

Lesson 1

Caesar Discusses the Gauls Dē Bellō Gallicō 1.1

I can do the following:	Agree	Agree, but need to improve	Not yet
Read and understand Latin sentences which contain relative pronouns.			
Demonstrate understanding of <i>Dē Bellō Gallicō</i> 1.1			
Identify the different regions of Gaul.			
Identify the major Rivers in Gaul.			
Give a brief summary of Caesar's life.			
Pronounce high frequency vocabulary words correctly and know their meanings.			

Important Terms:

Belgae	
Aquītānī	
Celtae	
Gallī	
Garumna	
Matrona	
Sēquana	
Germānī	
Rhēnus	

Nova Verba:

Latin Word	English Meaning
ā	<i>from, away from</i>

ab	<i>from, away from</i>
absum, abesse, afuī	<i>to be away, absent</i>
ac	<i>and . . . too, and what is more; and now; and in fact</i>
ad	<i>to; towards</i>
alius, alia, aliud	<i>different; another</i>
animus, animī, m.	<i>mind, soul; intellect</i>
appellō, appellāre, appellāvī, appellātus	<i>to call; to address; to solicit; to appeal; to accuse; to bring to court; to name</i>
atque	<i>and . . . too, and what is more; and now; and in fact</i>
bellum, bellī, n	<i>war</i>
flūmen, flūminis, n	<i>river</i>
Gallia, Galliae, f	<i>the country inhabited by the Gauls; Gaul</i>
Gallus, Gallī, m	<i>an inhabitant of Gaul</i>
Germānus, Germānī, m	<i>an inhabitant of Germany</i>
gerō, gerere, gessī, gestus	<i>to wage, to carry on</i>
hic, haec, hoc	<i>this; this one; this thing</i>
in + abl	<i>in, on</i>
in + acc	<i>into, onto</i>
inter	<i>among, amid</i>
noster, nostra, nostrum	<i>our</i>
omnis, omnis, omne	<i>the entire amount of, all of, the whole of</i>
pars, partis, f	<i>part; direction, side, place; area</i>
-que	<i>and</i>
quī, quae, quod	<i>who, that, which</i>
Rhēnus, Rhēnī, m	<i>The river Rhine</i>
saepe	<i>often, frequently</i>
suī, sibi, sē, sē	<i>himself, herself, itself</i>
sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	<i>to be</i>
trāns	<i>across, over, on the other side; on the other side</i>
ūnus, ūna, ūnum	<i>one, a single</i>
veniō, venire, vēnī, ventus	<i>to come</i>

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

case: from its function in its clause

number/gender: from the antecedent

every relative pronoun introduces a relative clause (a kind of dependent clause)

How to unravel a sentence with a relative clause:

Example: Magister puerum *quī tē amat* videt.

1. Identify the relative clause (as a rule, it begins with a relative pronoun and ends with a verb) and put brackets around it.

Magister puerum {*quī tē amat*} videt.

2. SOV the sentence:

S
Magister

O
puerum

relative clause
{*quī tē amat*}

V
videt.

3. Translate the core sentence:

Magister puerum {*quī tē amat*} videt. = The teacher sees the boy.

3. Return to the relative clause. Identify the antecedent of the relative pronoun (usually the word immediately preceding the relative pronoun): **puerum**

4. How do you know for sure? the number and gender of the relative pronoun (**qui**) and its antecedent (**puerum**) must agree: **singular** and **masculine**.

5. Translate the relative clause. Since you know that **qui** is nominative, you know it is the subject of the verb in the clause it governs:

(the boy) *who loves you*

6. Put the whole sentence together. Remember that a relative clause acts in the same way as a big, fat adjective - it simply gives you more information about a noun...The teacher sees the boy. Which boy? The boy who loves you (oh, *that* boy!):

The teacher sees the boy who loves you.

USE OF THE RELATIVE PRONOUN IN EVERY CASE:

Magister puerum {quī tē amat} videt.

The teacher sees the boy who likes you.

Magister puerum {cuius canis vivit} videt.

The teacher sees the boy whose dog is alive.

Magister puerum {cui donum dedi} videt.

The teacher sees the boy to whom I gave a gift.

Magister puerum {quem amās} videt.

The teacher sees the boy whom you love.

Magister puerum {quōcum ambulās} videt.

The teacher sees the boy with whom you are walking.

http://people.hsc.edu/drjclassics/Latin/explanations/chapter_17/relative_pronoun.htm#rel

Relative Pronouns

	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	quī who/that/which	quae who/that/which	quod which/that	quī who/that/which	quae who/that/which	quae which/that
Genitive	cuius whose, of whom	cuius whose, of whom	cuius whose, of which	quōrum whose, of whom	quārum whose, of whom	quōrum whose, of which
Dative	cui to/for whom	cui to/for whom	cui to/for which	quibus to/for whom	quibus to/for whom	quibus to/for which
Accusative	quem whom/that/which (DO)	quam whom/that/which (DO)	quod that/which (DO)	quōs whom/that/which (DO)	quās whom/that/which (DO)	quae that/which (DO)
Ablative	quō whom/that/which	quā whom/that/which	quō that/which	quibus whom/that/which	quibus whom/that/which	quibus that/which