LATIN CASES STUDY GUIDE:
Nominative, Vocative, Accusative, Dative, Genitive, Ablative

NOUN CASES ENDING CHART

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>1-F</th>
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<th>2-N</th>
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<tr>
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NOMINATIVE
- Nominatives are used as Subjects, Appositives, and Predicate Nouns

VOCATIVE
- Only used as Direct Address:
  “Credite mihi, iudices” = “believe me, judges”

ACCUSATIVE
of Person or Thing Affected:
of Result Produced:
Person and Thing:
2 with Compounds:
Synecdochical Accusative:
of Time and Space:
of Limit of Motion:
in Exclamations:

DATIVE
of Indirect Objects:
with Verbs:
- Verbs that Take a Dative:
  - cedere = to yield
  - confidere = to trust
  - credere = to believe
  - diffidere = not to trust
  - favere = to favor
  - ignoscere = to pardon
  - imperare = to order
  - licere = to be allowed
  - nocere = to harm
  - numbere = to marry
  - parere = to spare
  - parare = to obey
  - persuadere = to persuade
  - placere = to please
  - praecipere = to order
  - appropinquare = to approach
  - occurrere = to meet
  - resistere = to resist
  - succedere = to relieve
  - succurrere = to come to aid

- Compounds of “esse”: “exercitus cui semper omnia defuissent...” = “the army which always lacked everything...”
  • Person who lacks is Dat. l thing lacked is Nom.
  - ALWAYS put ACC in charge of DAT!

of Reference:
of Agency:
of Possession:
of Purpose or Tendency:
with Adjectives:
- w/ these: friendly, unfriendly, similar, dissimilar, equal, near, related to, etc.
of Direction:

GENITIVE
of Origin:
of Material:
of Possession or Ownership:
Subjective Genitive:
Objective Genitive:
of the Whole:
Appositional Genitive:
of Quality:
with Adjectives:
  -w/ these: desire, knowledge, familiarity, memory, participation, power, fullness

with Verbs:
  -Verbs that Take a Genitive:
    • memini, miminisse = to remember
    • miseror, -eri, -itus sum = to pity
    • obliviscor, oblivisci, oblitus sum = to forget
    • potior, potiri, potitus sum = to gain control of
  -Verbs of accusing, convicting, acquitting take Gen. of charge (Verbs of Judicial Action)

with Impersonal Verbs:

with Other Verbs:

ABLATIVE

A/AB: Use “a” with consonants / use “ab” with vowels

of Separation (NO PREPOSITION):
  -Words that Take an Ablative:
    • Verbs of freeing, depriving, & lacking (libero, solvo, levo / privo, spolio, exu, fraudo / egeo, careo, vaco)
    • Adjectives: liber, inanis, vacuus, nudus
  -Some verbs signifying to keep from, to remove, & to withdraw also take the Ablative

of Source (NO PREPOSITION unless ortus):
  -Used w/ participles natus & ortus: denotes parentage/station – pronouns take ex w/ these
  -e.g. “Jove natus” = “son of Jupiter”

of Agent (A/AB PREP):
  -Use w/ a or ab – denotes personal agent – something done by somebody
  -e.g. “a Caesare accusatus est” = “he was arraigned by Caesar”

of Comparison (NO PREPOSITION):
  -In sense of than – “Ille canis Caesari sua uxore carior est.” = “That dog is dearer to Caesar than his own wife.”
  -But only used as substitute for quam w/ Nom/Acc – “less than” = minus / “more than” = amplius
  -e.g. “amplius viginti urbes incenduntur” = “more than twenty cities are fired”

of Means (NO PREPOSITION):
  -Verbs that Take an Ablative:
    • fruor, frui, fuctus sum = to enjoy
    • fungor, fungi, functus sum = to perform
    • potior, potiri, potitus sum = to obtain
    • utor, uti, usus sum = to use
    • vescor, vesci = to eat
  -also opus est, nitor, innixus, fretus, contineri, consistere, constare
    -e.g. “Alexander sagitta vulneratus est” = “Alexander was wounded by an arrow”
  -also ABL OF WAY BY WHICH: “wine brought down [by] Tiber”

with Deponents (NO PREPOSITION):
  -utor = “use”, fruor = “enjoy”, fungor = “perform”, potior = “gain possession”, vescor = “eat”

of Cause (NO PREPOSITION):
  -“multa gloriae cupiditate fecit” = “he did many things on account of his love of glory”

of Manner (USE CUM w/o Adj.):
  -USE cum unless adj. modifies – Someone does something (i.e. speaks) w/ Abl.
  -e.g. “cum gravitate loquitur” = “he speaks with dignity”
  -also used in accordance with which – “according to my opinion” – opinion = abl.

of Attendant Circumstance:
  -denotes attendant circumstance of an action or event:
  -e.g. “longo intervallo sequitur” = “he follows at a great distance”

of Accompaniment (USE CUM):
  -w/ cum – used w/ motion verbs to denote accompaniment:
  -e.g. “cum comitibus profectus est” = “he set out with his attendants”

of Association:
  -Abl. used w/ words of joining, mixing, clinging, exchanging: also w/ some of association
  -e.g. “aer calore admixtus” = “air mixed with heat”

of Degree of Difference (NO PREPOSITION):
  -used w/ comparatives & words involving comparison (post, ante, infra, supra)
  -e.g. “paivo post” = “a little afterwards” (lit. afterwards by a little)

of Quality (NO PREPOSITION):
  -Ablative modified by adjective: “puella eximia forma” = “a girl of exceptional beauty”
of Price:
- w/ verbs of buying or selling: magnus, plurimus, parvo, minimo denote indefinite price
- e.g. “aedes magni vendidit” = “he sold the house for a high price”

of Specification (NO PREPOSITION):
- Used to denote that in respect to which something is or is done / sometimes w/ dignus or indignus
- e.g. “Helvetii omnibus Gallis virtute praestabant” = “the Helvetians surpassed all the Gauls in valor” “IN WHAT?”

Ablative Absolute (NO PREPOSITION):
- grammatically independent of the rest of the sentence; normally contains noun or pronoun limited by a participle:
  • “urbe capta, Aeneas fugit” = “the city having been captured, Aeneas fled”
  • “in the consulship of” = consulibus

Locative Ablatives (NO PREPOSITION):
- Ablative of Place Where (WITH IN): in urbe = “in the city”
- Ablative of Place from Which:
  • A/AB + ABL = from (away) Roma = “from Rome”
  • E/EX + ABL = from (out from) ab urbe = “from the city”
  • DE + ABL = down from domi = “from home”
- Cities, sm. Islands, domus/rus no prep. rure = “from the country”
- Locatives: Look like Gen for 1/2nd declensions; like abl. For 3/4/5th declensions
- Time at Which: “Caesar canem media nocte verberavit” = “Caesar beat the dog at midnight”

misc notes:
- you always fill with an Abl. (Fill Drazen’s (Gen.) Head (Acc.) w/ Filling (Abl.) / you always offer battle (Abl.) to Caesar (Acc.) of Rome (Gen.)