

# Stage 17

# ALEXANDRIA



I can do the following:	Agree	Agree, but need to improve	Not yet
Read and understand Latin sentences like the Model Sentences.			
Demonstrate understanding of a Latin story similar to ones in the text.			
Read, comprehend, and answer questions about a Latin story.			
Recognize the genitive singular and plural endings of Latin nouns and understand their function as possessive forms.			
Describe the port city of Alexandria, its history and culture, and its importance to the Romans.			
Pronounce all the words of the Stage 17 Vocabulary Checklist correctly and know their meanings.			
Define and give the Latin roots for some English words derived from the Latin vocabulary in the stage.			

## I can read and understand Latin sentences like the following samples:

1. “age!” **sorōrī** respondī.  
“Come on!” I replied **to my sister**.
2. in villā **Barbillī** habitābam.  
I was living in **Barbillus’** villa.
3. in turbā **virōrum** erant Aegyptiī, Graeci, Indi, Iūdaeī, Syrī.  
In the crowd **of men** there were, Egyptians, Greeks, Indians, Judaeans, Syrians.
4. difficile erat **nōbīs** per viās ambulāre.  
It was difficult **to us** to walk along the streets.

**Important Terms**

**Alexandria**

Alexander the Great

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The Museum of Alexandria

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The Pharos

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Aristarchus (270 BC)

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Cleopatra VII

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The Great Library

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Euclid (290 BC)

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Eratosthenes (240 BC)

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Hypatia

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## Nova Verba:

Stage 17 – Alexandrīa		
Latin Word	English Meaning	Derivatives
aliquid	something	
amō, amāre, amāvī	to love, to like	<b><u>am/amat=love, like</u></b> amateur, amatory, amorous, enamor, amiable, enmity, Amanda
appropinquō, appropinquāre, appropinquāvī	to approach, to come near to	<b><u>ad=to, towards, at</u></b> <b><u>prope=near</u></b> appropinquate
ascendō, ascendere, ascendī	to climb, to rise	<b><u>ad/a/as=to, toward</u></b> <b><u>scand/scend/scans/scens=climb</u></b> ascent, ascension
bene	well	<b><u>bene=well</u></b> benefit, benefactor, benediction, benign, benevolent
benignus, benigna, benignum	kind	<b><u>benig=kind</u></b> benign
diū	for a long time	diuturnal, diuturnity
etiam	even	
fortasse	perhaps	
graviter	seriously	<b><u>grav=heavy</u></b> grave, gravity, aggravate
hūc	to this place, here	
īnsula, īnsulae, f.	island	<b><u>insul=island</u></b> isle, insular, insulate, peninsula
invītus, invīta, invītum	unwilling	
iter, itineris, n	journey	<b><u>itiner=route, way</u></b> itinerary, itinerant
maximus, maxima, maximum	very big, very large, very great	<b><u>maxim=greatest</u></b> maximum, maximize
negōtium, negōtīi, n.	business	negotiate, negotiator
numquam	never	
pervenīō, pervenīre, pervenī	reach, arrive (at)	<b><u>per=through, throughout, thoroughly</u></b> parvenu
quondam	once, one day	quondam
soror, sorōris, f	sister	<b><u>soror=sister</u></b> sorority
tūtus, tūta, tūtum	safe	tutor
vōx, vōcis, f	voice	<b><u>voc=call</u></b> vocal, evoke, voice, vocalize, vocalist, vociferous

## Nova Grammatica:

The **genitive case** expresses **possession** and is often translated with the preposition “**of**”.

The **genitive singular** form of a noun tells you to what declension that noun belongs. (e.g. **-ae** = 1<sup>st</sup> declension, **-ī** = 2<sup>nd</sup> declension, **-is** = 3<sup>rd</sup> declension)

The genitive is also used to determine the **base of a noun** or what you will add the other case endings to in order to form the other cases. (e.g. the genitive of servus is **servī**, minus the **ī** genitive ending gives the base **serv-** to which you add all the other ending). This is most important for 3<sup>rd</sup> declension noun like pāvō, **pāvōnis** or urbs, **urbis**.

**Notice that the vocabulary checklists and the glossary give nouns with their nominative singular and genitive singular forms.**

	1 <sup>st</sup> Declension		2 <sup>nd</sup> Declension				3 <sup>rd</sup> Declension	
	Feminine		Masculine		Neuter		Masculine/Feminine	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nominative	-a	-ae	-us/-r	-ī	-um	-a	-----	-ēs
Genitive	-ae	-ārum	-ī	-ōrum	-ī	-ōrum	-is	-um
Dative	-ae	-īs	-ō	-īs	-ō	-īs	-ī	-ibus
Accusative	-am	-ās	-um	-ōs	-um	-a	-em	-ēs
Ablative	-ā	-īs	-ō	-īs	-ō	-īs	-e	-ibus

Remember that there are a few first declension words which are masculine (poeta, nauta, agricola).

<b>Singular forms</b>		<b>1<sup>st</sup> Fem</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Masc</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Neut</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> M/F</b>
Nominative		<b>a</b>	<b>us, ius, er</b>	<b>um</b>	<b>various</b>
Nominative	Subject Predicate nominative	puella	servus	templum	leō
Genitive	“of” Possession (‘s)	puellae	servī	templī	leōnis
Dative	“to/for” Indirect Object	puellae	servō	templō	leōnī
Accusative	Direct Object Place to Which – ad/in prope/per/apud	puellam	servum	templum	leōnem
Ablative	Place Where – in/sub Place From Which – ex/ē/dē/ā/ab Agent – ā/ab Accompaniment – cum/sine	puellā	servō	templō	leōne
<b>Plural forms</b>		<b>1<sup>st</sup> Fem</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Masc</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Neut</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> M/F</b>
Nominative	Subject Predicate nominative	puellae	servī	templa	leōnēs
Genitive	“of” Possession (s’)	puellārum	servōrum	templōrum	leōnum
Dative	“to/for” Indirect Object	puellīs	servīs	templīs	leōnibus
Accusative	Direct Object Place to Which – ad/in prope/per/apud	puellās	servōs	templa	leōnēs
Ablative	Place Where – in/sub Place From Which – ex/ē/dē/ā/ab Agent – ā/ab Accompaniment – cum/sine	puellīs	servīs	templīs	leōnibus

<b>Singular forms</b>		<b>1<sup>st</sup> Fem</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Masc</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Neut</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> M/F</b>
Nominative		<b>a</b>	<b>us, ius, er</b>	<b>um</b>	<b>various</b>
Nominative	Subject Predicate nominative	<b>a</b>	<b>us</b>	<b>um</b>	<b>*</b>
Genitive	“of” Possession	<b>ae</b>	<b>ī</b>	<b>ī</b>	<b>is</b>
Dative	“to/for” Indirect Object	<b>ae</b>	<b>ō</b>	<b>ō</b>	<b>ī</b>
Accusative	Direct Object Place to Which – ad/in prope/per/apud	<b>am</b>	<b>um</b>	<b>um</b>	<b>em</b>
Ablative	Place Where – in/sub Place From Which – ex/ē/dē/ā/ab Agent – ā/ab Accompaniment – cum/sine	<b>ā</b>	<b>ō</b>	<b>ō</b>	<b>e</b>
<b>Plural forms</b>		<b>1<sup>st</sup> Fem</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Masc</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Neut</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> M/F</b>
Nominative	Subject Predicate nominative	<b>ae</b>	<b>ī</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>ēs</b>
Genitive	“of” Possession	<b>ārum</b>	<b>ōrum</b>	<b>ōrum</b>	<b>um</b>
Dative	“to/for” Indirect Object	<b>īs</b>	<b>īs</b>	<b>īs</b>	<b>ibus</b>
Accusative	Direct Object Place to Which – ad/in prope/per/apud	<b>ās</b>	<b>ōs</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>ēs</b>
Ablative	Place Where – in/sub Place From Which – ex/ē/dē/ā/ab Agent – ā/ab Accompaniment – cum/sine	<b>īs</b>	<b>īs</b>	<b>īs</b>	<b>ibus</b>