

Nominative

1. subject of verb
2. predicate noun

Genitive

1. possession
2. description (quality), w/aj only.
3. material
4. partitive
5. certain aj: cupidus, peritus, imperitus, plenus, avidus, et. al.
6. certain verbs of remembering, accusing, acquiting: meminī, obliviscor, arguo, damno, absolvere.
7. cause of feeling (w/ impersonal verbs: misceretur, paenitet, piget, pudet, taedet).
8. interest and refert: genitive of person affected.
9. quality
10. causa, gratia (for the sake of), ergo (b/c of), instar (like), pridie (day before), postridie, tenus (as far as).

Dative

1. indirect object
2. possession: used with sum to indicate ownership.
3. reference (denotes for whose benefit or to whose disadvantage something was done).
4. ethical: shows certain interest felt by the person indicated.
5. certain adjectives: aequus, amicus, inimus, gratus, similis, dissimilis, proximus, finitimus, idoneus, et. al.
6. certain compound verbs with ad, ante, con, in, inter, ob, post, prae, pro, sub, super, et. al.
7. certain intransitive verbs of persuasion: credo, impero, noceo, resisto, pareo, persuadeo, resisto, studeo, placeo.
8. agent: used exclusively with passive periphrastic.
9. separation: used with verbs denoting deprivation.
10. purpose/double dative: used to denote end result, oft. with dative of person/thing affected.
11. direction: used mainly in poetry.
12. difference/strife: used with verbs of difference and strife.

Accusative

1. direct object
2. certain prepositions
3. place to which (end of motion)
4. duration of time
5. extent of space: expresses how far a distance.
6. subject of infinitive in indirect speech
7. cognate accusative (accusative of kindred meaning)
8. double accusative w/certain verbs of asking, warning, accusing, begging, hiding, teaching
9. exclamation
10. synecdochical (Greek) accusative: usu. found in poetry and later in Latin, used to denote past affected.

Ablative

1. w/certain prepositions: ab, cum, ex, pro, sine, et. al.
2. separation: used with libero, solvo, levo, privo, spolio, exuo, fraudo, nudo, abstineo, desisto, prohibeo, et. al.
3. source (material): used the source from which anything is derived, or the material of which it consists.
4. cause (with or without preposition): denotes reason why something is done.
5. agent (with a or ab): used to denote who did the action of a passive verb.
6. comparison: denotes the person or thing with which the comparison is made.
7. manner (cum can be omitted if noun modified by adjective): tells how something is done.
8. accompaniment (with cum)
9. degree of difference (without prepositions): with comparatives and words implying comparison.
10. description, w/adjective
11. price and value
12. specification/respect: denotes in which respect anything is done.
13. time when (no preposition): tells when something occurred.
14. time within which: usually without a preposition.
15. place from which: expressed usually with ex or ab.
16. place in which: expressed with preposition in and denotes a static place.
17. route (path by which)
18. means/instrument (does not use preposition): denotes instrument with which something is done.
19. attendant circumstances: usu. w/modifier & is used to indicate circumstances under which s/t occurred.
20. w/certain verbs: utior, fruor, fungor, potior, vescor, and their compounds.
21. w/certain adjectives: contentus, fretus, dignus, indignus, laetus.
22. opus est: expressing need.
23. ablative absolute
24. partitive ablative: ex or e plus the ablative.

Erat res summae difficultatis. It was a matter of the greatest difficulty.

Talentum auri. a talent of gold.

Partem hostium interfecerunt. They have killed part of the enemy.

Villa erat plena servorum. The house was full of servants.

Humanae infirmitatis meminī. I am mindful of human weakness.

Quos infamae suae neque pudet neque taedet. Who are neither shamed or weary of their own dishonor.

Clodi intererat Milonem perire. It was the interest of Clodius that Milo perish.

Homo maximi corporis. A man of gigantic size.

Cicero epistolam tibi misit. Cicero sent a letter to you.

Mihi domus est. This is my house.

In animo habet pecuniam sibi retinere. He has in his mind to retain the money for himself.

Suo sibi servit patri. He serves his own father for himself (his own reasons).

Is erat similis patri. He was similar to his father.

Neque enim adsentitur mihi. For he is not pleasing to me.

Ego non credo verbis Clodii. I do not give credence to the words of Clodius.

Carthago delenda est nobis. Carthage must be destroyed by us.

Mihi est ademptum baculum. The stick has been taken from me.

Tertiam aciem nostris subsidio misit. He sent a third reserve line for relief to us.

Inferret deos Latio. He brought the gods to Latium.

Metuens luctantem Icariis fluctibus Africum. Fearing the African wind wrestling with the Icarian waves.

Caesar ad urbem ivit. Caesar went to town. Caesar Romam ivit. Caesar went to Rome.

Paucos dies ibi manseramus. We had remained there for a few days.

Paucos pedes processit. He advanced a few feet.

Dicit scelestos confessos esse. He said that the evil men have confessed.

Vitam vivere. To live a life. Coire Societatem. To form an alliance.

Discipulos suos litteras docuit. He taught his students literature.

Me miserum! Wretched me! O tempores! Oh, the times!

Nuda genu. Bare as to her knee. tremit artes. He trembles as to his limbs.

Pro patria pugnaverunt. They have fought for their country.

Oculis se privavit. He deprived himself of his eyes.

Suavitatem odorum qui afflarentur e floribus. The sweetness of the odors which breathed from the flowers.

Exsilui gaudio. I leapt for joy. Ex vulnere aeger esse. to be sick from a wound.

Lectica ab octo servis ferebatur. The lectica was being carried by eight slaves.

Marcus Sexto altior est. Marcus is taller than Sextus.

Miles fabulam cum risu dixit. The soldier told the story with a laugh.

Cum filio pervenit. He arrived with his son.

Multo clarius locutus est. He spoke more clearly by much.

Statura fuit humili. He was a man of low stature.

Itaque tibi decem denariis eum vendam. And so I will sell him to you for 10 denarii.

Maior natu. Older in respect to birth. Nomine sed non re rex erat. He was king with respect to name but not fact.

Obscura nocte Catalina advenit. Cataline arrived on a dark night.

Caesar tribus diebus adveniet. Caesar will arrive in three days.

Milites ex urbe exiverunt. The soldiers have left out of the town.

Pater in villa sedebat. Father was sitting in the house.

Breviore itinere me duxit ad eam insulam. He led me to that tenement by the shorter way.

Sextus Marcum baculo percussit. Sextus whacked Marcus with a stick.

Bonis auspiciis. under good auspices. frequentissimo senatu. at a crowded senate meeting.

Abusus est nostra patientia. He has abused our patience.

fretus vobis. relying on you.

Opus est magistratibus. There is a need for magistrates.

Urbe capta, Caesar vicit hostes. With the city having been captured, Caesar captured the enemies.

Unus e militibus. One out of the soldiers.