

## 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 oppidō Aquīs Sūlis *manerēmus*, centum latrōnēs superāvimus.  
**When** we were staying in the town of Aquae Sulis, we overpowered one hundred hired criminals.
- inter captīvōs est Vercobrix, **cuius** pater est p̄nceps Deceanglōrum.  
Among the captives is Vercobrix, **whose** father is chief of the Deceangli.
- in angulō cellae iacēbat *Vercobrix*, graviter *dormiēns*.  
In the corner of the cell was lying *Vercobrix* (who was) *sleeping* heavily.
- vōs ambōs** carcerem *custōdīre* iussit.  
He ordered **you both** to guard the prison.
- coēgit mē portās **omnium cellārum** *aperīre*.  
He 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 \_\_\_\_\_

p̄rimus pilus \_\_\_\_\_

praefectus castrōrum \_\_\_\_\_

auxiliaries \_\_\_\_\_

legatus \_\_\_\_\_

aquilfer \_\_\_\_\_

tribune \_\_\_\_\_

centurion \_\_\_\_\_

## Nova Verba:

Stage 25 – Militēs		
Latin Word	English Meaning	Derivatives
aliquis, aliquid	<i>someone, something</i>	
aperiō, aperīre, aperuī, apertus	<i>to open, to reveal</i>	aperture
brevis, brevis, breve	<i>short, brief</i>	<b><u>brev/brevi=short</u></b> abbreviate, brevity, brief, abbreviation, brevet, breviloque
captīvus, captīvī, m	<i>prisoner, captive</i>	<b><u>cap/cip/capt/cept=take, seize</u></b> captivity
castra, castrōrum, n. pl.	<i>military camp</i>	<b><u>chester/caster/cester=fort, military camp</u></b> castle, Manchester, Leicester, Chester
cōgō, cōgere, cōēgī, cōactus	<i>to force, to compel</i>	<b><u>con/com/co=with, together, very</u></b> <b><u>ag/ig/act=do drive</u></b> cogent, coactive, coaction
contrā + acc.	<i>against</i>	<b><u>contra=against</u></b> contradict, contraceptive, controversy, contrary, contrast
dignitās, dignitātis, f.	<i>dignity, honor</i>	dignity, indignity
ēligō, ēligere, ēlēgī, ēlēctus	<i>to choose</i>	<b><u>e/ex=out of, from</u></b> <b><u>leg/lig/lect=select, choose</u></b> eligible, electoral, elect, elective
hīc	<i>here, in this place</i>	
labor, labōris, m.	<i>work, labour</i>	<b><u>labor=work</u></b> labor, laboratory
līberō, līberāre, līberāvī, līberātus	<i>to free, to set free</i>	<b><u>liber/liberat=free</u></b> liberate, deliver, deliverance
mālō, mālle, māluī	<i>to prefer</i>	
minimus, minima, minimum	<i>very little</i>	<b><u>minim=least, smallest</u></b> minimal, minimum, minimax
nesciō, nescīre, nescīvī	<i>to not know</i>	<b><u>ne=not</u></b> <b><u>sci=know</u></b> nescience, nescient
nisi	<i>except, unless</i>	
oculus, oculī, m.	<i>eye</i>	<b><u>ocul=eye</u></b> ocular, binoculars, monocle, inoculate
poena, poenae, f.	<i>penalty, punishment</i>	penal, penalty, subpoena, penalize, pain painful

poenās dō, poenās dare, poenās dedī, poenās datus	<i>to pay the penalty, to be punished</i>	
umquam	<i>ever</i>	
vīvus, vīva, vīvum	<i>living</i>	<b>viv=live</b> vivid, vivisect, viviparous

## 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	( <u>I was fleeing</u> ) <b>fugerem</b>	( <u>we were fleeing</u> ) <b>fugeremus</b>
2 <sup>nd</sup> Person	( <u>you were fleeing</u> ) <b>fugerēs</b>	( <u>you were fleeing</u> ) <b>fugerētis</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup> Person	( <u>he/she/it/singular noun was fleeing</u> ) <b>fugeret</b>	( <u>they/plural noun were fleeing</u> ) <b>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) <i>isse<u>m</u></i>	(we) <i>issē<u>mus</u></i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> Person	(you) <i>issē<u>s</u></i>	(you) <i>issēt<u>is</u></i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> Person	(he/she/it/singular noun) <i>isset<u>t</u></i>	(they/plural noun) <i>issent<u>t</u></i>

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> Person	( <u>I</u> <i>had fled</i> ) <i>fūgisse<u>m</u></i>	( <u>we</u> <i>had fled</i> ) <i>fūgissē<u>mus</u></i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> Person	( <u>you</u> <i>had fled</i> ) <i>fūgissē<u>s</u></i>	( <u>you</u> <i>had fled</i> ) <i>fūgissēt<u>is</u></i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> Person	( <u>he/she/it/singular noun</u> <i>had fled</i> ) <i>fūgisset<u>t</u></i>	( <u>they/plural noun</u> <i>had fled</i> ) <i>fūgissent<u>t</u></i>

### 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

intelligō, intellegere, intelligēxī, intelligētus – 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,

<b>rogant . . .</b>	<b>They ask . . .</b>
<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.