

Week 29 Chapter 16 Adjectives of the Third Declension; Dative Case
Ch 16 Vocabulary

1. <i>ætās, ætātis, f.</i> - period of life, life, an age	11. <i>dulcis, dulce, adj.</i> - sweet, pleasant, agreeable
2. <i>memoria, memoriae, f.</i> - memory, recollection	12. <i>facilis, facile, adj.</i> - easy, agreeable
3. <i>prōvincia, prōvinciāe, f.</i> - province	13. <i>fortis, forte, adj.</i> - brave, strong
4. <i>rēgīna, rēgīnāe, f.</i> - queen	14. <i>omnis, omne, adj.</i> - all, every
5. <i>vēr, vēris, n.</i> - spring	15. <i>potēns, potentis, adj.</i> - powerful
6. <i>ācer, ācris, ācre, adj.</i> - sharp, severe, fierce	16. <i>similis, simile, adj.</i> - similar (to), like
7. <i>beātus, beāta, beātum</i> - happy, fortunate	17. <i>viridis, viride</i> - green
8. <i>brevis, breve, adj.</i> - short, small, brief	18. <i>adiuvō, adiuvāre, adiuvō</i> - I help, assist
9. <i>celer, celeris, celere, adj.</i> - swift, quick, rapid	19. <i>temptō, temptāre, temptāvō</i> - to attempt, try
10. <i>difficilis, difficile, adj.</i> - difficult, troublesome	20. <i>vīvō, vīvere, vivō</i> - I live

Monday Notes

Week 29 Chapter 16 Adjectives of the Third Declension; Dative Case

What we will learn:

- The form and use Adjectives of the Third Declension
- The form and use of dative case: indirect object; dative of reference; dative plus adjective; dative of possession

Adjectives of the Third Declension

Like adjectives of the 1st/2nd declension, there are adjectives of the 3rd declension. They belong to the 3rd I-stem declension thus decline like *cīvis, cīvis, (m or f) and mare, maris (n)*. Most are adjectives of two endings in the nominative singular, one for masculine & feminine like *cīvis*, one for neuter *mare*

Case	Review 3rd I-stem m. or f. <i>cīvis, cīvis, m.</i> - citizen	Review 3rd I-stem n. <i>mare, maris, n.</i> - sea	3rd Declension Adjective of 2 Endings <i>fortis, forte</i> - strong, brave masculine & feminine	3rd Declension Adjective of 2 Endings <i>fortis, forte</i> - strong, brave neuter
Singular				
Nominative	<i>cīvis</i>	<i>mare</i>	<i>fortis</i>	<i>forte</i>
Genitive	<i>cīvis</i>	<i>maris</i>	<i>fortis</i>	<i>fortis</i>
Dative	<i>cīvī</i>	<i>marī</i>	<i>fortī</i>	<i>fortī</i>
Accusative	<i>cīvem</i>	<i>mare</i>	<i>fortem</i>	<i>forte</i>
Ablative	<i>cīve</i>	<i>marī</i>	<i>fortī</i>	<i>fortī</i>
Plural				
Nominative	<i>cīvēs</i>	<i>marīa</i>	<i>fortēs</i>	<i>fortīa</i>
Genitive	<i>cīvīum</i>	<i>marīum</i>	<i>fortīum</i>	<i>fortīum</i>
Dative	<i>cīvibus</i>	<i>maribus</i>	<i>fortibus</i>	<i>fortibus</i>
Accusative	<i>cīvēs</i>	<i>marīa</i>	<i>fortēs</i>	<i>fortīa</i>
Ablative	<i>cīvibus</i>	<i>maribus</i>	<i>fortibus</i>	<i>fortibus</i>

The relatively rare adjectives of the 3rd declension which have three or only one nominative ending are in the rest of the cases patterned just like those with two nominative endings. Note that the stem comes from the dropping the *-is* from the nominative feminine, or from genitive in one ending forms.

Case	3rd Declension Adjective of 3 Endings <i>ācer, ācris, ācre</i> - sharp, severe, fierce masculine & feminine	3rd Declension Adjective of 3 Endings <i>ācer, ācris, ācre</i> - sharp, severe, fierce neuter	3rd Declension Adjective of 1 Ending <i>potēns, potentis</i> - powerful masculine & feminine	3rd Declension Adjective of 1 Ending <i>potēns, potentis</i> - powerful neuter
Singular				
Nominative	<i>ācer (m), ācris (f)</i>	<i>ācre</i>	<i>potēns</i>	<i>potēns</i>
Genitive	<i>ācris</i>	<i>ācris</i>	<i>potentis</i>	<i>potentis</i>
Dative	<i>ācrī</i>	<i>ācrī</i>	<i>potentī</i>	<i>potentī</i>
Accusative	<i>ācrem</i>	<i>ācre</i>	<i>potentem</i>	<i>potēns</i>
Ablative	<i>ācrī</i>	<i>ācrī</i>	<i>potentī</i>	<i>potentī</i>
Plural				
Nominative	<i>ācrēs</i>	<i>ācrīa</i>	<i>potentēs</i>	<i>potentīa</i>
Genitive	<i>ācrīum</i>	<i>ācrīum</i>	<i>potentīum</i>	<i>potentīum</i>
Dative	<i>ācribus</i>	<i>ācribus</i>	<i>potentibus</i>	<i>potentibus</i>
Accusative	<i>ācrēs</i>	<i>ācrīa</i>	<i>potentēs</i>	<i>potentīa</i>
Ablative	<i>ācribus</i>	<i>ācribus</i>	<i>potentibus</i>	<i>potentibus</i>

Adjectives of the Third Declension

Note the places where the characteristic *-i-* appears:

- 1) *-i-* ending for all ablative singulars
- 2) *-ium* ending for all genitive plurals
- 3) *-ia* ending for neuter nominative and accusative plurals

Adjectives of the 3rd declension can be used, like adjectives of the 1st and 2nd declensions, with nouns of any declension.

Examples:

2-ending

M - omnis amīcus or *mīles* - every friend or soldier

F - omnis rēgina or *māter* - every queen or mother

N - omne bellum or *animal* - every war or animal

3-ending

M - ācer amīcus or *mīles* - fierce friend or soldier

F - ācris rēgina or *māter* - fierce queen or mother

N - ācre bellum or *animal* - fierce war or animal

1-ending

M - potēns amīcus or *mīles* - powerful friend or soldier

F - potēns rēgina or *māter* - powerful queen or mother

N - potēns bellum or *animal* - powerful war or animal

<i>prōscrīptus</i> , <i>-a</i> , <i>-um</i> – banished, outlawed <i>prātum</i> , <i>prātī</i> , <i>n.</i> - meadow <i>olla</i> , <i>ollāe</i> <i>f.</i> – pot, jar <i>clāva</i> , <i>clāvāe</i> <i>f.</i> – club <i>trifolium</i> , <i>-trifolī</i> <i>n.</i> – clover <i>plēnus</i> , <i>plēna</i> , <i>plēnum</i> - full <i>fūrtim</i> - secretly, stealthily	<i>petasus</i> , <i>petasī</i> <i>m.</i> - hat <i>nummus</i> , <i>nummī</i> <i>m.</i> – coin <i>palūs</i> , <i>palūdis</i> <i>f.</i> – swamp, bog, marsh <i>color</i> , <i>colōris</i> <i>m.</i> - color <i>lampas</i> , <i>lampadis</i> <i>f.</i> - torch, lantern <i>Hibernia</i> , <i>Hiberniāe</i> <i>f.</i> – winter quarters, Ireland <i>Gallia</i> , <i>Galliāe</i> <i>f.</i> – Gaul
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Lucky Story, Part 1 (1) *Ūim dum hiems ā terrā excessit et vēr per prāta ōveniēbat, mīles prōscrīptus ad mare properāvit.*

(2) *Mīles aetate suā fortūnam dulcem nōn inveniēbat. Ad Galliam ā Hiberniā nāvem parvam nāvigare cupīvit.*

(3) *Infra umbrās noctis mīles trāns mare fūgit. In prōvinciā Galliāe mīles prātum cum trifolīs vīdit.*

(4) *Locus erat grātus mīlī. "Valē nāvem parvam." dīxit. Tum mīles per trifolia errāvit.*

(5) *Mox virum parvum cum clāvā et viridī petasō occurrit. Vir parvus per prātum saltābat et cantābat.*

(6) *Vir celer ad mīlitem vēnit. Tum in saxō latō sēdit. Vir cum viridī petasō mīlitem ōrāvit: "Dā mihi pecūniam."*

(7) *Mīles huic virō dīxit: "Pecūniam nōn habeo." Tum vir parvus mīlī dīxit: "In palūde per īculos ā olla est."*

(8) *Olla est plēna cum nummīs aurī. Ubi cælum multōrum colōrum est, properā fūrtim per palūdem.*

(9) *In palūde bōs potēns trātusque somniātōrem stultum necāre petit dum somniātor ollam invenire temptat. Fer tūcum lampadem et clāvam per palūdem. Valē mīlitem."*

(10) *Tum vir cum viridī petasō ē prātō et in arborēs saltāvit.*

Tuesday Notes

<i>māne</i> - in the morning <i>prātum, prātī, n.</i> - meadow <i>olla, ollae f.</i> - pot, jar <i>clāva, clāvae f.</i> - club <i>trifolium, trifoliī n.</i> - clover <i>plēnus, plēna, plēnum</i> - full <i>fūrtim</i> - secretly, stealthily <i>herba, herbæ f.</i> - grass	<i>petasus, petasī m.</i> - hat <i>nummus, nummī m.</i> - coin <i>palūs, palūdis f.</i> - swamp, bog, marsh <i>color, coloris m.</i> - color <i>lampas, lampadis f.</i> - torch, lantern <i>diū</i> - for a long time <i>frustrā</i> - in vain <i>cicāda, cicādæ f.</i> - grasshopper
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Lucky Story Part 2 (1) *Nocte ubi lūna plēna erat et stellæ altæ erant in cælō, mīles cum turbulentīs sententiīs in suā mente dormiēbat. Tum sonus ācer mīlitem excitāvit. Nox adhūc erat sed pluēbat.*

(2) *Māne sōl cum multīs coloribus in cælō erat. Mīles colorēs vīdit et per prātum properāvit.*

(3) *Mox palūs per īculōsa circum mīlitem erat. Mīles clāvam sed lampadem nūllam habuit. Bovem potentem timuit.*

(4) *Adhūc per palūdem diū ambulāvit. Mīles ā angustā viā per palūdem nōn errāvit.*

(5) *Subitō ē palūde ad mīlitem bōs Trātus currēbat. Timidus sed celer mīles in altum saxum saltāvit.*

(6) *Iterum et iterum sed frustrā bōs Trātus mīlitem dē saxō trahere temptāvit dum v Tribus clāvāque mīles bovem battuit. Mox bōs Trātus dormitābat.*

(7) *Mīles factum suum vīdit et dē saxō saltāvit. Iterum per palūdem properāvit.*

(8) *Cicādæ cantābant prope parvum collem. Ūna cicāda mīlitem dīxit: "Invenī fortūnam tuam in altā herbā."*

(9) *Per altam herbam mīles errāvit. Ecce! Ollam vīdit. Ollam tenuit et cucurrit ē palūde. Furtim vir cum viridī petasō post mīlitem ambulābat.*

(10) *Vir parvus vī nummōs aurī habēre cupīvit. Clāvā mīlitem necāre temptāvit. Sed mīles stetit et in magna saxa virum parvum iactāvit.*

(11) *Deinde vir parvus diū dormitābat. Quid in ollā erat? Mīles nummōs aurī vīdit.*

(12) *Fortūna mīlitis erat nunc dulcis et per trifolia errāvit. Tum mīles æstāte beātus erat.*

Block Notes

Week 29 Chapter 16 Adjectives of the Third Declension; Dative Case

Dative Case – It is often used to show a person or thing indirectly affected by the action of the verb, as in an indirect object.

Poēta puellæ rosās dat. Poet gives roses to the girl.

Dative of Reference - A noun telling who is receiving advantage or disadvantage is expressed in the Dative Case, and is called a Dative of Reference. This function may answer a question such as, "For whom was the action done?" or "For whose benefit?"

Ancilla dominō prandium facit. Maid servant makes lunch for the master.

Dative with Adjectives

Certain adjectives are often used with datives.

E.g.: *Prandium est eīs grātum* Lunch is pleasant to/for them

Common adjectives used with dative case:

grātus, grāta, grātum - pleasant, welcome (to); *cārus, cāra, cārum* - dear, costly (to); *similis, simile* - similar (to), like

There can also be an infinitive: An adjective with infinitive would be neuter.

Cārum erat mīlitibus oppugnāre It was costly to/for the soldiers to attack.

Dative of Possession

The dative with a linking verb (form of *sum, esse, fuT*) often denotes possession.

This is the dative of possession

Senātor T est officium. The office belongs to the senator (to the senator is the office)

Agricolæ erat multum frūmentum. Much grain belonged to the farmer.

XIII
arma, -ōrum, n. pl.—arms.
bellum, -i, n.—war.
cīvis, -is, c.—citizen.
cīvitas, -ātis, f.—state.
clāmo, l—I shout.
finitimus, -a, -um—neighbour-
ing.
formōsus, -a, -um—beautiful.

gladius, -i, m.—sword.
invito, l—I invite.
Mars, Martis, m.—Mars, god of
war.
māter, -ris, f.—mother.
medius, -a, -um—middle.
mīles, -itis, c.—soldier.
pax, pācis, f.—peace.
primus, -a, -um—first.
rex, rēgis, m.—king.

Rōmulus, -i, m.—Romulus, the
founder of Rome.
Sabinus, -i, m.—a Sabine. The
Sabines were neighbours of
the Romans.
Sabinus, -a, -um—Sabine.
scūtum, -i, n.—shield.
soror, ōris, f.—sister.
urbs, urbis, f.—city.
uxor, -ōris, f.—wife.
virgo, -inis, f.—virgin.
vox, vōcis, f.—voice.

XIII ROMULUS ET SABINÆ – (1) Rōmulus erat Martis fīlius. Mars erat deus bellT et armōrum.

(2) Mīlitēs RōmānT Martem adōrābant et in Martis ārTs victimās mactābant. Rōmulus igitur mīlitēs et arma vehementer amābat.

(3) Urbis Rōmæ prTmus rēx erat. Sed virT sōlum urbem habitābant; neque uxōrēs neque sorōrēs habuērunt.

(4) Itaque Rōmulus tōtum populum convocāvit, et "O cīvēs," inquit, "nūllās fēminās habēmus, sed SabTnT cTvitātem finitimam habitant.

(5) SabTnT fēminās multās et formōsās habent. SabTnōs igitur cum fēminTs ad lūdōs invitābimus, et virginēs raptābimus."

(6) RōmānT igitur SabTnōs ad lūdōs magnōs invitāvērunt. Pāx erat inter Romanōs et SabTnōs. Itaque SabTnT ad lūdōs Rōmānōrum libenter properāvērunt.

(7) Nec scūta nec gladiōs nec hastās apportāvērunt. Cum SabTnTs virginēs multæ et formōsæ properāvērunt.

(8) SabTnT lūdōs Rōmānōrum spectāvērunt. In mediTs lūdTs RōmānT magnā vōce subitō clamāvērunt, et ecce! virginēs SabTnās raptāvērunt et ad suās casās portāvērunt.

(9) Frustrā matrēs lacrimāvērunt, frustrā virōs in arma incitāvērunt. (10) RōmānT scūta et gladiōs et hastās habēbant; SabTnTs nec scūta nec gladiT nec hastæ fuērunt.

Friday Notes

None

Monday Homework. Answer in English.

Include any modifiers.

1. In (1), while _____ was _____ from the land and _____ was coming _____ through the _____,““
2. In (1), ... a _____ soldier _____ to the _____.
3. In (2), the soldier during _____ _____ was not _____ _____ fortune.
4. In (2), _____ Gaul _____ Ireland he _____ to _____ a small _____.
5. In (3), the soldier fled across the sea below what?
6. In (3), where did the soldier see the meadow with clovers?
7. In (4), the _____ was _____ to the _____.
8. In (4), Translate: *“Valē nāvem parvam.”*
9. In (4), where did the soldier wander?
10. In (5), soon he _____ a small man with a _____ and _____ _____.
11. In (5), what was the small man doing and where was he doing it?
12. In (6), who came toward the soldier?
13. In (6), where did he sit?
14. In (6), Translate: *“Dā mihi pecūniam.”*
15. In (7), the soldier said to _____ _____: “_____ do not have _____.”
16. In (7), the little man said: “In the dangerous _____ is a _____.
17. In (8), the pot is what?
18. In (8), hasten secretly through the swamp when?
19. In (9), what seeks to kill a foolish dreamer?
20. In (9), _____ with _____ a _____ and a club through the _____.
21. In (10), then the man danced out of where and into where else?

Tuesday Homework

Answer in English. Include any modifiers.

1. In (1), during the _____ when the moon was _____ and _____ were high in the _____...
2. In (1), the soldier was sleeping with unruly thoughts when?
3. In (1), what awoke the soldier?
4. In (1), It was still night but what?
5. In (2), in the morning what with what was in the sky?
6. In (2), the soldier saw _____ and _____ through the _____.
7. In (3), what was soon around the soldier?
8. In (3), the soldier had a _____ but no _____.
9. In (3), what did he fear?
10. In (4), still he _____ through the _____.
11. In (4), the soldier did not _____ from the _____ road _____ the swamp.
12. In (5), suddenly what was running out of the swamp toward the soldier?
13. In (5), the _____ but _____ soldier _____ onto a high _____.
14. In (6), ...in vain the _____ ox _____ to _____ the soldier down from the _____ while...
15. In (6), with _____ and a _____ the soldier struck the _____.
16. In (6), what was the ox soon doing?
17. In (7), what did the soldier see?
18. In (8), where were grasshoppers singing?
19. In (8), _____ grasshopper said to the soldier: _____ your _____ in the _____ _____.
20. In (9), where did the soldier wander?
21. In (9), after he saw and held the pot, what did he do?

22. In (9), who was walking behind the soldier secretly?
23. In (10), the little man desired by _____ to have the _____ of _____.
24. In (10), he tried to kill the soldier with what?
25. In (10), where did the soldier throw the little man?
26. In (11), then the man was doing what for a long time?
27. In (11), the soldier saw what?
28. In (12), what was the luck of the soldier now?
29. In (12), then when was the soldier fortunate?
16. games of the Romans?
16. From (8), what happened in the middle of the games?
17. From (8), after the young girls were seized, what happened?
18. From (9), along with crying, what did mothers do in vain?
19. From (10), what did the Romans have?
20. From (10), translate: "SabTnTs nec scŪta nec gladiŪ nec hastae fuērunt."

Block Homework

Answer in English. Include modifiers.

1. From (1), who was Romulus?
2. From (1), who was Mars?
3. From (2), who worshiped Mars?
4. From (2), what did Romulus love exceedingly?
5. From (3), Romulus was the what of the city of Rome?
6. From (3), men of Rome have neither of what two things?
7. From (4), what did Romulus do to the whole people?
8. From (4), what do the Sabines inhabit?
9. From (5), what kinds of women do the Sabines have?
10. From (5), what will the Sabines with women be invited to?
11. From (6), what was between the Romans and the Sabines?
12. From (6), so the Sabines hastened to what (remember any modifiers)?
13. From (7), what three things were not brought by the Sabines?
14. From (7), who hastened along with the Sabines?
15. From (8), who were watching the