

REVIEW OF RELATIVE CLAUSES

LATIN 215: The Crisis of the Roman Republic



Relative Clauses: a relative clause is introduced by a relative pronoun and gives additional information about a substantive.

Relative Pronoun: agrees in **number** and **gender** with its **antecedent**; its **case** determined by its **role in its own clause**.

Examples:

The man who wrote the book is working hard.

The woman who is running toward the field is his sister.

He will see the river whose waters are dangerous.

The tyrant is a person for whom no leisure is safe.

He gave a gift to the woman whom we saw there.

Caesar, about whom this book says many things, has died.

Vir qui librum scripsit diligenter laborat.

Femina quae ad agrum currit soror ei est.

Flumen videbit cuius aquae periculosae sunt.

Tyrannus est homo cui nullum otium tutum est.

Donum dedit feminae quam ibi vidimus.

Mortuus est Caesar, de quo hic liber multa dicit.

Paradigm	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	qui	quae	quod	qui	quae	quae
Genitive	cuius			quorum	quarum	quorum
Dative	cui			quibus		
Accusative	quem	quam	quod	quos	quas	quae
Ablative	quo	qua	quo	quibus		

Exercises: Complete the following Latin sentences with the correct relative pronoun. Circle the antecedent in each sentence. The “b” sentence is the same as the “a” sentence with a different number in the antecedent.

1a) Ubi sunt omnes homines _____ expectabas?

Where are all the men **whom** you were expecting?

1b) Ubi est hominem _____ expectabas?

2a) Matrem iucundam _____ filii ex tempestate fugerant, ibi vidi.

There I saw the happy mother **whose** sons had fled from the storm.

2b) Matres iucundas _____ filii ex tempestate fugerant, ibi vidi.

3a) Aetas de _____ dixisti erat difficilis.

The age about **which** you spoke was difficult.

3b) Aetates de _____ dixisti erant difficiles.

4a) Amo amicos _____ dona dedi.

I love the friends **to whom** I gave the gifts.

4b) Amo amicos _____ dona dedi.

5a) Caesar _____ milites agabat, periculum fecit.

Caesar, **who** was leading the soldiers, took a chance.

5b) Consules _____ milites agabant, periculum fecerunt.