

LESSON VII

COLUMBUS



Case forms Circle the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. Which of the following is not nominative?

- a. nautīs b. agricola c. equus d. viae

2. Which is not genitive?

- a. silvārum b. carrī c. familiae d. cūrīs

3. Which is not dative?

- a. undīs b. servō c. rēgīnae d. insulam

4. Which cannot be singular?

- a. terram b. cibum c. litterās d. cōpiā

5. Which cannot be plural?

- a. pecūniās b. praeda c. numerōs d. amīcōrum



Case usage Answer.

1. For what purposes do Latin words have cases?

2. What are the names of the cases that use the following pairs of endings?

- | | | | | |
|----|------|-------|----|------|
| us | ī | _____ | a | ae |
| ī | ōrum | _____ | ae | ārum |
| um | ōs | _____ | am | ās |


3. Which case is used to express the following?

- a. possession _____
- b. subjects _____
- c. predicate nouns and adjectives _____
- d. direct objects _____

4. Do any of the preceding endings appear in both the first and second declensions?

5. Write down the endings that are used for more than one case. Then identify the case and number that each ending may signify.

ENDING	CASE AND NUMBER	CASE AND NUMBER
_____:	_____	_____
_____:	_____	_____

 Lesson VII introduces the *dative* case. As you can see, one of the dative endings (-ae) is the same as two other case endings you already know.

The noun **rēgīnae**, for example, can be used three ways.

Elizabetha et Victōria erant clārae Britannae rēgīnae.

1. In this sentence, **rēgīnae** means _____ and is _____ case.

Cūrae Elizabethae Rēgīnae multae erant.

2. In this sentence, **rēgīnae** means _____ and is _____ case.

(One of Elizabeth’s greatest concerns was a war with Spain.)

Nauta rēgīnae victōriam nūntiat.

3. In this sentence, **rēgīnae** is dative case and therefore means _____.

(The *sailor* in the sentence above is Sir Francis Drake.)

Since Latin word order is highly flexible and because certain endings can signal more than one case, consider the following:

- If a noun ending in **-ae** is nominative plural, its verb must be plural to agree with it.
- If it is genitive, you should be able to translate it as such by relating it to another noun nearby.
- The third use of **-ae** (the dative case) is recognized as a dative ending primarily by the verb with which it appears. Verbs that express the idea of *giving, showing, telling, or entrusting* often require an indirect object. This is expressed in English by the preposition *to* and in Latin by the dative case (give *to*, show *to*, etc.).

Notice, furthermore, that the dative singular ending of second declension nouns is distinctive.

Servus Marcī equō cibum dōnat.

The dative plural endings (-īs) are also distinct from those of the other three cases you have learned. Take note, however: this is the only ending you know that is shared by both declensions.

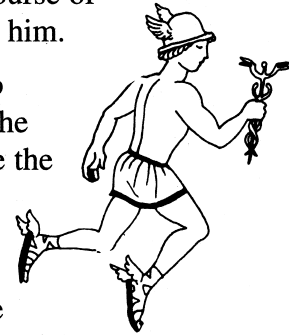
- to the girls = **puellis**
- to the friends = **amicis**



Dative case In the following passage, circle each word that would be dative in Latin. Underline the phrases that would require the Latin preposition **ad** plus an object in the accusative case. Remember that the dative case word in Latin is the indirect object in English.

Jupiter, the ruler of gods and men, entrusted many duties to his son, the messenger Mercury. As a courier, Mercury sped to all parts of the world with urgent messages. He announced to mortal men the counsels of Olympus. In the course of his travels, he showed his staff to the winds, and they parted for him.

As patron of commerce and travel, Mercury gave his blessing to merchants and came to the aid of pilgrims. He even conducted the spirits of the dead to the Underworld. It was Mercury who made the first lyre and presented it to his brother Apollo. He also gave Hercules a sword, Perseus a helmet, and Ulysses a magic herb. It is easy to recognize Mercury in a museum; he wears a wide-brimmed hat and carries a staff. There are wings not only on the hat and the staff, which is called the **caduceus**, but also on his sandals.



English to Latin translation Use the words provided below to create and translate your own Latin sentences. First, complete the chart with the specific Latin word forms requested. Next, for each sentence, select a subject, an indirect object, and a direct object. Be sure the subject agrees with the verb in number. Finally, translate the sentence in the space provided. Although there may be many possible combinations, some will make more sense than others.

	NOMINATIVE		ACCUSATIVE
farmer	_____	money	_____
slaves	_____	food	_____
girls	_____	letter	_____
queen	_____	victories	_____
	DATIVE	loot	_____
friend	_____	carts	_____
sailor	_____	road	_____
horses	_____		
Romans	_____		

1. _____ (subject) _____ (indirect object)
_____ dōnat.
(direct object)

Translation: _____

2. _____ (subject) _____ (indirect object)
_____ mandat.
(direct object)

Translation: _____

3. _____ (subject) _____ (indirect object)
_____ mōnstrant.
(direct object)

Translation: _____

4. _____ (subject) _____ (indirect object)
_____ nūntiant.
(direct object)

Translation: _____