Stage 26   AGRICOLA

I can do the following:	Agree	Need to improve	Not yet
Demonstrate understanding of Latin stories similar to ones in this stage.			
Read, comprehend, and answer questions about a Latin story.			
Recognize and understand purpose clauses.			
Recognize and understand gerundive phrases with **esse**, especially those expressed impersonally.			
Understand the organization of the senior staff in the Roman Army.			
Name and describe the weapons and items of armor of a Roman soldier.			
Describe the three different postings to Britain of Agricola during his career.			
Outline the military and social accomplishments Agricola effected during the last of his postings in Britain.			
Pronounce all the words of the Stage 26 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. Agricola ad tribūnal prōcessit **ut** pauca *dīceret*.

   Agricola proceded to the platform **to** *say* a few things.

2. **tibi** statim cum duābus cohortibus *proficīscendum est*.

   You *must set out* immediately with two cohorts. (*It must be set out* **by you** with two cohorts.)

3. commemorāvit **ea** quae in epistulā scrīpserat.

   He recalled **those things** which he had written in the letter.

4. in animō volvēbat **num** Agricola sibi *crēditūrus* esset.

   He was wondering **whether** Agricola was *going to believe* him.

5. haec **cum** *audīvisset*, Agricola respondit.

   When *he had heard* these things, Agricola replied.

6. sollicitus erat quod in epistulā, quam ad Agricolam mīserat, multa *falsa* scrīpserat.

   He was worried because in the letter, which he had sent to Agricola, he had written many *false things*.

Important Terms:

Senior Officers and Agricola

lēgātus _____

tribūnus _____

prōpraeter _____

20th legion _____

Agricola _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Mons Graupius _____

Nova Grammatica:

Purpose clauses

A **subordinate clause** which is dependent on a main clause may be introduced by "<u>ut</u>" (so that) or "nē" (so that … n<u>ot</u>) + a subjunctive verb, to show **purpose**.

Cucurrit ad oppidum **<u>ut</u> patrem <u>vidēret</u>**.   He ran to town **<u>so that</u> he might see his father.**
                                                         He ran to town **<u>to</u> see his father.**

Discessit ab oppidō **<u>nē</u> patrem <u>vidēret</u>**.   He left the town **<u>so that</u> he would<u>n't</u> see his father.**
                                                         He left the town **<u>to not</u> see his father.**

Gerundives

A **gerundive** is formed by taking the present stem of a verb (the infinitive minus –re, **ex. portāre, portā)** and adding **–ndus, -nda, -ndum.** The –us, -a, -um endings can change to any of the 1st and 2nd declension endings.

The gerundive is translated "to be _____ed   portandus → to be carried

Gerundive
portandus, portanda, portandum – to be carried

Singular			
	Masculine	**Feminine**	**Neuter**
Nominative	portandus	portanda	portandum
Genitive	portandī	portandae	portandī
Dative	portandō	portandae	portandō
Accusative	portandum	portandam	portandum
Ablative	portandō	portandā	portandō
Plural			
Nominative	portandī	portandae	portanda
Genitive	portandōrum	portandārum	portandōrum
Dative	portandīs	portandīs	portandīs
Accusative	portandōs	portandās	portanda
Ablative	portandīs	portandīs	portandīs

When a **gerundive** is followed by <u>any tense</u> of the **verb "to be"** (sum, eram, fuī, fueram, etc.) it forms a peculiar construction called the **"future passive periphrastic".**

The **future passive periphrastic** <u>expresses necessity</u> and takes a **dative of agent** (a word in the dative that names the person or thing that has performed the action of the verb).

ex.   puella *mīlitī* **custōdienda est**.   The girl **must be guarded** <u>*by the soldier*</u>

        dative of agent   future passive periphrastic

Stage 26 – Agricola		
Latin Word	**English Meaning**	**Derivatives**
auferō, auferre, abstulī, ablātus	to take away, to steal	**a/ab/abs=away from, away** **fer/lat=carry, bear, bring** ablative
bellum, bellī, n.	war	**bell=war** belligerent, bellicose, rebel, antebellum, revel
bellum, gerō, bellum gerere, bellum gessī, bellum gestum	to wage war, to campaign	
commōtus, commōta, commōtum	moved, excited, upset	**con/com/co=with, together, very** **mov/mot=move** commotion
doceō, docēre, docuī, doctus	to teach	**doc/doct=teach** doctor, docent, docile, document, indoctrinate
falsus, falsa, falsum	false, untrue, dishonest	**fall/fell/fals=deceive, err** false, falsity, falsetto, falsify
fidēs, fideī, f.	loyalty, trustworthiness	**fid=faith, trust** confide, confidence, fidelity, infidel, infidelity, bona fide
īnstruō, īnstruere, īnstrūxī, īnstrūctus	to draw up, to set up	**in/im=in, into** **stru/struct=build** instruct, instructor
lēgātus, lēgātī, m.	commander	**legat=send** legate delegate
legiō, legiōnis, f.	legion	legion
nōtus, nōta, nōtum	known, well-known, famous	**gnosc/nosc/gnot/not/nit=know** noted, notice, notorious

num	whether	
praebeō, praebēre, praebuī, praebitus	to offer, to provide	
quot?	how many	**quot=how many, how great** quotient, quota
referō, referre, rettulī, relātus	to bring back, to carry	**re/red=back, again** **fer/lat=carry, bring, bear** refer, reference, relate, referendum
rēgnum, rēgnī, n.	kingdom	**uregna/regn=rule** reign, interregnum
saevus, saeva, saevum	savage, cruel	
sī	if	
ultimus, ultima, ultimum	farthest, furthest, last	**ultim=farthest** ultimate, ultimatum, penultimate
ut	that, in order that, in order to	