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THIRTY-EIGHT  
LATIN STORIES

5th Edition

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*Designed to Accompany*  
**WHEELOCK'S LATIN**  
(7th Edition)

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# PANDORA'S BOX

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## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Verbs; The First & Second Conjugations: Present Infinitive, Indicative, & Imperative Active;*

*Nouns & Cases; First Declension;*

*Agreement of Adjectives;*

*Second Declension: Masculine*

*Nouns & Adjectives; Apposition*

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## WHEELOCK: CHAPTERS 1-3

*The story of Pandora and her curiosity is one of the most famous tales from classical mythology. Hesiod, an ancient Greek writer, presents this version of the myth in his long didactic poem, Works and Days.*

- Īapetus duōs filiōs, Promētheum et Epimētheum, habet. Promētheus est vir magnae sapientiae; Epimētheus est vir sine sapientiā. Iuppiter Epimētheō bellam fēminam, Pandōram, dat. Promētheus Epimētheum dē Pandōrā saepe  
5 monet: "Ō Epimētheu, errās! Perīculum nōn vidēs. Nōn dēbēs fēminam accipere." Epimētheus Pandōram amat; dē perīculō nōn cōgitat. Iuppiter Epimētheō arcam dat; nōn licet arcam aperīre. Sed Pandōra est cūriōsa: "Quid in arcā est? Multa pecūnia? Magnus numerus gemmārum?"  
10 Fēmina arcam aperit. Multae fōrmae malī prōvolant et errant! Sed Pandōra spem in arcā cōnservat. Etiam sī vīta plēna malōrum est, spem semper habēmus.

## VOCABULARY:

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**Iāpetus, -ī, m.:** Iapetus, one of the 12 Titans, children of Earth (Gaea) and Heaven (Uranus)

**duōs:** two

**Promētheus, -eī, m.:** Prometheus; the name means "one who thinks ahead"

**Epimētheus, -eī (vocative Epimētheu), m.:** Epimetheus; the name means "one who thinks afterwards"

**Iuppiter, Iovis, m.:** Jupiter, king of the gods (3rd declension)

**bellam:** pretty, charming

**Pandōra, -ae, f.:** Pandora, first woman ever created; made by Vulcan at Jupiter's command; given beauty, skills, intelligence, and other gifts by each of the gods; her name means "the all-gifted one"

**perīculum, -ī, n.:** danger (2nd declension neuter)

5

**accipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus (3rd -iō conjugation):** to receive, accept  
**arca, -ae, f.:** box, chest

**licet:** it is permitted (+ infinitive)

**aperiō, -īre, aperuī, apertus (4th conjugation):** to open; **aperit** = she opens

**cūriōsa:** curious, inquisitive

**gemma, -ae, f.:** jewel, gem

**malum, -ī, n.:** bad thing, evil, misfortune (2nd declension neuter)

10

**prōvolō (1):** to fly out, rush forth

**spēs, speī (accusative spem), f.:** hope, the one good thing in Pandora's box; it remains there forever, helping to make human life bearable (5th declension)

**etiam (adverb):** even

**plēna:** full (+ genitive)

# THE TRAGIC STORY OF PHAËTHON

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## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Second Declension Neuters;*

*Adjectives;*

*Present Indicative of Sum;*

*Predicate Nouns & Adjectives; Substantive Adjectives*

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## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 4

*This myth illustrates the foolishness of attempting a task before one is prepared for it.*

Phaëthon est filius Phoebī. Amīcus Phaëthontis dē fāmā dīvīnae orīginis dubitat: "Nōn es filius deī. Nōn habēs dōna deōrum. Nōn vĕra est tua fābula." Magna īra Phaëthontem movet: "Filius deī sum! Phoebe, dā signum!"  
5 vocat Phaëthon. Phoebus puerum auscultat et sine morā volat dē caelō. "Ō mī fili, quid dēsīderās?" Phoebus rogat. "Pecūniam? Sapientiam? Vītam sine cūrīs?" Respondet Phaëthon, "Habēnās habēre et currum sōlis agere dēsīderō." Ō stulte puer! Malum est tuum cōsiliū. Nōn dēbēs  
10 officia deōrum dēsīderāre. Phoebus filium monet, sed puer magna perīcula nōn videt. Equī valent; nōn valet Phaëthon. Currus sine vĕrō magistrō errat in caelō. Quid vidēmus? Dē caelō cadit Phaëthon. Ō mala fortūna!

## VOCABULARY:

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**Phaëthon, -ontis** (accusative **-ontem**), m.: Phaëthon (3rd declension)

**Phoebus, -ī**, m.: Phoebus, the sun-god

**dīvīnus, -a, -um**: divine

**orīgō, orīginis**, f.: origin (3rd declension)

**dubitō (1)**: to doubt, be doubtful

**deus, -ī**, m.: god

**fābula, -ae**, f.: story, tale

**moveō, -ēre, mōvī, mōtus**: to move

**signum, -ī**, n.: sign, proof

**auscultō (1)**: to listen to, hear

5

**volō (1)**: to fly

**caelum, -ī**, n.: heaven, sky

**dēsīderō (1)**: to desire

**rogō (1)**: to ask, inquire

**respondeō, -ēre, -spondī, -spōnsus**: to answer

**habēna, -ae**, f.: strap; (plural) reins

**currus, -ūs** (accusative **-um**), m.: chariot (4th declension)

**sōl, sōlis**, m.: the sun (3rd declension)

**agō, agere, ēgī, āctus** (3rd conjugation): to drive

**equus, -ī**, m.: horse

10

**cadō, -ere, cecidī, cāsūrus** (3rd conjugation): to fall; **cadit** = he falls

# THE ADVENTURES OF IO

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## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*First & Second Conjugations:*

*Future & Imperfect;*

*Adjectives in -er*

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## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 5

*A myth that explains the reason behind a natural phenomenon, as the following story does, is called "aetiological."*

Iuppiter, rēx deōrum, pulchram Iō amābat, sed īram Iūnō-  
nis metuēbat. Mūtāvit igitur fōrmam Iōnis: "Iūnō nōn  
fēminam, sed bovem vidēbit," Iuppiter cōgitābat. Iūnō nōn  
stulta erat: "Habēsne dōnum, mī vir? Dabisne bellam  
5 bovem Iūnōnī? Dā, sī mē amās!" Iuppiter igitur Iūnōnī  
bovem dedit. Cum bove remanēbat magnus custōs, Argus.  
Argus centum oculōs habēbat. Mercurius Argum superā-  
vit, sed Iō nōndum lībera erat: malus asīlus cum bove  
manēbat. Iō errābat per terrās; multōs populōs vidēbat, sed  
10 vēram fōrmam suam nōn habēbat. Misera fēmina! Habē-  
bisne semper fōrmam bovis? Nōnne satis est tua poena?

Īra Iūnōnis nōn perpetua erat: Iuppiter Iōnī hūmānam  
fōrmam dedit; tum Iō filium genuit. Centum oculōs Argī  
vidēbitis in caudā pāvōnis.

## VOCABULARY:

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**Iuppiter, Iovis, m.:** Jupiter (3rd declension)

**rēx, rēgis, m.:** king (3rd declension)

**deus, -ī, m.:** god

**Īō, Īōnis, Īōnī, Īō, f.:** Io, a Greek maiden (3rd declension)

**Iūnō, Iūnōnis, Iūnōnī, f.:** Juno, Jupiter's wife (3rd declension)

**metuō, -ere, metuī** (3rd conjugation): to fear

**mūtō (1):** to change; **mūtāvit** = he changed (perfect tense)

**bōs, bovis, bovī, bovem, bove, f.:** cow (3rd declension)

**erat:** she was (imperfect tense of **est**)

5

**dedit:** he gave (perfect tense of **dat**)

**cum** (preposition + ablative): with

**custōs, -tōdis, m.:** guard, watchman (3rd declension)

**Argus, Argī, m.:** Argus, large monster

**centum** (indeclinable adjective): one hundred

**Mercurius, -iī, m.:** Mercury, the messenger-god

**superāvit:** he conquered, overcame (perfect tense of **superat**)

**nōndum** (adverb): not yet

**asīlus, -ī, m.:** gadfly

**per** (preposition + accusative): through

**terra, -ae, f.:** land, country

**suus, -a, -um:** her own

**miser, misera, miserum:** unfortunate, wretched

**nōnne:** introduces a question expecting a positive answer

**perpetuus, -a, -um:** perpetual

**gignō, -ere, genuī, genitus** (3rd conjugation): to produce, give birth to;

**genuit** = she gave birth to (perfect tense)

**cauda, -ae, f.:** tail

**pāvō, pāvōnis, m.:** peacock (3rd declension)

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# THE CURSE OF ATREUS

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## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

**Sum:** Future & Imperfect Indicative

**Possum:** Present, Future, &

Imperfect Indicative;

Complementary Infinitive

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## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 6

*The sad fate of Atreus and his family was a popular subject in ancient literature, especially Greek and Roman tragedy.*

Filiū Pelopis erant Atreus Thyestēsque. Thyestēs uxōrem Atreī corrumpit; tum Atreus vitium invenit et tolerāre nōn potest. Īnsidiās igitur contrā frātre[m] cōgitat: "Sum plēnus irāe! Quārē filiōs parvōs meī frātris necābō secābōque. Tum membra coquam et Thyestae cēnam dabō." Necat puerōs; Thyestēs suōs filiōs mortuōs in mēnsā videt. Ō miser Thyestē! Nihil nunc habēs. Sed, ō Atreu, propter tua magna vitia filiū tuī magnās poenās dabunt. In animīs filiōrum tuōrum manēbit tua culpa antīqua; erit perpetua. Quid dēbēmus dē tuīs ĩnsidiīs cōgitāre, ō Atreu? Tuam ĩram nōn poterās superāre; mala igitur erit semper tua fāma. Tē tuamque vītam paucī bonī laudābunt, sed multī culpābunt.

## VOCABULARY:

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**Pelops, Pelopis, m.:** Pelops, mythical Greek king (3rd declension)

**Atreus, -eī (vocative Atreu), m.:** Atreus (2nd/3rd declension)

**Thyestēs, -ae (vocative Thyestē), m.:** Thyestes (1st declension)

**corrumpō, -ere, -rūpī, -ruptus (3rd conjugation):** to seduce

**uxor, uxōris (accusative -em), f.:** wife (3rd declension)

**inveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventus (4th conjugation):** to find, discover

**tolerō (1):** to bear, tolerate

**contrā (preposition + accusative):** against

**frāter, -tris (accusative -trem), m.:** brother (3rd declension)

**necō (1):** to kill

**secō, -āre, secuī, sectus:** to cut up

**membrum, -ī, n.:** limb, part of the body

5

**coquō, -ere, coxī, coctus (3rd conjugation):** to cook; **coquam** = I will cook

**cēna, -ae, f.:** dinner, meal

**suus, -a, -um:** his own

**mortuus, -a, -um:** dead

**mēnsa, -ae, f.:** table

**miser, misera, miserum:** unfortunate, wretched

# CLEOBIS AND BITON

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## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Third Declension Nouns*

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## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 7

*The Greek historian Herodotus records this tale; statues sculpted in honor of Cleobis and Biton can be seen today in the museum at Delphi.*

- Cleobis Bitōnque erant filiī Cŷdippēs. Cŷdippē erat sacerdōs deae lūnōnis. Vidēre magnam statuam lūnōnis Cŷdippē dēsīderābat. Sed procul erat statua, et Cŷdippē ambulāre nōn poterat; puerī bovēs nōn habēbant. Cleobis
- 5 Bitōnque Cŷdippēn amābant; ipsī igitur plaustrum tractābant. Labor erat arduus, sed filiū Cŷdippēs rōbustī erant. Nunc Cŷdippē statuam vidēre poterat; quārē lūnōnī supplicāvit: "Ō pulchra dea! Cleobis Bitōnque bonōs mōrēs et virtūtem habent. Dā igitur meis filiīs optimum praemium."
- 10 Propter precēs Cŷdippēs lūnō puerīs sine morā mortem sine dolōre dedit. Cleobis Bitōnque nunc beātī in perpetuā pāce sunt.

## VOCABULARY:

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**Cleobis, -is, m.:** Cleobis, a Greek youth

**Bitōn, -ōnis, m.:** Biton, Cleobis' brother

**Cȳdippē, -ippēs, -ippae, -ippēn, f.:** Cydippe

**sacerdōs, -dōtis, f.:** priestess

**Iūnō, -ōnis, f.:** Juno, queen of the gods

**statua, -ae, f.:** statue

**dēsīderō (1):** to desire

**procul** (adverb): far away

**ambulō (1):** to walk

**bōs, bovis, m.:** ox

**ipsī:** (they) themselves (m. pl. nominative)

5

**plaustrum, -ī, n.:** wagon, cart

**tractō (1):** to pull

**arduus, -a, -um:** steep, difficult, hard

**rōbustus, -a, -um:** strong, hardy

**supplicō (1):** to pray to (+ dative object); **supplicāvit** = she prayed to  
(perfect tense)

**optimus, -a, -um:** best

**praemium, -iī, n.:** reward

**prex, precis, f.:** prayer

10

**mors, mortis, f.:** death

**dolor, -ōris, m.:** pain, grief

**dedit:** gave (perfect tense of **dat**)

**beātus, -a, -um:** happy, fortunate

# LAOCOÖN AND THE TROJAN HORSE

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## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Third Conjugation:*

*Present Infinitive,*

*Present, Future, & Imperfect Indicative, Imperative*

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## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 8

*This story is the source of the well-known adage "Beware of Greeks bearing gifts."*

- Graecī cum Trōiānīs bellum gerēbant. Magnum equum ligneum sub portīs urbis Trōiae nocte relinquunt. Trōiānī equum ibi inveniunt. "Graecī equum Minervae dēdicant," dīcunt. "Sī dōnum Graecōrum ad templum deae dūcēmus, pācem habēbimus et vītā bonae fortūnae agēmus." Sed Lāocoön, sacerdos magnae virtūtis sapientiaeque, audet populum monēre: "Sine ratiōne cōgitātis, ō Trōiānī! Sī cōpiae in equō sunt, magnō in perīculō erimus. Numquam dēbētis Graecīs crēdere, nam Graecī semper sunt falsī."
- 5
- 10 Tum equum hastā tundit. Īra Minervae magna est; dea duōs serpentēs ex marī mittit. Ō miser Lāocoön! Tē tuōs-que duōs filiōs malī serpentēs strangulant! Trōiānī deam timent; equum in urbem dūcunt. Ratiō Lāocoöntis Trōiānōs nihil docet.

## VOCABULARY:

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**cum** (preposition + ablative): with

**Trōiānī, -ōrum, m. pl.:** Trojans, inhabitants of Troy, an ancient city in Asia Minor

**equus, -ī, m.:** horse

**ligneus, -a, -um:** of wood, wooden

**urbs, urbis, f.:** city

**Trōia, -ae, f.:** Troy

**nox, noctis, f.:** night (ablative **nocte** = at night)

**relinquō, -ere, -līquī, -lictus:** to leave behind

**inveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventus** (4th conjugation): to find, discover

**Minerva, -ae, f.:** Minerva, Roman goddess, corresponding to the Greek goddess Athena

**dēdicō (1):** to dedicate

**dīcō, -ere, dīxī, dictus:** to say

**templum, -ī, n.:** temple

5

**Lāocoön, -öntis, m.:** Laocoön, priest of Neptune at Troy

**sacerdōs, -dōtis, m.:** priest

**crēdō, -ere, -didī, -ditus:** to trust (+ dative object)

**nam** (conjunction): for

**falsus, -a, -um:** false, deceitful

**hasta, -ae, f.:** spear (ablative **hastā** = with a spear)

10

**tundō, -ere, tutudī, tūnsus:** to hit, strike

**duōs:** two (m. pl. accusative of **duo, duae, duo**)

**serpēns, -entis, m.:** snake, sea-serpent

**marī:** ablative of **mare, maris, n., sea**

**mittō, -ere, mīsī, missus:** to send

**miser, misera, miserum:** unfortunate, wretched

**strangulō (1):** to strangle, choke

**timeō, -ēre, timuī:** to fear, be afraid of

**in** (preposition + accusative): into

# NISUS AND EURYALUS

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## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Demonstratives Hic, Ille, Iste; Special -ius Adjectives*

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## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 9

*The legendary friendship between Nisus and Euryalus is the subject of a moving episode in the Aeneid, Vergil's great Roman epic.*

Aenēas Trōiānōs contrā Rutulōs dūcēbat. Dum nox erat et cōpiae dormiēbant, ducēs Trōiānōrum in castrīs cōsilium habēbant. Ad hōs Nīsus Euryalusque, iuvenēs Trōiānī, audent venīre. "Ō magnī virī," dīcit Nīsus, "sī mē cum  
5 Euryalō ad castra Rutulōrum mittētis, nōn solum multōs hominēs necābimus, sed etiam multam praedam ex illīs rapiēmus; somnus enim istōs habet." "Animōs virtūtemque hōrum iuvenum laudō!" exclāmat Iūlus, filius Aenēae illīus. "Valēte!"

10 Nunc veniunt Nīsus Euryalusque in castra Rutulōrum. Necant ūnum, tum multōs aliōs. Euryalus ōrnāmenta ūnīus, galeam alterīus, rapit. Cum hāc praedā fugiunt. Sed Volcēns, dux Rutulōrum, illōs Trōiānōs videt et aliōs Rutulōs vocat. Splendor istīus galeae illōs ad  
15 Euryalum dūcit. Nīsus hunc in perīculō videt et audet amīcum servāre. Necat Volcentem, sed iste antea Euryalum necat. Tum aliī Nīsum vincunt; hic super corpus Euryalī cadit.

Hanc fābulam tōtam Vergilius scrībet et hīs Trōiānīs  
20 fāmam perpetuam dabit.

## VOCABULARY:

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- Aenēās, Aenēae, m.:** Aeneas, famous Trojan, ancestor of the Romans
- Trōiānus, -a, -um:** Trojan; **Trōiānī, -ōrum, m. pl.:** the Trojans, former inhabitants of Troy, now trying to establish a new home in Italy
- contrā** (preposition + accusative): against
- Rutulī, -ōrum, m. pl.:** Rutulians, ancient inhabitants of Latium, the area of Italy around Rome
- nox, noctis, f.:** night
- dormiō, -īre, -ivī, -ītus** (4th conjugation): to sleep, be asleep
- dux, ducis, m.:** leader
- castra, -ōrum, n. pl.:** camp (military)
- cōnsilium, -iī, n.:** meeting for deliberation, planning session
- Nīsus, -ī, m.:** Nisus, a Trojan soldier
- Euryalus, -ī, m.:** Euryalus, a Trojan soldier
- iuvenis, -is, m.:** young man, youth
- veniō, -īre, vēnī, ventus** (4th conjugation): to come
- dīcō, -ere, dīxī, dictus:** to say
- cum** (preposition + ablative): with
- mittō, -ere, mīsī, missus:** to send 5
- praeda, -ae, f.:** loot
- rapiō, -ere, rapuī, raptus** (3rd -iō conjugation): to snatch
- somnus, -ī, m.:** sleep
- exclāmō (1):** to cry out, call out
- Iūlus, -ī, m.:** Iulus, son of Aeneas 10
- ōrnāmentum, -ī, n.:** decoration, fancy clothing
- galea, -ae, f.:** helmet
- fugiō, -ere, fūgī, fugitūrus** (3rd -iō conjugation): to flee
- Volcēns, -entis, m.:** Volcens, Rutulian leader
- splendor, -ōris, m.:** brightness, shine 15
- anteā** (adverb): before, earlier
- super** (preposition + accusative): above, on top of
- cadō, -ere, cecidī, cāsūrus:** to fall (dead)
- fābula, -ae, f.:** story, tale
- Vergilius, -iī, m.:** Publius Vergilius Maro (70–19 B.C.), a renowned Latin poet

# AURORA AND TITHONUS

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## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Fourth Conjugation & -iō Verbs  
of the Third

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## WHEELLOCK: CHAPTER 10

*This myth features a supernatural transformation like those described by the Roman poet Ovid in his colorful Metamorphoses.*

Aurōra dea Tīthōnum, virum pulchrum, amābat. Venit igitur ad Iovem: "Ō rēx deōrum," dīcit, "audī mē! Meus Tīthōnus nōn est deus; post paucōs annōs ad senectūtem veniet. Sī vītam perpetuam huic dabis, tē semper laudābō."

- 5 Stulta Aurōra! Magnum perīculum illīus dōnī nōn vidēs. Immortālītātem Tīthōnō dat Iuppiter, sed ille, dum vīvit, senēscit. Tempus fugit: nunc Aurōra bella, Tīthōnus nōn bellus est. Corpus rūgōsum curvumque iam nōn valet; sapientia in animō nōn manet. Quid Aurōra faciet? Pote-
- 10 ritne fōrmam Tīthōnō restituere? Cōgitat et cōnsilium capit: "Ō Tīthōne, mī amor! Tē vertam in cicādam; tum garrīre sine culpā poteris. Hāc in cāveā vīvēs, et tē semper amābō."

## VOCABULARY:

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**Aurōra, -ae, f.:** Aurora, goddess of the dawn

**Tīthōnus, -ī, m.:** Tithonus, a Trojan prince

**Iuppiter, Iovis, m.:** Jupiter, king of the gods

**annus, -ī, m.:** year

5

**immortālītās, -tātis, f.:** immortality

**senēscō, -ere, senuī:** to grow old

**rūgōsus, -a, -um:** wrinkled

**curvus, -a, -um:** curved, bent

**iam nōn** (adverb) = no longer

**restituō, -ere, -stitūī, -stitūtus:** to restore

10

**vertō, -ere, vertī, versus:** to turn, change

**cicāda, -ae, f.:** cricket, grasshopper

**garriō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus:** to babble, make incomprehensible sounds

**cavea, -ae, f.:** cage

# ULYSSES AND THE CYCLOPS

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## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Personal Pronouns* Ego, Tū, & Is;

*Demonstratives* Is & Idem

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## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 11

*This memorable tale about the blinding of Polyphemus comes from the Odysey, one of the two great Greek epics attributed to Homer.*

Post bellum Trōiānum venit Ulixēs cum XII virīs ad terram  
Cyclōpum. In cavernā bonum cāseum inveniunt. Dum  
eum edunt, Cyclōps Polyphēmus in eandem cavernam  
magnās ovēs dūcit et Graecōs videt: "Quid vōs facitis in  
5 meā cavernā? Poenās dabit, sī mala cōsilia in animō  
habētis." "Trōiā nāvīgāmus," Ulixēs eī dīcit. "Quid tū nōbīs  
dabis?" Polyphēmus autem exclāmat: "Stulte! Quid vōs, tū  
tuīque cārī, mihi dabit?" Sine morā paucōs virōs capit  
editque! Tum rogat, "Quid tibi nōmen est?" Ulixēs respon-  
10 det, "Nēmō." Dum somnus Polyphēmum superat, Graecī  
īnsidiās faciunt. Tignum in flammā acuunt et in oculum  
istīus mittunt. Ō miser Polyphēme! Tibi nōn bene est. Alī  
Cyclōpēs veniunt, sed vērūm perīculum nōn sentiunt:  
"Nēmō mē necat!" Polyphēmus vocat. "Bene!" īī dīcunt.  
15 "Valē!" Graecī igitur ex cavernā fugere possunt. Caecus  
Cyclōps haec verba audit: "Valē! Ego nōn Nēmō, sed  
Ulixēs sum!"

## VOCABULARY:

---

**Trōiānus, -a, -um:** Trojan

**Ulixēs, -is, m.:** Ulysses, a crafty Greek hero

**Cyclōps, -ōpis, m.:** Cyclops, a one-eyed giant

**caverna, -ae, f.:** cave

**cāseus, -ī, m.:** cheese

**edō, -ere, ēdī, ēsus:** to eat

**Polyphēmus, -ī, m.:** Polyphemus, name of a Cyclops

**ovis, -is, f.:** sheep

5

**Trōia, -ae, f.:** Troy, city in Asia Minor (**Trōiā** = ablative of place from which)

**nāvigō (1):** to sail

**exclāmō (1):** to cry out, call out

**rogō (1):** to ask, inquire

**respondeō, -ēre, -spōndī, -spōnsus:** to answer

10

**somnus, -ī, m.:** sleep

**tignum, -ī, n.:** log, stick, trunk of a tree

**flamma, -ae, f.:** flame

**acuō, -ere, acūī, acūtus:** to sharpen

**miser, misera, miserum:** unfortunate, wretched

**bene est:** it goes well, things go well (for someone)

**caecus, -a, -um:** blind

15

# A GIFT BEARING GREEKS

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## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Perfect Active System  
of All Verbs*

---

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 12

*The Trojan Horse was one of the most ingenious military stratagems of all time.*

In Asiā erat magna urbs, Trōia. Ibi rēx Priamus vīvēbat. Paris, filius illius, Helenam, pulchram fēminam Graecam, cēperat. Propter hoc vitium multī Graecī ad Asiam vēnerant et diū cum Trōiānīs bellum acerbum gesserant. Mūrōs  
5 autem urbis superāre nōn potuerant. Sed tum Epēus, ūnus ex Graecīs, eīs hoc cōnsilium dedit: "Sī magnum equum ligneum faciēmus et Trōiānīs dabimus, eōs vincere poterimus; Graecōs enim in equō condiderimus."

"Nōs bene docuistī," Graecī dīxērunt et istās īnsidiās  
10 sine morā fēcērunt. Post bellum Aenēās, dux Trōiānus, dīxit, "Cōpiās in equō nōn vīdimus; eum in urbem dūximus. Graecī igitur nōs vincere potuērunt. Dī fortūnam malam praesēnsērunt et nostrā ex urbe fūgerant."

## VOCABULARY:

---

**urbs, urbis, f.:** city

**Trōia, -ae, f.:** Troy, ancient city in Asia Minor

**Priamus, -ī, m.:** Priam, king of Troy

**Paris, -idis, m.:** Paris, one of Priam's sons

**Helena, -ae, f.:** Helen, most beautiful woman in the world, stolen from her Greek husband Menelaus by Paris, a Trojan prince

**Trōiānus, -ī, m.:** a Trojan, citizen of Troy

**mūrus, -ī, m.:** wall

**Epēus, -ī, m.:** Epeus, a clever Greek soldier

5

**equus, -ī, m.:** horse

**ligneus, -a, -um:** of wood, wooden

**condō, -ere, -didī, -ditus:** to hide, conceal

**Aenēās, -ae, m.:** Aeneas, famous Trojan, survivor of Trojan War

10

**dux, ducis, m.:** leader

**praesentiō, -īre, -sēnsī, -sēnsus:** to perceive beforehand

# ECHO AND HANDSOME NARCISSUS

---

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Reflexive Pronouns & Possessives;*  
*Intensive Pronoun*

---

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 13

*This myth is the source for the modern term "narcissism."*

Narcissus erat bellus puer. Multae puellae eum amābant; nūllam ex eīs ille amābat. Ipse sē solum dīligēbat et vītam in silvīs agēbat. Nympha Ēchō Narcissum diū amāverat, sed suum amōrem eī numquam dīcere potuerat: solum  
5 verbum ultimum alterius reddere poterat. Sī Narcissus vocāvit, "Tūne es hīc?", Ēchō vocāvit, "Hic!" Sī ille "Ubi es? Venī!" dīxit, illa "Venī!" dīxit. Sed Narcissus ad eam nōn vēnit, et Ēchō igitur nōn diū vīxit. Āmīsīt corpus tōtum; vōcem autem eius etiam nunc audīmus.

10 Intereā Narcissus suam imāginem in stagnō vīdit et oculōs suōs āmovēre nōn poterat. Magnō amōre suī superābātur. Tempus fūgit; eōdem locō remānsit Narcissus. Amīcī illius eum invenīre nōn poterant. Ante ipsum stagnum, ubi ille fuerat, nunc erat bellus flōs. Nōmen huius in  
15 perpetuum erit Narcissus.

Hominēs nōn dēbent sē nimis amāre.

## VOCABULARY:

---

**Narcissus, -ī, m.:** Narcissus, a vain youth

**silva, -ae, f.:** forest, wood

**nympha, -ae, f.:** nymph, demi-goddess

**Ēchō, -ūs, f. (4th declension):** Echo, a beautiful nymph

**ultimus, -a, -um:** last, final

5

**reddō, -ere, -didī, -ditus:** to give back, repeat

**hīc (adverb):** here

**āmittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus:** to lose

**vōx, vōcis, f.:** voice

10

**intereā (adverb):** meanwhile

**imāgō, -ginis, f.:** image, reflection

**stagnum, -ī, n.:** pool of water

**āmoveō, -ēre, -mōvī, -mōtus:** to move away

**magnō amōre:** ablative of means ("by a great love")

**superābātur:** imperfect passive of **superō** ("he was overcome")

**eōdem locō:** ablative of place where

**flōs, flōris, m.:** flower

# EUROPA AND THE BULL

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## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*I-Stem Nouns of the Third Declension;  
Ablatives of Means, Accompaniment,  
& Manner*

---

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 14

*Jupiter uses one of his standard tricks—changing his form—to win the love of a beautiful maiden.*

Eurōpam, filiam Agēnoris, Iuppiter, rēx deōrum, vīdit.  
Victus amōre eius, dīxit, "Sine hāc bellā fēminā ego nōn  
poterō vīvere. Sed quid agam? Haec virgō, sī eam vī  
superābō, mē nōn amābit, et Iūnō, uxor mea, sī īnsidiās  
5 meās inveniet, mē castīgābit. Arte igitur Eurōpam ad mē  
dūcere dēbeō."

Iuppiter sibi dedit fōrmam taurī. Cum celeritāte ē suā  
arce īn caelō per nūbēs ad terram cucurrit. Eurōpa cum  
suīs amīcīs errāverat īn loca remōta. Ad hās vēnit ille  
10 magnus taurus. Fūgērunt aliae puellae; sōla Eurōpa (nam  
animālia semper amāverat) remānsit cum taurō. Collum  
eius suīs bracchiīs Eurōpa tenuit; sine morā trāns mare ille  
eam trāxit!

Eurōpa perīculum sēnsit et exclāmāvit, "Ō!" Dīxit  
15 Iuppiter, "Bella fēmina, nūllae malae sententiae sunt īn  
meō animō. Nōn taurus, sed deus ego sum. Nōn mors, sed  
fāma glōriaque tibi venient, nam tuum nōmen magnī  
poētae cum meō iungent."

## VOCABULARY:

---

**Eurōpa, -ae, f.:** Europa

**Agēnor, -oris, m.:** Agenor, king of Tyre in Phoenicia

**Iuppiter, Iovis, m.:** Jupiter

**victus, -a, -um:** conquered, overcome

**quid agam?** what should I do? (deliberative subjunctive)

**Iūnō, -ōnis, f.:** Juno, wife of Jupiter

**castīgō (1):** to punish, chastise

**taurus, -ī, m:** bull

5

**celeritās, -tātis, f.:** speed, swiftness

**arx, arcis, f.:** citadel, fortress

**remōtus, -a, -um:** removed, distant, remote

10

**collum, -ī, n.:** neck

**bracchium, -iī, n.:** arm

**exclāmō (1):** to cry out, call out

# HOW THE AEGEAN GOT ITS NAME

---

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Numerals; Genitive of the Whole;*

*Genitive & Ablative with Cardinal Numerals;*

*Ablative of Time*

---

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 15

*In this myth a victory by the Athenian hero Theseus is tarnished by the tragic event that follows.*

Athēnīs vīvēbant Thēseus eiusque pater, rēx Aegeus. Illō tempore cīvēs rēgī insulae Crētae poenās dabant: septem puerōs et eundem numerum puellārum ad eum mittēbant. Hae quattuordecim victimae Mīnōtaurō suās vītās dabant.

- 5 Suō patrī Thēseus dīxit, "Hunc malum mōrem tolerāre nōn possum! Ego ipse Mīnōtaurum nōn timeō. Istum inveniam et, sī poterō, meīs vīribus vincam. Dīs meam fortūnam committō. Alba vēla vidēbis, ō mī pater, sī mortem fugiam." Itaque Thēseus sē cum aliīs victimīs iūnxit et trāns  
10 mare ad Crētā nāvigāvit. Ibi suō labōre Mīnōtaurum superāre et arte Ariadnae, suae amīcae, fugere poterat.

- Aegeus suum filium in scopulō diū exspectāverat; nunc nāvem ipsam suī filiī vidēre poterat. Sed vēla nigra, nōn alba sunt! Stultus Thēseus suum cōnsilium memoriā  
15 nōn tenuerat; vēla nōn mūtāverat. Miser Aegeus sine morā sē iēcit in mare "Aegaeum."

## VOCABULARY:

---

**Athēnae, -ārum, f. pl.:** Athens (**Athēnīs** = ablative of place where)

**Thēseus, -eī, m.:** Theseus, great Greek hero from Athens

**Aegeus, -eī, m.:** Aegeus, Theseus' father, king of Athens

**īnsula, -ae, f.:** island

**Crēta, -ae, f.:** Crete, large island south of Greek mainland

**victima, -ae, f.:** sacrificial beast, victim

**Mīnōtaurus, -ī, m.:** Minotaur, a half-man, half-bull creature kept in the labyrinth of Minos, king of Crete

**tolerō (1):** to bear, tolerate

5

**albus, -a, -um:** white

**vēlum, -ī, n.:** sail

**nāvigō (1):** to sail

10

**Ariadna, -ae, f.:** Ariadne, Cretan princess, daughter of King Minos;  
- Theseus takes her with him, then abandons her on the island  
Naxos

**scopulus, -ī, m.:** rock, cliff

**nāvis, -is, f.:** ship

**niger, nigra, nigrum:** black

**memoriā:** ablative of means

**Aegaeus, -a, -um:** Aegean

15

# THE WRATH OF ACHILLES

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## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Third Declension Adjectives*

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## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 16

*Achilles' anger at Agamemnon is one of the major themes of the Iliad, Homer's monumental Greek epic.*

Achillēs nōn solum vir fortis potēnsque, sed etiam Thetidis deae filiū erat. Ille cum Agamemnone aliisque Graecis Trōiam vēnerat et bellum longum difficileque gesserat. Sed nunc post novem annōs ira ācris eum movēbat; nam  
5 fēminam captivam eī cāram Agamemnon sibi cēperat. Itaque Achillēs mātrem suam vocāvit: "Iuvā mē!" In marī Thetis eum audīvit et ad eum cucurrit: "Tuās sententiās intellegō, mī dulcis fili," dīxit. "Omnēs Graeci tē magnō in honōre habēre dēbent; sine tē enim Trōiānōs vincere nōn  
10 possunt. Cōgitā haec: sī nunc hōc ex bellō fugiēs, tibi erit parva glōria, sed vīta longa; si autem hōc locō manēbis, magnam glōriam inveniēs, sed tuam vītam āmittēs."

"Ō beāta māter, bonum animum habē!" dīxit Achillēs. "Omnibus hominibus vīta brevis est. Ego ipse celerem  
15 mortem nōn timeō. Hōc locō nōn manēbō, sed quoniam ingēns ira mē tenet, bellum nōn geram." Quam magna est vīs irae!

## VOCABULARY:

---

**Achillēs, -is, m.:** Achilles, best of the Greek warriors

**Thetis, -idis, f.:** Thetis, sea-nymph married to the mortal Peleus

**Agamemnōn, -onis, m.:** Agamemnon, leader of the Greek army at Troy

**Trōia, -ae, f.:** Troy, an ancient city in Asia Minor; **Trōiam** = accusative of place to which

**moveō, -ēre, mōvī, mōtus:** to move

**captīvus, -a, -um:** captive, taken as part of the spoils during the Trojan War 5

**eī:** construe with the adjective **cāram**

**honor, -ōris, m.:** honor

**honōre habēre:** to hold (someone) in respect, esteem 10

**hōc locō:** ablative of place where

**āmittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus:** to lose

**bonum animum habē:** be of good cheer, take heart

# THE MYRMIDONS (ANT PEOPLE)

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## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*The Relative Pronoun*

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## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 17

*Thanks to a miraculous metamorphosis, the population of Aegina is restored.*

Aeacus ōlim regēbat Aegīnam, quae nōmen suum cēperat ā nōmine mātris Aeacī, quācum Iuppiter sē in amōre iūnerat. Iūnō, quae malōs mōrēs Iovis numquam tolerāre potuerat, hoc factum sēnsit et memoriā tenuit. Multōs post  
5 annōs omnibus quī in īnsulā Aegīnā vīvēbant mortem mīsit. "Ō Iuppiter pater," Aeacus vocāvit, "Iūnō meum populum tōtum dēlēvit! Iuvā mē, filium tuum, quem amās et quem neglegere nōn dēbēs." Deus eum audīvit et sine morā coepit formīcās in hominēs mūtāre! Itaque Iuppiter,  
10 cui nihil est nimis difficile, virōs fēmināsque fēcit parvīs ex animālibus. (Vēritātemne dīcō, an nōn?)

Fīlius Aeacī erat Pēleus, cuius fīlius erat ille Achillēs, dux Myrmidonum.

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