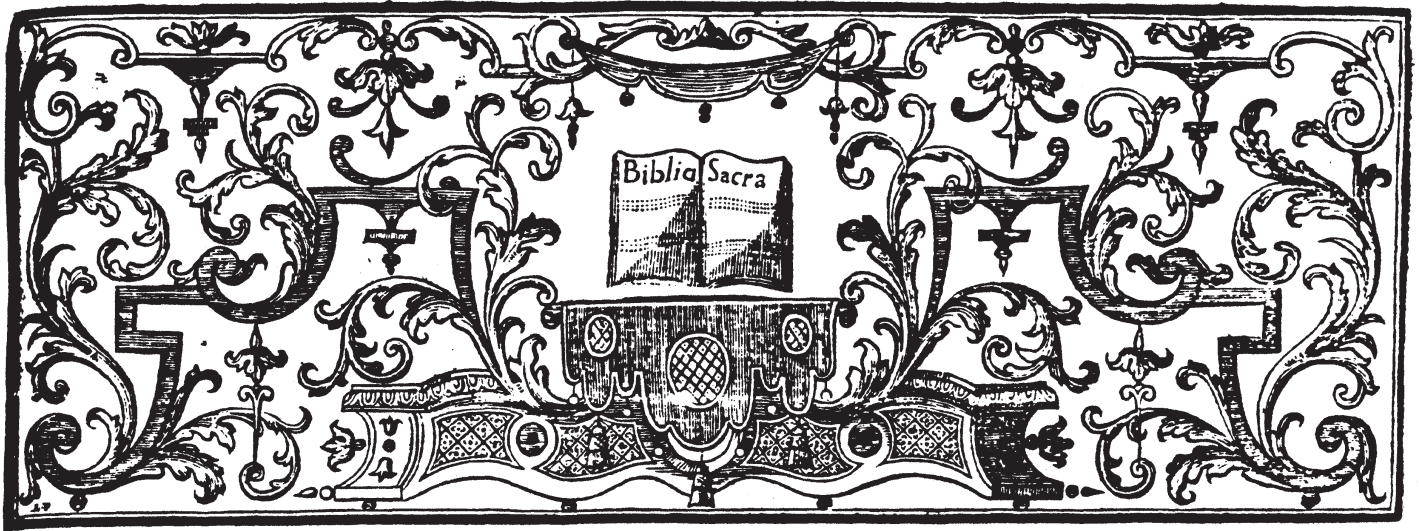


B I B L I A
S A C R A





Albrecht Dürer, *St. Jerome in His Study*, 1514



BIBLIA SACRA

A self-study Latin course
based on the 4th c. Vulgate Bible of St. Jerome

Level I
Lessons 1-9

by

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The Kalepaedeia House
Newfield, NY

BIBLIA SACRA

The Kalepaedeia House, 1992

Produced for The Kalepaedeia House, Inc.,
Newfield, New York, 14867, a not-for-profit
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www.churchlatin.com

The Kalepaedeia House is an independent arts-in-
education program for school-aged children.

Produced in the United States.
Distributed by The Kalepaedeia House, 215 Miller
Road, Newfield, New York 14867.

B I B L I A
S A C R A

Vulgatæ Editionis

SIXTI V. PONTIFICIS MAX.

IVSSV RECOGNITA,

ET CLEMENTIS VIII.

Auctoritate edita .

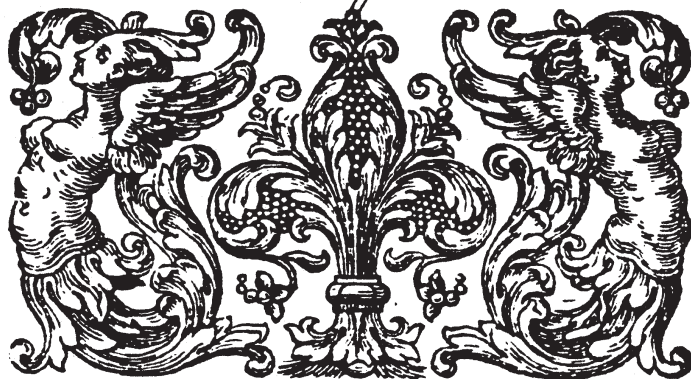
VERSICVLIS DISTINCTA,

Et ad singula Capita Argumentis aucta,

Pluribusque Imaginibus, ad Historiarum notitiam
politissimè elaboratis, ornata;

Indiceque Epistolarum, & Euangeliorum locupletata.

Proprietà di meo P. Vincenzo Saulci di Mandaurio



VENETIIS, M.DC.XCVII.

Apud Nicolaum Pezzana .

Non scholae sed vitae discimus.

Seneca

"We learn not for school, but for life."

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VENETIIS APVD NICOLAVM PEZZANA M.DC.LXXXVII

INTRODUCTION

Biblia Sacra is a two-part sequence of Latin tapes and workbook exercises designed to teach Latin using original passages from Jerome's Vulgate Bible as instructional material.

This course is ideally suited to persons interested in both Biblical studies and learning the Latin language.

It is anticipated that students completing the course will have a good understanding of the rudiments of Latin, and be in a position to pursue independently their own study of the Vulgate. For those students wishing to study classical, medieval or Renaissance Latin literature, the groundwork will have been laid, and the transition to such texts will prove straightforward.

The Benefits of This Course

As a student of the Vulgate Bible, you will deepen your insights into the vast wisdom of the Christian scriptures. In addition, you should experience a hearty cultural and educational enrichment that derives simply from the study of the Latin language.

There is currently a widespread revival of interest in Latin; it is once again enthusiastically recognized as a language to be seriously studied. And the reason for this revival is that, truly, Latin is the thread that connects Western culture to its roots. If we are to understand ourselves we must connect with those roots. The rich treasury of Latin literature is a storehouse of marvels in history, religion, philosophy, and science--all coming down to us from a period of classical excellence. We are fortunate indeed to be able to partake of such splendor in translation, but we do so at the price of losing the quintessence of the original. To work with materials in their original language is a most satisfying and rewarding enterprise.

Latin may no longer be a spoken language, but as the ancestral mother of the Romance languages, it is alive and well. Its influence on English is felt in all walks of life, as even a quick perusal of etymologies would indicate. Latin is, therefore, far from a "dead" language. On the contrary, it is alive and flourishing. The ongoing vitality of Latin is witnessed in our own lives on coins and bills, in the language of school diplomas and medical prescriptions, in legal and scientific vernaculars, and, of course, in the words and phrases we use every day.

To study Latin is, quite simply, to enrich and enhance our lives immeasurably. Latin returns us to times and texts of spiritual and philosophical greatness; for a moment we partake in that greatness, transcending the boundaries which the ages impose.

Jerome's Biblia Sacra

Biblia Sacra, the title of this Latin course, is taken from the title of that translation of the Bible produced late in the fourth century by the great scholar Jerome. Ever since the seventh century, Jerome's Bible has been known as the Vulgate.

But there had been numerous Latin translations of different parts of the Bible earlier than Jerome's. Yet frequently they had not been well done, and there was much disagreement over the accuracy of the translations.

Serious scholars have always studied the Old Testament in Hebrew and the New Testament in Greek, for these are the mother languages of the Bible. However, for most people such study is not possible. We can be thankful that Jerome was a scholar of unquestionable brilliance with deep understanding and insight into the essential meaning of the scriptures. He was fluent in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, as well as a respected scholar in philosophy and Christian theology. Hence, his Bible has always been held in the highest respect.

What was Jerome's purpose in creating another Latin translation of the scriptures? For one thing, he wished to provide a version that was true to the original. Another clue lies in his original title *Biblia Sacra Vulgatae*. *Biblia Sacra* means "sacred books." *Vulgatae* comes from the Latin verb *vulgo*, which has several meanings: "to make common; to make generally accessible; to spread." Since Latin was gradually becoming the language of the Mediterranean region, and since everyday people wished to know the Bible, a good Latin translation was sorely needed. Jerome's Vulgate provided a way for the sacred books of the Bible to spread and to be made generally accessible to the common people.

The King James Version

Jerome's Vulgate translation tends to be quite literal. We can trust that the meaning is as close and as true to the original Greek as can be achieved in translation. The King James Version is a literal translation as well, in English. Thus, passages from the Vulgate can be directly compared to corresponding passages from the King James Version. For this reason the English translations used in this course have been taken from the King James Version which, while literal, is still unsurpassed in beauty and dignity of language.

To the Student

The approach used in this course is different from the majority of other self-study language courses. The usual procedure is to master quantities of vocabulary and then to work with those words according to numerous rules governing grammar and syntax. Here, however, the approach can be said to imitate the acquisition of one's native language. That is, you will from the start work with phrases and sentences, not just individual words. As you learned to speak your own language, you were not concerned with grammatical analysis; likewise, this course immerses you in the sense and sound of the language and only later and gradually do you pay attention to analysis, rules, exceptions, conjugations and declensions, verb and case endings. You will find yourself translating phrases and whole sentences without knowing the meaning of each word; this is similar to the acquisition skills of reading, in which the context as a whole is of paramount importance; exactly how the whole is put together emerges later, when you discover to your delight that a lot of it has been absorbed already. The approach of this course tries to replicate the natural process of learning a language, within the limitations of self-study.

Here are a few suggestions which will prove useful to you in getting the most out of this program:

1. Do not be in a hurry. Do not assume that, because you have heard the tapes once and completed the accompanying exercises, you are ready to move along to the next tape. If you were studying with a tutor or in a classroom, you would be drilling and reviewing every day. Make it a habit to listen to the tapes *at least twice*, for they provide valuable discussions about various aspects of the language, and they drill the vocabulary--neither of which is written out in the workbook. Discipline is the key.

2. It is very important that you keep up with the vocabulary. When you are given new words, commit them to memory. To help you do this, it is advisable to make vocabulary cards. 3x5 index cards work quite well; write the Latin on one side and the English on the other. You can use them like flash cards: flash them to yourself, or have someone do it with you. You will be surprised how quickly your vocabulary will accumulate. All the exercises can be completed with relative ease *provided you have mastered the vocabulary*.

3. This course places a good deal of emphasis on Latin pronunciation. You are expected to take care when working with the tapes, pronouncing words, phrases, and sentences as accurately as you can. Try to pronounce the words and sentences as they are given to you. At the same time, try to achieve a sound that you like, and never feel that your pronunciation is not up to par just because you are a beginner. Latin is not like a modern language. If you were to study French and you were careless with your pronunciation, you might find yourself one day in Paris, embarrassed and misunderstood. The pronunciation of Latin, like that of all classical languages (e.g., Greek, Hebrew, Sanskrit) is open to interpretation. You can be sure that there are scholarly debates on the pronunciation of various Latin vowels and diphthongs. Do not shirk from pronouncing the words with the tape; speaking the language further immerses you in the language in a way that reading and writing alone cannot.

Repeating words and phrases out loud not only improves your pronunciation but also insures that you remember your vocabulary much better.

4. It is very important that you maintain a positive attitude when you encounter material that you do not fully understand (this matter is taken up on the first tape). The study of any foreign language presents challenges, simply because we cannot learn everything at once. Remember that you will be studying *original* passages from the Vulgate. It will be only at the end of this Latin course that you will begin to understand in full the intricacies of these passages. It would be inappropriate to overwhelm beginning students with the syntactical and grammatical details necessary to such an understanding. This will occur after you have mastered a good deal of Latin grammar. So, for now be patient, and when you see something that does not seem to make sense to you, remember that you are at the introductory level and that you are not expected to know what an advanced student would know.

5. For your convenience an answer key to all the exercises can be found at the end of the workbook.

6. English translations of the Latin Biblical passages used in each lesson can also be found at the back of the workbook. They have been taken from the King James Version (see above).

To the Parents of Young Students

This course has been carefully designed to ensure a harmonious coordination between listening to tapes and completing workbook exercises. This will happen when students carry out instructions *accurately*. It is therefore essential that the children follow carefully all instructions given on the tapes and in the workbook. As a parent you are in a good position to gauge your children's reading proficiency and to help them follow directions. For example, after new vocabulary has been presented on the tape and drilled three times, students are told to rewind the tape and repeat the exercise if the majority of the words have not truly been memorized. Young students eager to proceed to the next step may need your help in judging the degree of their mastery. Similarly, students should read the workbook directions carefully before they attempt an exercise. It is very important that parents pay close attention to the progress of their children. Listening to the tapes together would be ideal, although it may not always be feasible.

As a general guideline, mature children twelve and older should be able to proceed with the course quite independently, although your interest and support are invaluable. As the authors have found when teaching Latin to children younger than twelve, they are perfectly capable and do quite well; they might need help following directions. Younger children will benefit from your guidance.

The illustrations have been chosen from the vast goldmine of beautiful old books. These can be colored with colored pencils, and the wood block prints especially look beautiful when carefully done. A workbook with nicely printed or written exercises and lovely colored pictures becomes something more than a consumable activity book; it is a treasured record of academic and artistic achievement. It is hoped that some families will sing the Christmas carols in Latin, expanding their appreciation of that holiday season.

The most important aspect of learning a language is to enjoy the process. Helping and encouraging your children will enhance the pleasurable satisfaction they can gain from acquainting themselves with the beauty of Latin and the wonder of the Bible. It is our sincere wish that your family will reap the many rewards of these *Biblia Sacra* materials.



Liuthard, *St. Jerome Translating the Psalms*, c. 860. The inscription reads, "Nobilis interpres Hieronimus atque sacerdos/Nobiliter pollens transscripsit iura Davidis. Jerome, noble translator and mighty priest, nobly translates the Psalms of David."

IESV CHRISTI EVANGELIVM SECUNDVM MATHÆVM.



C A P. I.

A quibus Maioribus Christus secundum carnem descenderit: Angelus instruit Ioseph de Mariae sponsa sua conceptione, partuque futuro.



Iber generationis Iesu Christi filij David, filij Abraham.

* Abrahaam genuit Isaac. 2
Isaac autem genuit Iacob.

Iacob autem genuit Iudam, & fratres eius. 3
* Iudas autem genuit Phares, & Zaram de Thamar.

Phares autem genuit Efron.
Efron autem genuit Aram.

* Aram autem genuit Aminadab.
Aminadab autem genuit Naasson.

* Naasson autem genuit Salmon.
* Salmon autem genuit Booz de Rahab.
Booz autem genuit Obed ex Ruth.
Obed autem genuit Iesse.

Iesse autem genuit David regem.

* David autem rex genuit Salomonem ex ea, quæ fuit Vrize.

* Salomon autem genuit Roboam.
Roboam autem genuit Abiam.
Abias autem genuit Asa.

8 * Asa autem genuit Iosaphat.
Iosaphat autem genuit Ioram.
Ioram autem genuit Oziam.

9 * Ozias autem genuit Ioatham.
Ioatham autem genuit Achaz.
Achaz autem genuit Ezechiam.

10 * Ezechias autem genuit Manassen.
Manasses autem genuit Amon.
Amon autem genuit Iosiam.

11 * Iosias autem genuit Iechoniam, & fratres eius in transmigracione Babylonis.

12 * Et post transmigracionem Babylonis: Iechonias genuit Salathiel.
Salathiel autem genuit Zorobabel.

13 Zorobabel autem genuit Abiud.
Abiud autem genuit Eliacim.
Eliacim autem genuit Azor.

4 14 Azor autem genuit Sadoc.
Sadoc autem genuit Achim.
Achim autem genuit Eliud.

5 15 * Eliud autem genuit Eleazar.
Eleazar autem genuit Mathan.
Mathan autem genuit Iacob.

16 * Iacob autem genuit Ioseph virum Mariæ, de qua natus est Iesus, qui vocatur Christus.
17 Omnes itaque generationes ab Abraham vsque ad David, generationes quatuordecim: & à David vsque ad transmigracionem Babylonis, generationes qua-

3. Reg. 11.
5. 43.
3. Reg. 14.
5. 31.
3. Reg. 15.
b. 9.
2. Par. 26.
d. 23.
2. Par. 27.
d. 9.
2. Par. 28.
d. 27.
2. Par. 32. 5.
33.
2. Par. 33. d.
20, & 25.

2. Par. 36. a.
3. 2.

Ccc 4 tuorde-

Lesson 1: *An Angel Appears to Joseph*
(Matthew I;18-20)

We will now work with the new Latin words which you have just repeated with the tape. Let's divide the vocabulary into little groups.

- A. First, here are the people in the passage. Match their Latin names with their English names:

Dominus	Mary
angelus	Joseph
Joseph	Jesus Christ
Maria	angel
Jesus Christus	Lord



- B. We know that the angel came to Joseph in his sleep (somnus). Joseph is the man (vir) who takes Mary as his wife (conjunx). Before that, Mary had in her womb (utero) the child from the Holy Spirit (de Spiritu Sancto). And after the birth (generatio) of Jesus, Mary became a mother (mater). Now you can match these words:

vir	wife
mater	man
conjunx	mother
utero	birth
generatio	sleep
somnus	from the Holy Spirit
de Spiritu Sancto	womb

- C. Here are some words which tell what people do in this passage:

appareo accipio ecce! erat

See if you can write the correct Latin word which each underlined word comes from, in the space provided:

1. Joseph was a good man. erat
2. An angel appeared to Joseph. _____
3. "Behold!" the angel said. _____
4. Joseph takes Mary as his wife. _____

- D. We have said that Joseph was a good man. The Bible tells us that he was also a just (justus) man. He feared for Mary and wanted to hide her (eam) away secretly (occulte). But before (antequam) he could do that, an angel appeared to him in (in) his sleep.

Moreover (autem), the angel said to Joseph, "Fear not, for that which is conceived in her is of the Holy (sanctus) Spirit." And so (sic) Joseph felt peaceful and he married Mary.

Now match these words:

justus	so
eam	moreover
occulte	just
sic	holy
autem	before
antequam	her
sanctus	secretly
in	in

Now return to the tape at the point immediately following the Latin-English vocabulary pairs. You will listen to Matthew I:18-20 in the original Latin. You can follow along:

Matthew I:18-20

18. Christi autem generatio sic erat: Cum esset desponsata mater ejus Maria Joseph, antequam convenirent, inventa est in utero habens de Spiritu sancto.

19. Joseph autem vir ejus cum esset justus, et nollet eam traducere: voluit occulte dimittere eam.

20. Haec autem eo cogitante, ecce angelus Domini apparuit in somnis ei, dicens: Joseph fili David, noli timere accipere Mariam conjugem tuam: quod enim in ea natum est, de Spiritu Sancto est.

- E. Now look over the Latin passage above. You will see many words that you recognize. Some may be spelled a little differently because they are different forms of the words you just learned. There are more than 35 such words. Circle as many as you can find, and write the number you found in the blank provided: _____

F. Now we shall move from single words to phrases. You will see that even if you don't know all the words in the phrases, you will still recognize enough to be able to translate correctly. First read the following three phrases, and note to yourself the words you know. Then answer the three questions by writing the phrase number in the blank provided:

1. in utero habens de Spiritu Sancto
2. angelus Domini apparuit in somnis ei
3. antequam convenirent

- ___ a. Which phrase means "an angel of the Lord appeared in his sleep"?
- ___ b. Which phrase means "Mary has in her womb the Holy Spirit?"
- ___ c. Which phrase means "before Mary and Joseph came together,"
or, "before they came together"?



O Come, All Ye Faithful

17TH CENTURY LATIN

TRANS. BY F. OAKELEY, 1852

WADE, 1751

The musical score is written for voice and piano. It consists of four systems of music. Each system has a vocal line on a treble clef staff and a piano accompaniment on a bass clef staff. The key signature is two sharps (D major) and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: "O come, all ye faith - ful, Joy - ful and tri - umph - ant, O come ye, O come__ ye to Beth - le - hem. Come and be - hold Him, Born the King of An - gels: O come, let us a - dore Him, O come, let us a - dore Him, O come, let us a - dore Him, __ Christ__ the Lord."

2. Sing, choirs of Angels, sing in exultation,
Sing all ye citizens of heav'n above:
Glory to God in the highest, glory!
O come, let us adore Him,
O come, let us adore Him,
O come, let us adore Him,
Christ the Lord.

1. *Adeste fideles, laeti triumphantes;
Venite, venite in Bethlehem;
Natum videte, Regem angelorum:
Venite adoremus,
Venite adoremus,
Venite adoremus
Dominum.*

2. *Cantet nunc Io! Chorus angelorum;
Cantet nunc aula coelestium:
Gloria, gloria in excelsis Deo!
Venite adoremus,
Venite adoremus,
Venite adoremus,
Dominum.*