin? _____ Agreeing here with what? _____ what are its other two degrees?
2. What form-case do you see in that "regina"?
3. Your DICT. will tell you that the 'os,oris-n.' in l. 1 does not always mean "mouth" but can also mean: face, countenance. How would you add here: "their faces"? _____
4. If Virgil wants 'orsus' to function as the main verb, then what verb form is missing or understood by all Romans-Latinists? _____ in what verb Time? _____
5. While 'conticescere' must mean from the DICT.= _____ 'conticuere' will have meaning only from Latin class:= _____ And its reversed: _____
6. You will find: 'infandus,a,um' in your DICT. as well as "eruo,eruere"= _____ Then you can write out the majestic verses of Virgil at the beginning of his narration in front to queen Dido:

+ (an urgent plea comes to Aeneas to abandon Troy and find a new city (ROMA??!!) for the gods and people of Troy):

"Héu fuge, náte deá, teque híis - ait - éripe flámmis.

hóstis habét murós; ruit álto a cúlmine Troía...

sácula suósque tibí comméndat Troía penátis;

hós cape fátorúm comités, híis moénia quáere

mágna, perérrató statues quae denique ponto". [II, 291-5]

VOCAB. his..flammas: abl. eripere=snatch. penates,ium=household gods. sacra,orum-n.=sacred rites. pererrato... ponto [this year ABL. ABSOLUTE] = the sea having been covered crossed. statuere=establish.

1. If the verb is: 'nascor,nasci,natus=to be born', then what does it mean all alone? _____, and what form-case does that 'natE' have to be here in the discourse?
2. You will soon learn that all those: 'his-hos-his' will mean "these" in their obvious forms-case. In the meantime what verb form do you see in those: "fuge-eripe-cape-quere"? _____ what will be their

reversed IF you are smart!!=

3. If the subject of *commendat* is _____, then its object must be: _____, but the question is what two nouns is that "---que" connecting?
4. Aeneas' mother was the goddess Venus; therefore what is the very short phrase going to mean: "nate dea"? [which is half of the Trojan story!]=
5. With what noun here does that 'suos' agree?
6. If you take each verse alone, calmly and patiently you can write out your exact version:
7. If you understood correctly: then give the reversed or the "hostIS"= _____ And of the "flammIS"= _____ and of the "penatIS" = _____ Latin!!
8. What will this silly phrases mean to you in Latin: "Pro eius statuis statuas statuis ubi tuas?"=

§ Rome's most honest and educated Renaissance pope: *PIVS II* [1458-1464 (AENEAS SYLVIVS PICCOLOMINI [1405-1464] always delights us with his immortal 'Commentarii'=autobiography. Here, having been made pope as cardinal from his native Siena, he talks about the political factions and disturbances in his own city which he effectively stopped for a while.

"Quinque in urbe genera hominum fuere: alii Novem appellati quia, dum rempublicam soli tenerent, rectores novem constituerunt; alii eadem ratione Duodecim dicti; alii Reformatores quia reformationes civitatis aliquas fecisse* sunt visi; Nobiles a vetustate ac potentia olim vocati nomen retinere; reliqui Populares nominati. Duodecim iam pridem a gubernatione deiecti nullam rei publicae partem habuere" [II,35]

VOCAB. tenerent=tenebant. eadem ratione=by the same reason-motive. *fecisse=to have made. deicere=to cast off. aliqui,aliquae=some.

1. As you read through Pius' Latin, what verb form do you notice immediately as one of his favorites? [Give some examples here]=
2. Another Latin verb use of his is that of the 'participle' [fourth part of your Latin verb - used alone and meaning?] _____ and that same same participle used in *T.4* indicative to produce what?
3. Therefore the phrase in l.3: "sunt visi" must mean:= _____ and in the next line the "reliqui Populares nominati" must be missing a verb _____ in order to Produce what *T.* ____ with what meaning?
4. You are going to ask why Pius changed from 'fuere' to 'constituerunt' [which could have been written also: _____]. I don't know; the weather, blood pressure??
5. Your DICT. in English may help you with the: 'alii...alii' in succession:=
6. There may be a different meaning in the story for the "A" in l.4= _____ and the "A" in l.5= _____
7. If your take each sentence individually and patiently you can give us perfectly Pius' evaluation of the political situation in his home town [which you may visit at Christmas]:
8. Put into Latin this sad line of *ROBERT BURNS* scottish poet [1759-1769]:
"O Death! the poor man's dearest friend, the kindest and the best!" (Man was made to mourn: 1786)

Third Experience Latin - Fr. Reginald Foster

[Return to Third Experience Index](#)

LVDVS DOMESTICVS: '03-'04.

Third Experience - Homework 10-11

[Return to Lesson 12](#) or [Return to Lesson 13](#)

§ Some of the most sublime content and Latinity among the PATRES ECCLESIAE was occasioned By the 'Mysterium Incarnationis'. The arrival of Adventus et Natalis Domini give them a special chance to appear and YOU an opportunity to enjoy and appreciate the Latin you know.

A] Our giant thinker and writer, AVRELIVS AVGVSTINVS [354-430 post Chr.], talks about the time before the coming itself of the Saviour in his Enarrationes in Psalmos:

+ **"Tempus constituit Deus promissis suis et tempus eis quae promisit implendis*. Promissionum tempus erat tempore prophetarum usque ad Ioannem Baptistam; ab illo autem et deinceps usque ad finem tempus est implendi* quae promissa sunt. Fidelis Deus qui se nostrum debitorem fecit non aliquid a nobis accipiendo+ sed tanta nobis promittendo+... Tempus itaque prophetiae praedictio erat ut saepe iam diximus promissionum. Promisit salutem aeternam et beatam vitam cum angelis sine fine, et hereditatem immarcescibilem, gloriam sempiternam, dulcedinem vultus sui, domum sanctificationis suae in caelis, ex resurrectione a mortuis nullum deinceps moriendi metum"** [In Ps.109,1].

VOCAB. *implendis=for fulfilling; implendi=of fulfilling. +accipiendo-promittendo=by receiving, by promising. moriendi=of dying. promissum,i-n.=promise. promissio,onis-f.=promise. propheta,ae-m.=prophet; prophetia,ae-f.=prophecy.

- In l. 2, what is the force of that "illo"? _____ its reversed: _____
How would Augustine have said: 'from this man'? _____ 'from the man *himself*'?= _____
- What gender do you see in that: "eis quae promisit"? _____ therefore the full meaning for the 'eis' is going to be:
- Without spoiling the text with more questions you can taste every phrase of the pastor Augustine speaking 'ex tempore'!! to his priests, and remember Latin was his only language! Write it out:
- One question can be asked in retrospect: to what in the text *and Latin* does that 'quae' in l.3 refer?
- You may want to address the author himself:
"Oh outstanding [egregius,a,um] Aurelius Augustinus, tell (dicere) us more such things, and lead (ducere) us to a deeper [altus,a,um] understanding [intellectus,us; intelligentia,ae] of these mysteries (arcanum, i-n.) themselves, out of which you will help [auxilior,ari] us ourselves (use the DAT.+auxilior) very much in our celebration (celebratio) of Advent and the birthday of Christ".
- Just for your practice, ADD the official-heavy Latin words for *this* and *that* to the words: promissionum: _____ + _____. propehtiae: _____ + _____. vultus: _____ + _____. salutem: _____ + _____. tempore: _____ + _____. tempus: _____ + _____. Ioannem: _____ + _____. angelis: _____ + _____.

B] In his fundamental work 'Proslogium', the great archbishop of Canterbury ANSELMUS [1033-1109] has a moving exhortation to us and invocation of God at the same time:

"Eia nunc, homuncio, fuge paululum occupationes tuas, absconde te modicum a tumultuosis cogitationibus tuis. Abice nunc onerosas curas, et postpone laboriosas distentiones tuas. Vaca aliquantulum Deo, et requiesce

aliquantulum in eo. Intra in cubiculum mentis tuae; exclude omnia praeter Deum... Dic nunc, totum cor meum, dic nuno Deo: quaero vultum tuum; vultum tuum, Domine, requiro... Quid faciet, altissime Domine, quid faciet iste tuus longinquus exsul? Quid faciet servus tuus anxius amore tui, et longe proiectus a facie tua? Anhelat videre te, et nimis abest illi facies tua... Domine, Deus meus es, et Dominus meus es, et numquam te cidi. Et o tu, Domine, usquequo? Usquequo, Domine, oblivisceris nos, usquequo avertes faciem tuam a nobis? Quando respicies et exaudies nos? Quando illuminabis oculos nostros et ostendes nobis faciem tuam? quando restitues te nobis. Respice, Domine, exaudi illumina nos, ostende nobis te ipsum".

VOCAB. all those '-um' words at the beginning are adverbs. vaco,are+DAT.=to be free for. usquequo? how far, to what point, how long. exaudire=to hear graciously.

1. If the general idea is 'that? why did Anselm say: "iste" in 1.6 and not "ille"?
2. From the Latin verb: "obliviscor,i,oblitus=to forget" [Gp.?____], you should be able to identify 2 possible verbs Times in Anselm's: "oblivisceris": which are they, how are they accented, and what is their reversed:= Here you should have not difficulty deciding the Time - for what reason?
3. What is the difference in content and meaning between: 'anxius amore TUO'= _____ and 'anxius amore TUI' Subtle but very important! =
4. What are all those: 'DominE' doing here? _____ their reversed:= _____
5. If the verb: 'absum,abesse=to be missing,lacking', then in what form-case must that "illi" be? _____ because 'illi' can also function as: _____
6. What is that "longe" in 1.7? _____ its other degrees? = _____
7. If the reversed of 'fuge...absconde...abice' is:= _____ Then the reversed of 'iste' is _____. and of 'facie' is _____.
8. How do you explain the: "dic" in the text? _____ what other Latin verbs have the same nature-phenomenon today? _____ and their reversed is: _____
9. What are the other degrees of that "altissime" [1.6] as used in the text?
10. I can hear two possible English language versions for that "te ipsum":
11. You should experience a special pleasure and satisfaction in being able to write out accurately and faithfully such marvelous sentiments expressed so gorgeously:

Third Experience Latin - Fr. Reginald Foster

[Return to Third Experience Index](#)

LVDVS DOMESTICVS: '03-'04.

Third Experience - Homework 12

[Return to Lesson 14](#)

§ A random selection of Latin texts from all ages confirms much of what has been recently presented and learned? in class.

A] The tomb of *RAFFAELLO SANZIO* in the Pantheon has a fantastic distich inscription written by the greatest Latinist of the day *Petrus Bembo* [1470-1547]. It begins this way:

"*ILLE HIC ÉST RAPHAÉL...*". Which first words can give *two* different vernacular versions:="

1. If 'ille' in Latin functions as: _____, then what is the "light" word for 'that'? _____
2. what word would probably sound and look bad for 'that'? _____

B] Rome's second poet laureate *QVINTVS HORATIVS FLACCVS* [65-9 ante Chr.] begins a poem to his girl Lyce:

**Audivere, Lyce, di mea vota, di
audivere, Lyce fis anus, et tamen
vis formosa videri**

ludisque et bibis impudens [IV,13,1-4].

VOCAB. di=dei: deus.

1. What is the difference in Latin between: "anus,us-f."= _____ "annus,i-m."= _____ "anus,i'-m."= _____
2. The passive verb-form for "facio,facere..." in Latin is separate: "fio,fieri,factus=to be made, become, happen", where you see that here it means: _____.
3. If someday soon, that 'videri=to be seen,to seem' then what is the problem with it and "audivere"? explain:
4. If the adjective is "impudens=shameless", then here it is of what gender? _____. what are its other degrees? _____ How would Horace have said: 'shamelessLY'?== _____
5. Exact meaning of the verses: [vis: *T.I.* 'volo,velle']
6. By the way: you can explain to your students why Horace did-could not write: 'fis anuM' and 'vis formosAM videri':
7. Say in your own Latin: "You will be heard [in special form] by the gods and goddesses, o my dear Lyce, if you will have drunk more shamelessly than all these other old-women who have lost [amittere] their taste (gustus,us) and interest [studium,i-n.] in=of life itself":

C] The *BIBLIA VVLGATA LATINA* [150---1998] report the moving reply made by the Roman soldier to Jesus of Nazareth about to go and heal his sick child-slave:

"Tantum dic verbo et sanabitur puer meus. Nam et ego sum sub potestate, habens sub me milites et dico huic: 'Vade' et vadit et alii: 'Veni' et venit et servo meo: 'Fac hoc' et facit'. [Mt.]

1. The words of the vulgate have gone into christian-catholic talk: "But only say a-the word". What *in fact* is found in the Latin vulgate? explain=

2. As far as Latin usages go, what would you say is the most difficult form-use to get right here and WHY?
3. What is the reversed of that colloquial-useful: 'fac hoc' ??=
4. You have been asked before and now again for the correct reversed of: 'vade': _____
5. What gender can you see in that: 'huic'? _____ meaning?= _____ reversed: _____
6. The Latin word: "tantum" in your DICT. has *two* apparently opposite meanings:=
7. What can that Latin form: "alii" function as? _____ what possible gender is it here? _____ what would "alteri" mean instead:?= _____
8. Your own version - outside the published ones!

D] In his work: 'De Mortalitate', one of the earliest Fathers of the Church CAECILIVS CYPRIANVS [200-258 post Chr.] has this about the nature of death:

"Quod interim morimur, ad immortalitatem morte transgredimur; nec potest vita aeterna succedere nisi hinc contigerit exire. Non est exitus iste sed transitus et [temporale itinere decurso] ad aeterna transgressus. Quis non ad meliora festinet? Quis non mutari et reformari ad Christi speciem et ad caelestis gratiae dignitatem citius exoptet?" [n.22]

VOCAB. quod [1.1]=The fact that... succedere=follow-after. hinc=from here,hence. contingere=to happen. exitus,us-m.(cf.DICT.) outcome,egress,end,death. festinet + exoptet will be subjunctives next week with the force: "---would, may". [temp.itin.decurso: an ablative absolute in 2nd semester= the temporal journey having been run out]

1. What is the exact-full meaning for: "ad meliora"? _____ its reversed? _____
2. 'ad' in 1.4 does not have the same meaning as 'ad' in 1.3!! explain:
3. Why will you say that the "iste" in 1.2 is the proper word in the context?
what other two Latin words would have the same meaning if not force?
What is the OF-gen. form for the combination: "exitus iste"?
4. If "mutari"+"reformari" will be like "videri" in Horace above then you can write out your own smooth version:
5. In one of our exercises we saw that the 'positive' degree of that "citius" is: _____
6. ADD the word: 'only' in Latin to: "Christi": _____ and ADD the Latin word for 'whole,total' to "gratiae": _____

E] As in Ludus 1, our great MARCVS TVLLIVS CICERO [106-43 ante Chr.] presents us with his daily Latin in a personal letter to Plancius:

"Binas a te accepi litteras Corcyrae* datas, quarum alteris mihi gratulabare, quod audisses+ meam pristinam dignitatem, alteris dicebas ...bene et feliciter evenire".

VOCAB. Corcyrae*=at-in Corfu. do,dare=to send. audisses+ takes as "audiveras". evenire=it was turning out.

1. Form to be noted? _____
2. Your quick version:

Third Experience Latin - Fr. Reginald Foster

[Return to Third Experience Index](#)

LVDVS DOMESTICVS: '03-'04.

Third Experience - Homework 13

[Return to Lesson 15](#) or [Lesson 16](#)

§ Before we get some inspiration from a classical author of Seneca's time, we still want the Latin *LITURGIA ROMANA* Adventus et Natalis Domini - to provide nice Latin and thought.

A] + "**Primo adventu in humilitate carnis assumptae dispositionis antiquae munus implevit nobisque salutis perpetuae tramitem reseravit: ut, cum secundo venerit in suae gloria maiestatis, manifesto demum munere capiamus quod vigilantes nunc audemus expectare promissum**". [Praefatio Adventus].

VOCAB. munus,eris-n.=task,work,responsibility;gift,present. dispositio,onis-f.=providential-design. ut=in order that. secundo=for the second time. cum=when. vigilans,antis=keeping-watch,vigil. trames,itis-m.=path. demum=finally.

1. What is going to be the natural meaning of the verb forms here: 'assumptae' (assumere) _____ and 'promissum' (promittere) _____
2. What do you say to people who take: 'in suae gloria' as "in his glory"??
3. You are asked for the 100th time what the object of the verb 'capiamus' is: _____ and you are asked to what that "quod" refers here: =
4. Be careful about your VOCAB. one verb is: 'reserVare = _____ and is 'reserAre' = _____
5. Where do you see a subjunctive here according to its form? _____
Give the other subjunctive times of the same verb with the same subject:
6. If "ut...capiamus" is a purpose-final clause then according to class instruction to what does it belong as far as subjunctive 'sound' goes?
7. This is one Latin sentence of 1975 which you can understand and render perfectly if you observe your old eternal principles for Latin reading and analysis: [NO NONSENSE]
8. How would you add the Latin word for: 'itself,very' to the words in the text= maiestatis _____ nobis _____ tramitem _____ munere _____ gloria _____.
How would you add the Latin word for: 'whole,all,total: totus,a,um' to the words here: dispositionis _____ munus _____ salutis _____.
9. What do you tell you students about that string of 'of' forms: "carnis assumptae dispositionis antiquae" ??=

+ "**Per incarnati Verbi mysterium nova mentis nostrae oculis lux tuae claritatis infulsit: ut, dum visibiliter Deum cognoscimus, per hunc in invisibilium amorem rapiamur**" [Praefatio Nativitatis].

VOCAB. infulgeo,ere=to shine-into,onto. visibilis,e=visible. invisibilis,e=invisible.

1. Point out the form-case here in: 'claritatis' = _____ 'oculis' = _____ 'mentis' = _____
2. From the VOCAB. given what does 'in invisibilium amorem' NOT mean what it seems to mean? _____
what would that look like in Latin?
3. What does "per hunc" mean and imply with its gender?
A prize will be given in class for anyone who fills out the 'per hunc' with 3-4 words which complete the thought!!! =
4. If the reversed of 'Deum' is _____, then the reversed of 'invisibilium' must be: =

5. Add the heavy official Latin word for "that" to the words here: 'mysterium' _____ 'amorem' _____ 'Verbi' _____.
6. Point out a subjunctive here:= _____ In T. _____. Give the other subjunctive times with the same subject in the same voice:=
7. Your own perfect version of the modern elegant Latin:
8. What is the *passive* [idea first, then its form] for "Deum cognoscimus"=
9. What would be possibly the other 'degrees' for that "visibiliter"?=

B] This and the next 'ludus' will feature Rome's first romance-novel writer who provides us not only with a funny story of youthful adventure, but *especially*, a gold-mine of *daily colloquial street* Latin at the time of Nero [54-68 post Chr]. The person is GAIUS *PETRONIVS* ARBITER [+65 post Chr.] who. gave us his "Satyricon" of age old fame.

A) (he speaks about the Greeks' care of culture and the Romans' luxurious neglect):

"Verum, ut ad plastas convertar: Lysippum statuae unius lineamentis inhaerentem inopia exstinxit, et Myron, qui paene animas hominum ferarumque aere comprehenderat non invenit heredem. AT nos vino scortisque demersi ne paratas quidem artes audemus cognoscere, sed accusatores antiquitatis vitia tantum docemus et discimus [n. 88]

VOCAB. *plasta*,ae-m.=sculptor. *lineamentum*,i-n.=lines. *inopia*,ae-f.=need,povertry,famine. *fera*,ae-f.=wild-beast. *scortum*,i-n.=harlot. *ne...quidem*=not...even. *demergo*,eres=sink. *ut*=that,so that+subjunct.

1. If the Latin verb: "inhaereo,ere=to stick to (inhaerens=sticking) + DATIVE," then where is the DAT. here?
2. The first word: 'verum' does not mean 'truth,true,truly' but in your DICT. in the second place means: _____ [In Latin its always occupies the 1st place].
3. What is the difference in Latin between: "aër, aëris-m."= _____ And "aes, aeris-n."= _____
4. What possible gender do you see in the Latin: "unius"?= _____ *Here* it is what gender and why? _____ what will its reversed be?
5. What is the difference in Latin between: 'et'= _____ 'at'= _____ 'ut'= _____
6. What is the difference in Latin between: "pOEnae"= _____ "pAEne"= _____
7. You can consider this as your mid-year proof - and give a flawless version of the delightful Latin:

Third Experience Latin - Fr. Reginald Foster

[Return to Third Experience Index](#)

LVDVS DOMESTICVS: '03-'04.

Third Experience - Homework 14

[Return to Lesson 16](#)

§ to introduce us into the mysteries and adventures of the Latin subjunctive various Latin authors from history so far not presented in class offer us some simple sentences for our study and analysis, then imitation.

A] You can begin with a sentence of teacher with some subjunctives thrown in for fun:

"Magisti ipsi nostri earumque explicabant quid tempora ac modi Latinorum coniunctivi significarent, cum libri communes hos leviter tantum tractavissent linguae Latinae usus".

1. Point out in the text any subjunctive you see:=
and tell us its number and WHY it is easy to identify:
2. If you will soon learn [among your SUB. PRINCIPLES], that the subjunctives here will 'sound' merely indicative, what principle does that illustrate among them all?
When we talk about "subjunctive sound" what does that mean in English? give some examples of 'subjunctive sound' in English: =
3. If the subjunctive here, equal to indicatives in 'sound' will be: "significarent=significabant" and "tractavissent=tractaverant", then you can render the opening sentence faithfully and intelligently:
4. Give the proper subjunctive forms for the remaining 3 Times with the same subject as you find in the text:

B] *AMBROSIVS MEDIOLANENSIS* [333-397 post Chr.]: 'voluntas salvifica Christi'.

"Exsurgant vel ser qui dormierunt etiam qui Christum perdiderunt. Non sic amittitur Christus, ut non revertatur, si tamen requiratur; sed *vigilantibus regreditur et *exsurgentibus praesto est; immo omnibus adest, qui ubique semper est, quia complet omnia. Nulli deficit, nos deficimus. Nulli, inquam, deficit, superabundat omnibus" [Expositio evangeli secundum Lucam 5,116].

VOCAB. sero=too late. vel here=even,also. perdo,ere=to lose. *vigilans,antis=one keeping watch. *exsurgens, entis=one getting up. adsum adesse=to be present. deficere,ere=to fail,lack. exsurgere=to get up, arise. amitto,ere=to lose.

1. It is going to take some special effort or reflection-memory to identify the verb times in Latin; "exsurgEnt":
_____ "exsurgAnt": _____ "exsurgUnt": _____
2. If the word in the Dict. is 'nullus,a,um' then what form did Ambrose use here: _____ what is its reversed?
_____ its "OF" form? _____
But that form can also function as what in Latin? _____ list some other words in Latin that have the same treatment:
3. If "exsurgant" is the main-principal verb here then it *must* 'sound' how?
4. What is the basic problem with the Latin verbs: 'requiro,ere=to seek out' and 'revertor,i,reversus=to return', as you find in the text L.2?=
From what verb groups do those two verbs come? _____, therefore you can point out the times in these verb forms: 'revertitur' _____, 'revertatur' _____, 'revertetur' _____, "requiretur" _____, "requiratur" _____.

5. In your Latin sessions you learned that *only what* language uses will require a subjunctive with subjunctive sound?
6. According to the sense and VOCAB. what will be the reversed of those: 'omnibus-vigilantibus-exsurgentibus' ??=
7. While the conditional: "si requiratur..." may (according to your principles yield a different sound..., the "ut non revertatur" is going to be a result-consecutive clause and therefore will have to sound: _____.
- Lest you think this is all babbling nonsense: you can order your students to get the 'sound' right with: "exsurgant" _____, "si requiratur" _____, "ut non revertatur" _____. AND then somebody can laugh--cry!!!
8. Read the text over 10 (not 5) times!, and then give us your best of Ambrose who is at his best here:=
9. Put into your most correct Latin - after reflection! - this simple phrase:
"You yourself have lost nothing for you yourself, if you have consulted (consulere) the experts [peritus,a,um] themselves, who according to their knowledge of the whole (totus,a,um) affair [negotium,ii-n.] itself will have given (do,dare) you their judgments [iudicium,ii-n.]":=
10. Give the other three subjunctive forms corresponding to 'revertatur':= [very difficult!]

C] Rome's epic, romantic historian TITVS LIVIVS [59 ante - 17 post Chr.] has some subjunctives ((he talks About Romulus' division of the Roman people AFTER the Sabine women were incorporated))

"Itaque cum* populum in curias triginta divideret, nomina earum curiis imposuit. Id non traditur, [cum§ haud dubie aliquanto numerus maior mulierum fuerit] aetate AN dignitatibus suis virorumVE AN sorte lectae sint" [Ab Vrbe I,13,6-7].

VOCAB. cum*=when. trado,ere=to report,hand down. aliquanto=by a little. cum§=since AN---VE AN=whether...or... whether.

1. You can give the Time of all the subjunctives here which will NOT sound subjunctive because they are not in the number of the three!!! 'lectae sint' [legere=to choose] _____, 'divideret' _____, 'fuerit' _____.
2. The verb form "fuerit" is especially tormenting because it can be what two Times in the Latin language? _____ + _____. Now give the 'ego' forms for each:=
3. If you read through the text a few times you will see the meaning immediately: (how did the Roman 'curiae'=administrative divisions, get the names of the seduced Sabine women):

Third Experience Latin - Fr. Reginald Foster

[Return to Third Experience Index](#)

LVDVS DOMESTICVS: '03-'04.

Third Experience - Homework 15-16

[Return to Lesson 17](#) or [Lesson 18](#)

§ some shorter texts from all over Latin literature help us to become accustomed to the Latin Subjunctive and the problems which it brings with it.

A] As a lawyer and senate consultant our favorite letter-writer GAIVS *PLINIVS* CAECILIVS SECVNDVS [61-113 post Chr. cf. [Ludus 4](#)] reports a living Latin conversation on the senate stairs which you can visit any day in the Forum:

'''Cum simus advocati a senatu dati, dispice num peractas putes partes nostras, senatus cognitione facta'. Et ille: 'Tu, quem voles, tibi terminum statues, cui nulla con provincia necessitudo nisi ex beneficio tuo et hoc recenti; ipse et natus ibi et quaestor in ea fui''' [Epist. VII,32 - written to Tacitus!]

VOCAB. dispicere=to discern,distinguish. cognitione facta [ablative absolute - soon in class:]the investigation having been made. necessitudo,inis-f.=relationship,connection. num=whether. perago,ere=to carry out. voles: T.3 'volo, velle'.

1. Identify the SUBJUNCTIVES in the first line in their Time: [Careful!!]
2. If the "cum" here means 'because' and the "num" is given in *VOCAB.*, the question is *how* their subjunctive verbs are going to *sound* and Why from your class training: EXPLAIN:
3. With what noun do the 'hoc recenti ' agree here? _____.
4. What is going to be the full and strong meaning of that ipse in its whole sentence?=

5. What is the full meaning of the verb form: "peractas" from the verb given?
6. If next week you will see that T.3s will have a general 'past' sense while T.1s will be on-going, perpetual -- then you can give us perfectly this bit of lawyers' talk in the Roman Forum about 95 post Chr.:=

7. If the reversed of "dispice" must be= _____ then the reversed of "ipse" must be: _____

B] In 1547 the *CONCILIVM TRIDENTINVM* begins its treatment 'de iustificatione' against the teaching of Luther, with a beautiful sentence which you can understand and render perfectly, if you read it over a few times:

"Cum hoc tempore, non sine multarum animarum iactura et gravi ecclesiasticae unitatis detrimento, erronea quaedam disseminata sit de iustificatione doctrina: ad laudem et gloriam omnipotentis Dei, Ecclesiae tranquillitatem et animarum salutem sacrosancta oecumenica et generalis Tridentina synodus...exponere intendit omnibus Christifidelibus veram sanamque doctrinam ipsius iustificationis". [Prooemium]

VOCAB. iactura,ae-f.=loss,detriment. detrimentum,i-n.=injury,harm. cum HERE=since,because. synodus,i-F. =assembly,meeting. hoc tempore=ABL. of time at which.

1. What do you have to say about: 'ipsius iustificationis'= of the same justification ??
Check your *DICT.* for the word: 'the same' and then give us the proper form to fit into the Council's sentence:
= _____
2. If 'cum' here is used with the SUBJUNCTIVE, then point out that particular verb form in the text: _____, and its T. _____. Then you can tell us how it is going to 'sound' in the general past:= WHY?
Then for your practice, You can give us the *other three* subjunctive times of the same verb form with the

same subject:=

3. Just to keep things straight with what does that "erronea" agree here? and what explains the form-case in "detrimento"?
4. Now as a good historian-technician of Latin things you can produce your own personal rendition or the fundamental text:
5. Put into your best Latin this statement of James Boswell about Samuel Johnson [1709-84]
"I am afraid he has not been in the inside of a church for many years; but he never passes a church without pulling off his hat. This shows: he has good principles".
VOCAB. to be afraid: timere,vereri,metuere. THAT-[understood here in English: *ne*+ SUBJUNCTIVE. inside=interior pars. for: use the object-acc. form of extent of time. to pass: praetermittere. without: in Latin=*quin* [that not]+SUBJUNCTIVE. pull off=detrahere. hat: galerus; pileus; petasus. principle=principium,i-n. church=templum.

C] For the first time this year one of Rome's special lyric-love poets: ALBIVS TIBVLLVS [60-19 ante Chr.], has a few lines or fervent sentiment in his love for Delia:

**Sémper ut índucár blandós offérs mihi vúltus,
póst tamen és miseró trístis et áspér, Amór.
quíd tibi, saévê. reí mecum ést? ..."** [I,6,1-3]

VOCAB. offers: T.1, 'offerō,offerre'. Amor=Cupido, god of love. quid...rei=what of business,thing.

1. If you look at the verb: "induco,ere=to induce,entice,attract,influence", then you should see what possible verb Time in that 'inducar'? _____
What will be the reversed of the possible Time? [indicate clearly]=
2. If the adjective is "saevus,a,um=wild,ferocious", then tell us the difference between: 'saevÈ'= _____ and 'saevê' = _____.
3. If later you will learn that 'UT' here is a purpose-final clause + SUBJUNCTIVE, then *how* will-it sound in what % of the subjunctive uses? _____.
4. What form-case-use must you see in that "vultus"? (vultus,us-m.=face,expression)
5. From the story what pronoun must you add to the: 'miserO'? _____
6. Your own version of Tibullus' opening angry verses with Cupid:

Third Experience Latin - Fr. Reginald Foster

[Return to Third Experience Index](#)

LVDVS DOMESTICVS: '03-'04.

Third Experience - Homework 17

[Return to Lesson 19](#)

§ The Church week dedicated to Christian Unity: Jan. 18-25 offers many treasures also of modern Latin which merit our attention and study in the *LITURGIA ROMANA PAVLI VI* [1975].

A] 'Praefatio: de unitatis Corporis Christi quod est Ecclesia'.

"Vere dignum et iustum est, aequum et salutare nos tibi semper et ubique gratias agere Domine sancte Pater omnipotens aeterne Deus, per Christum Dominum nostrum.

Per ipsum enim nos adduxisti ad agnitionem tuae veritatis ut unius fidei et baptismi vinculo Corpus eius efficeremur; per ipsum in cunctis gentibus largitus es Spiritum Sanctum tuum qui in diversitate donorum mirabilis operator et unitatis effector filios adoptionis inhabitat totamque replet et regit Ecclesiam".

VOCAB. nos...agere=that we render-give. efficere=to make. cunctus,a,um=all, every.

1. The two 'per ipsum' here *should* sound heavily in the vernacular:= _____ but maybe they can also mean simply: _____
2. Why did the Latinist here first write: "tuae veritatis" and then "unius fidei"?
What form-case are those expressions? _____ what will be the DAT. form-case in Latin for each?
3. What is that 'vere' in Latin? _____ and that 'salutare'? _____
give the superlative form for each of them as they are used in the text: =
4. Point out any SUBJUNCTIVE which you find here and identify its Time:
Give the other three SUBJUNCTIVE Times of that same form and use:
5. We have just begun to talk about the proper use of each SUBJUNCTIVE Time which is NOT a matter of: _____ but is subject to:
In this example, on what verb does your SUBJUNCTIVE depend for its Time and use? _____
6. What is the reversed of that: 'omnipotens aeterne Deus'? =
7. The Latin here is super-smooth and should not cause you any difficulties, as you render it perfectly for publication:

B] Some of the 'preces pro unitate' which are found in the various "Masses" programmed for Christian Unity:

A) **"Qui una semel hostia, Domine, adoptionis tibi populum acquisisti, unitatis et pacis in Ecclesia tua propitius nobis dona concedas".**

1. Where do you find the 'antecedent' for that initial "qui"? how will it be expressed in Latin? _____ and what will its function be?
This should totally affect your vernacular version of the prayer: where to begin?
2. If the 'adoptionis' [what form-case? _____] for its meaning depends on _____, then the 'unitatis et pacis' depend on what? _____.
3. If the verb is: "concedo,ere,concessi=to grant" then what is 'concedas'? _____ in the whole context does it function as a dependent or independent verb? _____ and what effect is that going to have? EXPLAIN:

4. If you have understood everything in the text, before your translation, you can give us the *reversed* of:
hostia= _____ dona= _____ tua= _____
5. How would you give orders in Latin and say: "translate! [interpretor,ari,atus] as-faithfully-as-possible [fidelis, e] this very text (textus,us-m.) which does not exceed-outdo [supero,are] the powers [from: vis...] of your one (unus,a,um) mind but follows the systems [ratio,onis] of your whole (totus,a,um) Latin instruction (institutio, onis)":

B) "Quam tibi, Domine, offerimus hostia et purificationem conferat et omnes uno baptisate coniunctos eorumdem mysteriorum tandem participes efficiat".

VOCAB. confero,confer[e]re=to give,grant,confer. particeps,ticipis=partaker,sharer.

1. What is the *subject* of the verbs: 'conferat' + 'efficiat'? _____
2. What does your DICT. tell you about: "idem,eadem,idem"?
What do you tell people who insist that 'ipse,ipsa,ipsum' means "the same"?===:
What is the reversed of: 'eorundem mysteriorum'?=
3. How are the SUBJUNCTIVE here going to sound and WHY?
4. What is the exact meaning of the two: 'et' in the text? _____ of 'coniunctus' all alone? _____
5. As we never begin with the first words where are you going to begin your version of the prayer: with what word and with what English word?

C) "Sacramenta Christi tui sumentes quaesumus Domine, ut in Ecclesia tua sanctificationis gratiam renoves quam dedisti et omnes qui christiano gloriantur nomine in unitate fidei tibi servire mereantur".

VOCAB. sumens,entis=taking,receiving. quaesumus,(cf in DICT. 'quaeso'). servire+Dat.=to serve,be subservient to. ut=in order that: introducing a purpose-final clause.

1. If the verbs are: "glorior,ari,atus=to boast,glory" and "mereor,eri,meritus=to merit", then what Times do you see in them here? _____ and you can add the Time of 'renoves' [renovAre]: _____.
2. The 'sumentes' in the PL. can agree only with _____. AND according to the VOCAB. given, how will the SUBJUNCTIVE in the text 'sound' and WHY?
3. What is *T.2* for that: 'gloriantur'?= _____ and for 'mereantur'?= _____
4. Now give your professional version of the new - and difficult - Latin text:
5. If the reversed of that 'omnES' must be= _____ then the reversed of "renovES" must be:= _____

Third Experience Latin - Fr. Reginald Foster

[Return to Third Experience Index](#)

LVDVS DOMESTICVS: '03-'04.

Third Experience - Homework 18-19

[Return to Lesson 19](#)

§ Latin quotes taken at random from authors of all periods help us especially with the new matter on 'subjunctive times'.

1. What is the fixed *system* called which regulates the choice-use of Subjunctive times in dependent sentences? On what does the choice of subjunctive times *NOT* depend? What two reasons did we give that this matter is so important for Latinists?

§ in his history-famous first speech-attack against Lucius Catilina MARCVS TVLLIVS CICERO [106-43 ante Chr.] reveals the discovery of the plot against the government by asking:

"Quid proxima quid superiore nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris, quid consili ceperis - quem nostrum ignorare arbitraris? O tempora O mores! Senatus haec intellegit, consul videt; hic tamen vivit" [Cat.I,1].

VOCAB. consilium capere=to take counsel. arbitrari=to think,consider.

1. When the senate heard Cicero say: 'quem nostrum', what force did they give to "nostrum"? _____ NOT: _____ its reversed:=
2. The 'quid-ubi-quos-quid' phrases introduce "indirect questions" expressed in the Subjunctive
 - o a) According to your list how will these Subjunc. 'sound'? 20% or 80% ____.
 - o b) What subjunc. Time do you see in the first 4 following verbs? _____.
 - o c) On what *Track* does that put you in the 'sequence'? _____.
 - o d) On what verb here does that 'Track' ultimately depend?
3. If "quem...ignorare" is going to mean: 'who does not know'+ "arbitraris" worked in!!, you can proceed to render the simple text with historical linguistic accuracy: remembering that the subjunc. Time you indicated signifies what type of action? (give several designations given in class)= and therefore in your school version you will give at least 4 vernacular meanings to those subjunctives. Now do it!

§ a glorious text of AMBROSIVS MEDIOLANENSIS [333-397 post Chr.] may help you as much as Cicero did above. +He is talking about us becoming rich on the poverty of Jesus.

"Meum ergo paupertas illa patrimonium est et infirmitas Domini mea virtus est. Maluit sibi egere ut omnibus abundaret. Me illi infantiae vagientis abluunt fletus, mea lacrimae illae delicta laverunt. Plus igitur - Domine Iesu - iniuriis tuis debeo quod redemptus sum, quam operibus quod creatus sum" [Expos. Lucae 2,41].

VOCAB. malo,malle,malui=to prefer. vagio,ire=to wail,cry. iniuria,ae-f.=hurt,pain.

1. What is the difference in Latin between: 'ago,agere:= _____' and 'egeo,egere:= _____'?
2. The subjunctive here: _____, is because of 'ut' which produces a "purpose-final" clause sounding: _____. That subjunctive is on Track _____, because it depends on what verb here? _____, which must be T. _____.
3. If the two 'quod' in L.4 will have to mean more or less: "the fact that", then what does that 'quam' in the

middle mean and why?

4. If 'purpose-final' clauses naturally project things to a goal-end, then you can safely say that: "abundaret" contains what kind of action, as described in class?
5. If you do not get the connections of things in L.1-3 correct, you will be asked to leave the course because of carelessness and slop!. In the meantime you can render the whole smooth text, smoothly: (vagiens, ientis=crying,wailing).
6. Using your own 'consecutio', you can say without stupid errors:
"Because (cum+subjunc.) we had tasted (degustare) the-very polished [politus,a,um] language of that-famous Ambrose, therefore today his explanation (expositio) of Luke's gospel we have in this our 'ludus' not once but twice, as we shall experience immediately". [N.B. on what Track "we had tasted" and WHY? _____]
7. What do you say to millions of air heads who will simply take: "illi+infantiae", "meum+paupertas", "operibus +quod" ???

+In the same explanation of Luke's gospel, he has a marvelous piece about the thief on the cross with Jesus:

"Tam cito latroni venia relaxatur et uberior est gratia quam precatio; semper enim plus Dominus tribuit quam rogatur. Ille enim rogabat ut memor sui esset Dominus, cum venisset in regnum suum; Dominus autem ait: 'Amen, amen, dico tibi: hodie mecum eris in paradiso'" [Expos. Luc. 10,121].

VOCAB. venia,ae-f.=pardon,forgiveness. precatio,onis-f.=prayer,petition. latro,onis=thief.

1. What other similar forms in Latin did we see like: "mecum"?=
2. The subjunc. in L.3 are on what Track? _____. And on what do they depend here for their Track? _____
According to your class notes, what was the *last meaning-use* of T.2 on Track 2? _____ and HERE what was the *last meaning-use* of T.4 on Track 4? _____
NOW IF, 'ut' is a purpose-final clause, then its action is going to be _____.
IF, 'cum' here means "when", then the action of 'venisset' could-can be: _____.
3. Many fools-idiots around the Latin world, will take 'venisset' as some awful sounding verb in some time. For you it is in T.____, with ALL the possibilities listed in class. Now take out your calendar and begin:
"rogabat"=Febr.23. Then what kind of date will you give to: "esset"? _____. And in as much as Jesus and the thief are still on the cross, the "venisset" can NOT NOT possibly mean:=
Therefore it must mean and be:= [explain and give DATE]
4. Your own perfect version of the words of Ambrose and Scripture:

Third Experience Latin - Fr. Reginald Foster

[Return to Third Experience Index](#)

LVDVS DOMESTICVS: '03-'04.

Third Experience - Homework 20

[Return to Lesson 19](#)

§ Another selection of substantial Latin texts fills out own instruction on the use of subjunctive times.

A] For the first time this year the *CONCILIVM VATICANVM SECVNDVM* offers some of its best Latin to us in the dogmatic constitution: 'De Divina Revelatione: DEI VERBVM. (on the difficult task of the Scripture scholar-expert-interpreter)

"Cum autem Deus in Sacra Scriptura per homines more hominum locutus sit, interpres Sacrae Scripturae, ut perspiciat quid Ipse nobiscum communicare voluerit, attente investigare debet quid hagiographi reapse significare intenderint et eorum verbis manifestare Deo placuerit...Oportet porro ut interpres sensum inquirat, quem in determinatis adiunctis hagiographus pro sui temporis et suae culturae condicione, ope generum litterariorum illo tempore adhibitorum exprimere intenderit et expresserit".

VOCAB. mos,moris-m.=custom,manner. perspicere=to grasp,understand. hagiographus,i-m.= holy-sacred writer. adiunctum,i-n.=circumstance,added historical element. ops,opis-f.=resource,help. adhibeo,ere=to use,employ. ut=in order that,so that. cum,L.1=since.

1. If the two 'UT' here introduce "purpose,final" clauses, then they will in the vernacular sound: _____.
2. After you read the entire text of 2 !! sentences, you can in your mind determine the main-principal verb for the *first* 'interpres' verb: _____, and then the verb for the *second* 'interpres': _____.
3. In L.5, that "pro" will not mean 'for,on behalf of', etc., but the last meaning in your DICT.:=
4. From the verb given what is the full meaning of the verb form here: "adhibitorum"? _____ agreeing with what else in the sentence?
5. The rather strange looking creature: "reapse" is in your DICT., as a form of 're ipsa' meaning:=
6. If the subjunctives here, besides the ones treated in question 1) are 'temporal' clauses, and 'indirect questions', then they are going to sound: _____.
7. All the subjunctives in the first sentence for their 'sequence' depend on what verb in the text? _____, which puts you on Track _____.
8. Now what T.____, and 'action' do you have to see in: "locutus sit --- voluerit --- intenderint --- placuerit"? _____ according to that evaluation, give us at least 4-5 vernacular translations of those same verbs: _____. none of which is going to sound: _____.
9. From the nature of the sentence, what kind of 'action' do you find in "perspiciat" and "inquirat"? explain=
10. If the first part of the first sentence ends with 'intenderINT', then how do you justify that 'eorum'? read the whole sentence!=
11. Give your own personal version of the Council, not published but publishable:
12. Perfect mastery of the "consecutio temporum" is necessary for two reasons:=

/// Put into your best Latin these words of *Samuel Johnson* in the pen-mouth of *James Boswell* [11 april, 1776]:

- "A man who has not been in Italy is always conscious of an inferiority, *from his not having seen* what it is expected a man should see".

DIC LATINE: conscious=consciūs,a,um+GEN. inferiority=status inferior (in the proper form-case!). *from... having seen*=because [cum+SUBJUNCTIVE]. what=that which. is expected should=a man should (debeo, ere: in SUBJUNCTIVE).

- "Every man has a right to utter* what he thinks truth, and every other man has a right to knock* him down for it. Martyrdom is the test" [Boswell: 1780].

VOCAB. right=ius,iuris-n. to utter=that (ut+SUBJUNCTIVE). he utter [eloquor,eloqui]. to knock: that (ut +SUBJUNCTIVE). he knock [everto,ere]. martyrdom=martyrium,i-n.

B] The great biographer of the Greeks and Romans, seen for the first time this year, CORNELIVS NEPOS [100-25 ante Chr.] has Latin delights for us.

(he reports the sad fate of the Athenian Themistocles - out of envy and human ill-will)

"Hic cum propter multas eius++ virtutes magna cum dignitate viveret, Lacedaemonii legatos Athenas miserunt, qui eum absentem accusarent, quod§ societatem cum Rege Perse +ad Graeciam opprimendam+ fecisset. Hoc crimine absens proditionis damnatus est" [Them.8]

VOCAB. eius++=of the city Argos where he took refuge. Laced.=the Spartans. Athenas=to Athens. +ad Graec. oppri. +=for oppressing Greece. quod§=that-(as they said). proditio,onis=treason. crimen=accusation. damno,are+GEN.=to condemn because of.

1. The main-principal verb of the first sentence is: _____. WHY is that question asked? explain:
2. IF: 'qui accusarent' is a purpose-final clause, it will sound: _____.
IF: 'cum viveret' and 'quod fecisset' are temporal-causal clauses, they will sound: _____.
3. What kind of 'action' is reported in that "fecisset" _____, and therefore the only correct vernacular will have to be _____. What kind of 'action' is reported in that 'viveret', and therefore the *only* vernacular translation will have to be: _____.
4. Once again the 2 verbs here sound INDIC., the 1 SUBJUNCT., which confirms: =
5. Give your own personal translation of Nepos' SUPER-SCHOOL Latin!

Third Experience Latin - Fr. Reginald Foster

[Return to Third Experience Index](#)

LVDVS DOMESTICVS: '03-'04.

Third Experience - Homework 21

[Return to Lesson 19](#)

§ LATINE incipies: "Because (cum+SUBJUN.) the Roman biographer Nepos pleased [placere+DAT.] us so much, and because we were getting so great [tantus,a,um] usefulness from his Latin stories, it was suggested [proponere; suadere] by little-tickets (scidula,ae-f.) having been thrown [inicere] into the proper box (cista,capsa,scrinium) that [ut +SUBJUN.] more examples of the same author be given [tradere] to us immediately".

[N.B. what kind of action is found in: "we were getting"? _____ and in contrast in "Nepos pleased"? _____ Write the sentence in such a way that it ends with the main verb.] § CORNELIVS NEPOS [100-25 ante Chr.].

A] **"Timoleon Corinthius. Sine dubio magnus omnium iudicio hic vir exstitit. Namque huic uni contigit - quod nescio an nulli - ut et patriam in qua erat natus oppressam a tyranno liberaret, et a Syracusanis quibus auxilio erat missus iam inveteratam servitutem depelleret totamque Siciliam multos annos bello vexatam a barbarisque oppressam suo adventu in pristinum restitueret"**.

VOCAB. existere=to stand out,appear. contingo,ere=to happen+UT: that - introducing a result NOT purpose clause. quibus auxilio: 2 DAT.:to whom for help. nescio an HERE=I do not know whether, I am inclined to believe.

1. The SUBJUN. here are in T.____, WHY? analyze the sentence complex in order to get the proper reason-explanation:
2. If you were a journalist at Timoleon's time and were following him on his expedition you might report back: "huic uni contINGit ... ut", and then write out the Latin form for the following verbs because of that change:
3. Your personal version of the super smooth text - almost made for schools and Latin classes!!
4. Take your pen and convert the: "ut---restitueret" clause into its *passive* idea and form in all the possible elements:

B] **"Aristides, Lysimachi filius, Atheniensis.../ Adeo excellebat Aristides abstinentia ut unus post hominum memoriam - quem quidem nos audierimus - cognomine Iustus sit appellatus ... Hic qua fuerit abstinentia, nullum est certius indicium quam quod, cum tantis rebus praeuisset, in tanta paupertate decessit ut - qui efferretur - vix reliquerit. Quo factum est ut filiae eius publice alerentur et de communi aerario dotibus datis collocarentur"**.

VOCAB. abstinentia,ae-f. [cf.DICT.]=modesty,moderation,self-control. indicium=indication,proof. cum [L.3] =although + SUBJUN. praesum,praeesse,praeui=to be over, to be in charge-of+DAT. decedere=to depart,die. qui HERE=by which. publice (cf. DICT.)=at public expense. aerarium=treasury. collocare=to settle,organize in marriage. dotibus datis=dowries having been given. fio,fieri,factum=to be done,happen.

1. All the SUBJUN. here, with the possible exception of "efferretur" are not on your 20% list and therefore will sound: _____
2. In this text it is very interesting and instructive to analyze the "consecutio".
 - a) 'fuerit' in L.3 depends on _____, and has what kind of action: _____
 - b) 'praeuisset' in L.4 depends on _____, and has what kind of action: _____
 - c) 'alerentur...collocarentur' depend on _____, and have what action? _____

- o d) 'qui efferretur' really depends on "reliquerit"=reliquit. and will represent a purpose-final clause sounding _____.
3. The subjun. that you see in: 'audierimus'-'sit appellatus'-'reliquerit' are examples of 3% consecutio-sequense. What does that mean to you when you hear it?
 4. You can render this baby Latin correctly if you read whole sentences and make the right connections. [N.B. 'efferro,efferre - in DICT. among other things=to take out for burial!]

§ The beginning of TEMPVS QVADRAGESIMAE demands that our magnificent *LEO MAGNVS* [440-461], cf. [Ludus 2](#), come back an this and the next "Ludus" with his wonderful 'Lenten' sermons:

A] "**Vnde quia tales fructus mater virtutum continentia parit et ieiunantes a vitiis ad ineffabilia oblectamenta perducit, studiosiore nunc opere - dilectissimi - exsequamur praecepta caelestia, et quia totum paschale sacramentum in remissionem est conditum peccatorum, quod celebrare optamus imitemur. 'misericors' enim 'et iustus Dominus' ita promittit indulgentiam suam, ut eam etiam his, quibus parcit, indicat**". [Tractatus L,3].
VOCAB. pario,ere=to beget,produce,bring forth. ieiunans=one-fasting. condo,ere=to establish,found,set up. parco, ere=to spare+Dat.object.

1. A question for the [1st Experience](#): 'quod celebrare optamus imitemur'. To what does that 'quod' relate, grammatically? _____ how is that expressed and where does it belong? EXPLAIN:
2. If your reading tells you: 'exsequamur'+ 'imitemur' are main-principal verbs here, then they must sound _____.
3. There is a difference in Latin between: "indico,are=to indicate" and "indico,ere=to order,impose,command, decree." Which one does Leo use? _____ how could the audience catch-understand this?
4. What is the reversed of: 'paschalE sacramentum'= _____ and 'studiosiore opere'='
5. Your perfect version of the Leonine modern text:
6. SAY: "Because (cum+subjun.) God has spared sinners, it is commended that (ut) they spare their neighbors".

Third Experience Latin - Fr. Reginald Foster

[Return to Third Experience Index](#)

LVDVS DOMESTICVS: '03-'04.

Third Experience - Homework 22

[Return to Lesson 22](#)

§ As promised in the [last 'ludus'](#), our favorite Church Father: *LEO MAGNVS* [440-461] comes back to day with his gorgeous Latin and solid teaching about the time of Lent, where he expresses ideas very modern = less physical penance, more charity and generosity!

A] "In diebus igitur sanctorum ieiuniorum pietatis opera, quibus semper studendum est, abundantius exsequamur. Misericordes simus ad omnes, maxime autem ad domesticos fidei, ut in ipsis quoque elemosinarum distributionibus bonitatem Patris caelestis imitemur qui solem suum oriri facit super bonos et malos et pluit super iustos et iniustos. Quamvis ergo fidelium praecipue sit adiuvanda paupertas, etiam illi tamen qui nondum evangelium receperunt, in suo labore miserandi sunt, quia in omnibus hominibus naturae est diligenda communitio, quae nos etiam his benignos debet efficere qui nobis quacumque sunt condicione subiecti, maxime si eadem gratia iam renati et eodem sanguinis Christi pretio sunt redempti" [Tractatus XLI,3]. -- [N.B. given on Febr. 21, 443: YOU WERE THERE!!]
VOCAB. elemosina,ae-f.=alms. labor,oris-m.=toil,struggle.

1. A favorite verb form of Leo is the one found here: 'adiuvanda (adiuvare=to help)', 'miserandi [miseror,ari=to pity]', 'diligenda (diligere=to love,esteem)', according to your class training, what is the *natural* meaning-force of such verb forms in Latin?
2. Give the vernacular meaning for the main-principal verbs here: "exsequamur"= _____ "simus"= _____
3. If the 'ut' clause in L.3 is purpose-final, then its verb _____, will sound: _____
if the 'quamvis=although' clause in L.5 is adversative, then its verb _____ will sound: _____
4. Your precise Latin instruction has already told you that: "sunt redempti" must mean what?
_____ and not= _____
BUT your *newer* class training has told you that the combination: "miserandi sunt" will have to mean simply:
=
5. What does 'praecipue' mean from your DICT.?=
6. What is the antecedent of that 'qui' in L.7? _____.
7. If the verb: 'studeo,ere=to attend to, work on, devote study to' is used with the DAT., then the expression of Leo: "quibus studendum est" must mean literally-exactly: =
8. How do you explain, where do you find, etc. that "abundantius" in L.2? EXPLAIN:
9. Your own publishable version of Leo's text which has so much meaning *even today*:
10. Put your participles to work and say quickly in correct Latin:
"Leo looking [prospicio,ere] from his window and seeing the needs (necessitas) of the Romans living (dego, ere;vivo,ere) around him, having been moved by that very sight-spectacle [aspectus; spectaculum] wrote words needing-to-be-said (dico,ere; proloquor,proloqui), when the same Romans were about-to-celebrate [celebrare] their Mardi Gras [=bacchanalia - n. pl.]". when=cum+INDIC. or SUBJUN.

Third Experience Latin - Fr. Reginald Foster

LVDVS DOMESTICVS: '03-'04.

Third Experience - Homework 23

[Return to Lesson 22](#)

§ As his big anniversary day on March 15th approaches, the most Roman of all Latin writers *GAIVS IVLIVS CAESAR* [102-44 ante Chr.] for the first time this year allows us to taste, enjoy and imitate his lean, functional, military Latin in his two big extant works: 'De Bello Gallico' and 'De Bello civili'.

A] (the result of one of Caesar's battles with the powerful Belgic-Gaulic Nervii):

"Maiores natu, quos una cum pueris mulieribusque in aestuaria ac paludes collectos dixeramus, *hac pugna nuntiata*, cum+ victoribus nihil impeditum victis nihil tutum arbitrarentur, omnium qui supererant consensu legatos ad Caesarem miserunt seque ei dederunt et in commemoranda civitatis calamitate ex sescentis ad tres senatores, ex hominum milibus LX vix ad quingentos, qui arma ferre possent, sese redactos esse dixerunt. Quos Caesar, ut in miseros ac supplices usus misericordia videretur, diligentissime conservavit" [De Bello Gallico II,28].

VOCAB. natus,us-m.=birth. una (cf.DICT.)=together. *hac pugna nuntiata*=ABL.ABSOL. cum+=when-because. supersum,superesse=to be left, to survive. dedo,dedere,dedidi,deditum=to surrender. sescenti,ae,a=600. quingentos=500. supplex,supplicis=suppliant, begging. sese=SE.

1. If the verbs are: "colligere=to gather; vincere=to conquer; redigere=to reduce", then what will be the natural force of those verbal forms, even as you learned in the 1st Experience: 'collectos'= _____ 'victis'= _____ 'redactos'= _____ and 'impeditum' [impedire=to block]= _____
2. Part of your Latin training is to see on what word in the text that "omnium" in L.3 depends for its meaning-completion: _____
3. Point out any SUBJUNC. you find in the text and immediately give the controlling verb on which they depend for their 'consecutio':
4. If the 'cum' in L.2, as indicated, means 'when-because', then its verb will sound: _____. If the 'ut' in L.6 introduces a purpose-final clause then its verb is going to sound: _____. If the 'qui' in L.5 is a simple relative pronoun, then its verb is going to sound: _____.
5. Give the other "degrees" for the words used by Caesar here: 'miseros'= _____ 'diligentissime'= _____
6. If the verb is: "commemorare-1:to mention,recall", then the verbal form of that same verb: 'commemorandus, a,um' will have to mean for you now:= _____, and which you see agrees with _____.
7. If you take the Latin words: 'hac pugna nuntiata' just according to their natural meaning you will produce a phrase useful later in our treatment of the ABL.ABSOL.:
8. What kind of action must you see in that "arbitrarentur"? _____ if the idea here were: 'they had thought--- they thought before' then what form would Caesar have used in Latin?
9. If the verb is: "utor,uti,usus=to use,employ", then give us the participles of the *same word* and their exact-natural *meaning*; that verb (cf. DICT.) usually has its object in the ABL. :=
10. The "in"+paludes (L.1) must mean: _____ but the "in"+miseros (L.6) is going to have to mean: _____
11. From the verb given above: "commemorare-1", list all the *possible participles* and their natural meaning:
12. If you read whole phrases and sentences here according to our system of text analysis, you can get Caesar's history-story perfectly without your usual nonsense and dreaming in honor of Caesar on his anniversary:
13. Put together your own short sentence based on the magnanimity of Caesar shown in the last line:

"Caesar himself, seeing (cerno,ere) the women and children of the Nervii having-been-left [relinquo,ere] by the Romans and about-to-flee (fugio,ere,fugi,fugitus) judged (judicare-1) them as needing-to-be salvaged (conservare) not afflicted [conflictare-1] more by war":

B] (Caesar and Pompeius, rivals in the civil war, both struggle for advantage in Greece):

"In occupandis praesidiis magna vi uterque nitebatur: Caesar ut quam angustissime Pompeium contineret, Pompeius ut quam plurimos collis quam maximo circuitu occuparet; crebraque os eam causam proelia fiebant. In his, cum legio Caesaris nona praesidium quoddam occupavisset et munire coepisset, huic loco propinquum et contrarium collem Pompeius occupavit" [De Bello Civili III,45].

VOCAB. nitor,niti,nixus=to strive,press,struggle. praesidium,i-n.=garrison. continere=to hold-in. circuitus,us-m.=circle,circumference. creber,crebra,crebrum=frequent. munire=to fortify. coepi=1 began. angustus,a,um=tight,close.

1. What special meaning did we attach to the 'quam' in L.1-2 as used by Caesar?=
2. If on a certain list: "uter" meant _____, then "uterque" must mean _____, and what is special about the inflection of those two words?
3. If the 'consecutio' in "contineret-occuparet" depends on the verb: _____, then the "occupavisset-coepisset" depend where?
4. What kind of action do you see in: 'contineret'+ 'occuparet' *really*? [Observe-think!]
5. What is the natural meaning for that "occupandis" for you?
6. Write out the exact history here respecting the SUBJUN. times! [N.B. 'plurimos'+_____]

Third Experience Latin - Fr. Reginald Foster

[Return to Third Experience Index](#)

LVDVS DOMESTICVS: '03-'04.

Third Experience - Homework 24-25

[Return to Lesson 23](#)

§ One of the most colorful figures of the Reformation period is the German humanist who changed sides: catholic-lutheran-catholic and had a saintly sister 'Caritas', VILLIBALDVS *PIRCKHEIMER* [1470-1530]. Upon his conversion to the cause of Luther, whom he abandoned later, he wrote a virulent pamphlet against the Pope's theologian-representative in Germany: Ioannes Eck (Eckius) called: "Eckius Dedolatus" where in your DICT. the 'dedolatus' is going to have to mean:= _____ There he satirizes on Eck's faults - especially his time and behavior in the tavern!

a] (Eck calls for a doctor and his friends promise one from Nürnberg):

"AMICI: A nurinberga igitur medicos advocabimus; nam et illic amicos possides innumeros, Bilibaldum scilicet illum et animae tuae dimidium, utriusque iuris Dolorem.

ECKIUS: Dolorem dicitis? AMICI: doctorem dicere volesamus.

ECKIUS: Quemnam? Haud enim satis intellego.

AMICI: gloriosum illum insulsum, supinum, arrogantem cuius pater cuius mater... nostin?

ECKIUS: Quidni noverim, cuius nuper interfuerim nuptiis...quo etiam in explorandis Lutheranis negotiis pro speculatore usus sum, nam illi se amicum fingeat. Verum Bilibaldo haud admodum confido, nam et ipse Lutheranus est.

AMICI: Nos vero illum tibi amicissimum putabamus.

ECKIUS: Ita simulabat scelestus ille, et ego ferme credebam, sed haud adeo pridem illius ad me clanculum delata est epistula, in qua inter reliqua sophistam me gloriosum et Graecarum litterarum ignarum appellavit.

AMICI: Verene?

ECKIUS: Verissime, sed epistulam illam numquam ad me perventuram arbitrabatur. Ego vero data opportunitate probe me de homine ulciscar, nunc vero dissimulare et 'motos praestat componere fluctus' [Vergilius].

AMICI: Sapienter, ut cuncta, ne malum accumules et umeris tandem impar onus imponas".

VOCAB. quem+NAM: for emphasis. haud=not at all. quidNI=why not. speculator=spy. illi=Luthero. haud adeo pridem=not that long ago. clanculum (ADVERB!)=secretly. vereNE: truly or not? praestare=to be better. accumulare=pile up. impar=oversized.

1. If the verb is: "explorare-1:to investigate", then for you the expression: 'in *explorandis negotiis*' must mean exactly? _____ what kind of a participle did we call that verbal form? _____ is it active or passive?

2. The verb in Latin: "[nosco,ere], novi notus=to come to know" is practically not found in T.1.2.3in; 1.2s. So the other times must have simple present...meaning. What *T.* do you see in "noverim"? _____. If it is going to have present meaning and is the main verb, then it will sound how? _____
And you can also understand: "nostin='novisti-ne'" [colloquial contractions!] meaning with a present sense?
3. The "verum" and frequent "vero" here in Pirckheimer do not mean 'truly' but rather (cf. DICT.?)=
4. If the verb is: "defero,deferere,detuli,delatum=to deliver" - then what does 'delatus,a,um' mean alone?
_____ and in the combination: "delata est"?= _____
5. The expression: "data opportunitate" is very soon going to be an ablative absolute, but if you take the words

according to their meaning exactly, it will sound:

6. From the verb: 'pervenire=to arrive', then "perventuram" must have as its natural meaning:
7. Give all the participles possible in Latin from the verb: 'moveo,ere' and their natural meaning: 'motos' agreeing with _____
8. If the 'ne' in the last line means: "lest,that not" in a purpose-final clause, then the following verbs will have what meaning written out?
9. The verb is (IV Exper.): "utor,uti,usus=to use,employ" - then give all the possible participles of it and their natural meaning:
Here 'usus sum' from last year must mean:= _____ your DICT. will tell you its object is commonly put in the ABL., which is found where in the text? _____
10. The verb: "intersum,inter-esse, interfui=to be among-present at" +DAT. of its object. What *T.* do you see in that "interfuerim" _____. As in a simple relative clause for a certain reason, it must sound:
11. A few words may have to be consulted in DICT. but you can get the rest and all easily:

B] (a short passage where Eckius discusses things with his confessor):

"ECKIUS: Sed in eo quoque Martinus [lutherus] iniurus est, quod imperitae et profanae multitudini indulgentiarum arcana et mysteria vere celanda prodere et imposturas appellare audent. An non videmus incipere laicos tandem sua sponte sapere et acutius quam magistri nostri vellent* cernere?

Sed in hoc capital facit, quod purgatorium negat non solum in summi pontificis et Romanorum procerum detrimentum, sed cunctorum theologorum perniciem.

AUDITOR: Improbis ille qui animarum salutem et non pecuniae lucrum publicum existimat commodum!

ECKIUS: Sed nec hoc ferendum est, quod theologiam factionem lacessere volentibus Erasmi instar ducem praesere videtur (Luth.)

AUDITOR: Sed numquid Erasmus et Martinus theologi existunt?

ECKIUS: Ita videri volunt, cum nil minus sint".

VOCAB. cum=although+subjunc. prodere=to betray* impostura,ae-F.=deceit,trick. vellent*=would want. capital= a capital crime. proceres=nobiles. fero,ferre=to bear, tolerate. instar=the likeness.

1. The full meaning of 'volentibus' all alone here (volo=I wish)?
2. The formula 'ferendum est'?
3. Translate:

Third Experience Latin - Fr. Reginald Foster

[Return to Third Experience Index](#)

LVDVS DOMESTICVS: '03-'04.

Third Experience - Homework 26

[Return to Lesson 24]

§ Liturgica SOLEMNITAS SANCTI IOSEPH [XIX mensis Martii] plurima nobis praebet optimae Latinitatis exempla: (Liturgia Pauli VI: 1972-1975).

A] Orationes Missalis Romani:

+ "**Familiam tuam - quaesumus, Domine - quam de beati Ioseph solemnitate laetantem ex huius altaris alimonia satiasti perpetua protectione defende et tua in ea propitiatus dona custodi**".

VOCAB. alimonia,ae-F.=food.

1. From the verb: 'laetor,ari,laetatus', Give the possible participles AND their natural meaning:
2. If the verb is: 'satio,are-1: to satisfy,satiate', then what Time must you see in that: "satiasti"? _____
Which is a simple contraction for:= _____
3. If the verb is: 'propitio,are=to propitiate, appease', then the form here must mean:= _____ and must agree with WHAT? _____
4. To show that you know: in the text above *reverse*: 'in ea'= _____ 'tua'= _____ 'alimonia'= _____
'dona'= _____ 'perpetua'= _____
5. In 1.1 instead of 'laetantem', if you would read the following words what must be your idea-interpretation:
'laetaturam'= _____ 'laetatum'= _____
6. What must be the reversed of: 'protectionE defendE' ??=
7. If the reversed of: 'satiastiI' must be: _____, then the reversed of 'custodiI' must also be?= _____
8. From your Exper. 1, what is that 'familiam' DOING in the sentence: EXPLAIN fully=
9. If 'ex' is going to be used with ABL. 'alimonia', then what does: "huius altaris" mean ?= _____ and its reversed will be (20%)= _____
10. Your own faithful version of the modern Latin liturgical text:

+ "**Praesta - quaesumus omnipotens Deus - ut humanae salutis mysteria, cuius primordia beati Ioseph fidei custodiae commisisti, Ecclesia tua ipso intercedente iugiter servet implenda**".

VOCAB. primordium,i-N.=beginning. iugis,e=continual. servare=to keep,preserve.

1. If the verb is: "implere=to fulfill,realize", then the form used in the liturgy must mean *naturally*:= _____ agreeing with: _____
2. What is the verb that goes with that 'ut=so that'? _____ and its subject? _____
3. What form-case do you see in that "Deus"? _____, its reversed: _____
4. If the verb is: 'praestare=to give,grant', then the form here is _____ and its legal-fancy-comic form would be: _____
5. Your own - better than ISEL - version of the new Latin text:

B] Lectiones Missalis Romani: ((Jesus' parents look for him - lost in Jerusalem))

"Existimantes autem +illum esse+ in comitatu venerunt iter diei, et requirebant eum inter cognatos et notos. Et non inveniendes regressi sunt in Ierusalem requirentes illum. Et factum est: post triduum invenerunt illum in templo, sedentem in medio doctorum, audientem illos et interrogantem eos... /...Et dixit mater eius ad illum: 'Fili, quid fecisti nobis sic? Ecce pater tuus et ego dolentes quaerebamus te'" [Luc.II]

VOCAB. +illum esse+=him to be, that he was. quid=what,WHY.

1. The verbal forms: 'existimantes-inveniendes-requirantes-sedentem-audientem-interrogantem-dolentes' are named-called by US as what?
2. Your version of the scripture text: (not from memory but from the Latin texts!):
3. Your school training taught you how-what to do in transforming the Latin participles according to their natural meaning into RELATIVE CLAUSES:
that 'audientem' in its sentence and main verb will have to look in Latin like:
and the 'existimantes' will also have to appear in Latin how in a relative clause to fit in the whole sentence:
[DIFFICULT THINGS WHICH REQUIRE THOUGHT!!!]

C]Some of the *hymns*-songs in honor of St. Joseph [1976]:

**'Te - Ioseph - celebrent agmina caelitum
te cuncti resonent christi adum chori
qui clarus meritis iunctus es inclitae
casto fodere Virgini'.**

VOCAB. caeles,itis=heaven-dweller. christi adis,is=christ-follower. inclitus,a,um=famous. fodeus=pact,covenant.

1. If the verbs in L.1-2 are: "celebrare-1" and "resonare-1", then here as main verbs must sound how?
2. I should not have to ask you on Ludus 26!!! what the subjects of 'celebrent' _____ and 'resonent' _____.
3. Your translation of the liturgical hymn:

Third Experience Latin - Fr. Reginald Foster

[Return to Third Experience Index](#)

LVDVS DOMESTICVS: '03-'04.

Third Experience - Homework 27

[Return to Lesson 25](#)

§ Rome's youthful and most passionate lyric poet: *CAIVS VALERIVS CATVLLVS* [84-54 ante Chr.] writes a famous poem to his girl friend *Lesbia* where they count thousands of kisses:

"Vivamus, mea Lesbia, atque amemus

rumoresque senum severiorum

omnes unius aestimemus assis!

soles occidere et redire possunt:

nobis cum semel occidit brevis lux

nox est perpetua una dormienda.

Da mi basia mille deinde centum

dein mille altera dein secunda centum.. [Carmen V,1-9].

VOCAB. senex, senis-m.=old-man. as, assis=one-penny. basium, i-n.=kiss. cum HERE=when.

1. We have already seen and learned the difference between: occidere= _____ and occidere= _____
2. Give the exact difference in meaning between: 'senum severOrum'= _____ and 'senum severIOrum'= _____ and several vernacular meanings for the form in 'severiorum'= _____
3. The verbs in the first three lines will sound HOW and WHY? =
4. There is a problem here with that "nobis": IF it connects with 'occidit' it should sound simply: If it connects with 'dormienda' then in all probability it will have to sound: _____ WHY?
5. Your own publishable version of the immortal verses of Catullus:
6. How would you *rephrase* Catullus to say: "we have-to [debeo,ere] sleep not one perpetual night, because (cum+SUBJUNC.) the brief light of our whole [totus,a,um] life has set (occidere) for us living on this earth but about to live in heaven":

§ Our great *AMBROSIVS MEDIOLANENSIS* [333-397 post Chr.] in his commentary on Psalm "8 has some nice things to say about king David:

+ "**Habuit ergo cognitionem sanctus David, utpote propheta perfectus, quandoquidem ita perfecte cognovit ut humiliaretur in ipsa veritate../.In eo igitur laudandus propheta David quia, cum ista agnosceret, humiliabatur, ut humilitate sua vel prosperorum excluderet tentamenta vel adversorum subiret constanti aequanimitate tolerantiam**" [10,32].

VOCAB. utpote=as one who, as. quandoquidem=because. tentamentum, i-n.=temptation. cum=because-when. subire=to undergo.

1. If the 'ut' clauses here are going to be "result-consecutive clauses", then they will be sounding HOW? _____ "cum"-because, will sound: _____
2. When you see the Latin phrase: "igitur laudandus propheta David", you immediately add in your mind what word? _____, to make a verbal formula. That formula will mean exactly as written:= _____ how would you add in Latin the idea: "BY all faithful": HERE - 80% _____ 20% - _____

"BY all reading the psalms"= _____ "BY all about to call their children David"= _____

3. How do you want to render: 'cum agnosceret'? 'when he recognized'??? _____ or 'when he was recognizing'???
_____ WHY?
4. Your faithful version of Ambrose:
5. How would Ambrose have said: 'when he recognized-had recognized'??=

+ "**Tota ergo die in lege meditare; non perfunctoria tibi debet esse transcursio../..Adhibe tibi consiliarios Moysen, Esaïam, Hieremiam, Petrum, Paulum, Ioannem ipsum magnum consiliarium Iesum Dei Filium, ut acquiras Patrem. Cum his tractandum, cum has tota conferendum est tibi tota meditandum die, sicut meditabatur David, et haec erat illi sola meditatio**" [13,17].

VOCAB. adhibere=to use,employ. tractare=to deal,negotiate. confero,confer[e]re=to consult,discuss.

1. What is the difference between: 'esse' [l.1]= _____ and 'meditare' [l.1]= _____
2. The adjective: 'tota' in l.4 agrees with what noun here?
and what is the *ambiguity* in the first words here: "tota ergo die in lege"?? EXPLAIN
3. In this short text there are *three* 'TIBI', which at the end you will notice all sound==
 - a) in l.2: 'adhibe tibi' will have to mean naturally: =
 - b) in l.1: 'tibi debet esse' will have to sound naturally: =
 - c) in l.4: 'tibi meditandum' 80% will mean: =then you can take the entire phrase and make it *active* in most contemporary vernacular languages: =
4. After all these questions, you can write out your own reliable version:
5. Think carefully and put into your best Latin this quote of *Lord Byron* [1788-1824]:
"Such hath it been - shall be - beneath the sun:
the many still must labour for the one" [The Corsair, canto 1,st.8]
VOCAB. such:=so - sic,ita,adeo. labour=laborare,operari. for='pro'.
-- if you want+must use the necessity formula for: 'many must labour', then you must do what in your Latin mind? _____ and say in Latin:= _____
DO IT correctly:

+ Ambrosius leaves us with a precious thought for all religions-humans:

"Qui rogAt itaque, semper rogEt; et si non semper precatur paratum semper habEAAt precantis affectum".

1. The exact meaning of 'paratum'= _____ and of 'precantis' all alone= _____
2. Your perfect version:=

Third Experience Latin - Fr. Reginald Foster

[Return to Third Exerience Index](#)

LVDVS DOMESTICVS: '03-'04.

Third Experience - Homework 28-29

[Return to Lesson 28](#)

§ On April 8, 1546 the *CONCILIVM TRIDENTINVM* in Sessio IV issued its 'decretum primum: recipiuntur libri sacri et traditiones apostolorum'. Here are some significant texts from that decree which established the Catholic Bible of 72 books - unlike other bibles.

+ "**Sacrosancta oecumenica et generalis Tridentina synodus in Spiritu sancto legitime congregata, praesidentibus in ea eisdem tribus apostolicae sedis legatis, hoc sibi perpetuo ante oculos proponens ut sublatis erroribus puritas ipsa evangelii in ecclesia conservetur... orthodoxorum patrum exempla secuta omnes libros tam veteris quam novi testamenti, cum utriusque unus Deus sit auctor, necnon traditiones ipsas tum ad fidem tum ad mores pertinentes, tamquam vel oretenus a Christo vel a Spiritu sancto dictatas et continua successione in ecclesia catholica conservatas pari pietatis affectu ac reverentia suscipit et veneratur**".

VOCAB. synodus,i-F.=assembly,meeting,synod. cum: l.5=since+SUBJUNC. tum...tum=both...and. oretenus=by mouth. necnon=neither not=AND ALSO.

1. On what verb does the 'consecutio' in "conservetur" and "sit" depend here?
2. According to the verb nature and your own knowledge, give the exact meaning for the verb forms here:
"dictatas --- conservatas"= _____ "secuta"= _____ "proponens --- pertinentes"= _____
3. What did we learn about the word "tamquam"? _____ and "tam...quam"? _____
4. If the verb is: 'praesidere=to sit over, preside' - and someone tells you that "praesidentibus...legatis" is an *ablative absolute*: what do you understand by that term? explain in a few essential words=
One of the things stressed in class about the position of verb+subject of the abl. absol. was what? _____
how is that confirmed-demonstrated here?
--- Give our *two* ways of rendering such a phrase in the vernacular:
5. Give the exact meaning for the similar Latin expressions:
 1. 'synodus patrum exempla secutura est'='
 2. 'synodus patrum exempla secuta est'='
 3. 'synodo patrum exempla sequenda sunt'='
6. If you know your *VOCAB.* well, you will see that "sublatis" [l.3] comes from: 'tollo,ere,sustuli,sublatus: to remove'. Can you see in what form-case are: 'sublatis erroribus' and why?
--- Give our two ways of rendering that same phrase:
7. Write out your own personal and professional version of the fundamental text:

+ "**Sacrorum vero librorum indicem huic decreto adscribendum censuit*, ne cui dubitatio suboriri possit quinam sint qui ab ipsa synodo suscipiuntur.../...Omnes itaque intellegant quo ordine et via ipsa synodus post iactum fidei confessionis fundamentum sit progressura, et quibus potissimum testimoniis ac praesidiis in confirmandis dogmatibus et instaurandis in ecclesia moribus sit usura**".

VOCAB. censere*:to decide,decree,judge. ne cui=ne alicui [negative purpose clause]. suborior=I rise,grow,crop up. qui+nam=what finally,what then.-(indirect question). utor,uti,usus=to use,employ + object in ABL. instaurare-l:to restore. iacio,ere=to cast-lay a foundation.

1. When you see a formula like: 'sit progressura' and 'sit usura', what T. must you see there? _____. And what is going to be the exact meaning of those two phrases if they are found in indirect questions [what % on your list? ____]:
2. The natural meaning which you have learned for the forms used here: "confirmandus,a,um" - "instaurandus,a,um" - "adscribendum" will be: =
3. If the VOCAB. gave you 'utor,uti'+ABL., where are those *abl.* in the text?
4. The 'consecutio' tells you here that "censuit" must be T. _____, not T. _____, and therefore will sound exactly:
5. Of all the SUBJUNC. here, there are two which will sound subjunctive:= _____ for what reason?
6. After all this analysis you can safely write out your perfect rendition of the very interesting text [some parts have been omitted in l.2 in order to make it more accessible, but nothing has been changed in 460 years!] =

§ After he wrote three scandalous books of poetry: 'de arte amatoria', Rome's great lyric poet PVBLIVS *OVIDIVS* NASO [43 ante - 18 post Chr.] had to write a recovery manual and indications on how to heal the love deal. Here he justifies the new book:

"me duce damnosas - homines - compescite curas

rectaque cum sociis me duce navis eat.

Naso legendus erat tum cum didicistis amare.

idem nunc vobis Naso legendus erit" [Remedia amoris 69-72]

VOCAB. compescere=suppress,squash. eat: 1 SUBJUNC. 'eo,ire=to go'. tum cum=then when. Naso=Ovid.

1. Give the exact meaning of the two expressions here: 'Naso...legendus erat, legendus erit' in *SEVERAL* English versions:
2. What is perpetually ambiguous about 'VOBIS legendus erit'? explain and give %:
3. When is the only time that an *abl. absol.* does not have an expressed verb in it? _____ what does that mean here?
4. Your translation:

Third Experience Latin - Fr. Reginald Foster

[Return to Third Experience Index](#)

LVDVS DOMESTICVS: '03-'04.

Third Experience - Homework 30

[Return to Lesson 28](#)

§ A Latin question faxed in from USA can be answered by you quickly and professionally. The person AND the person's Latin teachers are unable to understand a line in the LIBER RUTH - *BIBLIA VVLGATA LATINA*. Ruth speaks=

"Dixitque Ruth Moabitis ad socrum suam: 'si permittis, vadam in agrum et colligam spicas, quae fugerint manus METENTIUM, ubicumque clementis in me patris familias repperero gratiam'. Cui illa respondit: 'Vade, filia mea'".

VOCAB. reperire=to find,discover. pater-familiAS=(old Greek genitive): father of the household [also found: filius familias, mater familias, etc.]. spica,ae-f.=spike,tuft of grain.

1. If the verb is: "meto,ere,messui,messum=to harvest", then what is that 'metentium'? _____ what is going to be the *full meaning* of the same verbal form according to your class instruction?=
How can you transform the same form into a 'relative clause' saying the same thing?
2. Give your own rendition of the simple and obvious bible text - for those who know Latin LIKE YOU:

§ For the first time this year the proverbial biographer of the 12 Caesars: GAIUS SVETONIVS TRANQVILLVS [70-160 post Chr.] presents his Latin AND his stories-gossip: A] ((on the death of Claudius. cf. 'I Claudius!!')):

"Et veneno quidem occisum convenit; ubi autem et per quem dato, discrepat. Quidam tradunt, epulanti in arce cum sacerdotibus per Halotum spadonem praegustatorem; alii domestico convivio per ipsam Agrippinam, quae boletum medicatum avidissimo ciborum talium obtulerat. Etiam de subsequentibus diversa fama est. Multi statim hausto veneno obmutuisse* aiunt excruciatumque doloribus nocte tota defecisse* prope lucem" [Claud. 44].

VOCAB. convenit---discrepat: it is agreed, it is discordant. praegustator=a foretaster. boletus=mushroom.

obmutuisse---defecisse=him to have fallen silent to have died. take: 'occisum' for now as: 'occisus est'. haurire=to draw,drink.

1. The verb forms here: 'occisum---dato --- medicatum [medicare=to treat] --- excruciatum' must mean all alone: =
2. if the verb is: "epulor,ari=to feast,celebrate-a-banquet", then what form do-must you see in the 'epulanti --- avidissimO', meaning (with reference to Claudius):=
3. Where in 1.4-5 do you find an ABL. ABSOL.?=
How does that combination sound 'as written'?= _____ smoothed out here?=

4. What do you say-do with people who simply take: "multI haustO" together??
5. With what word here does that "datO" in 1.1 agree? _____
6. If the verb is: 'tradunt' in the text, what does your DICT. tell you about: "trado,ere", when dealing with historical narratives?? =
7. In the story with what does that: 'avidissimO' agree? _____ how will you express the pronoun-subject of that adjective in correct Latin? _____
8. How will you transform the ABL. ABSOL. here into a 'when-CUM' clause:

--'cum'+INDIC.=

--'cum'+SUBJUNC.=

9. Now you can write out your own version of the death of Claudius according to Suetonius
10. Write your own little story:
"When (cum+SUBJUN.) Claudius had eaten (comedo,ere...) the mushrooms, so vehemently desired (optare) by him and so diligently prepared by his wife Agrippina. - his stomach rebelling (resistere: ABL. ABSOL.) and his heart having been killed - died, when (cum+SUBJUNC.) he had ruled the world thirteen years" :=

B] ((concerning the humanistic training of Nero)):

"Liberalis disciplinas omnis fere puer attigit. Sed a philosophia eum mater avertit, monens imperaturo contrariam esse; a cognitione veterum oratorum Seneca praeceptor, quo* diutius in admiratione sui detineret". [Nero, 52].

VOCAB. liberalis,e=liberal,humanistic. attingere=to touch,taste.

1. If the verb is: [impero,are=to command, rule], then what is the full meaning of that 'imperaturo' ??=
_____ and beaming fully in the text ALONE
2. What is the full meaning of that 'monens' = _____ agreeing with: _____
3. When you see something like: 'liberalis disciplinas omnis' - you must remember what from your class notes of 1st experience? ==
4. If the subject of 'avertit' is _____, then what is that Seneca praeceptor doing-acting as in the same sentence?
5. The question is what is that "sui" doing in 1.3. There must be a difference between "admiratione sua" = _____ and "admiratione SUI": _____ EXPLAIN fully=
6. If that "quo" here will mean: 'so that' introducing a purpose-final clause, then 'detineret' will have to sound: _____.
7. You can and must write out these three lines of Suetonius - not 3 chapters! - perfectly:

Third Experience Latin - Fr. Reginald Foster

[Return to Third Experience Index](#)

LVDVS DOMESTICVS: '03-'04.

Third Experience - Homework 31

[Return to Lesson 28](#)

§ Nobody will ever forgive us unless before the end of this Third Experience we shall have brought into our own discussion the Latin of Canon Law which is basically easy for those who know Latin - is an obscure sort of mirage for those who do not. See what you can do?!

A] "**Sacramentali unctione infirmorum a sacerdote cum oratione peracta christifideles morbo gravi affecti cordeque contriti gratiam percipiunt, qua spe aeterni praemii roborati et a peccatis soluti ad emendationem vitae disponuntur et ad infirmitatem superandam patienter ve sufferendam adiuvantur**" [Codex Orientalis anni 1990].

VOCAB. peragere=to carry out; roborare=to strengthen; solvere=to release; superare=to overcome. afficere=to afflict; conterere=to grind-down, break down.

1. First of all point out the connections here which are very deceptive! 'peracta'+_____. 'contriti'+_____. 'roborati'+_____.
2. What are the natural meanings for: 'soluti'= _____ 'affecti'= _____ 'superandam'= _____ 'sufferendam'= _____.
3. Point out the essential elements of any ABL. ABSOL. which you find here:
That phrase will mean as written:=
in this context it will sound HOW smoothed out in several variations:=
4. Your own faithful version for publication of the Oriental Canon:
5. look at the following sentences which look-sound much the same and put them into correct Latin:
 1. "The sacramental anointing our christfaithful will receive from use".
 2. "The sacramental anointing our christfaithful will help in their sickness".
 3. "The sacramental anointing received our christfaithful will be strengthened".
 4. "The sacramental anointing received our christfaithful will absolve from sins".

B] "**Litterae dimissoriae mitti possunt ad quemlibet Episcopum communionem cum Sede Apostolica habentem, excepto tantum, citra apostolicum indultum, Episcopo ritus diversi a ritu promovendi**" [Codex Occidentalis 1983].

VOCAB. dimissorius,a,um=of dismissal. mitti=to be sent. quilibet=anyone-you-please. promovere=to promote, to ordain. tantum=solum. ritus,us-m.=rite.

1. Explain the function of that "habentem"= [FULL EXPLANATION!]
2. Your first experience perhaps gave you the special meaning of that 'citra' here: _____ which could have been expressed by what *two* other more obvious prepositions?
3. If the verb is: "excipio,ere=to take-out,omit,except", then explain what it means exactly here and what its connection is+ _____, to produce:
One of your ABL. ABSOL, principles talks about the location of the essential elements beloved to the Romans and Latinists: give that principle and show how it applies here:=

4. What does the form: 'promovendi' mean in itself: _____ HERE it is going to take some observation and analysis to determine in what form-case: _____, and what it must mean in the sentence:
5. What do you say to people who are lazy and say that "promovendi" simply connects with the nearby 'diversi'?? (This is the crux of the canon!)=
6. Give our *two* possible translations of any ABL. ABSOL. you find here in its essential elements:
7. What is the function of that 'communione' in 1.1?=-
8. How will you satisfy an expert who says that the 'promovendi' will take *seven* English words to render properly?=-
9. Now you can give your own version which is not the slop and trash that certain books will give you on the facing page!
10. Again you can use your sharp perception and Latin care to put into Latin correctly
 1. "The girls screaming [vociferari] in the garden we were going to call into school".
 2. "The girls screaming in the garden had to be called by the principal (moderatrix)".
 3. "The girls screaming in the garden the boys were playing (ludere) with basket+ball [canistrum-follis]".

C] "**Incepta motus oecumenici in unaquaque Ecclesia sui iuris sedulo provehantur normis specialibus iuris particularis moderante eundem motum Sede Apostolica Romana pro universa Ecclesia.**" [Codex Orientalis 1990].

VOCAB. 'sui iuris'=of its own rights=independent. inceptum,i-n.=initiative,undertaking.

1. If the verb is: "moderor,ari,atum=to guide,control,direct", then what case-form do you see in that 'moderante' _____ meaning: _____ WHY?
What do you tell people - from your knowledge of language+grammar - who jump on that same form and say: "BY GUIDING"??
With what word will you begin that same phrase here in the vernacular? _____ and then in what two ways will you render it in the vernacular?
2. If the verb is: "proveho,ere=to advance,promote", then here it is T. ____ and must sound: _____, WHY?
3. Your own professional version in decent language:

Third Experience Latin - Fr. Reginald Foster

[Return to Third Experience Index](#)

LVDVS DOMESTICVS: '03-'04.

Third Experience - Homework 32

[Return to Lesson 29](#) or [Return to Lesson 30](#)

§ As you accurately translate the following short sentences, render the ABL. ABSOL. in our second 'smoothed out' version to fit into the entire sentence:

- **"Periit gladiator pollice verso"** [N.B. 'vertere pollicem'=turn the thumb down:condemn]=
- **"Linguae Latinae curriculum rectore volente est susceptum Deoque adiuvante peractum"**=
- **"Omnia summa consecutus es virtute duce, comite fortuna eaque es adeptus adulescens multis invidentibus, quos ingenio industriaeque fregisti"** [CICERO to PLANCVS: Fam. X,3,2]
VOCAB. invidere=to envy. consequi=to attain; adipisci=to acquire. frangere=to break,beat.
- **"Terroreres per terrarum orbem solum viribus unitis debellabuntur"**= [N.B. 'viribus' not 'viris']
- **"Te autem faciente eleemosynam, nesciat sinistra tua quid faciat dextera tua ut sit eleemosyna tua in abscondito, et Pater tuus qui videt in abscondito reddet tibi"** [VVLGATA: Evangel. Matt.] eleemosyna, ae-f.=alms.
- **"Tu nihil invita dices faciesve Minerva"** [HORATIVS]. invitus,a,um=unwilling,opposed.
Minerva=goddess of art,science.
- **"Reluctante natura inritus labor est"** [SENECA]. inritus-irritus,a,um=null and void. reluctari=to fight back.
- **"Detecta semper homines gaudent veritate"**=
- **"Tuis enim fidelibus, Domine, vita mutatur non tollitur et dissoluta terrestris huius incolatus domo aeterna in caelis habitatio comparatur"** [LITVRGIA ROMANA Praefatio de Defunctis]
VOCAB. incolatus,us-m.=dwelling,habitation. comparare=to prepare.
- **"Nihil decet 'invita Minerva', id est adversante et repugnante natura"** [CICERO].

§ Now GO BACK and transform certain sentences above into other legitimate Latin expressions

- "Periit...", do the A.A. with a 'cum=because+SUBJUNCT.' clause=
- "Te autem...", do the A.A. with a 'dum=while+INDICATIVE' clause=
- "Tuis enim fidelibus...", do the A.A. with a 'postquam=after+INDICATIVE' clause=
- "Nihil decet...", do the A.A. with a 'si=if+INDICATIVE' clause=

For the last time this year our giant, AVRELIVS AVGVSTINVS [354-430 post-Chr.] comes back with his massive intelligence and corresponding Latin discourse. % [Martha et Maria]: **"Ambae innocentes, ambae - inquam - laudabiles sed una laboriosa altera otiosa; nulla facinorosa quam cavere debet laboriosa, nulla desidiosa quam cavere debet otiosa. Erant ergo in illa domo istae duae vitae, et ipse fons vitae. In Martha erat imago praesentium, in Maria futurorum. Quod agebat Martha ibi sumus; quod agebat Maria, hoc speramus. Hoc agamus bene, ut illud habeamus plene./... modo inde aliquid agimus remoti a negotiis, sepositis familiaribus curis, - convenistis statis auditis. In quantum hoc agitis, Mariae similes estis"** [Sermo 104,3].
VOCAB. cavere=to beware-of,guard-against. modo=just now,right now. in quantum=to what extent.

1. When you meet in Latin: "hoc...illud" your mind (OR DICT!) tells you to take them in good elegant English as:=
2. What is the problem in Latin in the verbs: "speramus...agamus...habeamus"??? explain the force of those three verbs here (time-reason-sound!!)=
3. WHY is that case-form in "negotiis" [1.6]?= WHY is that form in "curis" [1.6]?=
4. Your own perfect version of the glorious talk of Augustine in his sermons [Do you ever hear priests-bishops talking this way? I hope so!!]

% [God present everywhere]: "**Ipse ((Deus)) timendus est in publico, in secreto. Procedis, videris; intras, videris; lucerna ardet, videt te; lucerna exstincta est, videt te; in cubiculum intras, videt te; in corde versaris, videt te. Ipsum time, illum cui cura est ut videat te; et vel timendo* castus esto. Aut si peccare vis, quaere ubi te non videat, et fac quod vis**" [*Sermo* 132,2].

VOCAB. timendo* HERE=by fearing(=gerund, not necessity). vis=T.1 of 'volo'=to wish.

1. Give several meanings for that: 'timendus est'= HOW will you *add* [80%]= by you? _____ [20%]= by you? _____
2. What times do you see in: 'exstincta EST': T. ____; 'timendus EST': T. ____; 'ESTo': ____
3. What problem with the ABL. ABSOL. did we point out which is illustrated here? explain intelligently: What do you do to people who begin with "sepositis": "by putting aside..." ???
4. Your own exciting version of the animated talk of Augustinus:
5. Transform A.A. here into a "postquam-after + INDICAT." =
6. Say in your own Latin: I love Augustinus more now-that (=abl.absol.) his ideas [opinio,sententia] have been investigated and understood:

Third Experience Latin - Fr. Reginald Foster

[Return to Third Experience Index](#)

LVDVS DOMESTICVS: '03-'04.

Third Experience - Homework 33-34-35

[Return to Lesson 29](#) or [Return to Lesson 30](#)

§ Different Latin writers from all ages return briefly in this last 'ludus' to say: "VALE!"

A] GAIVS *PLINIVS* CAECILIVS SECVNDVS [62-113 post Chr.] in one of his letters about the eruption of Vesuvius-Pompeii (79 AD) to his friend historian: TACITVS.

"Petis ut tibi avunculi mei exitum scribam, quo* verius tradere posteris possis.../ Quamvis enim pulcherimarum clade terrarum - ut populi ut urbes memorabili casu - quasi semper victurus occiderit, quamvis ipse plurima opera et mansura condiderit, multum tamen perpetuitati eius scriptorum tuorum aeternitas addet" [VI,16,1-2]

VOCAB. avunculus=maternal uncle: Gaius Plinius, Natural Historian and admiral of the Roman fleet near Naples: he perished gassed in the conflagration. quo*=ut. quamvis=although + SUBJUNC. clades=disaster. occidere=to go down,die,perish. condo,ere HERE=found,establish,write. tradere=to hand down,report.

1. From the verbs in your memory or DICT. what do the verbal forms here mean ALONE: 'victurus' (N.B. two different verbs!)= _____ 'mansura'= _____
2. You should see what 'kind' of subjunctive in the phrase: 'petis UT...'? _____ sounding: _____. What T. can "scribam" be in Latin? ____ HERE? ____
3. What does 'verius' do in the Latin language?
4. The "quamvis" clauses [['adversative']] will have to sound _____.
5. Why did Plinius use "occiderit"+"condiderit"? T. _____. (cf.'consecutio')
6. Read through the neat text several times and then give your best version (you can find the rest in any edition of Plinius' letters under the reference given):
7. ADD a short Latin commentary of your own: "From Tacitus his friend Plinius was asking this very favor (officium,i-n.), that he narrate [narrare] the death of his uncle, so that posterity might receive the most detailed (accuratus,a,um) account [narratio] of him investigating (pervestigare) the explosion (conflagratio) of Vesuvius having been seen from afar [=procul]":=

B] *CYPRIANVS* - bishop of Carthage [200-258] (one of the first 'Latin Fathers'): on the "Our Father".

"Adorans autem - fratres dilectissimi - nec illud ignoret quemadmodum in templo cum pharisaeo publicanus oraverit, non allevatis in caelum impudenter oculis nec manibus insolenter erectis. Pectus suum pulsans et peccata intus inclusa contestans divinae misericordiae implorabat auxilium. Et cum sibi pharisaeus placeret, sanctificari hic magis qui sic rogavit" [De Dominica Oratione,4].

VOCAB. sanctificari=to be sanctified. quemadmodum=in what way, how. allevare=to raise. contestari=to attest, confess. ignorare=to not know.

1. what do the verb forms here: 'adorans...pulsans...contestans' mean all ALONE:?
2. if that 'quemadmodum' means HOW, then what kind of a clause does it introduce after the verb: "ignoret"???

_____ These clauses require what? _____ how do these clauses 'sound' in the vernacular: 90% _____ 10%

3. According to your class training give 6 vernacular possible versions for that 'oraverit' (cf. question 2):
4. What form-case do you see in the: "manibus" and "oculis" and WHY? explain fully:
You can also point out the verbal connections: 'oculis+ _____', 'manibus+ _____'.
Give two possible translations for those Latin expressions: _____ One translation that you do not want is:
=
5. From your class instruction, you can say that the "cum" in l.4 can mean *how many* and *what* things in Latin?
6. You can also transform the verb forms: "adorans" and "contestans" into *relative* clauses that bring out the meaning of the participles:=
7. Gave your own personal perfect version of the smooth text of sweet Cyprian:
8. Put into correct Latin the following sentences well understood:
 1. "The Pharisee having confessed [confitero,eri,confessus] his sins we received into our community":=
 2. "The Pharisee having confessed his sins all the faithful rejoiced [laetari]":=
 3. "The Pharisee having confessed his sins entered our church as solemnly as possible" (sollemn: sollemnis,e)=

C] The Renaissance writer in Latin and Italian: IOANNES BOCCACCIO [1313-1375] in his work: 'De mulieribus claris'= _____ [106 women!] speaks also about EVA in her last unhappy years on earth:

"Ibi egregia mulier - his facinoribus clara-, cum prima --ut a nonnullis creditum est-- vertente terram ligonibus viro, colo nere adinvenisset, saepius dolores partus experta est...fessa laboribus moritura devenit in senium".

VOCAB. facinus=deed,work. vertere=to turn over. ligo,onis=hoe,grub roe. colus,i-f.=distaff. neo,nere=to sew. partus,us-m.=childbirth. experiri=to experience. fessus,a,um: tired,exhausted. senium,i-n.=old age. adinvenire=to discover.

1. The 'cum' in l.1 with its proper verb CAN mean what things in Latin?
2. What is the form-case of that "viro" in l.2 [vir=husband,Adamus]; and WHY?
3. What does that 'ut' in l.1 mean with the INDICATIVE?=
4. Your own fresh interpretation of the renaissance text of Bocaccio - which is perfect!
5. Transform that ABL. ABSOL. here into a "cum=when" clause with INDIC. OR SUBJUNCT.==

Third Experience Latin - Fr. Reginald Foster

[Return to Third Experience Index](#)