

## Capitulum I - Imperium Romanum

### Nouns

Latin nouns will *decline* (change their endings) to indicate their grammatical function in the sentence. They decline through 6 *cases*, as follows:

Nominative	Subject or predicate
Genitive	Possession, characteristic
Dative	Indirect object
Accusative	Direct object
Ablative	Object of a preposition (and multiple other uses)
Vocative	Direct address

In addition nouns have a specific gender (masculine, feminine, or neuter) and number (singular or plural). All nouns will thus show number, case, and gender.

The forms of the case endings vary between nouns and are called *Declensions*. There are 5 such patterns. Chapter One introduces the first two declensions, with the following endings in the Nominative and Ablative Cases:

	1st Declension		Second Declension		
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	
Nom:	-a	-ae	-us	-ī	(Masculine)
			-um	-a	(Neuter)
Abl.	-ā		-ō		

### Adjectives:

Adjectives agree with the nouns they modify in number, case, and gender. Adjectives show three declensions patterns: 1st and 2nd Declension and 3rd Declension. The adjectives in Chapter One are 1st and 2nd Declension showing the same cases endings as 1st and 2nd Declension nouns. We will not meet 3rd Declension adjectives until later in the book.

### Verbs

Latin verbs will show number (singular and plural) and person. The nouns in Chapter One are all 3rd person (he, she it; they).

*est* = is                      *sunt* = are

## Prepositions

Latin prepositions are used as in English. The object of a preposition will be either in the accusative or ablative case. The preposition introduced in Chapter One (*in*) governs the ablative case.

## Numbers

Cardinal numbers (one, two, three, etc.) and Ordinal numbers (first, second, third, etc.) are introduced in Chapter One. The cardinal and ordinal numbers are adjectives and have the following forms:

Cardinal		Ordinal	
<i>ūnus, -a, -um</i>	one	<i>prīmus, -a -um</i>	first
<i>duo, duae, duo</i>	two	<i>secundus, -a, -um</i>	second
<i>trēs, trēs, tria</i>	three	<i>tertius, -a, -um</i>	third
<i>sex</i>	six		
<i>mīlle</i>	one thousand		

## Vocabulary

**num?** = asks a question (to which a negative answer is expected)

**-ne** = asks a question

**quoque**, also