

- ◆ In *First Form* you learned all five declensions and 1st/2nd declension adjectives. Now you are ready to learn some variations that occur in these declensions. Learning a few exceptions is easy after you have learned the basic rules.
- ◆ In this Unit you will first review 1st and 2nd declension nouns and adjectives and then learn about **er-ir** nouns and adjectives of the 2nd declension masculine.
- ◆ Most 2nd declension masculine nouns end in **us** in the nominative singular, but there are a few that end in **er** and one that ends in **ir**. These masculine nouns are declined with the same case endings you have already learned.
- ◆ You will also review declensions 3-5 and learn about 3rd declension i-stem nouns and 3rd declension adjectives.
- ◆ 3rd declension **i-stem** nouns are a large group that deviate slightly from the regular 3rd declension nouns.
- ◆ There are only two types of adjectives in Latin:
 - 1st/2nd declension adjectives
 - 3rd declension adjectives
- ◆ You learned 1st/2nd declension adjectives in *First Form*, and you will learn 3rd declension adjectives in this unit.
- ◆ In *First Form* you learned to use the nominative and accusative cases. In this unit you will be introduced to the genitive and dative cases.

UNIT I

NOUNS - ADJECTIVES



The Appian Way

All roads lead to Rome. The Appian Way, initiated by Appius Claudius, was the great road between Rome and the port of Brundisium, the gateway to Greece and the East. Rome's magnificent system of roads made communication, commerce, and rapid movement of troops possible, and by them Rome maintained control over her far-flung empire. Built by the legions with superb engineering, they were resistant to freezing and flooding and required little maintenance. Like *Roma Eterna*, they were built to last for the ages.

LESSON I

First Form Review

First and Second Declension Nouns

Case	1st Declension		2nd Declension Masculine		2nd Declension Neuter	
	S.	Pl.	S.	Pl.	S.	Pl.
nom.	mensa	mensae	servus	servi	bellum	bella
gen.	mensae	mensarum	servi	servorum	belli	bellorum
dat.	mensae	mensis	servo	servis	bello	bellis
acc.	mensam	mensas	servum	servos	bellum	bella
abl.	mensā	mensis	servo	servis	bello	bellis

First and Second Declension Adjectives

Case	Singular			Plural		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
nom.	bonus	bona	bonum	boni	bonae	bona
gen.	boni	bonae	boni	bonorum	bonarum	bonorum
dat.	bono	bonae	bono	bonis	bonis	bonis
acc.	bonum	bonam	bonum	bonos	bonas	bona
abl.	bono	bonā	bono	bonis	bonis	bonis

Numbers

Roman Numerals	Cardinal		Ordinal	
I	unus -a -um	one	primus -a -um	first
II	duo	two	secundus -a -um	second
III	tres	three	tértius -a -um	third
IV	quattuor	four	quartus -a -um	fourth
V	quinque	five	quintus -a -um	fifth
VI	sex	six	sextus -a -um	sixth
VII	septem	seven	séptimus -a -um	seventh
VIII	octo	eight	octavus -a -um	eighth
IX	novem	nine	nonus -a -um	ninth
X	decem	ten	décimus -a -um	tenth

Vocabulary Review

aeternus -a -um	eternal everlasting	equus -i m.	horse	parvus -a -um	small
agnus -i m.	lamb	filius -i m.	son	poeta -ae m.	poet
agricola -ae m.	farmer	forum -i n.	forum, marketplace	puella -ae f.	girl
altus -a -um	high, deep	Itália -ae f.	Italy	regina -ae f.	queen
amicus -i m.	friend	latus -a -um	wide, broad	regnum -i n.	kingdom
annus -i m.	year	magnus -a -um	great, large	Roma -ae f.	Rome
bellum -i n.	war	malus -a -um	bad	sanctus -a -um	sacred, holy
bonus -a -um	good	Maria -ae f.	Mary	saxum -i n.	rock
caelum -i n.	sky, heaven	mensa -ae f.	table	servus -i m.	slave, servant
Christus -i m.	Christ	multus -a -um	much, many	templum -i n.	temple
débitum -i n.	debt, sin	mundus -i m.	world, mankind	terra -ae f.	earth, land
deus -i m.	god	nauta -ae m.	sailor	verbum -i n.	word
dóminus -i m.	lord, master	novus -a -um	new		
donum -i n.	gift	óppidum -i n.	town		

Grammar Review

- ◆ Four gender rules: (1) **NG** (2) **1D F** (3) **2D us M** (4) **2D um N**
- ◆ The neuter rule: The nominative and accusative cases are the same and end in **a** in the plural.
- ◆ A verb agrees with its subject in person and number.
- ◆ An adjective agrees with its noun in gender, number, and case, and may precede or follow its noun.
- ◆ A predicate nominative follows a linking verb, renames the subject, and is in the nominative case. A predicate adjective follows a linking verb, describes the subject, and is in the nominative case.
- ◆ The genitive singular of a 1st declension noun is **-ae**, and of a 2nd declension noun is **-i**.

Latin Sayings

Roma Aeterna

Anno Dómini (A.D.)

ante bellum

Quattuor anni témpora

Mater Italiae Roma

LESSON II

Ager Vaticanus *The Vatican Field*

Second Declension **er, ir** Nouns

vir viri *m.* man

Case	S.	Pl.
nom.	vir	vir<i>i</i>
gen.	vir<i>i</i>	virorum
dat.	vir<i>o</i>	vir<i>is</i>
acc.	virum	vir<i>os</i>
abl.	vir<i>o</i>	vir<i>is</i>

puer pueri *m.* boy, child

Case	S.	Pl.
nom.	puer	púer<i>i</i>
gen.	púer<i>i</i>	puerorum
dat.	púer<i>o</i>	púer<i>is</i>
acc.	púerum	púer<i>os</i>
abl.	púer<i>o</i>	púer<i>is</i>

ager agri *m.* field, ground

Case	S.	Pl.
nom.	ager	agri
gen.	agri	agrorum
dat.	agro	agri<i>s</i>
acc.	agrum	agros
abl.	agro	agri<i>s</i>

Vocabulary

Latin	Gender	English	Derivative(s)
vir viri	<i>m.</i>	man	<i>virile</i>
puer púeri	<i>m.</i>	boy, child	<i>puerile</i>
vesper vésperi	<i>m.</i>	evening	<i>vespers</i>
ager agri	<i>m.</i>	field, ground	<i>agriculture</i>
culter cultri	<i>m.</i>	knife	<i>cutlery</i>
liber libri	<i>m.</i>	book	<i>library</i>
magister magistr<i>i</i>	<i>m.</i>	teacher (male)	<i>magistrate, master</i>
magistra -ae	<i>f.</i>	teacher (female)	
líberi liberorum	<i>m.</i>	children	

- ◆ Most 2nd declension masculine nouns end in **us** in the nominative singular, but there are some that end in **er** and one that ends in **ir**. Except for the nominative singular, these nouns have the same case endings as all 2nd declension masculine nouns. The **er** nouns are all masculine.
- ◆ These nouns show why it is important to always learn the genitive singular. The nominative singular of most declensions can vary, but the genitive singular never varies. The genitive singular 1) identifies the declension the noun belongs to and 2) provides the stem.
- ◆ Looking at the genitive singular of **puer**, **vir**, and **vesper**, you see that the stem is the same as the nominative singular form.
- ◆ Looking at the genitive singular of **ager**, **cultus**, **magister**, and **liber**, you see that the genitive singular form drops the letter **e**.
- ◆ **Liberi liberorum**, *children*, is a noun that is declined in the plural only. Do not confuse:

liber	libri	book
liberi	liberorum	children
libero	liberare	to set free

The **Ager Vaticanus** on the west bank of the Tiber River was the 14th district of the ancient city of Rome. Low-lying and damp, it was considered unhealthy and was used as a cemetery until the emperor Caligula built a racetrack, later enlarged by Nero, in the **ager**. It was the site of the martyrdom of St. Peter and thus became the location of Vatican City and St. Peter's Basilica. The original church, built by Constantine in the 4th century over St. Peter's tomb, was torn down and replaced by the current St. Peter's, built in the 15th century and designed by Michelangelo. The colonnade and square were added by Bernini in the 16th century.



St. Peter's Basilica
Rome, Italy