

Stage 41  
Objectives

# Bithynia

## The Government of the Roman Provinces

**Important Terms:**

lēgātus Augustī \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

legiōnēs \_\_\_\_\_

pūblicānus \_\_\_\_\_

prōcōnsul \_\_\_\_\_

auxilia \_\_\_\_\_

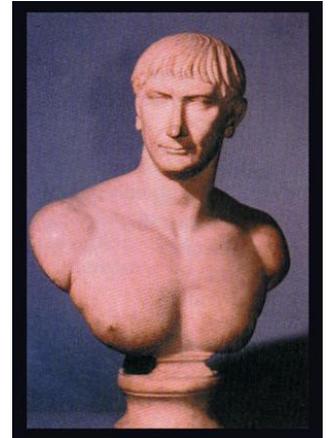
prospectus \_\_\_\_\_

praefectī \_\_\_\_\_

eques \_\_\_\_\_

iūridicus \_\_\_\_\_

mandāta \_\_\_\_\_



**Nova Grammatica:** \_\_\_\_\_

### Conditional Sentences:

Conditional sentences are “**If ... , then ...**” sentences. The “if” clause is called the **protasis**, the “then” clause is called the **apodosis**.

In Latin the word for “if” is “**sī**”, the negative of “if” (unless) is “**nisī**”. There is no word used in the “then” clause for “then”, it is simply understood.

**Simple conditional** sentences have indicative verbs in both the **protasis** and the **apodosis** in varying tenses and are translated straightforwardly.

ex.        protasis        apodosis  
sī illud dīcit,        errat.        *If he says that, he is wrong.*        (present verbs in both clauses)

ex.        protasis        apodosis  
nisī illud dīcit,        errat.        *If he doesn't say that, he is wrong.*        (negative present condition)

ex.        protasis        apodosis  
sī illud dīxistī,        errāvistī.        *If you said that, you were wrong.*        (perfect verbs in both clauses)

ex. sī illud dīxistī, pūniendus es. *If you said that, you must be punished.* (mixed condition)

### Future More Vivid Conditions

The “future more vivid” conditional sentence regularly has a future indicative in both the **protasis** and **apodosis**.

ex. protasis sī illud dīcet, apodosis errābit. *If he says that, he will be wrong.*

\* *Notice that the protasis, although a future verb is always translated as present in English.*

**Alternately**, the protasis in a future more vivid condition can contain a future perfect indicative verb, but it is still always translated as a present in English.

ex. protasis sī illud dīxeris, apodosis errābis. *If you say that, you will be wrong.*

### “Cum” Clauses continued:

As we have already seen, “**cum + subjunctive verb**” can be translated as “**when**”.

ex. **cum** felēs absit, mūrēs lūdunt. *When the cat is away, the mice play.*

\* “**cum + indicative verb**” can also be translated as “**when**” but in this case there is usually only a temporal relationship between the two clauses and not a causal relationship.

ex. **cum** Romae fuisitī, ego Bithyniae fuī. *When you were at Rome, I was in Bithynia.*

“**cum + subjunctive verb**” is sometimes better translated as “**since**” or “**although**”. You must translate the entire sentence before you can determine if these are better translations for “cum” than “when”

**cum** pecuniam habeam, equōs ēmere possum. *Since I have the money I can buy the horses.*

**cum** pecuniam habeam, equōs ēmere nōn possum. *Although I have the money I can't buy the horses.*

eam condiōnem esse imperandī, ut nōn  
aliter ratiō cōnstet quam sī unī reddātur.

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