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# **PART I**

## **Exercises Based on Caesar**

# LESSON 1

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## DAY 1

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For a head start in reading Caesar's work known as *De Bello Gallico*, *On the Gallic War*, or *Bellum Gallicum*, *The Gallic War*, we will continually discuss his specific use of words, *i.e.*, the sense in which he uses them and particular forms that he often uses.

Memory work—vocabulary, grammar work, etc.—may always be done over several days. Work on vocabulary the first day of the lesson, but these words are only mastered by reading them in meaningful sentences. Similarly, with Henle Grammar items, you need not memorize their content the first time you read them, but develop the habit of consulting the Grammar as needed throughout the exercises.

### Hints for Tests:

1. The notes are intended to help you read Latin but are not meant to be memorized *per se*. For example, you will not be asked to explain in the abstract how Caesar uses particular words, but, if the notes tell you that **clamor** is used only in the singular, take that as a hint as to how it will appear in tests.
2. For any given Latin word, you will not be asked for more than two English derivatives; in most cases, one derivative will suffice.

Be sure that you have read Instructions for All Lessons before starting Lesson 1.

Check each box as you complete the assigned material.

**Vocabulary** (SY p. 305)

- **classis, classis, f., fleet.** Only the singular form appears in *De Bello Gallico*.
- **cohors, cohortis, f., cohort.** Feminine collective noun following the SOX rule (see GR 50). A cohort was made up of men, but the natural gender rule applies only to individuals.
- **consul, consulis, m., consul.** The highest elected official (magistrate) in republican Rome. The consulship was the

most prestigious office of the **cursus honorum**, *course of offices*. Know the following: **two** consuls were elected and served together for **one year**.

**Related English Words** (SY p. 305)

**Related Latin Words** (SY p. 305)

- **Abstract Nouns *auctoritas* and *libertas***: The suffix **-tas** indicates a quality or condition. Abstract nouns are generally feminine. As seen in derivatives authority and liberty, usually Latin **-tas** is equivalent to English **-ty**.

**Accent Practice**

Briefly review the Penultima Law in Pronunciation and Accent Placement, Supplement B.

Use the rules to accent the correct syllable in the vocabulary words. Then check below.

**CRUX, CRUcis; CLASsis; COhors, coHORTis; CONSul, CONSulis; aucTORitas, auctoriTAtis; liBERTas, liberTAtis; TImor, tiMOris.**

**ASSIGNMENT** (SY p. 305)

**GR 24-25, 45. Nouns.**

**GR 46-51, 53-56** (Pass over GR 52). **Gender.** The 3rd declension contains nouns of each gender.

1. The natural gender rule takes precedence.
2. If that rule does not apply, use Henle's ERROR, SOX, LANCET rules.
3. For exceptional nouns not following the rules, the gender is given in the Henle vocabulary.

**GR 57-58. Models.**

- **Lex** is the model for 3rd declension nouns whose genitive plural ending is **-um**.
- **Pars** is the model for the subgroup of nouns whose genitive plural ending is **-ium**. The latter are called *i-stem* nouns.

**GR 59-61. Identifying i-stems.**

**GR 62-63. Exceptions.** Note these genitive plurals: **mensum** for **mensis**, **mensis**, *month*; **virium** for plural noun **vires**, *strength*. No need to memorize all.

**GR 64. Neuter nouns.** Most 3rd declension neuter nouns are declined like **flumen**. (Only a very few neuter nouns are i-stems; they are not used in the Henle lessons.)

The next section, **Reading Latin**, will be a recurring feature throughout the lessons, with various types of advice meant to help you to read Latin more easily.

## **READING LATIN**

### **Nouns that end with -is.**

- A noun that ends in **-īs**, with a macron, is dative or ablative plural of the 1st or 2nd declension, e.g., **terrīs**, **servīs**.
- A noun that ends in **-is** with no macron is nominative or genitive singular of the 3rd declension, e.g., **collis**, **legis**.

## **Exercise 1, #1-3, 6, 12, 14, 17-22, 25-30** (SY p. 306)

You may do this review orally. Instead of using textbook directions, simply give the gen. sing., gender, and meaning. Example: #1, **clamor**, **clamor***is*, masc., *shout*. The notes contain additional information for various words in Ex. 1.

1. **clamor**, *shout, shouting, noise*. Caesar uses this in the singular only and primarily in the ablative, e.g., **maximo clamore**, *with a very great shout*.
2. **dux**, *leader, military leader*; deriv., **duke**. Caesar usually applies this term to a foreign military leader and only occasionally to a Roman. (He generally cites Roman leaders by specific rank, e.g., **legatus**.)
3. **Eques**, *horseman*, natural gender. **Equites**, pl., *cavalry*.
6. **imperator** (impeRator), *commander, commander-in-chief, supreme commander*.
12. **princeps**, m., *leading man, chief*; fr. **primus**, *first*; derivs., **prince**, **principal**, **principle**. Caesar uses this term, not for Romans, but for leaders of foreign tribes, those in a civil capacity.
14. **virtus**, *valor, courage, manly excellence*; derived from **vir**, *man*.

- 17, 20, 22. **collis, mons, and pons** are masculine exceptions to the SOX rule.
18. **gens, tribe, clan**; occasionally, *nation*; in *De Bello Gallico*, usually refers to tribes of Gaul or Germany; derivs., genitive, genealogy, progeny.
19. **hostis, the enemy**, i.e., a public enemy, an enemy of Rome, or an enemy in arms; derivs., hostile, hostility. Caesar often uses the plural **hostes** for a group of the enemy. He uses the singular for an individual and at times for an enemy band.
- 25, 26, 28-30. **Flumen** is the neuter model. GR 64.
27. **obses**, c., common gender. This noun is always masculine plural in Caesar; know the forms **obsides, obsidum**.
28. **iter, march, route, journey**; often means *march* in a military narrative; derivs., itinerary, itinerant.
30. **vulnus, vulneris, wound**; often used in the plural, as in **multis vulneribus, by many wounds**; deriv., vulnerable.

**Exercise 2, All** (SY p. 306)

Simply give the genitive singular, gender, and meaning. Except for **Caesar**, these are abstract nouns rarely used in the plural.

1. **Caesar**, the cognomen, the family name, of Gaius Julius Caesar (ecclesiastical pronunciation, *CHEHsar*; classical, *KĪsar*; Anglicized, *SEEzər* or *SEEzar*); later used as one of the titles of Roman emperors. The name also survived in the German for emperor, Kaiser, and the Russian title Czar or Tsar. (Know these titles.)
2. **lux, light**; refers to daylight in Caesar (not lamps, torches, etc.).
5. **salus, safety, welfare**, deriv., salutary. Know the acc. and abl., **salutem, salute**.

## DAY 2

.....

**ASSIGNMENT** (SY p. 305)

**GR 346-351. Forms of sum.** Briefly review the Grammar, concentrating on 3rd person forms. The vast majority of

verbs used by Caesar are in 3rd person. Derivs. of **esse**, essence, essential; **futurus**, future.

**GR 460-461.** The verb usually stands last in a clause, but forms of **est** may stand anywhere in a clause.

**GR 465, 469.** Writers deliberately place words in unusual order to emphasize particular ideas, to achieve a desired rhetorical impact, or to create smooth, logical transitions between sentences.

**GR 470-473.** Rules of agreement.

## READING LATIN

### **Bookending and word groups.**

Words that belong together, grammatically and meaningfully, form a *word group*. A prepositional phrase is one kind of word group. A common order is prep. + gen. + noun. When a prep. and noun *bookend* (enclose) a genitive, this *clarifies* to which word group the genitive belongs and *unifies* the idea. Another common pattern is a genitive bookended by an adj. and noun: adj. + gen. + noun. Observing *bookending* and *word groups* makes reading Latin easier.

Examples of some word groups with the genitive:

- **pro Gallorum castris**, *before the camp of the Gauls*.  
prep. + gen. + noun
- **per agros Galliae**, *through the fields of Gaul*.  
prep. + noun + gen.
- **firma gloriae spes**, *a strong hope of glory*.  
adj. + gen. + noun

No one rule governs the position of every genitive. But, as Caesar intends his meaning to be clear, and not ambiguous, he places the genitive so that the reader can know to which word group it belongs.

## Exercise 3, #6-15 (SY p. 307)

Write the Latin word for the blank, but you may orally translate the phrase or sentence.

6. **propter**, *on account of, by reason of*.
7. **iter**, *march, route, journey*; **in itinere esse**, *to be on the march*; derivs., itinerary, itinerant.

8. A compound subject may have a plural verb, GR 471.  
Bibulus was consul with Caesar in 59 B.C.
11. The word order is prep. + noun + gen.
12. The word order is prep. + gen. + noun.
15. **Civitas**, *state*, is a broader term than **gens**, *tribe*. Caesar uses **civitas** to refer to a tribe, its territory, its governing leadership. As there were many states in Gaul, the plural **civitibus** is correct here.
- Post ... victorias, in ... civitatibus**, prep. + gen. + noun.  
**non erat**, *there was not*, i.e., there did not exist. The negative word **non**, *not*, often precedes the verb.

## READING LATIN

### **A form of *est* before the subject.**

A form of **est** standing first in the sentence—or at least before its subject—is often read with *there*, as in *there is*, *there was*, *there were*. This is not the adverb *there*, indicating position, but an expletive, a filler word. In such cases, **est** has the sense of *exists*. Expressing the verb before the subject in English preserves the Latin order of thought.

### **Macrons in sing. 1st decl. nouns.**

In #1 below, **nostra** is nominative; in #5, **nostrā** is ablative. Always note whether there is a macron on the final **a** in 1st decl. nouns. Nom. and abl. singular forms are identical except for the macron: nom. sing. -**a**; abl. sing. -**ā**, with a macron.

### **Possessive adjectives.**

These adjectives are often omitted if the possessor is obvious. If included, they provide clarity, emphasis, or contrast to another possessive. The idea that possessives follow their nouns holds in many Latin works, e.g., prayers like the Pater Noster (the Our Father) and the Vulgate (the Latin translation of the Bible). However, Caesar very often places possessive adjectives before their nouns. This may be for emphasis or other reasons.

## **Exercise 4, #1, 5** (SY p. 307)

Read the entire sentence orally before translating. Be prepared to recognize a possessive adj. before or after its noun.

1. The subject often stands first or early in a clause. Here, **est** links the subject to a predicate nominative. As **est** may function as a linking verb, it is not unusual for it to stand in the middle of the sentence.  
**nostra**, possessive adj. agreeing with its noun **spes**. GR 125.
5. **libertas est et pax**. A compound subject may take a singular verb if the subjects are things that form one idea. We may consider *liberty* and *peace* as one idea.

**Exercise 5, #1-2** (SY p. 307)

Read the Latin aloud and give the English.

1. **in ... civitatibus ... erat**, with a stationary verb, **in** takes abl. to show place where. GR 961.

**libertas**. A subject occasionally stands last in the sentence. This may be for the sake of emphasis. This final position also allows a logical transition to the next sentence of a reading passage when the writer wishes to continue the idea of the subject.

2. The macron means that **vēnit** is perfect tense, not present.

**Exercise 6, #3** (SY p. 307)

Read the Latin aloud and give the English.

3. **voluntate**, *will*, abl. of **voluntas**, **voluntatis**; fem. abstract noun used generally in the singular.

**ORATIONES CHRISTIANAE** (SY p. 308)

**SIGNUM CRUCIS**, *the Sign of the Cross*. Note the accented syllables of this ancient prayer:

**In NOmine PATris et FILii et SPIritus SANcti.**

**Spiritus**, 4th decl., *Spirit, Ghost*.

**Patris, Filii, Spiritus Sancti**, all are genitive.

**DOXOLOGIA**. This doxology, known as the Gloria Patri (the Glory Be), is a brief hymn of praise to the Trinity. Note the stressed syllables and rhythm:

**GLoria PATri et FILio et SpiRItui SANcto Sicut Erat in prinCIpio et nunc et SEMper et in SAeula saecuLorum.**

- **Gloria (sit)**, *Glory be*, or *(May) Glory be*. Forms of **est** are often omitted as understood; they may be supplied in English.
- **Patri, Filio, Spiritui Sancto**, all are dative.
- **sicut**, *as*.
- **in principio**, *in the beginning*; **principium**, 2nd decl. n. noun.
- **et nunc**, *(and) is now*; **et semper**, *and ever shall be*.
- **semper**, adv., *ever, always, at all times*.
- **et in saecula saeculorum**, *world without end, lit., and unto ages of ages*; deriv., secular.
- This has been expressed as *world without end* since the reign of King Henry VIII of England in the 1500s.
- Note the accent on the antepenultima in each form: gen., **SPiRitus**; dat., **spiRItui**.