

Chapter 21

RULE 1: In third conjugation, *-eris* (short *e*) is present tense, whereas *-eris* (long *e*) is future tense.

I. Grammar

If you introduced third, third *-io* and fourth conjugation passive forms in Chapter 18, this lesson will be mostly review. Be sure to point out to students that there is a mandatory long mark which makes an important distinction in the passive forms of the third, third *-io* and fourth conjugations: the second-person singular present-tense form in third conjugation (*-eris*) has a short *-e-* (the thematic vowel), in contrast to the second-person singular future-tense form (*-êris*) which has a long *-ê-* (the future tense sign). Note that the present passive infinitive in the third and third *-io* conjugation has a very abridged ending, *-î*, lacking the usual *-r-* which marks other infinitives. [For explanation of the *-î* infinitive ending, see [Chapter 18](#), History of the Present Passive System.]

Whether students have encountered third-fourth conjugation passives before or not, they will need practice analyzing these forms. Click [here](#) for a worksheet designed both to drill students on these forms and to give them practice writing synopses.

II. Vocabulary

- **causa:** This word forms a “preposition” of sorts, *causa* which is in reality a frozen form of the ablative with a technical sense, “for the sake (of . . .),” e.g. *causa plebis*, “in the people’s cause or interest.” It normally follows the genitive word which is attached to it, e.g. *pecuniae causâ* (“for the sake of money”). Note that, besides “reason, cause,” *causa* can also mean “lawsuit, legal case.” In vulgar Latin, *causa* eventually replaced *res*, the usual word for “lawsuit,” and as a result, some Romance languages generalized the meaning of *causa* from “a legal matter or thing” to “any matter or thing,” hence Italian *cosa* and French *chose*. The English word “thing” followed much the same path, arising from Old English “thing” (originally meaning “judicial assembly”) to the modern connotation. [In Latin down through Cicero’s day *causa* was regularly spelled **caussa**, which explains why it did not rhotacize. Only a single *-s-* between vowels will rhotacize, cf. the perfect active infinitive ending *-isse*.]
- **finis:** An *i*-stem noun. From its meaning “end, edge, boundary,” the plural came to mean “the edges, the boundaries (of a country),” hence “a territory (i.e. the land included within certain boundaries), an area controlled by a certain people.”
- **gens:** An *i*-stem noun, denoting any group which can be seen as genetically linked.
- **atque/ac:** = *at* (“but”) + *-que* (“and”), see *neque/nec*, [Chapter 20](#). *Atque* has a stronger connective force than simple *et*. Students should be careful not to confuse *ac* (the connective “and”) and *at* (the adversative “but”).
- **quod:** The relative pronoun form *quod* acquired its causal sense from its use in specific but common circumstances where *quod* functions as the subject or object of a sentence, e.g. **quod male feci, crucior** (Plautus), “I am tormented over **what** I have done wrong.” This easily translates into “I am tormented **because** I have done wrong.”
- **iubeo:** From an Indo-European base, **y(e)udh-*, meaning “to move, shake, tremble,” cf. (Homeric) Greek *husmine* “battle.” Like many *-eo* verbs, *iubeo* is a causative originally meaning “to cause to move, to make something move,” hence “to order.” That the perfect passive participle is *iussus* (= *iu?*- + *sus*) confirms this derivation, since dentals plus *-tus* regularly form *-sus*, e.g. *mitt-* + *-tus* > *missus*. Thus, the original base of *iubeo* must have included a dental, leading to the reconstruction of the Indo-European base as **y(e)udh-*.
- **mundus:** The base *mund-* means “neat, elegant, refined” and was used by Romans as an equivalent of the Greek term *kosmos*, denoting first “order, ornament, decoration (especially, women’s toiletries),” and later figuratively “the world, the universe, mankind” (Plato). By Cicero’s day, Latin *mundus* had come to mean “the world.”
- **tango:** This verb has a reduplicated perfect, *tetigi*, which shows the regular loss of the nasal infix (*-n-*) which characterizes the present base, see [Chapter 12](#).

III. Sentences

Practice and Review

[Be sure to call students' attention to *causa* as a "post-position" in sentences 4 and 9.]

7. A good example of *rapio* meaning "seize, capture by force", not "rape."

9. Here, *bonus* has the sense of "happy."

IV. Quiz 8

Quiz 7

NOMEN TUUM

I. Translate the following verbs into English. (20 pts.)

1. rapta sunt
2. tacti eramus
3. scita erit
4. rapieris
5. rapi
6. ducetur
7. sciebar
8. rapientur
9. tangimini
10. contentum erat

II. Decline *fructus* in Latin, singular and plural (10 pts.)

CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM		
GEN		
DAT		
ACC		
ABL		

III. Vocabulary. Give the proper Latin vocabulary entry for each of the following words. For nouns, give nominative, genitive, and gender; for verbs, give the principal parts. (20 pts.)

1. end, boundary, limit
2. world, universe
3. touch (verb)
4. hand, band, handwriting
5. heavy, weighty
6. be without, be deprived of
7. because