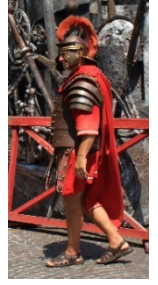


## Stage 25

## MILITES



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 indirect questions, differentiating between the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive.			
Recognize and understand all persons, singular and plural, of the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive.			
Describe the recruitment, training, length of service, duties, working conditions, pay and promotion possibilities for a Roman soldier.			
Name and describe the weapons and items of armor of a Roman soldier.			
Describe the various auxiliary forces in the Roman army, their recruitment, their roles in battle, their pay and their possibilities after retirement.			
Pronounce all the words of the Stage 25 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:

- miles iuvenem iterum rogāvit **quis** *esset*.  
The soldier again asked the young man **who** *he was*.
- cum** in Āfricā *militārēmus*, sōlī tōtam prōvinciam custōdiēbāmus.  
**When** *we were soldiers* in Africa, we alone we guarding the whole province.
- inter captīvōs est Vercobrix, **cuius** pater est prīnceps Deceanglōrum.  
Among the captives is Vercobrix, **whose** father is chief of the Deceangli.
- Modestus** *Vercobrigī dormientī exultāns* appropinquāvit.  
An **exulting Modestus** approached *Vercobrix* (who was) *sleeping*.
- vōs ambōs** carcerem *custōdīre* iussit.  
He ordered **you both** *to guard* the prison.
- coēgērunt mē portās **omnium cellārum** *aperīre*.  
They forced me *to open* the gates **of all the cells**.

## Important Terms:

### The Legionary Soldier

exercitus \_\_\_\_\_

mīles \_\_\_\_\_

inquīsitiō \_\_\_\_\_

training \_\_\_\_\_

gladius \_\_\_\_\_

pugiō \_\_\_\_\_

pilum \_\_\_\_\_

scūtum \_\_\_\_\_

lōrica segmentāta \_\_\_\_\_

cingulum \_\_\_\_\_

caligae \_\_\_\_\_

duties \_\_\_\_\_

salary \_\_\_\_\_

optiō \_\_\_\_\_

signifier \_\_\_\_\_

legionary \_\_\_\_\_

tessārius \_\_\_\_\_

vītis \_\_\_\_\_

prīmus pilus \_\_\_\_\_

praefectus castrōrum \_\_\_\_\_

auxiliaries \_\_\_\_\_

legatus \_\_\_\_\_

aquilfer \_\_\_\_\_

tribune \_\_\_\_\_

centurion \_\_\_\_\_

## Nova Verba:

Stage 25 – Militēs		
Latin Word	English Meaning	Derivatives
accidō, accidere, accidī	to happen	<b>ad=to, towards, at</b> <b>cad/cid=fall, happen</b> accident, accidental, accidence
aliquis, aliquid	someone, something	
aperiō, aperīre, aperuī, apertus	to open, to reveal	aperture
autem ( <i>adv.</i> )	but	
castra, castrōrum, n. pl.	military camp	<b>chester/caster/cester=fort, military camp</b> castle, Manchester, Leicester, Chester
cōgō, cōgere, cōēgī, cōāctus	to force, to compel	<b>con/com/co=with, together, very</b> <b>ag/ig/act=do drive</b> cogent, coercive, coercion
cōnfidō, cōnfidere	to trust	<b>con/com/co=with, together, very</b> <b>fid=faith, trust</b> confide, confident, confidence
dignitās, dignitātis, f.	dignity, honor	dignity, indignity
explicō, explicāre, explicāvī, explicātum	to explain	<b>e/ex/ec=out, out of, off from, without, thoroughly</b> <b>plic/plicat/plicit=fold</b> inexplicable, explicate, explicable, explicit
extrā ( <i>with accusative</i> )	outside (of)	extra/extro=outside, beyond extracurricular, extradition, extragalactic, extramarital, extravert, extraordinary, extraterrestrial
lateō, latēre, latuī	to lie hidden	latent, latency
nesciō, nescīre, nescīvī	to not know	<b>ne=not</b> <b>sci=know</b> nescience, nescient
nōmen, nōminis, n.	name	<b>nomin=name</b> denomination, denominator, ignominy, nomenclature, nominal, nominate, taxonomy
perītus, perīta, perītum	skillful	expert, experienced
poena, poenae, f.	penalty, punishment	penal, penalty, subpoena, penalize, pain painful
poenās dō, poenās dare, poenās dedī, poenās datus	to pay the penalty, to be punished	

rūrsus ( <i>adv.</i> )	again	
scelestus, scelesta, scelestum	wicked	
suāvis, suāvis, suāve	sweet, pleasant, agreeable	suave
testis, testis, m. or f.	witness	<b>test=witness, swear</b> testify, testimony, testament

## Nova Grammatica:

**Imperfect Subjunctive** (all persons) The **subjunctive** is a different **mood** of the verb as opposed to the **indicative mood** that you have already seen and is primarily used for subordinate clauses.

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

### Principal Parts

- Most Latin verbs have 4 **principal parts**.
  - **1<sup>st</sup> Principal Part** – 1<sup>st</sup> person, singular, present tense      **fugiō – I flee**
  - **2<sup>nd</sup> Principal Part** – **infinitive**      **fugere – to flee**
  - **3<sup>rd</sup> Principal Part** – 1<sup>st</sup> person, singular, perfect tense      **fūgī – I fled**

### Formation of Imperfect Active Subjunctive

- Take the 2<sup>nd</sup> Principal Part.      **fugere**
- Add the personal endings.

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> Person	(I) <b>m</b>	(we) <b>mus</b>
2 <sup>nd</sup> Person	(you) <b>s</b>	(you) <b>tis</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup> Person	(he/she/it/singular noun) <b>t</b>	(they/plural noun) <b>nt</b>

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> Person	<b>(I was fleeing) fugerem</b>	<b>(we were fleeing) fugeremus</b>
2 <sup>nd</sup> Person	<b>(you were fleeing) fugeres</b>	<b>(you were fleeing) fugeretis</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup> Person	<b>(he/she/it/singular noun was fleeing) fugeret</b>	<b>(they/plural noun were fleeing) fugerent</b>

**Pluperfect Subjunctive** (all persons) The **pluperfect subjunctive** is formed by adding “-isse” + the present personal endings to the **perfect stem**.

### Formation of Pluperfect Active Subjunctive Verbs

- Take the 3<sup>rd</sup> Principal Part. **fūgī**
- Drop the “-ī-” **fūg**
- Add the Pluperfect Tense sign. **isse**
- Add the personal endings.

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> Person	(I) <b>issem</b>	(we) <b>issēmus</b>
2 <sup>nd</sup> Person	(you) <b>issēs</b>	(you) <b>issētis</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup> Person	(he/she/it/singular noun) <b>isset</b>	(they/plural noun) <b>issent</b>

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> Person	(I <b>had fled</b> ) <b>fūgissem</b>	(we <b>had fled</b> ) <b>fūgissēmus</b>
2 <sup>nd</sup> Person	(you <b>had fled</b> ) <b>fūgissēs</b>	(you <b>had fled</b> ) <b>fūgissētis</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup> Person	(he/she/it/singular noun <b>had fled</b> ) <b>fūgisset</b>	(they/plural noun <b>had fled</b> ) <b>fūgissent</b>

### Indirect Questions

- Indirect questions **express a question indirectly**. For example, “*They asked what was happening.*” The first part “*They asked*” is in the **indicative mood** and the indirect question “*what was happening*” is in the **subjunctive mood**. In Latin, it would be “*rogāvērunt quid accideret.*”
- Indirect questions follow “**KAT**” verbs, i.e., **verbs that mean KNOW**  
 cognōscō, cognōscere, cognōvī, cognitus – to find out, to get to know  
 intellegō, intellegere, intellēxī, intellēctus – to understand  
 nesciō, nescīre, nescīvī – to not know  
 sciō, scīre, scīvī – to know  
**ASK**  
 petō, petere, petīvī, petītus – (to head for, to attack; to seek); to beg for, to ask for  
 rogō, rogāre, rogāvī, rogātus – to ask  
 in animō volvō, in animō volvere, in animō volvī – to wonder  
**TELL**  
 dīcō, dīcere, dīxī, dictus – to say  
 explicō, explicāre, explicāvī, explicātus – to explain  
 nārrō, nārrāre, nārrāvī, nārrātus – to tell, to relate

- Indirect questions are introduced by question words such as
  - cūr** – why?
  - num** – whether
  - quandō** – when
  - quid** – what?
  - quis** – who?
  - quō** – where?
  - quō modō** – how?, in what way?
  - quot** – how many?
  - ubi** – where?

For example,

rogant . . .	They ask . . .
<b>quid</b> accidisset.	<b>what</b> had happened.
<b>quis</b> advenīrent.	<b>who</b> was arriving.
<b>cūr</b> clāmārēs.	<b>why</b> you were shouting.
<b>ubi</b> militēs essent.	<b>where</b> the soldiers were.
<b>quandō</b> redīrēmus.	<b>when</b> we were returning.
<b>quot</b> servōs habērem.	<b>how many</b> slaves I owned.
<b>quō modō</b> senātum intrāvisset	<b>how</b> he had entered the senate.
<b>quō</b> errārent.	<b>where</b> they were wandering.