

# LESSON 26 A

## SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

### NOUNS

**lingua, -ae** (1st declension, feminine) *language, tongue*

**institūtum, -ī** (2nd declension, neuter) *custom*

**lex, lēgis** (3rd declension, feminine) *law*

**pars, -tis** (3rd declension, feminine) *part*

**flūmen, -inis** (3rd declension, neuter) *river*

### CARDINAL AND ORDINAL NUMBERS (P. 256)

**ūnus** one (p. 252)

**duo** two (p. 254)

**trēs** three (p. 254)

**prīmus** *first*

**secundus** *second*

**tertius** *third*

## DEMONSTRATIVES, REFLEXIVES, POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS, ADJECTIVES, ETC.

**hīc, haec, hōc** *this* (p. 93, 258)

**ipse, ipsa, ipsum** *himself, herself, itself* (p. 93, 259)

**suī, sibi, sē, sē** *himself, herself, itself* (p. 131)

**quī, quae, quod** *who* (p. 62, 259)

**noster, nostra, nostrum** *our* (p. 252) A 1st and 2nd declension adjective that has an **-er** ending in the nominative masculine singular

**vester, vestra, vestrum** *your* (p. 252) same situation as with **noster, nostra, nostrum**

**alius, alia, aliud** *other* (p. 60-61)

**omnis, omne** (3rd declension adjective of two endings) *all* (declined like **fortis, forte** which is at the top of page 253)

## VERBS

**ferō, ferre, tulī, latum** (3rd conjugation) *bear, carry*

**dīvidō, dīvidere, dīvīsī, dīvīsum** (3rd conjugation) *divide, separate*

**incolō, incolere, incoluī, incultum** (3rd conjugation) *inhabit*

**appellō, appellāre, appellāvi, appellātum** (1st conjugation) *call, name*

**differō, differre, distulī, dīlātum (dis+fero)** (3rd conjugation) *scatter, harass, delay,*

*differ*

## PREPOSITIONS

**inter** (takes the accusative) *between, among*

Don't confuse **inter** with **intra**

**intra** (takes the accusative) *within*

**cis, citrā** (takes the accusative) *on this side of*

**trāns** (takes the accusative) *across*

## PROPER NAMES

**Gallia, Galliae** (feminine) *Gaul* (the area that today would be called France)

**Galli** (**Celtae**) a group of people who lived in the area that today would be called France. Called **Galli** (*Gauls*) in Latin, but they call themselves **Celtae** (*Celts*)

**Aquitani** a group of people who lived in the area that today would be called Aquitaine, a region in the southwest of France. In ancient Roman times, the area known as **Aquitania** was everything from the Pyrenees and the Garonne River (Latin: **Garumna**)

**Belgae** a group of people who lived in the area that today would be called Belgium (in ancient Roman times **Belgica**)

**Garumna** (feminine) the river that is today known as the Garonne

**Matrona** (feminine) the river that is today known as the Marne

**Sequana** (feminine) the river that is today known as the Seine

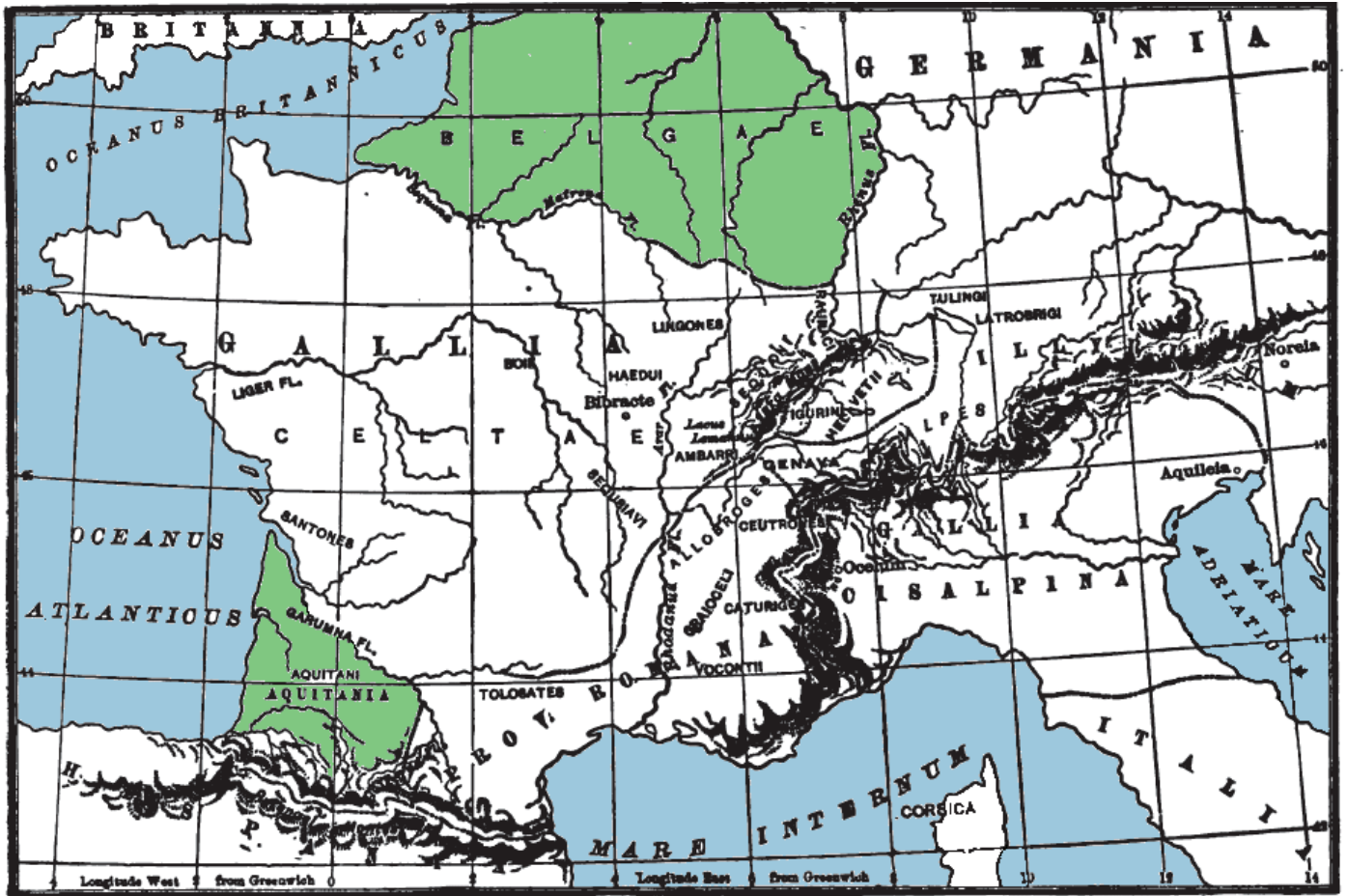
## A BIT ABOUT JULIUS CAESAR

After Caesar served as consul in Rome, in the year 59 BC, he was then appointed to be governor of Gaul. He was known as a proconsul, which was the governor, and had not only the responsibilities of a civilian leader, but also had command of the Roman legions in Gaul (also see our textbook, pp. 76-79).

# MAP 1



MAP 2



## PRACTICE SENTENCES

1. Gallia est omnis dīvīsa.
2. Pars prima.
3. Flumen secundum.
4. Lex tertia.
5. Aquitanī Galliam incolunt.
6. Hī lēgibus differunt.
7. Flumen dīvīdit Gallos ab Aquitanīs.
8. Celtae appellantur.
9. Differunt inter sē.