

LESSON XXV

AENĒAS

A Vocabulary Underline ten idioms and then translate each sentence.

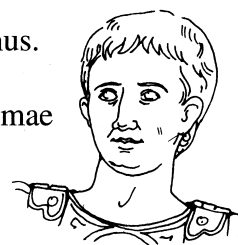
1. Augustus cōnsilium magnum cēpit.

2. Multōs Rōmānōs convocāvit et verba fēcit.

3. Dē Rōmā ēgit. (Careful! This does not mean “he drove from Rome.”)

4. “Nōn commodum est bella perpetua gerere.”

5. “In terrīs variīs castra posuimus et multōs annōs cum barbarīs pugnāvimus. Armīs nostrīs grātiā* Rōmae auximus et glōriam meruimus. Terminōs novōs nunc habēmus at fāma nostra magna est. Sed augēre fōrmā* Rōmae nōn incēpimus. Tempła nostra sunt parva et nostra loca pūblica nōn pulchra sunt.”



* what meaning is best here ?

* *beauty* (literally, “shape”)

6. “Nōnne deīs grātiā habētis? Populus grātus mūnīre multa templā dēbet.”

7. “Nōnne cum familiīs vestrīs in ōtiō vītam agitis?”

8. “Multum ā Rōmā accēpistis et officium vestrum nunc est viās novās et monumenta* mūnīre.”

**monumentum, monumenti, n. monument*

9. Augustus ā multis Rōmānīs clārīs pecūniam accēpit et multum effēcit. Populus Rōmānus semper Augustō grātiās ēgit. “Rōmam laterīciam* invēnit; eam* marmoream* reliquit.” *

*laterīcius, -a, -um *brick*

*eam *it* (literally *her*, referring to Rome)

*marmoreus, -a, -um *marble*

*relinquō, relinquere, reliquī, [relictus] *leave*

10. Vītam Augustī memoriā tenēmus et studium laudāmus.



More about third declension nouns Have you been noticing the third declension nouns in your readings? Sometimes, based upon the spelling of the nominative singular, you may think that such a noun actually belongs to the second declension. **Venus**, for example, looks like the proper noun **Mārcus**, but the genitive singular of her name is **Veneris**, not **Venī**. Because it ends in **-is**, it cannot be grouped with nouns of the second declension. It is a third declension noun.



The genitive case ending is the sole factor that determines a noun's declension. All third declension nouns must have the genitive singular ending in **-is**, while all second declension nouns have a genitive singular ending **-ī**.

Translate.

1. socius Caesaris _____
2. fōrma flōris _____

This **-is** ending (*genitive singular*) must be distinguished from the **-īs** (*dat. or abl. pl.*) of the first and second declension.

Translate, observing the case endings.

3. Dē sententiīs Aristotelis agēmus.

Let's briefly consider three other words that you have in Lessons XXIII and XXV: **māter** (*mother*), **pater** (**father**), and **frāter** (*brother*). These words, like **Venus**, look like second declension nouns at first. Their genitive singulars, however, are **mātris**, **patris**, and **frātris**, respectively, so they must be third.

Translate the following sentences.

4. Hecuba, rēgīna Trōīae, māter Creusae erat.

(Creusa was the wife of Aeneas; she perished in the fall of Troy.)

5. Hector et Helenus erant frātrēs Creusae.

(Hector also lost his life in the Trojan War; Helenus emigrated, however.)

6. Aenēās cum patre Anchīsā et filiō Iūlō ē Trōiā excessit.

(The nominative form of his father’s name is **Anchīsēs**.)

The **-ēs** case ending, as you will recall, is usually either nominative, vocative, or accusative plural. Here are two examples from the story.

One is a proper noun, in the accusative case.

Aenēās Penātēs vīdit. (lines 16–17, page 173)

Another is a common noun, in the accusative case.

Nāvēs in aquam trāxērunt. (lines 12–13, page 173)

Translate accurately, observing the case endings.

7. Penātēs Aenēam docuērunt.

8. Nāvēs Troiānōrum ex Asiā nāvīgāvērunt.

Note that **Aenēās** is not a third declension noun: the genitive singular form of this name is **Aenēae**. It is therefore a first declension masculine noun whose nominative case is irregular. Decline the phrase **Trōiānus Aenēās**.

	ADJECTIVE	NOUN
NOMINATIVE	_____	_____
GENITIVE	_____	_____
DATIVE	_____	_____
ACCUSATIVE	_____	_____
ABLATIVE	_____	_____