

Ubi sunt quī ante nōs
Where are-they who before us

Ubi where. Charming derivative: ‘ubiquity’

Sunt they-are

Quī who, whoever (singular and plural masculine form for subject of sentence)

Ante before. Derivatives: ‘antebellum, antecedent, antechamber, antepenultimate, anterior’

Nōs us (can also mean ‘we’; this form is used for subject, direct object, and object of certain prepositions)

in mundō fuēre?
in the-world were

In in, on. (and many other meanings. The entry for this word takes up 10 columns (over 100 inches) in the *Oxford Latin Dictionary*.) This preposition requires that its object be in a form that we haven’t seen before.

Mundō world, earth. In the first lesson of Principia, we saw the preposition *ad*, whose object is in the same form as a direct object: *ad lūdum, ad fenestram*. In the first verse of *Gaudeāmus igitur*, we saw a similar preposition, *post*:

Fuēre they-were, they-have-been. This is an alternate form of *fuērunt*, which .

Trāseās ad superōs
You-must-cross-over to the-ones-above

Trāseās you-must-cross-over, you-may-cross-over

Ad to/towards (requires that the following object of the preposition be in the same form as that used for a direct object)

Superōs those-above. This is an adjective used as a noun. We can call it a substantive here, and we use adjectives in the same way in English: cf. *The Bold and the Beautiful; The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly*.

Abeās ad īferōs
Go-away to the-ones-below

Abeās you-must-go-away, you-may-go-away

Ad to/towards (requires that the following object of the preposition be in the same form as that used for a direct object)

Īferōs those-below. Substantive: adjective used as a noun. If this word were being used as a subject, the form would be *īferī*; likewise, *superī*.

Quōs sī vīs vidēre
Whom/them if you-wish to-see

Quōs whom/those-ones

Sī if

Vīs you-wish, you-want. Other forms of this irregular verb are: *volō* I-wish, *vult*, he/she/it wishes

Vidēre to-see