U of A LATN 102.01 Ητα

nomen est mihi: _____

U of A Beginning Latin (LATN 102) Unit Ητα
at the New John Hay Criterion School
Rev. B.A. Gregg, Latinist and Hellenist

Rev.B.A.Gregg@gmail.com
Cell: 312.286.0601
Office Hours: Check Calendar

Vision:

Students will be able be challenged at all times to think about how language works, to question their usage and application of language, to view the world as an ongoing process that stretches back from their current surroundings and modern mind-set to a place removed in both geography and millennia yet a world that remains in so many ways, very much the same.

		🔴 Daily
Hτα.01	🔺 VTB OLC 17§a1 Grammar eLecture 🔴 OLC 17§a1 Quīntus ad Graeciam nāvigat	%
Hτα.02	🔺 VTB OLC 17§a2 Grammar eLecture 🔴 OLC 17§a2 Quīntus ad Graeciam nāvigat	%
Hτα.03	🔺 VTB OLC 17§b1 Grammar eLecture 🔴 OLC 17§b1 Acadēmīa	%
Hτα.04	🔺 VTB OLC 17§b2 Grammar eLecture 🔴 OLC 17§b2 Acadēmīa	%
Hτα.05	🔺 VTB OLC 17§c Grammar eLecture 🔴 OLC 17§c Marcus ā dīs servātur	%
Hτα.06	🔺 VTB OLC 17§d Grammar eLecture 🔴 OLC 17§d Comprehension	%
Hτα 📙💛 Penultimate FUGU / Error Analysis		
Hτα.07	🔺 VTB OLC 18§a1 Grammar eLecture 🔴 OLC 18§a1 Rēs Pūblica in bellum cīvīle trahitur	
Hτα.08	🔺 VTB OLC 18§a2 Grammar eLecture 🔴 OLC 18§a2 Rēs Pūblica in bellum cīvīle trahitur	%
Hτα.09	🔺 VTB OLC 18§b1 Grammar eLecture 🔴 OLC 18§b1 Brūtus Athēnās advēnit	%
Hτα.10	🔺 VTB OLC 18§b2 / 18§c Grammar eLecture 🔴 OLC 18§b2 Brūtus Athēnās advēnit 🔴 OLC 18§c Mors Cicerōnis	%
Hτα.11	🔺 VTB OLC 18§d1 Grammar eLecture 🔴 OLC 18§d1 Horātiae nūptiae	%
Hτα.12	🔺 VTB OLC 18§d2 Grammar eLecture 🔴 OLC 18§d2 Horātiae nūptiae	%
Hτα 📙💛 Ultimate FUGU / Error Analysis		
Hτα.Exam	🍏 TPS Heroes (80% @ 80%)	

📙💛 Fun Und Gamez University / 🍏 TPS Checklist λαμβδα		📙 TUT	💛 FUG	🍏 TPS
Ant Man Scarlet Witch	📙 Tutorial / 💛 Games	% % %	#	% %
Black Panther Captain America	📙 Tutorial / 💛 Games	% % %	#	% %
Dead Pool	📙 Tutorial / 💛 Games	% % %	#	% %
Doctor Strange Iron Man	📙 Tutorial / 💛 Games	% % %	#	% %
Spider-Man	📙 Tutorial / 💛 Games	% % %	#	% %
The Thing	📙 Tutorial / 💛 Games	% % %	#	% %
Thor	📙 Tutorial / 💛 Games	% % %	#	% %
Winter Soldier	📙 Tutorial / 💛 Games	%	#	%
📖 Error Analysis [Καππα]				

Hτα Day 01

▲ VTB OLC 17§a1 Grammar eLecture

QUIZ: L2281 MORPH Present-Infinitive Av
QUIZ: VL2282 MORPH Present-Infinitive Pv
QUIZ: VL2284 MORPH Perfect-Infinitive Av
QUIZ: VL2285 MORPH Perfect-Infinitive Pv
XL2941a CLAUSE Indirect Statement

VERBS
soluō, -ere, soluī, solūtum I loose, cast off
ēuādō, ere, ēuāsī, ēuāsum I escape
pellō, pellere, pepulī, pulsum I drive

CONJUNCTIONS and PREPOSITIONS
antequam before
ante + acc. before

NOUNS
signum, -ī, n. sign, signal
vēla, -**ōrum**, n. pl. sail

ADJECTIVES and ADVERBS
incolumis/e unharmed
nōbilis/e famous, noble
anteā before
deinde then, next
hodiē today
umquam ever

VL2281/2 VERB Present-Infinitive Active/Passive

	1	2	3	3i	4	sum
Av	**laudāre**	**vidēre**	**mittere**	**capere**	**audīre**	**esse**
Pv	**laudārī**	**vidērī**	**mittī**	**capī**	**audīrī**	—
	to praise	*to see*	*to send*	*to seize*	*to hear*	*to be*
	to be praised	*to be seen*	*to be sent*	*to be seized*	*to be heard*	

VL2284/5 VERB Perfect-Infinitive Active/Passive

	1	2	3	3i	4	sum
Av	**laudāvisse**	**vīdisse**	**mīsisse**	**cēpisse**	**audīvisse**	**fuisse**
Pv	**laudāta esse**	**vīsa esse**	**missa esse**	**capta esse**	**audīta esse**	—
	to have praised	*to have seen*	*to have sent*	*to have seized*	*to have heard*	*to have been*
	to have been praised	*to have been seen*	*to have been sent*	*to have been seized*	*to have been heard*	

XL2941 CLAUSE Indirect Statement

	PRES-INF Av	PRES-INF Pv
Present Head Verb		
dīcit *he says...*	**mittere** Present-Inf. Av p^g **(p)** a^v	**mittī** Present-Inf. Pv p^g **(p)** p^v

Verbs and other expressions of **knowing, thinking, telling,** and **perceiving** (Head Verbs) govern the Indirect Statement Clause. In an Indirect Statement, the Subject Phrase is ACC and the predicate is in the Infinitive Mode:

sciō mē paene incrēdibilem rem pollicērī, *I know that I am promising an almost incredible thing.*

The aspect of the Indirect Statement Clause is determined by the Infinitive; the tense is dependent upon the governing verb of information processing (ie, the Head Verb).

Hτα Day 01

🔴 OLC 17§a1 Quīntus ad Graeciam nāvigat

Flaccus sē vērtit et ē portū festīnāvit; Quīntus eum spectābat abeuntem, valdē commōtus. deinde nāvem cōnscendit. nautae, quibus magister signum dederat, nāvem solvērunt; nāvīs ē portū **rēmīs** lentē **prōpellitur.** ubi in apertum mare advēnērunt, nautae vēla sustulērunt. Quīntus, quī in puppe stābat, ad lītus respiciēbat, futūrōrum īnscius; nec patrem nec mātrem nec sorōrem umquam posteā visūrus erat.

iter quod Quīntus inierat longum erat et difficillimum. tōtum lītus Italiae praeteruectī, tandem ad Siciliam advēnērunt et per fretum Siciliēnse nāvigāvērunt. inde per apertum mare ad Graeciam nāvigābant. nūlla iam terra in cōnspectū erat; ubīque caelum, ubīque mare. subitō vēntī crēscunt, undae maiōres fīunt; caelum nūbibus obscūrātur. magister cursum tenēre nōn poterat; nāvīs in saxa impellēbātur. viātōrēs flēbant deōsque ōrābant. nautae ipsī tempestāte terrentur; dēspērant mortemque **praesentem** timent.

sed nāvīs ā magistrō servātur, quī prōram in tempestātem vērtit. mox vēntī cadunt undaeque minōres fīunt. omnēs grātiās deīs reddidērunt quod ē tempestāte incolumēs ēvāserant.

rēmīs *with the oars* **prōpellitur** *sails (lit. is driven forward)* **sustulērunt** *raised* **puppe** *stern* **īnscius** *ignorant* **praeteruectī** *having sailed past* **fretum Siciliēnse** *the straits of Messina (lit. the Sicilian strait)* **uiātōrēs** *travelers* **praesentem** *immediate (lit. present)*

Hτα Day 02

▲ VTB OLC 17§a2 Grammar eLecture

QUIZ: L2281 MORPH Present-Infinitive Av
QUIZ: VL2282 MORPH Present-Infinitive Pv
QUIZ: VL2284 MORPH Perfect-Infinitive Av
QUIZ: VL2285 MORPH Perfect-Infinitive Pv

XL2941a CLAUSE Indirect Statement

statement clause mē litterās mittere dīcō.

indirect statement clause dīcō

subject phrase mē *object phrase* litterās

subject phrase mittere

statement clause mē ā patre mittī dīcō.

indirect statement clause dīcō

subject phrase mē *agent phrase* ā patre

subject phrase mittī

NOTES

Hτα Day 02

🔴 OLC 17§a2 Quīntus ad Graeciam nāvigat

reliquum iter sine perīculō cōnfectum est decimōque diē ad portum Athēnārum, Pīraeum nōmine, advēnērunt.

nāvīs tandem ad **mōlem** **religātur**. Quīntus in terram exit festīnatque ad urbem, cupiēns ante noctem eō pervēnīre. vesper iam aderat cum ad **agoram** pervēnit, sed lūna lūcēbat, quā Acropolis illūmināBātur. diū omnia spectābat; **Parthenōna** vidēre poterat, templum nōbilissimum deae Athēnae, multaque alia monumenta dē quibus saepe in librīs lēgerat.

tandem ad hospitium rediit et epistolam scrīpsit, **sīcut** patrī prōmīserat:

Quīntus patrī mātrīque cārissimīs Horātiaeque salūtem plurimam dīcit. hodiē Athēnās advēnī. iter longissimum fuit nec sine perīculo. sed decimō diē incolumēs ad portum advēnimus. ego statim in urbem festīnāvi et monumenta illa nōbilia, dē quibus **totiēns** lēgī, spectāvi.

et vōs, cārissimī, **quid agitis**? **segetēs**ne bonae sunt? omnia cupiō audīre quae domī fīunt. Argusne valet? epistolam statim ad mē scrībite. mox epistolam longiōrem ad vōs scrībam. intereā cūrāte ut valeātis.

mōlem *pier* **religātur** *is moored* **agoram** *the agora (city center)* **Parthenōna** *(acc.) the Parthenon* **sīcut** *just as* **totiēns** *so often* **quid agitis?** *how are you?* **segetēs** *crops*

Hτα Day 03

▲ VTB OLC 17§b1 Grammar eLecture

QUIZ: L2281 MORPH Present-Infinitive Av
QUIZ: VL2282 MORPH Present-Infinitive Pv
QUIZ: VL2284 MORPH Perfect-Infinitive Av
QUIZ: VL2285 MORPH Perfect-Infinitive Pv

XL2941b CLAUSE Indirect Statement

VERBS
moneō, -ēre, monuī, monitum I warn, advise
ualeō, -ēre, ualuī, ualitum I am strong, am well
cōnfīdō, -ere, cōnfīsus sum + dat. I trust
incido, -ere, incidī, incāsum I fall into

CONJUNCTIONS and PREPOSITIONS
propter + acc. on account of
ut as, when
utrum...an whether...or?

ADJECTIVES and PRONOUNS
grāta/us/um pleasing
iūcunda/us/um pleasant, delightful
reliqua/us/um remaining, left
alia/us/ud other, another
altera/er/rum one or the other of two, the second

ADVERBS
nōn sōlum...sed etiam not only...but also
praetereā moreover

XL2941 CLAUSE: Indirect Statement

Spiderman (300)

	PRES-INF Av	PRES-INF Pv
Past Head Verb dīxit *he said...*	**mittere** Present-Inf. Av p^9 (p^t) p^v	**mittī** Present-Inf. Pv p^9 (p^t) p^v ...
Present Head Verb dīcit *he says...*	**mittere** Present-Inf. Av p^9 (p) a^v ...	**mittī** Present-Inf. Pv p^9 (p) p^v ...
Future Head Verb dīcet *he will say...*	**mittere** Present-Inf. Av p^9 (f^t) a^v ...	**mittī** Present-Inf. Pv p^9 (f^t) p^v ...

Verbs and other expressions of **knowing, thinking, telling,** and **perceiving** (Head Verbs) govern the Indirect Statement Clause. In an Indirect Statement, the Subject Phrase is ACC and the predicate is in the Infinitive Mode:

> **sciō mē paene incrēdibilem rem pollicērī,** *I know that I am promising an almost incredible thing.*

The aspect of the Indirect Statement Clause is determined by the Infinitive; the tense is dependent upon the governing verb of information processing (ie, the Head Verb).

Hτα Day 03

🔴 OLC 17§b1 Acadēmīa

postrīdiē Quīntus māne excitātus ad Acadēmīam festīnāvīt, epistolam ferēns quam Hēliodōrus ad Theomnēstum scrīpserat. ille prīnceps erat illīus scholae quam Platō trecentīs ante annīs condiderat. nūlla schola per tōtum orbem terrārum nōbilior fuit quam illa. Quīntus, ubi intrāvīt, duōs iuvēnēs vidit in ātriō colloquēntēs. accessit ad alterum et "Theomnēstum quaerō," inquit; "vīsne mē ad eum dūcere?" ille respondit: "vēnī mēcum. ego tē ad eum dūcam." Quīntus per porticum longissimam ā iuvēne ducēbātur. tandem ad Theomnēstī tablīnum advēnit. Quīntus grātiās iuvēnī reddidit iānuamque pulsāvit.

Theomnēstus ad mēnsam sedēbat, librum legēns. vir gravīs erat et vēnerābilis; barbam longam habēbat vultumque sevērum. Quīntum īnspexit et "quid cupis, iuvēnis?" inquit. Quīntus respondit: "discipulus tuus fierī cupiō." ille "sī," inquīt, "inter discipulōs meōs accipiēris, utrum dīligenter studēbis an nūgās agēs?" Quīntus "epistolam ferō quam Hēliodōrus ad tē scrīpsit." ille epistolam accēpit; ubi eam lēgit, Quīntō arrīsit. "tū iuvēnis es" inquit "magnō ingeniō, ut dīcit Hēliodōrus, nec quīsquam discipulōrum eius dīligentius studvit. libenter igitur tē in numerum discipulōrum meōrum accipiam. abī nunc. crās ad theātrum redī scholamque meam audī."

rīnceps *principal* **colloquentēs** *chatting* **vīsne** *are you willing to? (i.e. please)* **porticum** *(f.) colonnade* **barbam** *beard* **nūgās agēs?** *will you play the fool?* **arrīsit** *(+ dat.) smiled at*

Hta Day 04

▲ VTB OLC 17§b2 Grammar eLecture

QUIZ: L2281 MORPH Present-Infinitive Av
QUIZ: VL2282 MORPH Present-Infinitive Pv
QUIZ: VL2284 MORPH Perfect-Infinitive Av
QUIZ: VL2285 MORPH Perfect-Infinitive Pv

XL2941 CLAUSE Indirect Statement

statement clause mē litterās mittere dīxī.

indirect statement clause dīxī

subject phrase *object phrase* mittere

mē litterās

statement clause mē ā patre mittī dīxī.

indirect statement clause dīxī

subject phrase *agent phrase* mittī

mē ā patre

🔴 OLC 17§b2 Acadēmīa

Quīntus laetissimus ad ātrium rediit. ad portās accēdēbat cum duo iuvēnēs intrāvērunt rīdentēs et magnā voce colloquēntēs. alterum Quīntus agnōvit; oculīs suīs crēdere vix poterat: Marcus Cicerō aderat. Quīntus eum vocāvit. ille sē vērtit et "dī immortālēs!" inquīt, "nōnne Quīntum videō? quandō tū Athēnās advēnistī? nēmō mihi grātior Romā vēnit quam tū. vēnī mēcum. in urbem ībimus et aliquid vinī bibēmus."

Quīntum in urbem dūxit et mox in tabernā sedēbant vinum bibentēs. "age, Quīnte," inquīt, "dīc mihi, quandō Athēnās advēnistī? quid fit Rōmae? quid audīvīstī dē patre meō?" Quīntus omnia eī nārrrāvit dē studiīs suīs, dē morte Caesaris, dē perīculīs urbis. Marcus "vēra dīcis, Quīnte," inquit; "tempora numquam difficiliōra fuērunt. rēspūblica in maximum discrīmen addūcitur. propter eam causam ā patre Athēnās missus sum. itaque in Lycēō studeō. sed haec studia mihi nōn placent; scholās Cratippī vix intellegō librīque philosophōrum frīgidī sunt. praetereā in angustiās quāsdam incidī. nam omne argentum quod pater mihi dedit cōnsūmptum est. plūs argentī nōn mittētur nisi pater meliōrem dē mē fāmam audīvērit. quid faciam?"

agnōuit *recognized* dī! *gods!* frīgidī *boring* angustiās (f. pl.) *difficulties*

Hta Day 05

▲ VTB OLC 17§c Grammar eLecture

QUIZ: L2281 MORPH Present-Infinitive Av
QUIZ: VL2282 MORPH Present-Infinitive Pv
QUIZ: VL2284 MORPH Perfect-Infinitive Av
QUIZ: VL2285 MORPH Perfect-Infinitive Pv
XL2941c CLAUSE Indirect Statement

ADJECTIVES
dubia/us/um doubtful
vēra/us/um true
hilaris/e cheerful

NOUNS
vērum, -ī, n. truth
rē vērā in truth
sine dubiō without doubt

XL2941 CLAUSE: Indirect Statement

Spiderman (300)

	PRES-INF Av	PRES-INF Pv	PERF-INF Av
Past Head Verb **dīxit** *he said...*	**mittere** Present-Inf. Av p^g /s **(p^t)** p^v	**mittī** Present-Inf. Pv p^g /s **(p^t)** p^v	**mīsisse** Perfect-Inf. Av p^f **(p^t)** a^v
Present Head Verb **dīcit** *he says...*	**mittere** Present-Inf. Av p^g /s **(p)** a^v	**mittī** Present-Inf. Pv p^g **(p)** p^v	**mīsisse** Perfect-Inf. Av p^f **(p)** a^v
Future Head Verb **dīcet** *he will say...*	**mittere** Present-Inf. Av p^g /s **(f^t)** a^v	**mittī** Present-Inf. Pv p^g /s **(f^t)** p^v	**mīsisse** Perfect-Inf. Av p^f **(f^t)** a^v

statement clause mē litterās mīsisse dīcō / dīxī.

indirect statement clause dīcō / dīxī

subject phrase *object phrase* mīsisse

mē litterās

Ητα Day 05

🔴 OLC 17§c Marcus ā dīs servātur

cotīdiē Quīntus ad theātrum ībat Theomnēstumque audiēbat dē philosophiā disserentem. diē quōdam dum agoram trānsit, ab aliquō vocātus est; sē vērtit et Marcum vidit ad sē currentem. ille "cōnsiste, Quīnte," inquīt, "mē manē; rem **magnī mōmentī** volō tibi referre." dum in tabernā sedent, Marcus "ecce!" inquit; "epistolam accēpī ā Tīrōne missam. pater Athēnās vēnit; cupit mē vidēre. paucīs diēbus aderit. dī immortālēs! nunc dēbeō omnibus scholīs adesse Cratippumque ad cēnam invītāre. ō mē miserum! quid faciam?"

Quīntus rīsit; "cūr tam commōtus es?" inquit; "nōnne Cratippō optimus es discipulus? nōnne eum libenter audīs et saepissimē ad cēnam vocās? sīc enim ad Tīrōnem scrīpsistī, quī sine dubiō **eadem** patrī tuō rettulit."

hīs vērbīs Marcus minimē dēlectātus est. "nōlī mē rīdēre, Quīnte," inquit; "vēniam tēcum ad agoram et **librum nēscioquem** emam. deinde ad Lycēum redībō scholamque Cratippī audiam. ō diem **nigrum**!"

postrīdiē Quīntus Marcō occurrit in eādem tabernā vinum bibentī. Quīntus numquam eum hilariōrem viderat. "ecce Quīnte," inquit. " alteram epistolam ā patre scrīptam accēpī. Athēnās nōn vēniet. rēbus maximī mōmentī Rōmae retinētur. dī mē servāvērunt. nunc **est bibendum**."

magnī momentī *of great importance* **eadem** *the same things* **librum** **nēscioquem** *some book or other* **nigrum** *black* **est bibendum** *(we) must drink*

Hτa Day 06

▲ VTB OLC 17§d Grammar eLecture

QUIZ: L2281 MORPH Present-Infinitive Av
QUIZ: VL2282 MORPH Present-Infinitive Pv
QUIZ: VL2284 MORPH Perfect-Infinitive Av
QUIZ: VL2285 MORPH Perfect-Infinitive Pv
XL2941D CLAUSE Indirect Statement

	PRES-INF Av	PRES-INF Pv	PERF-INF Av	FUT-INF Av
Past Head Verb **dīxit** *he said…*	**mittere** Present-Inf. Av p^g **(p^t)** p^v	**mittī** Present-Inf. Pv p^g **(p^t)** p^v	**mīsisse** Perfect-Inf. Av p^f **(p^t)** a^v	**mīsūrum esse** Future-Inf. Av p^p **(p^t)** a^v
Present Head Verb **dīcit** *he says…*	**mittere** Present-Inf. Av p^g **(p)** a^v	**mittī** Present-Inf. Pv p^g **(p)** p^v	**mīsisse** Perfect-Inf. Av p^f **(p)** a^v	**mīsūrum esse** Future-Inf. Av p^p **(p)** a^v
Future Head Verb **dīcet** *he will say…*	**mittere** Present-Inf. Av p^g **(f^t)** a^v	**mittī** Present-Inf. Pv p^g **(f^t)** p^v	**mīsisse** Perfect-Inf. Av p^f **(f^t)** a^v	**mīsūrum esse** Future-Inf. Av p^p **(f^t)** a^v

statement clause mē litterās mīsūrum esse dīcō / dīxī

indirect statement clause dīcō / dīxī

subject phrase mē *object phrase* litterās mīsūrum esse

🔴 OLC 17§d Comprehension

Quīntus paulīsper cōgitābat. deinde "Marce," inquīt, "utrum ad patrem scrībēs an ad Tīrōnem? nōnne pater tuus Tīrōnī maximē cōnfīdit? sī ille dē tē bene dīxerit, sine dubiō pater plūs argentī tibi mittet."

Marcus "Quīnte," inquīt, "optimē mē monēs. epistolam nūper ā Tīrōne accēpī. statim ad eum rescrībam." ad mēnsam sēdit atque hanc epistolam scrīpsit: Cicerō fīlius Tīrōnī suō dulcissimō salūtem dīcit.

tabellārium cotīdiē valdē exspectābam: tandem vēnit quadrāgēsimō diē postquam ā vōbīs discesserat. eius advēntus mihi fuit grātissimus; nam et maximam cēpī laetitiam ex epistolā cārissimī patris, et tua iūcundissima epistola summum gaudium mihi attulit.

gaudeō quod grātōs rūmōrēs dē mē accēpistī, mī dulcissime Tīrō, et hōs rūmōrēs aliīs refers. errāta enim aetātis meae maximum mihi attulērunt dolōrem. iam nūntium tibi grātissimum referam: Cratippō non sōlum optimus discipulus sum sed etiam velut fīlius. nam eum libenter audiō; sum tōtōs diēs cum eō et saepissimē mēcum cēnat.

librārium, sī vis, mihi quam celerrimē mitte, ā quō hypomnēmata exscrībentur. cūrā ut valeās.

Hτα Day 07

▲ VTB OLC 18§a1 Grammar eLecture

QUIZ: XL2242 MORPH Imp-Subjunctive Av

XL2242 VERB Imp-Subjunctive Av
XL2913 CLAUSE Relative ADV.Imp

VERBS
comparō, -āre, comparāvī, comparātum I prepare,
immineō, -ēre, imminuī + DAT. I overhang, threaten
cōgō, -ere, coēgī, coāctum I compel
praecīdō, -ere, praecīdī, praecīsum I cut off
corripiō. -ere, corripuī, corrreptum I seize, steal
praficiō, -fēcī, + ACC. & DAT. I put X in command of Y
praesum, praeesse, praefuī + DAT. I am in command of
CONJUNCTIONS and ADVERBS
dēnique finally
intereā meanwhile
atque/ac and

NOUNS
cōpiae, -ārum, f. pl. forces
inimīcus, -ī, m. enemy
lēgātus, -ī, m. envoy, deputy, commander
nūntius, -ī, m. message; messenger
bona, -ōrum, n. pl. goods, property
ferrum, -ī, n. iron, steel, sword
foedus, foederis, n. treaty
dux, ducis, c. leader

XL2242/62 VERB Imperfect-Subjunctive Active

MORPHOLOGY: The Imperfect-Subjunctive is formed through adding the regular Person/Number endings (-m, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt) to the Present-Infinitive stem (2nd Principle Part).

XL2242 VERB Imperfect-Subjunctive Active

	1st	2nd	3rd	3i	4th	sum
1S	laudārem	vidērem	mitterem	caperem	audīrem	essem
2S	laudārēs	vidērēs	mitterēs	caperēs	audīrēs	essēs
3S	laudāret	vidēret	mitteret	caperet	audīret	esset
1P	laudārēmus	vidērēmus	mitterēmus	caperēmus	audīrēmus	essēmus
2P	laudārētis	vidērētis	mitterētis	caperētis	audīrētis	essētis
3P	laudārent	vidērent	mitterent	caperent	audīrent	essent

XL2913 CLAUSE Relative ADV (cum/ dum)

She-Hulk (300)

A Relative Adverb Clause with **cum** *when* or **dum** *while* with the **Subjunctive** acting just like the Indicative. They key distinction is primarily one of style. Translate the Subjunctive in these clauses just like you would the Indicative.

> **cum essem ōtiōsus in Tusculānō, accēpī tuās litterās,** *When I was taking my ease in my house at Tusculum, I received your letter.*

NOTES

Hτα Day 07

🔴 OLC 18§a1 Rēs Pūblica in bellum cīvīle trahitur

intereā **nūntiī** semper peiōrēs Rōmā **afferuntur**. rēspūblica in exitium ruēbat. Antōnius potestātem suam augēre temptābat. Octāviānus, iuvēnis quem Caesar in **testāmentō** suō adoptāvērat, Rōmam advēnerat; nōmen Caesaris assūmpserat; argentum mīlitibus distribuēbat; in diēs potentior fīēbat. senātōrēs, ab Antōniō territī, Octāviānum in **suās partēs** addūcere temptābant. exercitus ab Octāviānō comparātur. bellum cīvīle reī pūblicae imminēbat. in hōc discrīmine Cicerō Antōnium vehementer oppugnāvit atque Octāviānum laudāvit. dēnique Antōnius cōpiās suās in Galliam dūxit sēque ad bellum parāvit. senātōrēs, ā Cicerōne excitātī, Antōnium hostem populī Rōmānī dēclārāvērunt. et cōnsulēs et Octāviānum cum exercitibus contrā eum mīsērunt. cum in proeliō concurrērent, Antōnius victus in Galliam Ulteriōrem sē recēpit. sed **ambō** cōnsulēs in proeliō occīsī sunt.

nūntiī *(pl.) news* **afferuntur** *are brought* **testāmentō** *will in* **suās partēs** *onto their side* **Galliam ulteriōrem** *Further Gaul* **ambō** *both*

Hta Day 08

▲ VTB OLC 18§a2 Grammar eLecture

QUIZ: XL2242 MORPH Imp-Subjunctive Av
QUIZ: XL2262 MORPH Imp-Subjunctive Pv
XL2262 VERB Imp-Subjunctive Pv
XL2913 CLAUSE Relative ADV.Imp

XL2242 VERB Imperfect-Subjunctive Active

	1st	2nd	3rd	3i	4th	sum
1S	laudārem	vidērem	mitterem	caperem	audīrem	essem
2S	laudārēs	vidērēs	mitterēs	caperēs	audīrēs	essēs
3S	laudāret	vidēret	mitteret	caperet	audīret	esset
1P	laudārēmus	vidērēmus	mitterēmus	caperēmus	audīrēmus	essēmus
2P	laudārētis	vidērētis	mitterētis	caperētis	audīrētis	essētis
3P	laudārent	vidērent	mitterent	caperent	audīrent	essent

XL2262 VERB Imperfect-Subjunctive Passive

	1st	2nd	3rd	3i	4th
1S	laudārer	vidērer	mitterer	caperer	audīrer
2S	laudārēris	vidērēris	mitterēris	caperēris	audīrēris
3S	laudāretur	vidēretur	mitteretur	caperetur	audīretur
1P	laudārēmur	vidērēmur	mitterēmur	caperēmur	audīrēmur
2P	laudārēminī	vidērēminī	mitterēminī	caperēminī	audīrēminī
3P	laudārentur	vidērentur	mitterentur	caperentur	audīrentur

XL2913 CLAUSE Relative ADV (cum/ dum) — She-Hulk (300)

So, we've been going a while with a cum Relative Adverb Clause being translated as when. At least, that's how the Romans thought of it. But to make things more difficult, those 19th Century grammarians gave some hurdles to the students. As **cum** Relative Adverb Clause may be translated by *because/ since* if it shows causation.

> **id difficile nōn fuit, <u>cum tantum equitātū valēremus</u>**, *This was not difficult <u>since we were so strong in cavalry</u>.*

Additionally, a cum Relative Adverb Clause can also be translated as although if there is a contradictory conjunction or adverb in the superordinate clause..

> **<u>cum prīmī ōrdinēs conciderent</u>, tamen ācerrimē reliquī resistēbant,** *<u>Though the first ranks were falling</u>, still the others resisted vigorously.*

So, which is correct? Frankly, I couldn't care less. The Romans thought it simply as *when*. Latin teachers have traditionally made it more difficult. Just be aware of the choices and my job is to prepare you for the examinations.

Hτα Day 08

🔴 OLC 18§a2 Rēs Pūblica in bellum cīvīle trahitur

Octāviānus igitur tōtī exercituī praeerat. ambitiōne adductus, lēgātōs Rōmam mīsit. senātum iussit sē cōnsulem creāre. cum senātus hoc facere nōlleret, exercitum suum in Italiam dūxit et Rōmam celerrimē contendēbat. senātōrēs, advēntū eius territī, invītī eī **concessērunt**. Cicerō, dē rēpūblicā dēspērāns, in villam quandam rūsticam sē recēpit.

mox Octāviānus Rōmā discessit exercitumque **velut** in Antōnium dūcēbat. proelium maximum ab omnibus exspectābātur. sed cum Octāviānus prope exercitum Antōnī accēderet, cōnstitit lēgātōsque ad Antōnium mīsit; dūcēs cōnstituērunt **rem compōnere** non ferrō sed vērbīs. Antōnius et Octāviānus tertiusque dux, nōmine Lepidus, **clam** convēnērunt foedusque fēcērunt. imperium Rōmānum inter sē dīvīdunt. lēgātī Rōmam mittuntur quī senātōrēs iubent hunc **triumvirātum** lēge **cōnstituēre**.

deinde triumvirī Rōmam prōcēdunt. urbs occupātur. senātōrēs cōguntur omnia facere quae illī cupiunt. inimīcī triumvirōrum **prōscrībuntur**; plūrimī occīduntur bonaque eōrum corripiuntur.

concessērunt *gave in to* **velut** *as though* **rem compōnere** *settle the matter* **clam** *secretly* **triumvirātum** *triumvirate* **cōnstituere** *establish* **prōscribuntur** *are proscribed*

Hτα Day 09

▲ VTB OLC 18§b1 Grammar eLecture

QUIZ: XL2242 MORPH Imp-Subjunctive Av
QUIZ: XL2262 MORPH Imp-Subjunctive Pv

XL2913 CLAUSE Relative ADV.Imp

VERBS
coniungō, -ere, coniūnxī, coniūnctum I join
expellō, -ere, expulī, expulsum I drive out
opprimō, -ere, -pressī I oppress, overpower

NOUNS
annus, -ī, m. year
exemplum, -ī, n. example
officium, -ī, n. duty caedēs,
caedis, f. slaughter, murder

statement clause cum celerius ambulārem cecidī.

relative adverb clause cecidī

signal celerius ambulārem

cum

NOTES

🔴 OLC 18§b1 Brūtus Athēnās advēnit

intereā Brūtus, quī ab Antōniō Rōmā expulsus erat, Athēnās advēnerat. Quīntus, ad Acadēmīam **revērsus**, multitūdinem iuvēnum invēnit theātrum **frequēntantium**. omnēs valdē commōti sunt. causam tantī tumultūs mox cognōvit. vix enim sēderat cum **complūrēs** seniōrēs intrārent ā Brūtō ductī. continuō **tribūnal** ascendit Theomnēstus. paulīsper audītōrēs tacitus īnspiciēbat; deinde scholam incēpit.

dē officiīs disservit. hanc quaestiōnem prōposvīt: "quid facere dēbet vir bonus, si tyrannus rempūblicam opprimit lībertātemque cīvīum praecīdit?" exemplum revocāvit Harmodī et Aristogītōnis, quī **quīngentīs** ante annīs tyrannum Athēnārum occīderant lībertātemque populō reddiderant. illī ab omnibus laudātī glōriam immortālem sibi **pepererant**. Theomnēstus ab omnibus attentē audītus est; cum scholam ad fīnem perdūceret, iuvēnēs ad Brūtum sē vērtērunt et vehementer plausērunt. ille manūs sustulit, eōs salutāns, deinde tacitus ē theātrō exiit.

reversus *having returned* **frequentantium** *crowding* **complūrēs** *several* **tribūnal** *(n.) platform* **dē officiīs** *about duties* **quīngentīs** *five hundred* **pepererant** *had won*

Hτα Day 10

▲ VTB OLC 18§b2 Grammar eLecture

QUIZ: XL2242 MORPH Imp-Subjunctive Av
QUIZ: XL2262 MORPH Imp-Subjunctive Pv

XL2932 CLAUSE Purpose

XL2932 CLAUSE Purpose — Spiderman

Like the Infinitive Complement Clause, the Subjunctive Complement Clause functions the same way. So, as in the cum Relative Adverb Clause, the Subjunctive functions like an Indicative. In the Complement Clause the Subjunctive functions like an Infinitive.

Grammarians have divided Complement Clauses into Purpose, Result, and Indirect Command, In this chapter, we will Introduce the Complement Clause of Purpose. A **Complement Clause of Purpose** with **ut (utī)** or **nē (ut ne)** express the purpose of the main verb in the form of a modifying clause:

ab arāteō abdūxerunt Cincinnātum, ut dictātor esset, *They brought Cincinnatus from the plough that he might be dictator.*

cōpiās transduxit eō cōnsiliō ut castellum expugaret *He led the troops across with the design to storm the fort.*

Complement Clauses of Purpose fill out or compete what is implied in the leading verb. Such clauses are used chiefly as object of the leading verb. **Clauses of Purpose** occur after verbs in which the action look toward the future that is ***wish***, ***will***, or ***aim***. These include especially verbs of resolving and striving

enītī dēbuistī ut vincerēs *You needed to strive to conquer.*

Complement clauses use only the Present- and Imperfect-Subjunctive tenses. They are easily recognize

statement clause — **omnēs tacuērunt ut contiōnem audīrent.**

subject	tacuērunt	*complement clause (purpose)*	
omnēs		*signal* ut	*object* contiōnem audīrent

NOTES

Hta Day 10

🔴 OLC 18§b2 Brūtus Athēnās advēnit

cum Brūtus ē theātrō exīret, iuvēnēs circumstābant inter sē **colloquentēs**. vērbīs Theomnēstī valdē commōtī, lībertātem populī Rōmānī ā Caesare Antōniōque praecīsam dēfendere cupiēbant. Brūtī **abavum** in animum revocāvērunt, ā quō Tarquinius Superbus Rōmā expulsus est. Caesaris caedem **probābant**, cum tyrannus fierī temptāret.

Brūtus multōs diēs Athēnīs manēbat. scholīs saepe aderat; cum iuvēnibus sedēbat **doctōrēs** audiēns. nōnnūllōs ad cēnam invītāvit. tandem Athēnīs in Macedoniam discessit, ubi exercitus parātus erat. multōs iuvēnum sēcum dūxit, quī in exercitū eius mīlitāre volēbant. inter aliōs Marcus Cicerō sē Brūtō coniūnxit et mox **ālae equītum** praefectus est.

colloquentēs *talking* **abavum** *ancestor* **probābant** *they approved of* **doctōrēs** *professors* **ālae equitum** *a squadron of cavalry*

🔴 OLC 18§c Mors Cicerōnis

Quīntus, quī Athēnīs manēbat, trīstis erat maximēque sollicitus. mox nūntius Athēnās relātus est quī eum magnopere commōvit. nēmō Antōnium vehementius oppugnāvērat quam Cicerō; nēminem Antōnius magis ōderat. ipse manum mīlitum mīsit quī iussī sunt Cicerōnem occīdere. ille in villā manēbat prope mare; cum dē advēntū mīlitum cognōsceret, temptāvit nāve effugere. vēntīs tamen advērsīs repellēbātur. tandem ad villam redīre cōnstituit; "mortem obībō in patriā quam saepe servāvi."

in lectīcā ad villam ferēbātur cum mīlitēs advenīrent. nōn restitit sed **cervīcem** ē **lectīcā** **extendit**. illī caput eius gladiō praecīdunt. deinde manūs quoque praecīdērunt, quae tot ōrātiōnēs **in** Antōnium scrīpserant. caput eius ad Antōnium relātum inter duās manūs in rōstrīs affīxum est in quibus Antōnium tantā ēloquēntiā **totiēns** oppugnāvērat.

ōderat *hated* **manum mīlitum** *band (handful of) soldiers* **lectīcā** *litter* **cervīcem** *neck* **extendit** *stretched out* **in** *against* **totiēns** *so often*

Hτα Day 11

▲ VTB OLC 18§d1 Grammar eLecture

QUIZ: XL2241 MORPH Present-Subjunctive Av

XL2241 VERB Present-Subjunctive Av
XL2932 CLAUSE Complement (Ind. Cmd)

XL2241 VERB Present-Subjunctive Active

	1st	2nd	3rd	3i	4th	sum
1S	laud-em	vide-am	mitt-am	capi-am	audi-am	sim
2S	laud-ēs	vide-ās	mitt-ās	capi-ās	audi-ās	sīs
3S	laud-et	vide-at	mitt-at	capi-at	audi-at	sit
1P	laud-ēmus	vide-āmus	mitt-āmus	capi-āmus	audi-āmus	sīmis
2P	laud-ētis	vide-ātis	mitt-ātis	capi-ātis	audi-ātis	sītis
3P	laud-ent	vide-ant	mitt-ant	capi-ant	audi-ant	sint

XL2932 CLAUSE Indirect Command

She-Hulk (300)

Sometimes an **ut** clause simply expresses a command, wish, desire, hope, etc., without any strong meaning of purpose or result. This is termed as an **Indirect Command Clause**. Common verbs are: Verbs of asking (e.g. **rogō, orō, petō, postulō**), commanding (e.g. **imperō, iubeō, mandō**), warning (e.g. **admoneō, moneō**), or persuading (e.g. **persuadeō, precor, hortor, exhortor**):

suīs ut idem faciant, imperat *he orders his men to do the same thing.*

A negative indirect command clause is formed with **ne**.

ab eis petivit ne se vulnerarent. *He begged them not to wound him.*

NOTES

Hτα Day 11

🔴 OLC 18§d1 Horātiae nūptiae

Quīntus ōlim in tabernā trīstis sedēbat cum tabellārius epistolam eī trādidit ā patre scrīptam. ille epistolam summō gaudiō acceptam continuō lēgit:

Flaccus Scintillaque fīliō cārissimō salutem plūrimam dīcunt.

tuam epistolam accēpimus et gaudēmus cum incolumis Athēnās advenīrent; in Acadēmiā studēs. omnēs Venusiae valēmus. nūntium magnī mōmentī tibi mittimus.

pater Decimī, veteris amīcī tuī, nūper vēnit ad mē et "fīlius meus" inquit "fīliam tuam adamāvit et amōre eius perit, ut dīcit. itaque visne tū eam Decimō spondēre, sī illa eum accipiet?" hoc nōbīs maximē placuit. nam vir dīves est probātusque ab omnibus. itaque dē dōte disserēbāmus; ille rem aequē gessit, et mox pactum cōnfēcerāmus. Horātiam igitur rogāvi quid sentīret dē hōc mātrimōniō; illa Decimum bene cognōvit et eī nūbere cupiēbat. paucīs post diēbus spōnsālia cōnfēcimus. multī cognātī amīcīque ad epulās vocātī testēs erant pactī. Decimus Horātiae ānulum dedit quem illa in tertium digitum imposuit.

herī nūptiās perfēcimus. prīmā lūce Horātia, ā mātre excitāta, sē parābat. pūpās et cētera puērīlia mātrī trādita valēre iussit.

magnī mōmentī *of great importance* **amore eius** *with love for her* **perit** *is dying* **adamāvit** *has fallen in love with* **spondēre** *to betroth* **dīves** *rich* **probātus** *respected* **dōte** *dowry* **rem aequē gessit** *conducted the matter fairly* **pactum** *an agreement* **quid sentīret** *what she felt* **nūbere** *(+ dat.) to marry* **spōnsālia** *(n. pl.) engage-ment party* **cognātī** *relations* **epulās** *(f. pl.) feast* **testēs** *witnesses* **ānulum** *a ring* **digitum** *finger* **herī** *yesterday* **pūpās** *dolls* **puerīlia** *childish things* *Hymen was the god of marriage; Hymenaeus means the wedding refrain.

Hτα Day 12

▲ VTB OLC 18§d2 Grammar eLecture

QUIZ: XL2241 MORPH Present-Subjunctive Av
QUIZ: XL2261 MORPH Present-Subjunctive Pv

XL2241 VERB Present-Subjunctive Av
XL2261 VERB Present-Subjunctive Pv
XL2932 CLAUSE Complement (Ind. Cmd)

XL2241 VERB Present-Subjunctive Active

	1st	2nd	3rd	3i	4th	sum
1S	laud-em	vide-am	mitt-am	capi-am	audi-am	sim
2S	laud-ēs	vide-ās	mitt-ās	capi-ās	audi-ās	sīs
3S	laud-et	vide-at	mitt-at	capi-at	audi-at	sit
1P	laud-ēmus	vide-āmus	mitt-āmus	capi-āmus	audi-āmus	sīmis
2P	laud-ētis	vide-ātis	mitt-ātis	capi-ātis	audi-ātis	sītis
3P	laud-ent	vide-ant	mitt-ant	capi-ant	audi-ant	sint

XL2261 VERB Present-Subjunctive Passive

	1st	2nd	3rd	3i	4th
1S	laud-er	vide-ar	mitt-ar	capi-ar	audi-ar
2S	laud-ēris	vide-āris	mitt-āris	capi-āris	audi-āris
3S	laud-ētur	vide-ātur	mitt-ātur	capi-ātur	audi-ātur
1P	laud-ēmur	vide-āmur	mitt-āmur	capi-āmur	audi-āmur
2P	laud-ēminī	vide-āminī	mitt-āminī	capi-āminī	audi-āminī
3P	laud-entur	vide-antur	mitt-antur	capi-antur	audi-antur

statement clause centuriō mihi imperāvit ut tacērem.

subject	*object*	imperāvit	*complement* *(ind. command)*	
centuriō	mihi		*SIG*	tacērem
			ut	

🔴 OLC 18§d2 Horātiae nūptiae

deinde vestīmenta nūptiālia indvīt, tunicam candidam et pallam lūteam; postrēmō flammeum in capite indvit corōnamque flōrum. numquam virginem pulchriōrem vidī quam eam.

iam aderat Decimus ipse novam togam indūtus plūrimīs cum amīcīs. mox auspicēs advēnērunt et auspicia bona prōnūntiāvērunt. Horātia Decimusque dextrās manūs rīte cōnservērunt. cum omnēs lūnōnī supplicārent, conclāmāvērunt "bene vērruncet!" deinde cēnam sūmptuōsam ā mātre tuā parātam ēdimus.

tandem Hesperus aderat. tempus erat Horātiae domum suam relinquēre. mātrem valēre iussit nōn sine plūrimīs lacrimīs. deinde Decimus eam ad novam domum dūxit. tībīcinēs pompam dūxērunt iuvēnēsque facēs in manibus tenentēs. chorus puērōrum puellārumque carmen solitum canēbant: "Hymen ō Hymenaee,* Hymen ades ō Hymenaee!" cum ad Decimī aedēs pervēnīrent, Decimus Horātiam super līmen sustulit dōnaque eī obtulit, ignem et aquam, cum iam Horātia domina faceretur familiae. sīc omnia secundum mōrem maiōrum cōnfēcerāmus.

hic nūntius sine dubiō tē summō gaudiō afficiet. scrībe igitur ad Horātiam grātulātiōnemque eī mitte optimī mātrimōniī. cūrā ut valeās.

pallam lūteam yellow robe **flammeum** bridal veil **corōnam** garland **flōrum** of flowers **virginem** maiden, bride **indūtus** wearing **auspicēs** the augurs **auspicia** the auspices **rīte** duly, according to custom **cōnservērunt** joined **Iūnōnī** Juno, goddess of marriage **bene verruncet** good luck! **sūmptuōsam** sumptuous **Hesperus** the evening star **tībīcinēs** flute players **facēs** torches **solitum** customary **ades** be present! = come! **līmen** threshold **sustulit** lifted **domina** mistress **facertur** was made **secundum mōrem maiōrum** according to the custom of our ancestors **grātulātiōnem optimī mātrimōniī** congratulations on an excellent marriage

VL2281/2 VERB Present-Infinitive Active/Passive

	1	2	3	3i	4	sum
Av	**laudāre**	**vidēre**	**mittere**	**capere**	**audīre**	**esse**
Pv	**laudārī**	**vidērī**	**mittī**	**capī**	**audīrī**	—
	to praise	*to see*	*to send*	*to seize*	*to hear*	*to be*
	to be praised	*to be seen*	*to be sent*	*to be seized*	*to be heard*	

VL2284/5 VERB Perfect-Infinitive Active/Passive

	1	2	3	3i	4	sum
Av	**laudāvisse**	**vīdisse**	**mīsisse**	**cēpisse**	**audīvisse**	**fuisse**
Pv	**laudāta esse**	**vīsa esse**	**missa esse**	**capta esse**	**audīta esse**	—
	to have praised	*to have seen*	*to have sent*	*to have seized*	*to have heard*	*to have been*
	to have been praised	*to have been seen*	*to have been sent*	*to have been seized*	*to have been heard*	

XL2242 VERB Imperfect-Subjunctive Active

	1st	2nd	3rd	3i	4th	sum
1S	laudārem	vidērem	mitterem	caperem	audīrem	essem
2S	laudārēs	vidērēs	mitterēs	caperēs	audīrēs	essēs
3S	laudāret	vidēret	mitteret	caperet	audīret	esset
1P	laudārēmus	vidērēmus	mitterēmus	caperēmus	audīrēmus	essēmus
2P	laudārētis	vidērētis	mitterētis	caperētis	audīrētis	essētis
3P	laudārent	vidērent	mitterent	caperent	audīrent	essent

XL2262 VERB Imperfect-Subjunctive Passive

	1st	2nd	3rd	3i	4th
1S	laudārer	vidērer	mitterer	caperer	audīrer
2S	laudārēris	vidērēris	mitterēris	caperēris	audīrēris
3S	laudāretur	vidēretur	mitteretur	caperetur	audīretur
1P	laudārēmur	vidērēmur	mitterēmur	caperēmur	audīrēmur
2P	laudārēminī	vidērēminī	mitterēminī	caperēminī	audīrēminī
3P	laudārentur	vidērentur	mitterentur	caperentur	audīrentur

XL2241 VERB Present-Subjunctive Active

	1st	2nd	3rd	3i	4th	sum
1S	laud-em	vide-am	mitt-am	capi-am	audi-am	sim
2S	laud-ēs	vide-ās	mitt-ās	capi-ās	audi-ās	sīs
3S	laud-et	vide-at	mitt-at	capi-at	audi-at	sit
1P	laud-ēmus	vide-āmus	mitt-āmus	capi-āmus	audi-āmus	sīmis
2P	laud-ētis	vide-ātis	mitt-ātis	capi-ātis	audi-ātis	sītis
3P	laud-ent	vide-ant	mitt-ant	capi-ant	audi-ant	sint

XL2261 VERB Present-Subjunctive Passive

	1st	2nd	3rd	3i	4th
1S	laud-er	vide-ar	mitt-ar	capi-ar	audi-ar
2S	laud-ēris	vide-āris	mitt-āris	capi-āris	audi-āris
3S	laud-ētur	vide-ātur	mitt-ātur	capi-ātur	audi-ātur
1P	laud-ēmur	vide-āmur	mitt-āmur	capi-āmur	audi-āmur
2P	laud-ēminī	vide-āminī	mitt-āminī	capi-āminī	audi-āminī
3P	laud-entur	vide-antur	mitt-antur	capi-antur	audi-antur