

SUMMARY OF CASE USES

Nominative

1. Subject of a verb
Pueri currunt. *The boys are running.*
2. Predicate Nominative or Subjective Complement
Caesar erat consul. *Caesar was consul.*
Puer appellatur Marcus. *The boy is called Marcus.*

Vocative

1. For direct address
Veni, Lucii, ad villam. *Come to the farmhouse, Lucius.*

Genitive

1. Of possession
Mätrës puellärüm adsunt. *The girls' mothers are here.*
2. Objective
Noster timor belli est magnus. *Our fear of the war is great.*
3. Partitive
Pars urbis est pulchra. *Part of the city is beautiful.*

Dative

1. Of the indirect object
Equitibus equös dat. *He is giving horses to the horsemen.*

Accusative

1. Of the direct object
Exercitum videö. *I see an army.*
2. Of place to which
Ad oppidum veniunt. *They are coming to the town.*
3. Predicate Accusative (Objective Complement)
Filium meum vocävi Lucium. *I have called my son Lucius.*
4. Of extent of space
Tria milia passuum cucurri. *I ran three miles.*
5. Of duration of time
Duäs horäs mänsit. *He waited two hours.*

Ablative

Showing separation:

1. Of place from which
Ab insulā navigāmus. *We are sailing from the island.*
2. Of separation
Civēs timōre liberāvit. *He freed the citizens from fear.*
3. Of personal agent
Hoc factum est ā Caesare. *This was done by Caesar.*

Showing location

1. Of place where
In urbe manet. *He is staying in the city.*
2. Of time when
Tertiā hōrā discessērunt. *They left at the third hour.*
3. Of time within which
Tribus diēbus discēdemus. *We shall leave within three days.*

Showing instrument or circumstances

1. Of means or instrument
Tēlō vulnerātus est. *He was wounded by a weapon.*
2. Of accompaniment
Vēnī cum meis amīcīs. *I came with my friends.*
3. Of manner
Dōnum magnō gaudiō accēpit. *He received the gift with great joy.*