Latin 201

ante diem vii Kalendās Novembrēs MMDCCLXXV A.U.C.

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Fall 2022

Announcements

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- Questions? Comments?

adverbs of place

- Ubi erat? **Hīc** erat.

- Ubi erat? **Illīc** erat.

- Unde ambulāvit? **Hinc** ambulāvit.

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- Quō cucurrērunt? **Hūc** cucurrērunt.

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- Ariadna igitur in lītus dēscendit atque <u>hūc</u> et <u>illūc</u> currēns multīs cum lacrimīs capillum et vestem scindēbat. . . (ll.109-111)

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  Therefore Ariadna went down to the shore and running here and there tore her hair and clothes with many tears.

velle

1. Tē hīc manēre <u>volō</u>. (ll.2–3)

2. Quam fābulam mē tibi nārrāre <u>vis</u>? (l.4)

3. Rēx enim Athēniēnsibus male <u>volēbat</u>, quod fīlius eius paulō ante ab iīs necātus erat. (ll.48–50)

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   I want you to stay here.

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   For the king wished wished the Athenians ill, because his son had been killed by them a little before.

imperative deponents

1. "Laetāminī, cīvēs meī! Intuēminī gladium meum cruentum! Sequiminī mē ad portum! Ibi nāvis mea parāta est ad nāvigandum." (ll. 92-94)

2. "Et tū" inquit "sequere mē! Proficīscere mēcum Athēnās!" (ll. 95–96)

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   "Rejoice, my fellow citizens! Look at my bloody sword! Follow me to the port! There my ship is ready to sail.

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   "And you," he says "Follow me! Set out to Athens with me!"

objective genitive

1. Sine timōre <u>mortis</u> contrā hostem eō. (l. 77)

2. Ita Thēseus ob amōrem <u>patriae</u> cīvēs suōs ā mōnstrō saevissimō servāvit. (ll. 86–87)

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   servāvit. (ll. 86–87)
   In such a way Theseus on account of love for his country saved his
   fellow citizens from the fiercest monster.

ablative of respect

1. In īnsulā Crētā ōlim vīvēbat mōnstrum terribile, <u>nōmine</u> Mīnōtaurus, cui caput taurī, corpus virī erat.

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   Long ago on the island of Crete there lived a terrible monster, the
   Minotaur by name, who had the head of a bull and the body of a
   man.

Athēnae, Athēnārum, f.pl.

1. Qui iam antequam ex urbe <u>Athēnīs</u> in Crētam vēnit, complūrēs rēs mīrābilēs fēcerat. (ll.34–35)

2. Itaque complūrēs adulēscentēs virginēsque quotannīs <u>Athēnīs</u> in Crētam mittēbantur... (ll.36–38)

3. Rēx Mīnōs, quī tunc Crētam regēbat, paucīs annīs ante urbem <u>Athēnās</u> bellō expugnāverat. (ll.44–45)

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   King Minos, who at that time ruled Crete, had conquered in war the city of Athens a few years before.

VALĒTE!