

Stage 24

FUGA



| I can do the following: | Agree | Need to improve | Not yet |
|---|-------|-----------------|---------|
| Demonstrate understanding of Latin stories similar to ones in the stage. | | | |
| Read, comprehend, and answer questions about a Latin story. | | | |
| Recognize and understand cum clauses, differentiating between its uses in the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive. | | | |
| Recognize and differentiate between the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive and indicative verb forms. | | | |
| Demonstrate an understanding of travel and communication in the Roman world. | | | |
| Explain the method of building a Roman road. | | | |
| Pronounce all the words of the Stage 24 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 understand and translate Latin sentences like the following samples:

- Dumnorix, *cum* haec **audīvisset**, cōnsilium audāx magnopere laudāvit.
 Dumnorix, *when he had heard* these things, greatly praised the bold plan
- cum* Salvius rem sēcum **cōgitāret**, Belimicus subitō rediit.
When Salvius **was considering** the matter to himself, Belimicus suddenly returned.
- Quīntus, graviter vulnerātus, **magnā cum difficultāte** effūgit.
 Quintus, having been seriously wounded, escaped with **great difficulty**.

Important Terms:

Travel and Communication

concrete _____

curbstone _____

drainage ditch _____

pavīmentum _____

agger _____

cursus pūblicus _____

mansiōnēs _____

diplōma _____

caupōnēs _____

Governing the Empire

provincēs _____

governors _____

Cursus Honōrum _____

cōnsul _____

praetor _____

tribūnus plēbis or aedīlis _____

entry to the senate _____

quaestor _____

tribūnus mīlitum _____

vīgintīvir _____

Agricola

Tacitus _____

father and early childhood _____

59-61 CE _____

69 CE _____

70 CE _____

78 CE _____

Mons Graupius _____

lēgātus iūridicis _____

85 CE _____

93 CE _____

Nova Verba:

| Stage 24 – fuga | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| Latin Word | English Meaning | Derivatives |
| arcessō, arcessere, arcessivī | <i>to summon, to send for</i> | |
| auctōritās, auctōritātis, f | <i>authority</i> | authoritarian, authority |
| carcer, carceris, m | <i>prison</i> | incarcerate, incarceration |
| comes, comitis, m./f. | <i>comrade, companion</i> | constable, concomitant |
| comprehendō, comprehendere, comprehendī, comprehēsus | <i>to arrest, to grasp, to seize</i> | com=with, together, very prehend/prehens=understand, seize comprehend, comprehension, comprehensible, comprehensibility |
| cum | <i>when</i> | |
| dēscendō, dēscendere, dēscendī | <i>come down, go down</i> | de=down from scend/scens=climb descend, descendant |
| humī | <i>on the ground</i> | hum=ground humic, exhume, humus, exhumation, humble, humiliate, humility, inhume, posthumous |
| intereā | <i>meanwhile</i> | |
| minor, minor, minus; minōris | <i>smaller, less</i> | |
| moveō, movēre, mōvī, mōtus | <i>to move</i> | mov/mot=move move, moveable, removal, immovable, movement |
| neque...neque | <i>neither...nor</i> | |
| passus, passa, passum | <i>having suffered</i> | pat/pati/pass=suffer, endure passion, compassion, passive, dispassionate |
| retineō, retinēre, retenuī, retentus | <i>to hold back, to keep (back)</i> | |
| saevus, saeva, saevum | <i>savage, cruel</i> | |

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| secūtus, secūta, secūtum | <i>having followed</i> | <u>sequ/secut=follow</u> sequence, consecutive |
| sub (with ablative) | <i>under, beneath</i> | <u>sub/su/suf/sug/sus=under, below</u> subterranean, subterfuge, subservient, submarine, suffer, suggest |
| ultimus, ultima, ultimum | <i>farthest, furthest, last</i> | <u>ultim=farthest</u> ultimate, ultimum, penultimate |
| vērum, vēri, m | <i>truth</i> | <u>ver=true</u> veracity, verdict, verify, verily, very, verisimilitude, verity |
| vultus, vultūs, m. | <i>expression, face</i> | |

Nova Grammatica:

Imperfect Subjunctive

The **subjunctive** is a different **mood** of the verb as opposed to the **indicative mood** that you have already seen. The **subjunctive** is primarily used for subordinate clauses.

The **imperfect subjunctive** is very easy to form. Simply **add** the present personal endings to the **infinitive**.

ex. amō, **amāre**, amāvī, amātus

amāre + t = **amāret**

| | infinitive | imperfect indicative | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| | | <u>sing.</u> | <u>pl.</u> |
| 1 st conjugation | amāre | amābat | amābant |
| 2 nd conjugation | vidēre | vidēbat | vidēbant |
| 3 rd conjugation | ducere | dūcēbat | dūcēbant |
| 4 th conjugation | audīre | audiēbat | audiēbant |

| imperfect subjunctive | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| <u>sing.</u> | <u>pl.</u> |
| amāret | amārent |
| vidēret | vidērent |
| dūceret | dūcerent |
| audīret | audīrent |

Pluperfect Subjunctive

The **pluperfect subjunctive** is formed by adding “-isse” + the present personal endings to the **perfect stem**.

ex. amō, amāre, **amāvī**, amātus

amāv + isse + t = **amāvisset**

| | perfect | pluperfect indicative | | pluperfect subjunctive | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|------------|------------------------|-------------|
| | | sing. | pl. | sing. | pl. |
| 1 st conjugation | amāvī | amāverat | amāverant | amāvisset | amāvissent |
| 2 nd conjugation | vīdī | vīderat | vīderant | vīdisset | vīdissent |
| 3 rd conjugation | dūxī | dūxerat | dūxerant | dūxisset | dūxissent |
| 4 th conjugation | audīvī | audīverat | audīverant | audīvisset | audīvissent |

cum + Subjunctive

The conjunction “**cum**” which means **when** is often used with the subjunctive mood.
(This is not the same word as “**cum**” the preposition that means **with**.)

cum haec verba sibi **diceret**, puellam aegram subito vīdit.

When he was saying these words to himself, he suddenly saw the sick girl.

Metalla, **cum** forum **intrāvisset**, Clēmēns quaerere voluit.

Metella, when she had entered the forum, wished to look for Clemens.

Know how to conjugate a verb in present, imperfect, perfect and pluperfect active.