

1. Summary of Use
 - 1.1. “Demonstrative pronouns are use either adjectively or substantively” (AG, 296)
 - 1.2. As pronominal **adjectives**, the **agree** with their corresponding noun
 - 1.2.1. With this battle fought, he went out: **hōc proeliō factō, proficiscēbātur**
 - 1.2.2. They died in the same battle: **eōdem proeliō periērunt.**
 - 1.3. In moments of apposition, the pronoun agrees with the appositive, not the antecedent
 - 1.3.1. This was the head of things, this the source: **rērum caput hōc erat, hīc fōns**
 - 1.4. As **substantives**, they are personal pronouns, frequently in the **oblique cases**
 - 1.4.1. Hostages ought to be given by them: **Obsidēs ab eīs dandī sunt.**
 - 1.4.2. Those men are the first across the Rhone: **hī sunt extrā prōvinciam trāns Rhodanum prīmī**
2. **Īdem, eadem, idem**
 - 2.1. **Īdem** should be translated **that same one**, and appears only with an **antecedent** or **correlative**
 - 2.1.1. Gaius Caesar had proposed, yet he later opposed, the bill: **C. Caesar lēgem relātus erat, īdem pōsterius oppositus est.**
 - 2.1.2. Here I see is the same man, who subdued all of nearer Spain: **hīc eundem videō, qui tōtam Citeriōrem Hispāniam compressus est.**
 - 2.2. Often, this demonstrative requires an added ‘too’ or ‘also’ in English
 - 2.2.1. He gave an oration, brilliant, able, and above all *witty* too: **ōrātio splendida et grandis dēdit, et eadem in prīmīs facēta.**
 - 2.3. The colloquial and poetic use of **īdem** (funny to find these linked together) treats its adjectival use as an adjective of **likeness** or **similarity**, coupled with a dative verb or gerund
 - 2.3.1. He who saves a man against his will does the same as one who kills him: **invītum quī servat idem facit occīdentī.**
3. **Ipse, Ipsa, Ipsum**
 - 3.1. **Ipse** may be paired with “any of the other pronouns, with a noun, or with a temporal adverb for the sake of emphasis” (AG, 298c)
 - 3.1.1. Here, it may be translated, ‘**too**,’ ‘**also**,’ ‘**even**,’ etc.
 - 3.1.2. Even to me it seemed disgraceful: **turpe mihi ipsī vidēbātur.**
 - 3.1.3. That man too came to that very place: **ille ipse in eum ipsum locum vēnit.**
 - 3.2. Where **ipse** stands alone, it appears as an emphatic alternative to **is, ea, id**
 - 3.2.1. This was splendid for the state, glorious for themselves: **id reī repūblicae praelārūm, ipsīs glōriōsūm fuit.**
 - 3.2.2. All good men offered as much as was in their power: **omnēs bonī quantum in ipsīs fuit, tantum obtulērunt.**
 - 3.3. It can also reemphasize a subject in the first or second person
 - 3.3.1. Remember in your own minds: **vōbīscum ipsī recordāminī**
 - 3.3.2. Even I myself was astounded: **etiam ipse obstipūī.**
 - 3.4. **Ipse** may appear in place of a reflexive
 - 3.4.1. She washes the daughters and herself: **filiās atque ipsa lāvat.**
 - 3.4.2. They worry for their own peace: **dē ipsius pāce sollicitant.**
 - 3.5. **Ipse** will almost always agree with the subject, even where, in English, it seems to agree with the object
 - 3.5.1. She washes the daughters and herself: **filiās atque ipsa lāvat.** (not **ipsam**)
 - 3.5.2. I console myself: **mē ipse cōnsōlor** (not **ipsem**)

The Essential AG: 146, 298b-d

Famous Phrase: **ipsa scientia potestas est** (knowledge itself is power)
-Sir Francis Bacon