

CHAPTER

2

Second, Third, Fourth, Conjugations and -iō Verbs of Third Conjugation:
Present Active and Passive Subjunctive; Place Where, Place to Which,
and Place from Which with the Names of Towns



Without a portrait as model, Albrecht Dürer (1471–1528), the most famous of German Renaissance artists, used his imagination to create this oil image of the Charlemagne. With sword in his right hand and in his left an orb surmounted by a cross, Dürer portrays Carolus Magnus as Holy Roman emperor. This role is reinforced by the cross atop the elaborate crown.

MEMORĀBILE DICTŪ

Sacrum Rōmānum imperium. Publishers, Inc.

“Holy Roman Empire.”

The Holy Roman Empire continued the empire founded in 800 CE by Charlemagne, who revived the title of Roman Empire in Western Europe. Charlemagne’s successors, the Carolingians, considered the Roman Empire suspended, rather than ended, by the abdication in 476 CE by Romulus Augustus. As a phrase, “Holy Roman Empire” designated a political entity that originated with the coronation of the German king Otto I as emperor and survived until Francis II renounced the imperial title in 1806.

READING

In the eighth century much of Western Europe once again became part of a substantial empire—this time that of the Franks, a German tribe who, after invading the Roman Empire centuries earlier, were recovering from many years of division and strife. This recovery had resulted from the unifying leadership of a new dynasty called the “Carolingians,” which derived its name from Carolus, the Latin name of its greatest ruler Charles the Great or, as he is called in French, Charlemagne. Leo III, who was pope from 795 to 816 CE, a highly astute leader from relatively humble beginnings who had risen through the ranks of the Roman church, regarded Charles as a great ally and protector. In a ceremony held on Christmas Day 800 CE in St. Peter’s Basilica, Leo actually crowned Charles Roman Emperor of the West. In a sense, then, Charlemagne’s coronation revived the Western Roman Empire. Once again, after an interval of three centuries, an emperor in the West seemed to be the counterpart of the Eastern emperor in Constantinople: we must not forget that the Eastern Roman Empire never fell, but continued to exist without interruption from the fourth century CE onward.

Charlemagne’s rule was of particular cultural importance because he made Latin the official language of his empire. As he needed an educated class of administrators capable of expressing themselves in Latin, at his court in Aachen, known in French as Aix-la-Chapelle, Charlemagne patronized a group of the greatest Latin writers, scholars, and teachers of his day.

The biography of Charlemagne by Einhard (775–840), of the German region known as Franconia, furnishes much information about the reign of the emperor. In certain respects the biography resembles the lives of ancient Roman emperors written by the biographer Suetonius in the second century CE.

DĒ CAROLŌ MAGNŌ

- 1 Carolus erat altus, eius corpus magnum et forte, cervix brevis, venter prōiectus, capillī cānī, vultus gravis, oculī vegetī, vōx clāra. Bene valēbat, sed ultimīs annīs ante mortem febrī corripiebātur. Medicōs tamen odiō habēbat, quī eum nōn sinēbant carnēs assās comedere, sed
- 5 tantum ēlixās. Itaque eōrum cōsilia numquam petēbat. Carolus erat eques assiduus, ut omnēs Francī, atque vēnātor. Valdē dēlectābātur vapōribus aquārum nātūrālīter calentium, in quibus cum gaudiō natābat. Rēgiam Aquīsgrānī aedificāverat et ibi ad finem vītae habitāvit. Nōn solum filiōs, sed etiam amīcōs et corporis custōdēs invitābat:
- 10 “Veniātis omnēs et mēcum natētis.” Interdum centum hominēs cum eō unā natābant. Vestis eius erat simplex, ut Francī gerēbant. Gladiō semper accingēbātur, cūius capulus erat ex aurō vel ex argentō factus. Vīnum nōn amābat nec hominēs ēbriōs tolērābat. Dum comedēbat,

libri legēbantur: valdē dēlectābātur historicīs et librīs Augustīnī.

15 Post merīdiem dormīre solēbat; noctū somnus saepe interpellābātur.

Māne, cum vestīmenta induēbat, hominēs accipere solēbat: nōn solum amīcōs, sed etiam sī erant lītēs, dē quibus dēcernere dēbēbat.

READING VOCABULARY

accingō, ere, accīnxī, accīnctum – to gird on, arm

aliquot (*indeclinable indefinite pronoun/adjective*) – some, a few

***altus, a, um** – tall, deep

***annus, ī, m.** – year

Aquisgrānī – at Aachen

Aquisgrānum, ī, n. – Aachen‡

***argentum, ī, n.** – silver

assiduus, a, um – diligent, dedicated

assus, a, um – roasted

Augustīnus, ī, m. – Augustine‡

***aurum, ī, n.** – gold

***brevis, breve** – short

calēns, calentis – hot;

aquae natūrālīter calentēs – hot water springs

cānus, a, um – gray (for hair)

capillus, ī, m. – hair

capulus, ī, m. – handle, hilt

Carolus, ī, m. – Charles

centum (*numeral*) – one hundred

cervīx, cervīcis, f. – neck

***clārus, a, um** – clear, distinguished

***custōs, custōdis, m.** – guard

ēbrius, a, um – drunk

ēlixus, a, um – boiled

***eques, equitis, m.** – horseman

febris, febris, f. – fever

***fīnis, fīnis, m.** – end

Francus, ī, m. – Frank

***gerō, ere, gessī, gestum** – to wear, carry

***gravis, grave** – heavy, serious

historicus, ī, m. – historian

induō, ere, induī, indūtum – to put on (a piece of clothing)

***interdum** (*adv.*) – sometimes

interpellō, āre, āvī, ātum – to interrupt

invītō, āre, āvī, ātum – to invite

***lis, lītis, f.** – dispute, quarrel

***māne** (*adv.*) – in the morning

medīcus, ī, m. – doctor

natō, āre, āvī, ātum – to swim

natūrālīter (*adv.*) – naturally

***odium, ī, n.** – hatred;

odiō habeō + *accusative* – I hate somebody

prōiciō, ere, prōiēcī, prōiectum – to send forth; (*in passive participle*) protruding

rēgia, ae, f. – royal palace

simplex, simplicis – simple

***sinō, ere, sīvī, situm** + *accusative* + *infinitive* – to allow somebody to do something

tolerō, āre, āvī, ātum – to tolerate, bear

ultimus, a, um – last

***ut** (*conj.*) – as

***valeō, ēre, valūī, —** – to be in good health

vapor, vapōris, m. – steam, vapor

vegetus, a, um – lively, vigorous

***vel** (*conj.*) – or

vēnātor, vēnātōris, m. – hunter

veniātis – *present active subjunctive of veniō*

venter, ventris, m. – stomach, belly

***vestis, vestis, f.** – clothes, attire

vīnum, ī, n. – wine

***vōx, vōcis, f.** – voice

***vultus, vultūs, m.** – face

*Words marked with an asterisk will need to be memorized later in the chapter.

‡Additional information about the words marked with the double dagger will be in the **Take Note** section that follows the Reading Vocabulary.