

Libellus dē Historiā

LATIN HISTORY READER

for use with *Latin for Children*
— PRIMER B —



Karen Moore & Erin Davis Valdez

Classical Academic Press would like to thank
William R. Nethercut for his expertise
and care in editing the original text.



Libellus dē Historiā

Latin History Reader for use with

Latin for Children Primer B

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“Cui dono lepidum novum libellum . . .”

—Catullus

With immense gratitude for my husband, Bryan Moore,
whose passion for God’s truth is my inspiration.

Without your love and support,
I never could have completed this little book.

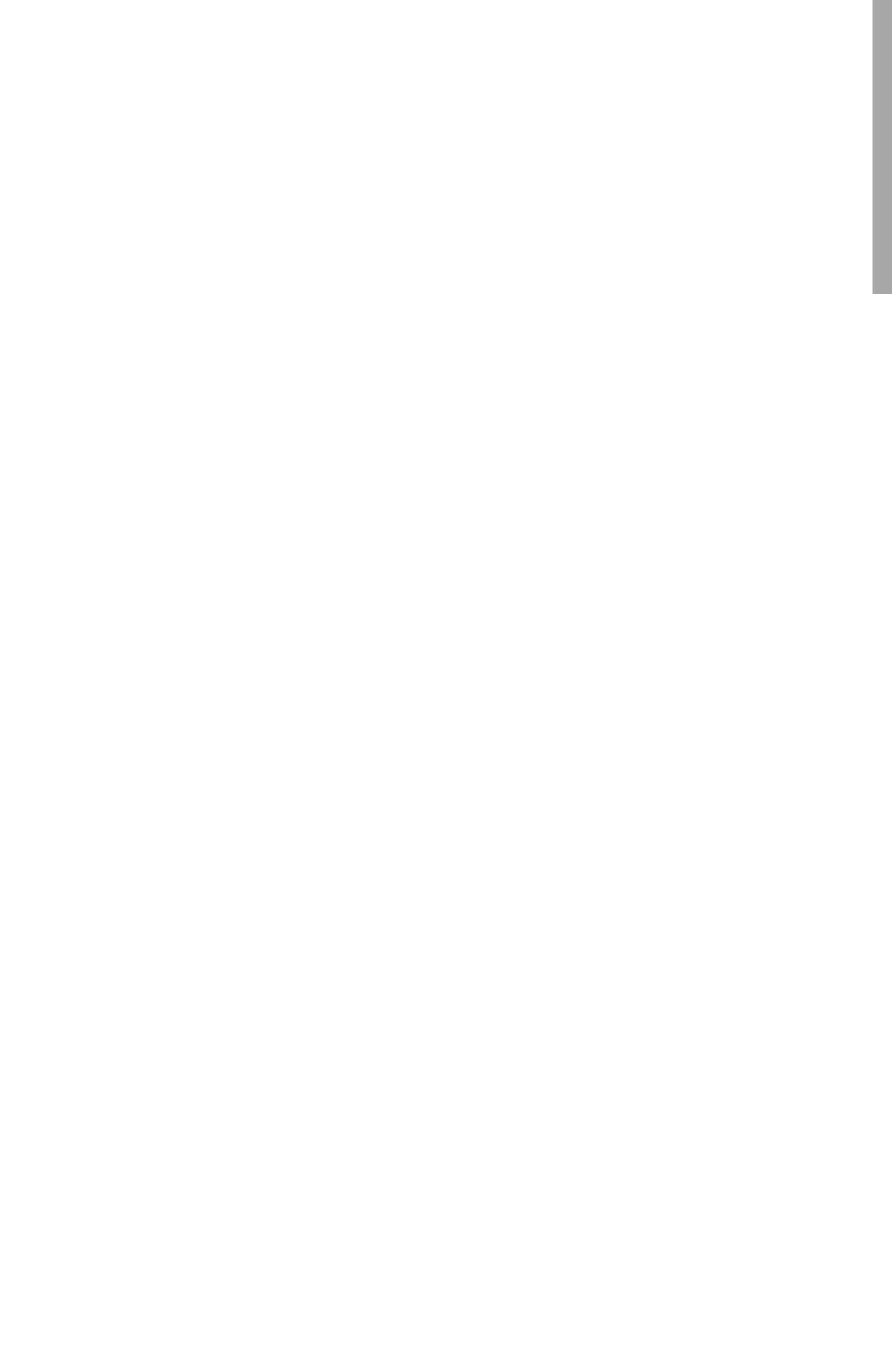


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***Notā Bene:**

Since this reader is designed to supplement *Latin for Children Primer B (LFCB)*, the following grammar is assumed for all stories:

- First and second conjugation, present system (i.e., present, imperfect, future tenses)
- First- and second-declension nouns and adjectives
- Irregular verbs *esse* and *īre*
- Use of the nominative case: subject and predicate
- Use of the accusative case: direct object
- Simple prepositional phrases using both the accusative and ablative cases



Introduction to Students

Libellus dē Historiā, Pars B

A Little Book about History, Part B

Latin is a language unlike any other. We can use it not merely as a means to communicate with others regarding events of the present but also as a key to unlock tales of the past. From the conversion of St. Augustine to the explorations of Marco Polo, the retrial of Joan of Arc to the Spanish Inquisition, these thirty-two short stories enable students to witness some of the most exciting events of the Middle Ages, Renaissance, and Reformation while applying the grammar tools of Latin that they have acquired.

Each story is keyed to the Latin grammar and vocabulary taught in *Latin for Children Primer B (LFCB)* and the history taught through the Veritas Press Middle Ages, Renaissance, and Reformation series. While this reader was originally conceived as a supplemental text to enhance the learning experience of the student using these curricula, it is not necessary to use either of them to benefit from and enjoy this history reader. This book has a user-friendly format that provides full support for even the most novice of Latin teachers, regardless of the curriculum they choose.

Several helpful features are included to make this text easy for students, teachers, and parents to use. One feature is a table of contents listing the grammar assumed for each story. This enables teachers to better select the appropriate material for their young translators. In addition, each story glosses all new vocabulary words not already taught in previous chapters of *Latin for Children Primers A–B* or seen in previous stories. Within each glossary, the authors have also included their own notes that fully explain those grammatical constructions unfamiliar to

students. A full glossary is also included at the end of the book, listing every Latin word used throughout. Each entry is accompanied by a reference to the chapter in which that word first appears. We have also included many grammatical and historical notes alongside the vocabulary words for each chapter. These notes will provide readers with further insight into the etymology or meaning of some words, and the history associated with others. Lastly, readers will find a bibliography full of additional resources that may help to further integrate history lessons with Latin studies.

A Note about Translation from Karen Moore

I would like to share with you my approach for both written and oral translations. This process is one I developed in my own classroom through the years; I find it to be very beneficial. Whether you choose this approach or develop one of your own, maintaining a consistent and systematic method of translating will make the experience more enjoyable for both students and teachers.

Step 1: Unfamiliar Vocabulary List

Students should make a list of all vocabulary they do not recognize or any meanings about which they are uncertain. While it is assumed that all vocabulary not glossed with a particular story has already been learned or seen in previous chapters, students may have yet to seal those words in their minds. Putting this step before the actual translation may seem tedious at first. However, I guarantee that this discipline will make the translation process much smoother. Moreover, this exercise will reinforce the students' developing vocabulary and memorization skills. The more often students must look up a given word whose meaning eludes them, the better they will learn that word.

Step 2: Written Translation

I generally advise that students be divided into groups of two to three for this task. Particularly in the beginning, students will find some security and confidence in working together. However, I find that groups larger than three have a more difficult time collaborating effectively to obtain a good translation. Other times, you may wish to have students work independently.

Latin sentence structure is looser than English, but most prose does follow certain rules. Thus, each sentence may be approached with a “question flow” or sequence that will help students analyze the grammar of a given Latin sentence. For the passages in this book, this simple question pattern should suffice:

1. Where is the Verb (Linking or Action)? *Parse: tense, person, number.*
2. Where is the Subject? *Parse: case, number, gender.*
3. Any Adjectives modifying the Subject? *Parse: case, number, gender.*
4. Do we need a Direct Object (DO) or Predicate Nominative (PN)? Why? *Parse: case, number, gender.*
5. Any Adjectives modifying the DO/PN? *Parse: case, number, gender.*
6. Are there any Prepositions? What case does the Preposition take? Where is the Object of the Preposition (OP)? *Parse: case, number, gender.*
7. Any Adjectives modifying the OP? *Parse: case, number, gender.*
8. Any word(s) left? *Parse: case, number, gender OR tense, person, number.* How does this word fit in our sentence? Why?

Repeat this process for each sentence and each subordinate clause within a sentence.

Step 3: Oral Translation

Many teachers may wish to end the translation process with a written exercise. While that is certainly a sufficient end for some, I feel they are missing out on a wonderful opportunity. Both as a student and as a teacher, I’ve found that my favorite part of Latin class is oral translation.

There are many benefits to this wonderful exercise. First, it builds great confidence in the students, for they are truly reading a Latin story. Second, it works to develop oral language skills that students will need in learning any modern language they may choose to study. Finally, oral practice helps in laying a foundation for the rhetoric stage, the capstone of the Trivium.

If possible, gather students in a circle or other arrangement that enables class members to participate and interact well with one another and the teacher. Allow them their Latin passage and unfamiliar vocabulary list, but do not allow them their English translations. We all know that they can read English; this exercise is to practice reading Latin.

Before you begin reading, it is important to give everyone, including the teacher, permission to make mistakes, no matter how big they seem. No one is fluent in Latin yet. We are all learning.

One by one, have students read aloud, first in Latin, then in English. If students appear to be stuck, guide them through the sentence using the question flow listed above. Then, ask them to retranslate the sentence smoothly on their own. Occasionally ask a student to retranslate a sentence already translated by someone else but in a slightly different way.

Step 4: Reading Comprehension

Teaching students how to read for comprehension and specific information is an important goal at the grammar stage. Instruction in this skill need not be limited to English grammar classes. Each story in this reader is followed by a few reading comprehension questions. They may certainly be used as written exercises. However, I recommend asking them orally following the time of oral translation. It gives students a thrill to know they are having a Latin conversation while exercising both their oral and reading comprehension skills.

With a little bit of homework assigned, this entire translation process, from vocabulary to oral discussion, could take two to three days, depending on the length of the story. If you prefer all work to be done together in class rather than as homework, spread out the process over several days.

Sight Translation

After orally translating a few stories using the process recommended above, students may be ready to take their Latin reading comprehension to a new level: sight translation. Try reading a story aloud to students as they silently read along. You may wish to read the story to them more than once. Then ask them a few simple questions to check their comprehension, using interrogatives with which they are familiar and the reading comprehension questions at the bottom of each story to help guide you. The class will be amazed at how much they are able to glean from a story without first fully translating it! Next, walk them through the oral translation process, offering as much vocabulary help as possible. The goal of this exercise is to continue to train their minds to analyze language and its grammatical structure.

As you read through these stories, be sure to take the time to enjoy not only the vocabulary and grammar contained in this book but the

stories used to demonstrate them as well. This book contains many narratives intended to draw in students to reveal heroes of the past whose legacy is our inheritance. Did you know that John Knox was a slave aboard a French ship before bringing the Reformation to Scotland? Or that Johannes Gutenberg made mirrors before printing the Bible? Do you know that Joan of Arc, after being executed for heresy, was acquitted just twenty years later? Many of these great events occurred while Latin was still the *lingua franca* of its day, and many of them were recorded for posterity using Rome's mother tongue. At the end of this journey through history, you will find appendices containing two ancient pieces of Latin, both recorded during the time period many of these stories took place. Students are sure to enjoy deciphering their own Latin records of history's marvelous treasures in *Libellus dē Historiā, Pars B*.

A Note on the Readings

Please note that the word order for the readings in this book is intended to imitate Latin word order in simple sentences. The word order for Latin is different than what you are accustomed to in English. English tends to follow the pattern: Subject – Verb – Object (SVO). Latin generally follows the pattern: Subject – Object – Verb (SOV). Here's an example:

Vir elephantum videt. = The man sees the elephant.

If there is no subject noun, the sentence could simply be O-V:

Elephantum videmus. = We see the elephant.

Adjectives will appear after the nouns they describe:

Vir elephantum pulchrum videt. = The man sees the pretty elephant.

As you read, it is wise to look closely at the endings and consider the case of the noun. Remember that the case determines how the noun functions in the sentence, not word order.



Augustīnus

(AD) CCCLXXXVI

Augustīnus est episcopus. Hippōne habitat. Hippō est oppidum in Āfricā. Augustīnus multōs librōs scribit. Ūnus liber, *Cōfessionēs*, historiam dē vitā Augustīnī nārrat. Liber etiam fābulam dē Monicā, mātrem Augustīnī, nārrat. Monica prō Augustīnō multōs annōs ōrābat.

Glossary

Augustīnus, -ī, m.: Augustine (name)

episcopus, -ī, m.: bishop

Hippōne: in Hippo

Hippō, **Hippōnis**, m.: Hippo, a city in North Africa near Carthage

Āfrica, -ae, f.: "Africa," one of five Roman provinces on the north coast of Africa

multus, -a, -um, adj.: much; many

liber, **librī**, m.: book

1. *Caput primum*

scrībō, scrībēre, scrīpsī, scrīptum: to write

This is a third-conjugation verb. The present tense is formed differently than the first and second conjugations—it uses a variable vowel to connect the stem to the personal endings. In the present tense, *scrībō* is conjugated: *scrīb-ō, scrīb-is, scrīb-it, scrīb-imus, scrīb-itis, scrīb-unt*.

ūnus, -a, -um, adj.: one

Cōfessiōnēs, nom., f., pl.: *Confessions*

historia, -ae, f.: history



dē: This preposition has been taught with the translation “from.” However, it is commonly translated as “concerning, about,” particularly in reference to literary works.

vīta, -ae, f.: life

etiam, adv.: also

Monica, -ae, f.: Monica (name)

mātre, abl., f., sing.: mother

This is the ablative singular of the third-declension noun *māter*, “mother.” It is here placed in the ablative case because it acts in apposition to *Monicā*. In Latin, appositives are always placed in the same case as the noun to which they refer.

multōs annōs: for many years (accusative of duration of time)

Respondē Latīnē

1. **Quis est Augustīnus?**



2. **Quis est māter Augustīnī?**

Quis – who?



Barbarī

ca. CD–MCDLIII

Mediō Aevō Barbarī et Nortmannī magnum imperium habent.

Imperium Rōmānōrum et aliās gentēs superant. Virī saevī et

bellicōsī sunt. Capillōs flāvōs habent. Multās terrās spoliānt et

vastant.

Germānī Galliam superant. Deinde Vandali Hispāniam sup-

erant. Deinde Visigothī Rōmam superant. Deinde Saxōnēs Bri-

tanniam superant. Dēnique Rōmānī et sociī Attilam Hunnum,

barbarum saevum, in Galliā superant.

Diū Nortmannī oppida in litore Europae spoliānt. Hi pirātae per

orbem terrārum nāvigant et multās gentēs superant.

1. *Caput secundum*

Post multōs annōs, Mahometus Secundus Cōstantīnopolē

expugnat et imperium barbarōrum superat. Hic est finis aevi

barbarōrum.

Glossary

medius, -a, -um, adj.: middle

aevum, -ī, n.: age, time

Mediō Aevō: in the Middle Ages (ablative of time when)

We often refer to this period of time in the plural form: “the Middle Ages.” The Romans, however, generally referred to a period of time in the singular form. Thus, the time period here is in the singular: *Mediō Aevō*.

barbarī, -ōrum, m., pl.: barbarians

et: and

Nortmannī, -ōrum, m., pl.: the “Northmen” or Vikings

imperium, -ī, n.: power; empire

Rōmanī, -ōrum, m. pl.: Romans

alius, alia, aliud, adj.: other, another

gentēs, acc., f., pl.: tribes (from **gēns, gentis**, f.)

superō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum: to overcome, conquer

saevus, -a, -um, adj.: cruel, vicious, violent, harsh, savage

bellicōsus, -a, -um, adj.: warlike, bellicose, war loving

flāvus, -a, -um, adj.: golden, yellow

spoliō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum: to plunder

vastō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum: to lay waste to, destroy, desolate

Germānī, -ōrum, m., pl.: Germans, Germanic peoples

Gallia, -ae, f.: land of the *Gallī* (Gauls); modern-day France

deinde, adv.: then, thereupon, later

Vandalī, -ōrum, m., pl.: Vandals



Hispānia, -ae, f.: Spain

Visigothī, -ōrum, m., pl.: Visigoths (West Goths)

Rōma, -ae, f.: Rome

Saxōnēs, acc., m., pl.: Saxons (from **Saxō, -ōnis, m.**)

Britannia, -ae, f.: Britain (Great Britain, including Wales and Scotland)

dēnique, adv.: finally, at last

Attila Hunnus, nom., m., sing.: Attila the Hun

diū, adv.: for a long time

litore, abl., n., sing.: [on the] shore (from **litus, litoris, n.**)

Eurōpa, -ae, f.: Europe

hī: these (from **hic, haec, hoc**)

pīrāta, -ae, m.: pirate, sea-robber

Like the nouns *agricola* and *nauta*, this is a masculine noun of the first declension.

orbem terrārum: the whole world

Literally: “the globe of lands.” But this is simply the Roman way of saying “the whole world,” so we may translate it that way.

Mahometus Secundus, nom., m., sing.: Mohammed II

Cōnstantīnopolē, acc., f., sing.: Constantinople (from

Cōnstantīnopolis, Cōnstantīnopolis, f.)

expugnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum: to storm, assault

hic, nom., m., sing.: this (pronoun)

fīnis, fīnis, nom., m., sing.: end

Respondē Latīnē

1. **Quōs superant Barbarī et Nortmannī?**

2. **Quis superat imperium barbarōrum?**

Quōs – whom (accusative)?

Quis – who (nominative)?



Caput III¹

Hierōnymus

ca. CDV

Hierōnymus erat monachus. In cavernā prope Bethlehēmum habitābat. Hierōnymus erat vir litterātus. Hebraeam linguam et Latinam sciēbat. Hierōnymus est clārus quod Biblia in Latinam convertit. Haec Biblia “Biblia Vulgāta” appellāmus, quod lingua populi vulgātī erat Latina.

Glossary

Hierōnymus, -ī, m.: Jerome, a church father of the fourth and fifth centuries

monachus, -ī, m.: monk

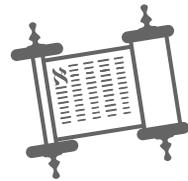
caverna, -ae, f.: cave

Bethlehēmum, -ī, n.: Bethlehem

litterātus, -a, -um, adj.: learned, scholarly

Hebraeus, -a, -um, adj.: Hebrew

Hebraeam linguam: Literally, “the Hebrew language” or “Hebrew tongue.” This phrase is used when referring to Hebrew, meaning the language.



1. *Caput tertium*

Latinus, -a, -um, adj: Latin

sciō, scīre, scīvī, scītum: to know

This is a fourth-conjugation verb, which is not taught until *Latin for Children Primer C*. However, the imperfect tense is formed in a similar manner to the first and second conjugations.

quod: because

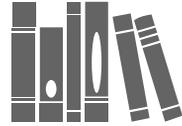
convertit: he translated (perfect tense, third person, sing.)

This is the perfect-tense form of the third-conjugation verb *convertere* and is best translated with the English *-ed* past tense ending.

haec, acc., n., pl.: these (neuter pronoun describing *Biblia*)

Biblia, acc., n., pl.: Bible

This noun, derived from the Greek τὰ βιβλία (*ta biblia*), meaning “the books,” is neuter plural in form, but translated as singular into English as “the Bible.” Remember the Bible as a whole consists of several books (i.e., Genesis, Psalms, Matthew, etc.).



Respondē Latīnē

1. **Quis est Hierōnymus?**

2. **Ubī habitat?**

Quis – who?

Ubī – where?



Concilium Chalcedōnēse

CDLI

Post Concilium Nīcaenum Nīceanum erant multae falsae

doctrīnae dē persōnā Christi. Multi episcopī congregant et

Dēfīnitiōnem Chalcedōnēsem creant. Affirmant:

I. Christus est tōtus Deus.

II. Christus est tōtus hūmānus.

III. Christus est ūna persōna, nōn duae.

IV. Nūmen et hūmānitās Christi nōn sunt cōfūsa.

Glossary

concilium, -ī, n.: council

Chalcedōnēnsis, -e, adj.: of Chalcedon, Chalcedonian

Concilium Nīcaenum, -ī, n.: Council of Nīcea



1. *Caput quārtum*

doctrīna, -ae, f.: doctrine, teaching

persōna, -ae, f.: person

Christus, -ī, m.: Christ

congregō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum: to gather together, unite

Dēfinitōnem Chalcēdōnēsem, acc., f., sing.: Definition of Chalcedon

affirmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum: to affirm

tōtus, -a, -um, adj.: whole, all

hūmānus, -a, -um, adj.: human

ūnus, -a, -um, adj.: one

nōn: not

duo, **duae**, **duo**, adj.: two

nūmen, **nūminis**, n.: divine will, godhead

hūmānitās, **hūmānitātis**, f.: human nature, humanity

cōnfūsus, -a, -um, adj.: mixed together, confused (in other words, he is not a demigod, half man and half god, but he is God made flesh)



Respondē Latīnē

1. **Cūr multī episcopī congregant?**

2. **Quid affirmant?**

Cūr – why?

Quid – what?



Sānctus Benedictus et Monastēria

ca. DXL

Mediō Aevō, Christiānī in vastam terram Aegyptiam eunt.

Christiānī virī sunt “monachī,” et Christiānae fēminae sunt “monachae.” Mox congregant.

Deinde, Sānctus Benedictus *Sānctī Benedictī Rēgulam* parat.

Epistulae Benedictī monachīs multās rēgulās dant. Sunt rēgulae de cibō, somnō, et officiīs dīvinīs.

Post occāsum Rōmae, monastēria beneficia augent. Monachī lūdōs in monastēriīs creant. Ibi, monachōs novōs et filiōs nōbilium exercent. Dēnique, monastēria litterās antiquās et Biblia prō posterīs cōservant.

1. *Caput quīntum*

Glossary

sānctus, -a, -um, adj.: holy; (when applied to persons) saint

Also “*San Diego*” and “*Santa Barbara*.”

Benedictus, -ī, m.: Benedict, a fifth-century saint

monastērium, -ī, n.: monastery

Christiānus, -ī, m.: Christian

vastus, -a, -um, adj.: waste, deserted

vastam terram: wasteland, desert

Aegyptius, -a, -um, adj.: Egyptian

eunt: (they) go (from the verb **eō**, **īre**, **īvī**, **ītum**)

Christiānus, -a, -um, adj.: Christian

monacha, -ae, f.: nun

mox, adv.: soon

rēgula, -ae, f.: rule

somnus, -ī, m.: sleep

officium dīvīnum: divine service

occāsum, acc., m., sing.: fall (from **occāsus**, -ūs, m.)

ibi, adv.: there, then

nōbilium, gen., m., pl.: of the nobles (from **nōbilis**, **nōbile**, m.)

litterās: best translated as “literature” (from **littera**, -ae, f.)

In the singular, this word means “letter of the alphabet.” Thus, “the elements of one’s education,” cf. the ABCs (q.v. OLD 3).² In the plural form, however, it may mean “literature” or “epistle.”

prō posterīs: for posterity

cōnservō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum: to save, conserve



2. OLD 3 refers to the third edition of the *Oxford Latin Dictionary*.

Respondē Latīnē

1. Quālēs sunt monachī et monachae?
2. Dē quibus sunt rēgulae?
3. Quālēs litterās cōservant monastēria?

Quālēs – what sort (of)?

Dē quibus – concerning what?





Iūstiniānus Magnus

Imperātor Bȳzantiōrum, DXXVII–DLXV

Annō DXXVII, Iūstiniānus est imperātor Bȳzantiōrum. Is est imperātor magnus. Glōriam antiqum Rōmae commemorat. Imperium Rōmānōrum iterum creāre labōrat.

Bȳzantiō Ecclēsiam “Hagiam Sophiam” (Latīnē “Sānctam Sapientiam”) aedificat. Aedificium est nōtum et pulchrum.

Annō DXXIX, “Cōdicem Iūstiniāneum,” corpus lēgum Rōmānārum, creat. Etiam hodiē est exemplum lēgibus multārum gentium.

Glossary

Iūstiniānus, -ī, m.: Justinian (name)

imperātor, imperātōris, m.: commander, leader; emperor

1. *Caput sextum*

Bȳzantius, -ī, m.: of Byzantium; (as a noun) Byzantine, citizen of Byzantium (a name the Byzantines would not have called themselves. To themselves, they were still Romans.)

annō, ablative of time within which: in the year . . .

Rōma, -ae, f.: Rome

iterum, adv.: again

laborō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum + inf.: to take pains, work for, work to

Bȳzantiō: in Byzantium

In the time of Justinian, Constantinople would have been its proper name since it had been renamed under Emperor Constantine. Byzantium is the city in Turkey now known as Istanbul. The names of cities use the locative appear in the locative case (which is sometimes similar to the ablative) when describing place where.

ecclēsia, -ae, f.: church

Hagia Sophia, f.: Greek for “Holy Wisdom”

Latīnē, adv.: in Latin

sapientia, -ae, f.: wisdom

aedificō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum: to build

(cf. **aedificium**, -ī, n.: building, structure)

cōdicem, acc., m., sing.: from **cōdex**, **cōdicis**, m.: codex, book

The older spelling of the word is *caudex*. The original meaning of the word is “trunk of stem of a tree.” It comes to mean a book that is made of wooden covers (q.v. OLD 1, 2).

Iūstiniāneus, -a, -um, adj.: of or pertaining to Justinian

corpus, acc., n., sing.: body; collection (from **corpus**, **corporis**, n.)

lēgum, gen., f., pl.: of laws (from **lēx**, **lēgis**, f., law)

hodiē, adv.: today

lēgibus, dat., f., pl.: for laws (from **lēx**, **lēgis**, f.)

Remember that the dative can be translated with the preposition “for.” Here, the syntax is a dative of reference or advantage. (See *Allen & Greenough’s New Latin Grammar*, 376.)

gentium, gen., f., pl.: of nations (from **gens**, **gentis**, f.)



Respondē Latīnē

1. **Quid appellāmus Hagiam Sophiam Latīnē?**
2. **Quae creat Iūstiniānus?**

Quid – what?

Quae – which things?





Caput VII¹

Mahometus et Religiō Islamica

DLXX-DCXXXII

Paucīs annīs post occāsum partis occidentālis Imperiī Rōmānī,

Mahometus, auctor religiōnis Islamicae, in vastam terram Arabicam

it. Multis somnium Angeli Gabriēlis nūntiat. Paucī verbīs Mahometī

crēdunt; multī rident. Mox eī insidiās dant. Mahometus cum uxōre

ad urbem Medinam fugit. Fuga ad urbem Medinam incipium

fastōrum Islamicōrum est.

Religiō Mahometī quīnque praecepta habet. Sectātōrēs

praeceptis parēre dēbent. Praecepta Islamica in Alcoranō sunt.

Alcoranus est scrīptūra Islamica. Sectātōrēs Mahometī in Asiam,

Āfricam, et Hispāniam eunt.

1. *Caput septimum*

Glossary

Mahometus, -ī, m.: Mohammed

religiōnis, gen., f., sing.: of the religion (from **religiō**, **religiōnis**, f.)

paucis annis, ablative of time within which: within a few years

partis occidentālis, gen., f., sing.: of the Western part (from **pars**, **partis**, f., and **occidentālis**, -e, adj.)

auctor, nom., m., sing.: author, founder (from **auctor**, **auctōris**, m.)

Islamicus, -a, -um, adj.: Islamic

pauci, **paucae**, **pauca**, adj.: a few (always plural)

Arabicus, -a, -um, adj.: Arabian, Arabic

somnium, -ī, n.: dream, vision

angelus, -ī, m.: angel

Gabriēlis, gen., m., sing.: Gabriel (from **Gabriēl**, **Gabriēlis**, m.)

nūntiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum: to announce, report

crēdō, **crēdere**, **crēdidi**, **crēditum** (+ dat.): to believe

rideō, **ridēre**, **rīsī**, **rīsum**: to laugh

īnsidiae, -ārum, f., pl.: plots, conspiracy

īnsidiās dare: “to lay in ambush for someone” (with the dative case)

uxōre, abl., f., sing.: [with his] wife (from **uxor**, **uxōris**, f.)

urbem, acc., f., sing.: city (from **urbs**, **urbis**, f.)

Medina, -ae, f.: Medina, a city on the Arabian peninsula

fugiō, **fugere**, **fūgī**, **fugitūrum**: to flee, escape

fuga, **fugae**, f.: flight, escape

incipium, -ī, n.: beginning

fasti, **fastōrum**, m., pl.: calendar

This noun is plural in form but singular in meaning. Think of a calendar as a list of dates.

quīnque: five

praeceptum, -ī, n.: teaching, rule, principle

sectātōrēs, nom., m., pl.: followers (from **sectator**, **sectatōris**, m.)

pāreō, **pārere**, **pāruī**, **pāritum** (+ dat.): to obey

This verb takes a dative of the thing/person obeyed instead of an accusative direct object.



dēbeō, dēbere, dēbuī, dēbitum: to owe, ought
(usually with an infinitive)

Alcoranus, -ī, m.: the Koran

scrīptūra, -ae, f.: scripture

Asia, -ae, f.: the Near East



Respondē Latīnē

1. **Quī est auctor religiōnis Islamicae?**

2. **Quae est scrīptūra Islamica?**

Quī – who?

Quae – what?



Carolus Magnus

DCCXLII-DCCCXIV

Carolus rēx magnus est. Ergō nōs eum vocāmus Carolum “Magnum.” Pontifex Leō III eī corōnam Imperii Rōmāni dat. Carolus est miles bonus. Lēgēs, cultum, et doctrīnam Christiānam per Eurōpam auget. Magnam partem Eurōpae regit.

Carolus rēx bonus est. Scholās monachōrum auget. Per auctōritātem eīus, scholae litterās Graecās et Rōmānās cōservant. Scriptūrās Sacrās prō postēris cōservant.

Glossary

Carolus, -ī, m.: Charles (name);
(**Carolus Magnus**, -ī, m.: Charlemagne)
rēx, nom., m., sing.: king (from **rēx**, **rēgis**, m.)
ergō, adv.: therefore



1. *Caput octāvum*

Pontifex, nom., m., sing.: Pope (from **pontifex**, **pontificis**, m.)

This word was used by the Romans for a priest, particularly the *Pontifex Maximus*, or high priest of Rome, a position of great power and authority. The title was adopted by the Catholic Church to also mean the high priest of Rome, the supreme head of the Roman Catholic Church.

eī, dat., m., sing.: to him (from **is**, **ea**, **id**)

The dative case is used for indirect objects and is often translated with the English prepositions “to” or “for.” However, these prepositions are not always necessary and may be omitted (i.e., *eī corōnam dat*, “he gives the crown to him; he gives him the crown”).

corōna, -ae, f.: wreath, garland (classical Latin); crown (medieval Latin)

imperium, -ī, n.: empire

miles, nom., m., sing.: soldier (from **miles**, **militis**, m.)

lēgēs, acc., f., pl.: law (from **lex**, **lēgis**, f.)

cultum, acc., m., sing.: civilization, culture (from **cultus**, **cultūs**, m.)

partem, acc., f., sing.: part (from **pars**, **partis**, f.)

regō, **regere**, **rēxī**, **rēctum**: to rule, govern

schola, -ae, f.: school

This refers to an advanced school, not to a primary or grammar school, which was called a *lūdus*.

auctoritātem, acc., f., sing.: authority, power

(from **auctoritās**, **auctoritātis**, f.)

Graecus, -a, -um, adj.: Greek

litterās: The plural form of *littera*, *litterae* is often translated as “literature” and should be translated as such here.

sacer, **sacra**, **sacrum**, adj.: holy, sacred



Respondē Latīnē

1. **Quis dat Carolō corōnam?**

2. **Quae servant scholae?**

Quis? – who? **Quae?** – what things?



Aelfrēdus Magnus, Rēx Angul-Saxōnum DCCCLXXI-CMI

Aelfrēdus Magnus est rēx occidentālium Saxōnum. Annō

DCCCLXV exercitus pāgānōrum Danicōrum Britanniam oppugnat.

Annō DCCCLXXVIII Aelfrēdus pāgānōs superat. Dēnique, pācem

cum Angul-Saxōnibus merīdiānae Britanniae pangit.

Aelfrēdus litterās et doctrīnam Chrīstiānam ex excidiō

pāgānōrum Danicōrum cōservat. Lūdōs fundat. Aelfrēdus est

vir litterātus. In librīs et lēgibus, fidem Chrīstiānam inter Angul-

Saxōnēs augēre labōrat.

Glossary

Notā Bene:

The specialized vocabulary for this story is largely based on the ninth-century biography of Alfred, *Life of Alfred*, by the monk Asser.

1. *Caput nōnum*

Aelfrēdus, -ī, m.: Alfred (name)

Angul-Saxōnum, gen., m., pl.: Anglo-Saxon
(from **Angul-Saxō**, **Angul-Saxōnis**, m.)

occidentālium, gen., m., pl.: Western
(from **occidentālis**, **occidentāle**, adj.)



Notā Bene:

The southern English district of Wessex comes from the combination of the words “West” and “Saxon.”

Saxōnum, gen., m., pl.: Saxon (from **Saxō**, **Saxōnis**, m.)

annō, ablative of time within which: in the year

exercitus, -ūs, m.: army

This is a fourth-declension noun, but it looks like a second-declension noun in the nominative and accusative singular.

pāgānus, -ī, m.: belonging to a village, rural; here, “pagans,” as opposed to Christians.

Asser calls the Danish Vikings simply *pāgānī*, without a specific reference to their ethnicity. The word *pāgānus*, originating from *pāgus*, “village” or “district,” simply denoted a nonurban person or thing. It could also mean “civilian,” as opposed to military. In the Christian period, the word comes to mean “non-Christian,” as those who lived in the hinterlands were more likely to be unevangelized (cf. the etymology of “heathen”). Asser is mainly concerned with contrasting the spiritual state of the Danes with that of the *Christiānī*, that is, the Anglo-Saxons. For clarity’s sake, the epithet *Danicī* has been supplied. In classical prose, the idea of “raiders” or “sackers” could have been expressed with *pirāta*.

pācem, acc., f., sing.: peace (from **pāx**, **pācis**, f.)

Angul-Saxōnibus, abl., m., pl.: (see above)

meridiānus, -a, -um, adj.: southerly, southern

pangō, **pangere**, **pepigī**, **pānctum**: to fasten; settle

excidium, -ī, n.: destruction

fundō, **fundāre**, **fundāvī**, **fundātum**: to found, establish

liber, **librī**, m.: book

lēgibus, abl., f., pl.: [in his] laws (from **lēx**, **lēgis**, f.)

fidem, acc., f., sing.: faith (from **fidēs**, -eī, f.)

Respondē Latīnē

1. Quis oppugnat Britanniam?

2. Quae cōservat Aelfrēdus?

Quis – who?

Quae – which things?





Caput X¹

Ottō I et Imperium Rōmānum

XCLXII-XCLXXIII

Post multōs annōs post mortem Carolī Magnī, Ottō I rēx

Germānōrum est. Ottō I rēx fortis est. Multōs ducēs subiungit.

Deinde etiam rēx Ītalōrum est.

Eō tempore Ecclēsia Rōmāna serva ducum profānōrum est.

Ducēs pontificibus officium dant. Ergō officium pontificis nōn

firmum est.

Propter opēs Ottōnis, Pontifex Iōhannēs XII auxilium rogat.

Prō hōc, Pontifex eum appellat Imperātōrem Rōmānōrum. Ottō

gentēs Eurōpae conciliat. Eurōpam sub imperiō Germanōrum subi-

ungit.

1. *Caput decimum*

Glossary

Ottō, nom., m., sing.: Otto, a German name (from **Ottō**, **Ottōnis**, m.)

post multōs annōs: many years later

mortem, acc., f., sing.: death (from **mors**, **mortis**, f.)

post mortem: literally “after death”

This phrase is still used commonly today among the medical community (not to be confused with p.m. or *post meridiem* [after noon]).

Carolus Magnus, -ī, m.: Charles the Great (“Charlemagne”)

Germanī, -ōrum, m., pl.: Germans

fortis, **forte**, adj., modifying *rēx*: brave, strong

ducēs, acc., m., pl.: leaders (from **dux**, **ducis**, m.)

subiungō, **subiungere**, **subiūnxī**, **subiūnctum**:

to harness; bring under the control of, subjugate

Ītalī, -ōrum, m., pl.: Italians

eō tempore, ablative of time within which: in that time

Eō may be recognized as the ablative masculine/neuter singular form of the third-person personal pronoun *is*, *ea*, *id* recently learned in chapter 6 of *LFCB*. This pronoun may also serve as a demonstrative adjective translated as “that,” i.e., *eō tempore* = at that time. Other demonstrative pronouns/adjectives will be introduced in chapters 22–24 of *LFCB*.

ducum, gen., m., pl.: of the leaders (from **dux**, **ducis**, m.)

profānus, -a, -um, adj.: secular, not religious

ducēs, nom., m., pl.: leaders (from **dux**, **ducis**, m.)

pontificibus, dat., pl.: to the Popes (from **pontifex**, **pontificis**, m.)

Remember, the dative case may be translated using the prepositions “to” or “for.” See note regarding the *Pontifex Maximus* in chapter 8, “*Carolus Magnus*.”

firmus, -a, -um, adj.: steady, secure

opēs, acc., f., pl.: wealth, resources, military resources, power (from **opēs**, **opum**, f.)

This word, when used in the plural form, refers to wealth or military resources. Think of wealth (a singular word) as an accumulation of many (plural) resources and much money.

Ottōnis, gen., m., sing.: of Otto (from **Ottō**, **Ottōnis**, m.)



prō hōc: for this thing/deed (benefit)

imperātorem, acc., m., sing.: emperor (from **imperātor, imperātōris,** m.)

eum appellat Imperātorem: *Imperātorem* is a predicate accusative:

“calls him Emperor . . .”

gentēs, acc., pl.: nations (from **gēns, gentis,** f.)

Eurōpa, -ae, f.: Europe

conciliō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum: to unite, bring together

Respondē Latīnē

1. **Quis est Ottō?**

2. **Quid Ottōnem Iōhannēs appellat?**

Quis – who?

Quid – what?





Alphabetical Glossary

Latin	English	Chap.
ā or ab, prep. + abl.	from, by	15
accūsō, accūsāre, accūsāvī, accūsātum	to accuse	22
ad, prep. + acc.	to, toward	7
adiuvō, adiuvāre, adiuvī, adiūtum (adjuvō, adjuvāre, adjūvī, adjūtum)	to help, to aid	26
adnūtiō, -nūtiāre, -nūtiāvī, -nūtiātum	to proclaim, preach	16
adoptō, adoptāre, adoptāvī, adoptātum	to select, to adopt	11
adōrō, adōrāre, adōrāvī, adōrātum	to worship	28
adulēscēns, adulēscētis m./f, i.	youth, young person	16
adultus, -a, -um, adj.	adult	28
adversus, prep. + acc.	against, contrary to	29
aedificium, -ī, n.	building	6
aedificō, aedificāre, aedificāvī, aedificātum	to build, erect, establish	6
Aegyptius, -a, -um, adj.	Egyptian	5
Aelfrēdus, -ī, m.	Alfred	9
aevum, -ī, n.	age, time	2
affirmō, affirmāre, affirmāvī, affirmātum	to strengthen, assert, affirm	4
Āfrica, -ae, f.	Africa, one of five Roman provinces on the north coast of Africa	1
ager, agrī, m.	field	12
Alcoranus, -ī, m.	the Koran (the Islamic Scriptures)	7
alius, -a, -ud, adj.	other	2

Latin	English	Chap.
altē, adv.	high, deep	22
amicus, -ī, m.	friend (male)	29
amō, amāre, amāvī, amātum	to love	21
āmoveō, āmovēre, āmōvī, āmōtum	to move (something) away; remove	31
Anabaptista, Anabaptistae, m.	Anabaptist	28
anathema, anathematis, n.	curse, accursed	31
angelus, -ī, m.	angel	7
Anglī, Anglōrum, m.	English	13
Angul-Saxō, -Saxōnis, m.	Anglo-Saxon	9
animus, -ī, m.	mind	31
Anna, -ae, f.	Anne	29
annus, -ī, m.	year	1
ante, prep. + acc.	before; (used as an adverb) before, previously	25
antequam, conj.	before	24
antīquus, -a, -um, adj.	old	5
appāreō, appārēre, appāruī, appāritum	to appear	14
appellō, appellāre, appellāvī, appellātum	to name, nickname	3
Aquilōnārius, -a, -um, adj.	Northern	14
Aquinās, Aquinātis, adj.	Aquinas; from the town of Aquinum	18
Arabicus, -a, -um, adj.	Arab, Arabian; Arabic	7
architectus, -ī, m.	architect	25
ars, artis, f, i.	art, skill	14
artifex, artificis, m.	craftsman, artisan	14
Asia, -ae, f.	Near East	7
assertiō, assertiōnis, f.	assertion	29
Assisiēnsis, -e, adj.	of Assisi, from the town of Assisi	16
Assisium, -ī, n.	Assisi (a town in Italy)	16
Attila Hunnus, Attilae Hunnī, m.	Attila the Hun	2
auctor, auctōris, m.	ancestor, originator, supporter, author, founder	7

Latin	English	Chap.
auctōritās, auctōritātis, f.	influence, authority, power	8
audeō, audēre, ausus sum	to dare	29
augeō, augēre, auxī, auctum	to increase	8
Augustiniānus, -a, -um, adj.	of Augustine, Augustinian	27
Augustīnus, -ī, m.	St. Augustine	1
Augustus, -a, -um, adj.	of August; (as a noun) August	30
aula, -ae, f.	court (of a palace)	19
aut, conj.	or	12
autem, conj.	on the other hand, however	11
auxilium, -ī, n.	help/helper	10
aveō, avēre (+ inf.)	to be very eager	13
baptisma, baptismatis, n.	baptism	28
baptizō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum	to baptize, submerge	28
barbarus, -ī, m.	foreigner; barbarian	2
barō, barōnis, m.	baron	17
bellicōsus, -a, -um, adj.	bellicose, war-loving, warlike	2
Benedictīnus, -a, -um, adj.	Benedictine	18
benedictiō, benedictiōnis, f.	blessing	26
Benedictus, -ī, m.	Benedict, a monk of the fifth century	5
beneficium, -ī, n.	kindness, benefit	5
Bethlehēmum, -ī, n.	Bethlehem	3
Biblia, -ōrum, n.	the Bible	3
bibliothēca, -ae, f.	library	22
bīnī, -ae, -a, distributive adj.	two each (always plural)	24
bona, bonōrum, n.	goods	16
bonus, -a, -um, adj.	good	8
Britannia, -ae, f.	Britain	2
Britannicus, -a, -um, adj.	of Britain, British	20
Bȳzantium, -ī, n.	Byzantium, renamed Constantinople by emperor Constantine and modern-day Istanbul in Turkey	6
Bȳzantius, -a, -um, adj.	Byzantine; (as a noun) a Byzantine person	6
cadō, cadere, cecidi, cāsum	to fall	23

Latin	English	Chap.
caelum, -ī, n.	sky	App.
Calvinus, ī, m.	Calvin (name)	30
cancellarius, -ī, m.	chancellor	29
capillus, -ī, m.	hair	2
capiō, capere, cēpī, captum	to take, seize	26
caput, capitis, n.	head; chapter	29
cardinālis, cardinālis, m.	cardinal	21
Carolus, -ī, m.	Charles	8
Carolus Magnus, -ī, m.	Charlemagne	8
carta, cartae, f.	paper (see <i>Magna Carta</i>)	17
cārus, -a, -um, adj.	dear; expensive	14
casa, -ae, f.	house	12
castellum, -ī, n.	castle	27
cathedra, -ae, f.	seat, chair (a Greek word)	14
cathedrālis, -is, f.	cathedral	14
Catholicus, -a, -um, adj.	Catholic	11
causa, -ae, f.	cause	11
caverna, -ae, f.	cave	3
cēterus, -a, -um, adj.	the other, the rest	31
Chalcēdōnēnsis, -e, adj.	Chalcedonian, belonging to the city Chalcedon	4
Christiānitās, Christiānitātis, f.	Christianity	16
Christiānus, -a, -um, adj.	Christian	5
Christiānus, -ī, m.	Christian	5
Christus, -ī, m.	Christ	4
cibus, -ī, m.	food	5
Cicerō, Cicerōnis, m.	Cicero	25
circā, prep. + acc.	around	14
cīvis, cīvis, m./f, i.	citizen	21
clāmō, clāmāre, clāmāvī, clāmātum	to shout	15
clārus, -a, -um, adj.	clear; famous	3
clēmētia, -ae, f.	mildness, mercy, compassion	30
cōdex, cōdicis, m.	codex, book	6
cōgō, cōgere, coēgī, coactum	to force	17

Latin	English	Chap.
commemorō, commemorāre, commemorāvī, commemorātum	to remember, call to mind	6
conciliō, conciliāre, conciliāvī, conciliātum	to bring together, unite	10
concilium, -ī, n.	council	4
cōfessiō, cōfessiōnis, f.	confession	1
cōfusus, -a, -um, adj.	mixed together, confused, jumbled	4
congregātiō, congregātiōnis, f.	gathering, congregation	16
congregō (1)¹	to gather together, unite	4
cōservō, cōservāre, cōservāvī, cōservātum	to keep, preserve, save, conserve	5
cōsiliū, -ī, n.	plan; advice	30
Cōstantiēnsis, -e, adj.	of Constance (a bishopric located in modern-day Germany)	21
Cōstantīnopolis, -polis, f.	Constantinople, the second capital of Rome and the seat of the Byzantine empire when the West fell	2
Cōstantīnopolitānus, -a, -um, adj.	of Constantinople; (as a noun) Constantinopolitan, citizen of Constantinople	23
Cōstantius, -ī, m.	Constantius	23
contrā, prep. + acc.	against	22
contrōversia, -ae, f.	controversy, argument	11
convertō, -vertere, -vertī, -versum	to turn, direct; translate; convert	3
corōna, -ae, f.	wreath, garland (classical Latin); crown (medieval Latin)	8
corpus, corporis, n.	body	6
corrīgō, -rigere, -rēxī, -rēctum	to straighten out, correct	21
crēdō, crēdere, crēdidī, crēditum (+ dat.)	to trust, believe	7
creō, creāre, creāvī, creātum	to create	4

1. The number in parentheses indicates the conjugation of the verb. *Congregō* is a first conjugation verb.

Latin	English	Chap.
Cruciāta, -ae, f.	Crusade (<i>expeditiō cruciāta</i> “a military campaign waged on behalf of the cross”)	15
cūius?	whose?	26
cultus, cultūs, m.	civilization, culture	8
cum, prep. + abl.	with	7
cūr, adv.	why?	4
cūrō (1)	to care for	12
damnō, damnāre, damnāvī, damnātum	to condemn, punish	20
Danicus, -a, -um, adj.	Danish	9
Darcus, -a, -um, adj.	Darc (used in many Latin sources to describe Joan of Arc)	20
dē, prep. + abl.	from; about, concerning	1
dēbeō, dēbere, dēbuī, dēbitum (+ inf.)	to owe; ought, must	7
December, Decembris, adj.	of December; (as a noun) December	31
decimus, -a, -um, adj.	tenth	17
dēclārō, dēclārāre, dēclārāvī, dēclārātum	to declare	20
dēcrētum, -ī, n.	decree	29
dēfēnsiō, dēfēnsiōnis, f.	defense	29
dēfīnitiō, -tiōnis, f.	definition	4
deinde, adv.	then, after this	2
dēmōnstrō, dēmōnstrāre, dēmōnstrāvī, dēmōnstrātum	to demonstrate	22
dēnique, adv.	finally, at last	2
dēsīderō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum	to desire	29
deus, -ī, m.	god	14
diēs, diēī, m.	day	17
difficilis, -e, adj.	difficult	14
dīmīttō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum	to send forth, send away	16
discipulus, -ī, m.	student/disciple (male)	28
discō, discere, didicī	to learn	18
discrepō, discrepāre, discrepāvī, discrepātum	to disagree	28

Latin	English	Chap.
diū, adv.	for a long time	2
divīnus, -a, -um, adj.	divine	5
divītia, divitiārum, f.	riches, wealth (always plural)	12
dō, dare, dedī, datum	to give	7
doceō, docēre, docuī, doctum	to teach	12
doctrīna, -ae, f.	teaching, doctrine	4
documentum, -ī, n.	document	20
Dominicānus, -a, -um, adj.	Dominican (“of the Lord”)	18
dominus, -ī, m.	lord/master	18
dubius, -a, -um, adj.	doubtful	26
ducentī, -ae, -a, number	two hundred	25
duo, duae, duo	two	4
dūrō, dūrāre, dūrāvī, dūrātum	to endure, last, continue	26
dux, ducis, m.	leader, ruler, commander, duke, prince	10
ē or ex, prep. + abl.	out of, from	9
ecclēsia, -ae, f.	church	6
ego, meī, mihi, mē, mē	I, my, me	29
ēlectiō, ēlectiōnis, f.	election, choice	21
ēligō, -ligere, -lēgī, -lēctus	to choose, pick out, appoint; elect	21
enchīridion, enchīridii, n.	handbook; textbook	24
enim, conj. (translated before the word it follows)	for	27
eō, ire, ivī, itum	to go	5
eōdem annō, phrase	in the same year	21
episcopus, -ī, m.	bishop	1
epistula, -ae, f.	letter	5
ergō, adv.	therefore	8
error, errōris, m.	error	27
et, conj.	and	2
et...et	both . . . and	16
etiam, adv.	even, also	1
eunt (from eō, ire)	they go	5
Eurōpa, -ae, f.	Europe	2

Latin	English	Chap.
ex (see <i>ē</i>)		9
excidium, -ī, n.	destruction	9
excommunicō (1)	to excommunicate	27
exemplum, -ī, n.	example	6
exerceō, exercēre, exercuī, exercitum	to train; practice; enforce	5
exercitus, -ūs, m.	army	9
expeditiō, expeditiōnis, f.	military campaign	15
expugnātiō, -tiōnis, f.	storming, assault; destruction	23
expugnō, -pugnāre, -pugnāvī, -pugnātum	to storm, assault	2
expungō, -pungere, -pūnxī, -pūnctum	to drive out	20
fābula, -ae, f.	story	1
faciō, facere, fēcī, factum	to make; do	30
falsus, -a, -um, adj.	false	4
familia, -ae, f.	family	12
fastī, fastōrum, m.	calendar (always plural)	7
faveō, favēre, fāvī, fautum (+ dat.)	to favor	19
fax, facis, f.	torch	22
fēmina, -ae, f.	woman	5
Ferdinandus, -ī, m.	Ferdinand	26
fidēs, fideī, f.	faith	9
filius, -ī, m.	son	11
finis, finis, m., i.	limit, boundary; end, purpose	2
firmus, -a, -um, adj.	steady, secure	10
flamma, -ae, f.	flame	22
flāvus, -a, -um, adj.	yellow; blond, golden	2
flūmen, flūminis, n.	river	28
fōrma, -ae, f.	shape, beauty	24
fortis, forte, adj.	strong; brave	10
Franciscus, -ī, m.	Francis	16
frāter, frātris, m.	brother	16
fraudentus, -a, -um, adj.	fraudulent; false	20
fuga, -ae, f.	running away, flight	7
fugiō, fugere, fūgī, fugitūrum	flee, escape	7
fundō, fundāre, fundāvī, fundātum	to found, establish	9

Latin	English	Chap.
Gabriēl, Gabriēlis, m.	Gabriel	7
Gallia, -ae, f.	Gaul (an area covering the area in Europe from the borders of modern-day Spain to those of modern-day Germany)	2
Gallicus, -a, -um, adj.	French, belonging to the French	20
Gallus, -ī, m. / Galla, -ae, f.	French person (man / woman)	20
gaudeō, gaudēre, gāvisus sum	rejoice	App.
Genāva, -ae, f.	Geneva (a city in Switzerland)	30
gēns, gentis, f., i.	clan, tribe; nation	2
genus, generis, n.	kind, type; origin	14
germāna, -ae, f.	sister	12
Germāni, Germānōrum, m.	Germanic peoples, Germans	2
Germānia, -ae, f.	Germany	27
germānus, -ī, m.	brother	12
glōria, -ae, f.	glory	6
Gothicus, -a, -um, adj.	Gothic	14
Graecus, -a, -um, adj.	Greek	8
grammatica, -ae, f.	grammar	24
Gregorius, -ī, m.	Gregory	21
Gulielmus, -ī, m.	William	13
Gutenberg	Gutenberg (named after the city in which he was born)	24
habeō, habēre, habuī, habitum	to have or hold	2
habitō, habitāre, habitāvī, habitātum	to live in, inhabit	1
haeresis, haeresis, f.	heresy	20
Hagia Sophia, -ae, f.	the Hagia Sophia, a famous church still standing in Istanbul; the name means “Holy Wisdom” in Greek	6
Haroldus, -ī, m.	Harold	13
Hastingēnsis, -e, adj.	of Hastings	13
Hebraeus, -a, -um, adj.	Hebrew	3
Henricus, -ī, m.	Henry	29
hī	these (from <i>hic, haec, hoc</i>)	2

Latin	English	Chap.
hic, haec, hoc	this, these (of things or persons present or near)	2
Hierōnymus, -ī, m.	Jerome, a church father of the fourth and fifth centuries	3
Hierosolyma, -ōrum, n.	Jerusalem	15
Hippō, Hippōnis, m.	Hippo, a city of North Africa near Carthage	1
Hispānia, -ae, f.	Spain	2
historia, -ae, f.	history	1
hodiē, adv.	today	6
homō, hominis, m.	man, human being, person; mankind	25
Honōrius, -ī, m.	Honorius (the name of a pope)	16
horrendus, -a, -um, adj.	horrendous, frightening	26
hostis, hostis, c., i.	enemy (of a country)	26
Hulderīcus Zvinglius, -ī, m.	Ulrich Zwingli	28
hūmānitās, -tātis, f.	humanity, human nature	4
hūmānus, -a, -um, adj.	human	4
Hunnus, -ī, m.	a Hun (the name of a Germanic tribe)	2
Hus	Huss / Hus	22
iam, adv.	now	13
iānuā, -ae, f. (jānuā, -ae, f.)	door	27
ibi, adv.	there	5
ignis, ignis, m., i.	fire	20
ille, illa, illud	that (of persons or things at a distance)	12
illicitus, -a, -um	illegal, unlawful	20
imitātiō, imitātiōnis, f.	imitation	16
imperātor, imperātōris, m.	emperor; general	6
imperium, -ī, n.	command, order, power; empire	2
impōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positum	to impose	17
imprimō, imprimere, impressī, impressus	to press; print	24
in, prep. + abl.	in	2
in, prep. + acc.	into, onto	5

Latin	English	Chap.
incipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum	to begin	20
incipium, -ī, n.	beginning	7
inhūmānus, -a, -um, adj.	inhuman, inhumane	26
innocēns, innocentis, adj.	innocent	20
inquisītiō, inquisītiōnis, f.	inquisition, investigation, inquiry	20
insīdiae, -ārum, f.	plot, conspiracy; treachery; <i>insīdias dare</i> , to lay in ambush for someone	7
īnstitūtiō, īnstitūtiōnis, f.	arrangement; instruction	30
intendō, -tendere, -tendī, -tētum	to focus (on), to stretch toward, be intent upon	25
inter, prep. + acc.	between	9
interdum	sometimes	12
interrogō, interrogāre, interrogāvī, interrogātum	to ask or question	20
intrā, prep. + acc.	within	11
Iōhanna, Iōhannae, f.	Joan/Jeanne	20
Iōhannēs, Iōhannis, m.	John	10
īrātus, -a, -um, adj.	angry	11
is, ea, id	he, she, it	8
Islamicus, -a, -um, adj.	Islamic	7
iste, ista, istud	that (of yours, of things near)	24
ita vērō	yes	12
Ītalia, -ae, f.	Italy	18
Ītalus, -a, -um, adj.	Italian; (used as a noun) Italian person	10
itaque	and so, therefore	17
īter, itineris, n.	journey, road; <i>īter facere</i> , to make a journey	30
iterum, adv.	again	6
iubeō, iubēre, iussī, iussum (jubeō, jubēre, jussī, jussum)	order	16
Iūdaeus, -a, -um, adj.	Jewish; (as a noun) Jew	26
iūdicium, -ī, n. (iūdicium, -ī, n.)	trial, legal investigation; court (of law)	20
Iūlius, -a, -um, adj.	of July; (as a noun) July	20

Latin	English	Chap.
iūnius, -a, -um, adj.	of June; (as a noun) June	17
iūstiniāneus, -a, -um, adj.	of or pertaining to Justinian	6
iūstiniānus, -ī, m.	Justinian, a sixth century Roman emperor	6
iūstitia, -ae, f.	righteousness, justification	27
iūstus, -a, -um, adj. (iūstus, -a, -um)	just	17
iuvenis, iuvenis, m./f, i. (juvenis, juvenis)	young person (age twenty to forty)	24
Knoxus, -ī, m.	Knox	32
labor, labōris, m.	labor, work	27
labōrō, labōrāre, labōrāvī, labōrātum	to work; <i>labōrō</i> + inf., to take pains, work for, work to	6
Latinē, adv.	in Latin	6
Latinus, -a, -um, adj.	Latin	3
legō, legere, lēgī, lēctum	to read	12
Leō III, Leōnis III, m.	Leo III	8
lēx, lēgis, f.	law	6
liber, libera, liberum, adj.	free	32
liber, librī, m.	book	1
liberē, adv.	freely	28
liberī, liberōrum, m.	children	12
lingua, -ae, f.	tongue, language	3
littera, -ae, f.	letter of the alphabet; (pl.) letter/epistle, literature	5
litterātus, -a, -um, adj.	lettered, learned, scholarly	3
lītus, litoris, n.	shore, beach	2
lūdus, -ī, m.	school	5
luxuriōsus, -a, -um, adj.	extravagant, luxurious	21
māchina, -ae, f.	machine	24
magister, magistrī, m.	teacher/master (male)	12
Magna Carta, -ae, f.	Magna Carta	17
magnus, -a, -um, adj.	large	2
Mahometus, Mahometus, -ī, m.	Mohammed	7
Mahometus Secundus, Mahometī Secundī, m.	Mohammed II, the Ottoman sultan who conquered Constantinople	2

Latin	English	Chap.
māior, māius, comp. adj.	bigger	24
Māius, -a, -um, adj.	of May; (as a noun) May	20
malus, -a, -um, adj.	bad	16
maneō, manēre, mānsī, mānsūm	to remain	21
Mārcus Paulus, -ī, m.	Marco Polo	19
Maria, -ae, f.	Mary	32
Martinus Lutherus, -ī, m.	Martin Luther	22
martyr, martyrīs, m./f.	martyr	20
māter, mātris, f.	mother	1
Maurus, -ī, m.	Moor; adherent of Islam, Muslim	26
maximus, -a, -um, adj.	greatest, largest	12
Medina, -ae, f.	Medina (a city in the Arabian peninsula)	7
Medium Aevum, -ī, n.	The Middle Ages	2
medius, -a, -um, adj.	middle	2
memoriālis, -e, adj.	commemorative	22
mēnsis, mēnsis, m.	month	20
mercātor, mercātōris, m.	merchant	19
meridiānus, -a, -um, adj.	southerly, southern	9
metallicus, -a, -um, adj.	metal, of metal	24
Michaēlangelus, -ī, m.	Michaelangelo	25
miles, militis, c.	soldier	8
mīlia, mīliōrum, n., pl.	thousands (see <i>mille</i>)	26
mille, mīlia	thousand/thousands	26
minimē, adv.	no	12
minor, minus, adj.	lesser, smaller	16
missa, -ae, f.	mass (ecclesiastical), church service including the sacrament of the body and blood	28
modo, adv.	only	13
monacha, -ae, f.	nun	5
monachus, -ī, m.	monk	3
monastērium, -ī, n.	monastery	5
Monica, -ae, f.	Monica, the name of St. Augustine's mother	1
morbus, -ī, m.	sickness, illness	16

Latin	English	Chap.
mors, mortis, f., i.	death	10
Morus, -ī, m.	More (name)	29
mox, adv.	soon	5
multus, -a, -um, adj.	much; many	1
Musulmannus, -ī, m.	Muslim, practitioner of Islam	15
mutuus, -a, -um, adj.	borrowed	26
nam, conj.	for	20
nārrō, nārrāre, nārrāvī, nārrātum	to tell	22
nātūrālis, -e, adj.	natural	22
nātus, -a, -um, adj.	born	18
nauta, -ae, m.	sailor	32
nāvigō, nāvigāre, nāvigāvī, nāvigātum	to sail	2
nāvis, nāvis, f., i.	ship	32
-ne, enclitic	signals the beginning of a question expecting the answer yes/no	12
necesse	necessary	24
necō, necāre, necāvī, necātum	to kill	20
negō, negāre, negāvī, negātum	to deny	29
Nērō, Nērōnis, m.	Nero (emperor of Rome)	30
Nīcaenus, -a, -um, adj.	Nicene, having to do with the city of Nicea, a city located in Asia Minor near Constantinople	4
nōbilis, -e, adj.	noble	5
nōmen, nōminis, n.	a name	22
nōminō, nōmināre, nōmināvī, nōminātum	to name, mention, call by name; nōmine: by the name of, called	31
nōn	not	4
Normannī, -ōrum, m.	Normans	13
Nortmannī, -ōrum, m.	Northmen, Vikings	2
nōs, nostrī/ nostrum, nōbis, nōs, nōbis	we, our/ours, us	8
nōtus, -a, -um, adj.	known	6
novus, -a, -um, adj.	new	5
nūllus, -a, -um, adj.	none, no, not any	12
nūmen, nūminis, n.	divine will, godhead, divinity	4

Latin	English	Chap.
numisma, numismatis, n.	coin (usually used of coins no longer in circulation), medallions	22
nunc, adv.	now	25
nūntiō, nūntiāre, nūntiāvī, nūntiātum	to announce, report	7
nuptiae, nuptiārum, f.	wedding; marriage	29
ō	O, Oh (used either for addressing someone or as an exclamation)	App.
obsignō, -signāre, -signāvī, -signātum	to seal	17
occāsus, -ūs, m.	fall, destruction	5
Occidentālis, -e, adj.	Western	7
occupō, occupāre, occupāvī, occupātum	to lay hold of, seize, attack	15
octo	eight	15
officium, -ī, n.	duty, respect	5
ōlim, adv.	at some time: formerly; someday	18
omnis, omne, adj.	all, every	25
opēs, acc., f., pl.	wealth, resources, military resources (from <i>opēs, opum, f.</i>)	10
oppidum, -ī, n.	town	1
oppōnō, -ponere, -posuī, -positum	to oppose	29
oppugnō, oppugnāre, oppugnāvī, oppugnātum	to attack (<i>ob + pugnō</i>)	9
ops, opis, f.	help, aid; (pl.) wealth, resources, military resources, power	10
optō, optāre, optāvī, optātum	to choose	30
opus, operis, n.	a work, a labor, a major accomplishment	18
ōrātiō, ōrātiōnis, f.	speech, message, oration	25
orbis, orbis, f., i.	circle, round thing; <i>orbs terrārum</i> , the whole world	2
ōrdō, ōrdinis, m.	order	16
Orientalis, -e, adj.	Eastern	11
origō, originis, f.	origin	22
ōrō, ōrāre, ōrāvī, ōrātum	to pray; beg, speak	1
Ottō, Ottōnis, m.	Otto (a German name)	10
paene, adv.	almost	12

Latin	English	Chap.
pāgānus, -a, -um, adj.	(of the) village, rural, rustic; pagan	9
pāgina, -ae, f.	page (of a book)	24
pangō, pangere, pepigī, pānctum	to fasten, secure; settle	9
Pāpa, -ae, m.	father; bishop; Pope	21
parātus, -a, -um, adj.	ready	15
parcō, parcere, pepercī, parsum (+ dat.)	to spare, have mercy on	30
pāreō, pārēre, pārui, pāritum (+ dat.)	to obey	7
parō, parāre, parāvī, parātum	to prepare	5
pars, partis, f., i.	part, portion	7
parvus, -a, -um, adj.	small	12
pastor, pastōris, m.	shepherd; pastor	28
pater, patris, m.	father	11
patruus, patruī, m.	paternal uncle	19
paucī, paucae, pauca, adj.	few; a few	7
paupertās, paupertātis, f.	poverty	16
pāx, pācis, f.	peace	9
pecūnia, -ae, f.	money	14
per, prep. + acc.	through	2
peregrinātiō, peregrinātiōnis, f.	living abroad, travels abroad	19
pereō, perire, perīi, peritum	to die, pass away	21
periculum, -ī, n.	danger	29
perscrūtō, -scrūtāre, -scrūtāvī, -scrūtātum	to examine thoroughly, scrutinize	20
persōna, -ae, f.	person	4
petō, petere, petivī, petitum	to seek, aim at; beg	14
philosophus, -ī, m.	philosopher	30
pictūra, -ae, f.	picture	25
pīrāta, -ae, m.	pirate, sea-robber	2
Platō, Platōnis, m.	Plato	25
pōnō, pōnere, posuī, positum	to put, place	27
Pontifex, pontificis, m.	chief priest; Pope	8
populus, -ī, m.	people	3
possum, posse, potuī	to be able	24
post, prep. + acc.	after	2

Latin	English	Chap.
postea , adv.	afterwards	16
posterus , -a, -um, adj.	next	5
postrēmus , -a, -um, adj.	last	23
potestas , potestatis , f.	power	17
praeceptum , -ī, n.	precept, command, teaching, rule, principle	7
praefatiō , praefatiōnis , f.	preface	30
Praga , -ae, f.	Prague (a city in what is now the Czech Republic)	22
primum , adv.	first, at first	26
prīmus , -a, -um, adj.	first	15
prīnceps , prīncipis , c.	leader, first one, prince	13
prō , prep. + abl.	before; on behalf of; in return for; instead of, in place of	1
probō , probāre , probāvī , probātum	to approve	16
prōcēdō , -cēdere, -cēssī, -cēssum	to go forward, proceed	11
proelium , -ī, n.	battle	13
profānus , -a, -um, adj.	secular, not religious	10
prope , prep. + acc.	near; (as an adv.) nearly	3
prō posteris	for posterity	5
propter , prep. + acc.	on account of	10
propterea , adv.	on account of this	13
puer , -ī, m.	boy	18
pulcher , pulchra , pulchrum , adj.	beautiful	6
putō , putāre , putāvī , putātum	to think	11
quae?	what? (fem. nom. sing.) what things? (neut. acc. plur.)	6
quaesitor , quaesitoris , m.	inquisitor	20
quaerō , quaerere , quaesivī , quaesitum	to seek	18
quālis , quale?	what sort?	5
quam , adv.	than	24
quam?	which? (fem. acc. sing.)	27
quam , rel. pron.	whom (fem. acc. sing.)	21
quandō?	when	17
quās , rel. pron.	which (fem. acc. plur.)	15

Latin	English	Chap.
-que, enclitic	and (translated before the word it is attached to)	11
quem?	whom (masc. acc. plur.)	13
quī?	who (plur.)?	7
quibus?	to whom / by whom (plur. dat. or abl.)	19
quid?	what?	6
quidam, quaedam, quoddam	a certain, one; (pl.) some, certain	16
quīnque	five	7
quīntus, -a, -um, adj.	fifth	17
quis?	who?	1
quisquis, quidquid	whoever, whatever; anyone who, anything which	29
quō?	where to? whither?	19
quod	because	3
quōmodo?	how?	20
quōs?	whom? (pl. m.)	2
quot?	how many?	15
redeō, redire, rediī, reditum	to go back, return	16
Refōrmātiō, Refōrmātiōnis, f.	Reformation, correction, restoration	22
refōrmō, -fōrmāre, -fōrmāvī, -fōrmātum	to reform, correct, restore	27
rēgīna, -ae, f.	queen	29
rēgnum, -ī, n.	power, rule, realm, kingdom	19
regō, regere, rēxī, rēctum	to guide, rule	8
rēgula, -ae, f.	rule	5
religiō, religiōnis, f.	religion	7
relinquō, -linquere, -liquī, -lictum	to leave, forsake	30
repōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positum	to put back, return; (money) pay back, repay	26
repudiō, repudiāre, repudiāvī, repudiātum	to scorn; reject	21
respondeō, respondēre, respondi, respōnsum	to respond	31
revēlō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum	to unveil, reveal	27

Latin	English	Chap.
rēx, rēgis, m.	king (very negative word to Romans; more neutral in Christian, Medieval, and modern Latin)	8
Ricardus, -ī, m.	Richard	17
rīdeō, rīdēre, rīsī, rīsum	to laugh, smile	7
rogō, rogāre, rogāvī, rogātum	to ask	10
Rōma, Rōmae, f.	Rome	2
Rōmānī, Rōmānōrum, m.	Romans	2
Rōmānus, -a, -um, adj.	Roman	2
Rōtomagus, -ī, f.	Rouen (a town in France)	20
sacer, sacra, sacrum, adj.	sacred, holy	8
sacerdōs, sacerdotīs, m/f.	priest	27
sacrāmentum, -ī, n.	(in ecclesiastical and medieval Latin) something to be kept holy; sacrament; (in classical Latin) an oath	29
saepe, adv.	often	12
saevus, -a, -um, adj.	savage, violent, cruel, vicious, violent, harsh, savage	2
sānctus, -a, -um, adj.	holy	4
sapientia, -ae, f.	wisdom	6
Saxōnēs, -um, m.	Saxons (a Germanic tribe)	2
saxum, -ī, n.	rock	22
scelus, sceleris, n.	crime	31
schisma, schismatis, n.	separation, division, schism	11
schola, scholae, f.	school	8
scintilla, -ae, f.	spark	22
sciō, scīre, scīvī, scītum	to know	3
Scōtī, Scōtōrum, m.	Scots, people of Scotland	32
Scōtia, -ae, f.	Scotland	32
scribō, scribere, scripsī, scriptum	to write, engrave	1
scriptūra, -ae, f.	Scripture	7
sectātor, sectātōris, m.	follower, sectarian	7
secundum, adv.	secondly	31
secundus, -a, -um, adj.	second	2

Latin	English	Chap.
sed, conj.	but	13
sella, -ae, f.	seat, chair	14
semper, adv.	always	16
Seneca, -ae, m.	Seneca (name)	30
senior, senius	older	24
sēparō, sēparāre, sēparāvī, sēparātum	to separate	11
septem	seven	29
septimus, -a, -um, adj.	seventh	20
serva, -ae, f.	slave (female)	10
servus, -ī, m.	slave (male)	32
sibi (see sui)		29
Sicilia, -ae, f.	Sicily	26
sicut, adv.	just as	16
significō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum	to signify, mean	14
silva, -ae, f.	forest	16
simul, adv.	together, at the same time	29
Sina, -ae, m.	Chinese person	19
sine, prep. + abl.	without	16
singulī, -ae, -a, distributive adj.	(always plural) single, individual; one each, per	24
Sixtus, -ī, m.	Sixtus (name of a pope)	26
socius, -ī, m.	ally, associate	2
sōlus, -a, -um, adj.	alone, only	11
somnium, -ī, n.	dream, vision	7
somnus, -ī, m.	sleep	5
speculum, -ī, n.	mirror	24
spīritus, -ūs, m.	breath; spirit	11
spoliō (1)	to pillage, despoil, plunder	2
statim, adv.	immediately	21
statua, -ae, f.	statue	25
studeō, studēre, studuī	to study	32
suādeō, suādēre, suāsī, suāsūm	to suggest; urge	15
sub, prep. + abl.	under	21
sub, prep. + acc.	under; up to (to the base of)	10

Latin	English	Chap.
subiungō, -iungere, -iūnxī, -iūnctum	to subject, harness, bring under control of; subjugate	10
suī, sibi, sē, sē	himself, herself, itself; themselves	29
sum, esse, fuī, futūrum	to be	1
Summa Theologica, -ae, f.	<i>Summa Theologica</i> (literally, “Summary of Theology”)	18
summergō, -mergere, -mersī, -mersum	to drown	28
sūmō, sūmere, sūmpsī, sūmpsum	to take; (with <i>mutuās pecūniās</i>) to borrow	26
superō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum	to overcome, conquer	2
suus, -a, -um, adj.	his own, her own, its own; their own	26
Symbolum Nicaenō-Cōnstantinopolitānum, -ī, n.	The Nicene-Constantinopolitan Creed	11
tamen, adv.	nevertheless	22
tandem, adv.	finally	23
tēlum, -ī, n.	weapon	23
temptō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum	to try, attempt	21
tempus, temporis, n.	time	10
terminō, termināre, termināvī, terminātum	to limit, define	17
terra, -ae, f.	earth	2
tertius, -a, -um, adj.	third	31
Testamentum, -ī, n.	Testament	28
testis, testis, m./f., i.	witness	20
theologia, -ae, f.	theology	27
thesis, thesis, f.	thesis, proposition	27
Thōmās, Thōmae, m.	Thomas	18
timeō, timēre, timuī	to fear, be afraid of	21
tōtus, -a, -um, adj.	whole, entire, all	4
trāditiō, trāditiōnis, f.	tradition	31
trecentī, -ae, -a	three hundred	24
trēs, tria	three	21
trīcēsīmus, -a, -um, adj.	thirtieth	20
Tridentīnus, -a, -um, adj.	of Trent (a city in Northern Italy)	31

Latin	English	Chap.
turba, -ae, f.	crowd	21
Turcī, Turcōrum, m.	Turks	23
Turicum, -ī, n.	Zurich (a city in Switzerland)	28
ubī, adv.	when; where	11
ūnus, ūna, ūnum	one	1
urbānus, -a, -um, adj.	urban, of the city	27
Urbānus, -ī, m.	Urban (the name of a pope)	15
urbs, urbis, f., i.	walled town, city	7
ūtor, ūtī, ūsus sum	to use	24
uxor, uxōris, f.	wife	7
Vandalī, -ōrum, m.	Vandals (a Germanic tribe)	2
vastō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum	to lay waste to, destroy, desolate	2
vastus, -a, -um, adj.	waste, deserted	5
vectīgal, vectīgālis, n.	tax	17
Venetīānus, -a, -um, adj.	Venetian, from Venice	19
verberō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum	to beat	32
verbum, -ī, n.	word	7
versus, versūs, m.	line (of writing); verse	24
vīcēsīmus, -a, -um, adj.	twentieth	30
victor, victōris, m.	victor, conqueror	13
victōria, -ae, f.	victory	15
vīgintī, indecl. number	twenty	17
vir, virī, m.	man	2
vīs (from the verb <i>volō, velle</i>)	you wish	12
Visigothī, Visigothōrum, m.	Visigoths (West Goths)	2
vīta, -ae, f.	life	1
Vitrūvius, -ī, m.	Vitruvius (name of a famous architect)	25
vīvō, vīvere, vīxī, victum	to live	27
vocō, vocāre, vocāvī, vocātum	to call	8
volō, velle, volūī	to want, wish, will	15
volunt (from <i>volō, velle</i>)	they wish, want, will	28
vulgātus, -a, -um, adj.	common, general	3
vult (from <i>volō, velle</i>)	wants, wishes, wills	15
Wicliff	Wycliffe	22



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Bayeux Tapestry: www.bayeuxtapestry.org.uk.

In order to view the original Latin text of *Assertiō Septem Sacramentōrum adversus Martinum Lutherum*, visit: <https://www.rct.uk/collection/1006836/assertio-septem-sacramentorum-adversus-martinum-lutherum>.

The Creeds of Christendom. Vol. I. Edited by Philip Schaff. Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Book House Company, 1990.

Additional Resources

Chapter 5

The website maintained by the Benedictine Order, <http://www.intratext.com/X/LAT0011.HTM>, contains the entire Latin text of the *Sancti Benedicti Regula* and may serve as a nice supplement for more advanced study.

Chapter 6

<http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/source/corpus1.html>

Chapter 9

For the complete text in Latin, see:

<https://www.thelatinlibrary.com/asserius.html>

For maps of Anglo-Saxon England, see:

<http://www.anglo-saxons.net/hwaet/?do=show&page=Maps>

Chapter 11

English, Greek, and Latin versions of the Nicene Creed, as well as further historical information, may be found at:

https://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Nicene_Creed

Chapter 16

<https://dmdhist.sitehost.iu.edu/francis.htm>

Chapter 17

For the complete text of the Magna Carta in both English and Latin, see

<http://www.magnacartaplus.org/magnacarta>

Chapter 18

Thomas Aquinas's magnum opus, *Summa Theologica*, was written in Latin just as his other works. His approach to writing was a very orderly one. *Summa Theologica* was divided into three main parts. Each part was then further divided into numbered questions. Each question was divided once again into articles to be addressed by the author. For the original Latin text visit:

<http://www.thelatinlibrary.com/aquinas/summa.shtml>

Chapter 20

For further information regarding the life, death, and posthumous retrial of Joan of Arc, visit:

<https://www.biography.com/military-figure/joan-of-arc>

For a Latin transcript of the original trials of Joan of Arc, see

<https://archive.org/details/procsdecondamn01joanuoft/page/34>

/mode/2up?q=pater (English translation:

<https://www.jeanne-darc.info/trial-of-condemnation-index/trial-condemnation-first-public-examination/>)

Chapter 22

For further information regarding John Huss and the medallions in the Library of Prague:

http://logosresourcepages.org/History/huss_b.htm

Chapter 27

For a Latin transcript of the ninety-five theses of Martin Luther, along with an English translation:

<http://www.thelatinlibrary.com/luther.95.html>

Chapter 29

In order to view the original Latin text of *Assertiō Septem Sacramentōrum adversus Martinum Lutherum*, visit:

<https://www.rct.uk/collection/1006836/assertio-septem>

[-sacramentorum-adversus-martinum-lutherum](https://www.rct.uk/collection/1006836/assertio-septem-sacramentorum-adversus-martinum-lutherum)



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About the Authors

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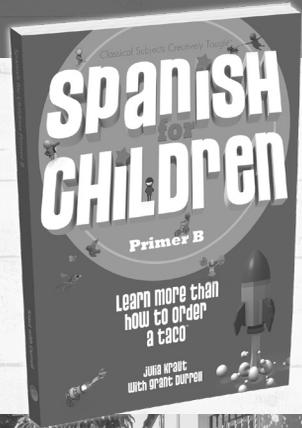


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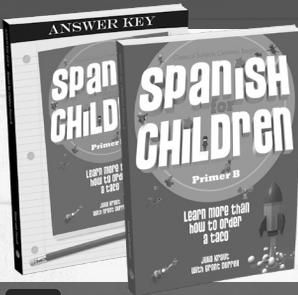
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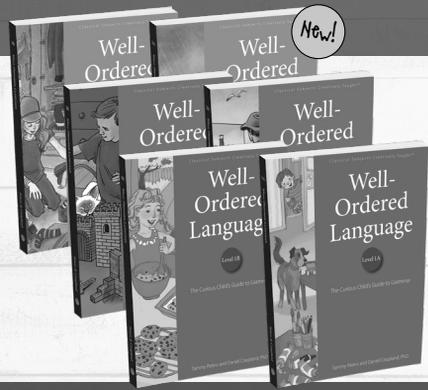




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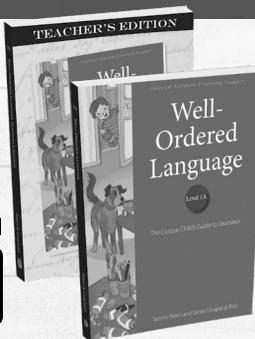
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