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# **PART I:**

## **Vocabulary & Derivatives**

# NOUNS

Latin	Grammar Form	English	Derivative
<b>adulēscēns, adulēscētis</b>	3rd decl. common	youth	<i>adolescence</i>
<b>ancīle, ancīlis</b>	3rd decl. neuter	shield	
<b>ancilla, -ae</b>	1st decl. feminine	handmaid	<i>ancillary</i>
<b>arca, -ae</b>	1st decl. feminine	chest	<i>arc</i>
<b>bellātor, bellātōris</b>	3rd decl. masculine	warrior	<i>bellatrix</i>
<b>bōs, bovis</b>	3rd decl. masculine	cow	<i>bovine</i>
<b>Byzantium, Byzantii</b>	2nd decl. neuter	Byzantium	<i>Byzantine</i>
<b>coniūrātiō, coniūrātiōnis</b>	3rd decl. feminine	conspiracy, plot	<i>conjure</i>
<b>cōsulātus, -ūs</b>	4th decl. masculine	consulship	<i>consultant</i>
<b>coquus, -ī</b>	2nd decl. masculine	cook	<i>cookie</i>
<b>Corinthus, Corinthi</b>	2nd decl. feminine	Corinth	<i>Corinthian</i>
<b>deus, -ī</b>	2nd decl. masculine	god	<i>deity</i>
<b>dīvitiae, -ārum</b>	1st decl. feminine	riches, wealth	
<b>domina, -ae</b>	1st decl. feminine	mistress	<i>dominate</i>
<b>ēventus, -ūs</b>	4th decl. masculine	consequence, outcome	<i>event, eventual</i>
<b>fidēlitās, fidēlitātis</b>	3rd decl. feminine	faithfulness	<i>fidelity</i>
<b>foedus, foederis</b>	3rd decl. neuter	treaty	<i>federal</i>
<b>fortitūdō, fortitūdinis</b>	3rd decl. feminine	physical strength	<i>fortitude</i>
<b>fūnus, fūneris</b>	3rd decl. neuter	funeral	<i>funeral</i>
<b>galea, -ae</b>	1st decl. feminine	helmet	
<b>geminus, -ī</b>	2nd decl. masculine	twin	<i>geminate</i>
<b>hasta, -ae</b>	1st decl. feminine	spear	<i>hastiform</i>
<b>hospes, hospitis</b>	3rd decl. masculine	host	<i>hospitality</i>
<b>humus, -ī</b>	2nd decl. feminine	ground, soil	<i>humble</i>
<b>imāgō, imāginis</b>	3rd decl. feminine	image, copy	<i>image</i>
<b>imber, imbris</b>	3rd decl. masculine	rainstorm	<i>Mare Imbrum</i>
<b>incendium, -ī</b>	2nd decl. neuter	fire	<i>incendiary</i>
<b>incola, -ae</b>	1st decl. masculine	dweller, inhabitant	<i>incolary</i>
<b>indiciū, -ī</b>	2nd decl. neuter	evidence	<i>index, indicate, indict</i>
<b>iugum, -ī</b>	2nd decl. neuter	yoke	<i>jugular</i>
<b>lōrica, -ae</b>	1st decl. feminine	breastplate	<i>lorica</i>
<b>mātrōna, -ae</b>	1st decl. feminine	married woman	<i>matron</i>
<b>mēnsis, mēnsis</b>	3rd decl. masculine	month	<i>menses</i>

Latin	Grammar Form	English	Derivative
<b>mulier, mulieris</b>	3rd decl. feminine	wife, woman	<i>muliebrity</i>
<b>nepōs, nepōtis</b>	3rd decl. masculine	descendant, grandson	<i>nepotism</i>
<b>nix, nivis</b>	3rd decl. feminine	snow	<i>nival</i>
<b>nummus, -ī</b>	2nd decl. masculine	coin	<i>nummary</i>
<b>odium, -ī</b>	2nd decl. neuter	hatred	<i>odious</i>
<b>ops, opis</b>	3rd decl. feminine	power (sg.); riches (pl.)	<i>opulence</i>
<b>ōtium, -ī</b>	2nd decl. neuter	leisure	<i>otiose</i>
<b>pavor, pavōris</b>	3rd decl. masculine	fear	<i>pavid</i>
<b>pestilentia, -ae</b>	1st decl. feminine	disease, plague	<i>pestilence</i>
<b>pīrāta, -ae</b>	1st decl. masculine	pirate	<i>pirate</i>
<b>plaustrum, -ī</b>	2nd decl. neuter	wagon, cart	
<b>Poenus, -ī</b>	2nd decl. masculine	Carthaginian	
<b>portentum, -ī</b>	2nd decl. neuter	omen, marvel	<i>portent, portentous</i>
<b>prōgeniēs, prōgeniēi</b>	3rd decl. feminine	descendants	<i>progeny</i>
<b>quercus, -ūs</b>	4th decl. feminine	oak tree	
<b>rūpēs, rūpis</b>	3rd decl. neuter	boulder	
<b>scelus, sceleris</b>	3rd decl. neuter	crime	<i>scelerate</i>
<b>senex, senis</b>	3rd decl. masculine	old man	<i>senile</i>
<b>sententia, -ae</b>	1st decl. feminine	opinion, vote	<i>sentence</i>
<b>sinus, -ūs</b>	4th decl. masculine	bending, curve	<i>sinus</i>
<b>status, -ūs</b>	4th decl. masculine	status, standing	<i>status</i>
<b>struēs, struis</b>	3rd decl. feminine	heap	
<b>testis, testis</b>	3rd decl. common	witness	<i>testimony</i>
<b>umerus, -ī</b>	2nd decl. masculine	shoulder	<i>humerus</i>
<b>ūrna, -ae</b>	1st decl. feminine	urn, jug	<i>urn</i>
<b>ūsus, -us</b>	4th decl. masculine	use, application	<i>use</i>
<b>valētūdō, valētūdinis</b>	3rd decl. feminine	health	<i>valetude</i>
<b>vātēs, vatis</b>	3rd decl. masculine	soothsayer	
<b>vīs, vīs; vīrēs, vīrium</b>	3rd decl. masculine	strength; power	<i>virial</i>

# **PART II:**

## **Grammar & Syntax**

## NOUNS

### NOMINATIVE CASE

- ◆ **Subject Noun:** expresses who or what the sentence is about.  
Ex. *Caesar erat imperator magnus.* Caesar was a great general.
- ◆ **Predicate Noun (with sum):** follows a linking verb to express the subject by another name.  
Ex. *Caesar erat imperator magnus.* Caesar was a great general.
- ◆ **Predicate Noun (with other verbs):** follows verbs like *appello* or *fio* to express subject by another name.  
Ex. *Caesar imperator factus est.* Caesar was made general.
- ◆ **Predicate Adjective:** follows a linking verb to express a quality or quantity of the subject.  
Ex. *Caesar erat magnus.* Caesar was great.

### GENITIVE CASE

- ◆ **Possessive:** shows possession or belonging to the noun.  
Ex. *Gladius militis erat longus.* The soldier's sword was long.
- ◆ **Partitive:** shows quantity, part of a whole, or division of a noun.  
Ex. *Unus militum dormivit.* One of the soldiers slept.
- ◆ **Descriptive:** shows trait or quality of another noun, interchangeable with ablative.  
Ex. *Miles erat vir virtutis.* The soldier was a man of courage.
- ◆ **Objective:** shows the object of a noun that implies verbal action.  
Ex. *Miles metum equorum habuit.* The soldier had a fear of horses.
- ◆ **With Certain Nouns:** follows *causā* or *gratiā* as their object, meaning "for the sake of ..."  
Ex. *Miles causā glōriae pugnāvit.* The soldier fought for the sake of glory.

### DATIVE CASE

- ◆ **Indirect Object:** shows secondary object of verb of giving, telling, or showing.  
Ex. *Dōnum matrī dedistī.* You gave a gift to the mother.
- ◆ **Dative of Possession:** shows possession with a linking verb.  
Ex. *Māter vōbīs est.* She is your mother. (lit. "a mother to you")
- ◆ **Dative of Reference:** shows for whose sake or at whose advantage or disadvantage a verb is done.  
Ex. *Māter cēnam tibi fēcit.* The mother made dinner for you.
- ◆ **Dative of Purpose:** shows purpose for which a verb is done, typically with abstract nouns.  
Ex. *Māter vōs auxiliō misit.* The mother sent you to help.
- ◆ **Double Dative:** combines datives of purpose and reference into discrete purpose-and-reference clause.  
Ex. *Matrī auxiliō missi estis.* You were sent to help the mother. (lit. "for help for the mother")
- ◆ **Dative of Agent:** shows agency in a passive periphrastic (gerundive of obligation) construction.  
Ex. *Māter vōbīs iuvanda est.* You must help the mother. (lit. "The mother is for you to be helped.")
- ◆ **With Certain Adjectives:** shows the object of adjectives like *amicus*, *carus*, *similis*, etc.  
Ex. *Māter vōbīs amīca est.* The mother is friendly to you.