

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:

Agricola ad tribūnal prōcessit ut pauca dīceret.

Agricola proceeded to the platform to say a few things.

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.)

commemorāvit ea quae in epistulā scrīpserat.

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

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

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

haec **cum** audīvisset, Agricola respondit.

When he had heard these things, Agricola replied.

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 “ut” (so that) or “nē” (so that ... not) + a subjunctive verb, to show **purpose**.

Cucurrit ad oppidum ut patrem vidēret.

He ran to town so that he might see his father.

He ran to town to see his father.

Discessit ab oppidō nē patrem vidēret.

He left the town so that he wouldn't see his father.

He left the town to not 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	port andus	port anda	port andum
Genitive	port andī	port andae	port andī
Dative	port andō	port andae	port andō
Accusative	port andum	port andam	port andum
Ablative	port andō	port andā	port andō
Plural			
Nominative	port andī	port andae	port anda
Genitive	port andōrum	port andārum	port andōrum
Dative	port andīs	port andīs	port andīs
Accusative	port andōs	port andās	port anda
Ablative	port andīs	port andīs	port andīs

When a **gerundive** is followed by any tense of the verb “**to be**” (*sum, eram, fūī, fueram, etc.*) it forms a peculiar construction called the “**future passive periphrastic**”.

The **future passive periphrastic** expresses necessity 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** by the soldier

 ↖ ↖
dative of agent future passive periphrastic

Nova Verba:

Stage 26 – Agricola

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

referō, referre, rettulī, relātus	bring back, carry	<u>re/red=back, again</u> <u>fer/lat=carry, bring, bear</u> refer, reference, relate, referendum
rēgnum, rēgnī, n.	kingdom	<u>uregna/regn=rule</u> reign, interregnum
saevus, saeva, saevum	savage, cruel	
sānē	obviously	sane
sī	if	
ultimus, ultima, ultimum	farthest, furthest, last	<u>ultim=farthest</u> ultimate, ultimum, penultimate
ut	that, in order that, in order to	

Indicative

			1 st Conjugation	2 nd Conjugation	3 rd Conjugation	3 rd i Conjugation	4 th Conjugation
			portāre	movēre	mittere	capere	scīre
Present Tense							
			I carry, I am carrying, I do carry	I move, I am moving, I do move	I send, I am sending, I do send	I take, I am taking, I do take	I know, I am knowing, I do know
S	1 st	I	portō	moveō	mittō	capīō	sciō
	2 nd	you	portās	moveēs	mittīs	capīs	sciīs
	3 rd	he/she/it	portat	moveet	mittit	capit	scit
P	1 st	we	portāmus	moveēmus	mittimus	capimus	sciimus
	2 nd	you	portātis	moveētis	mittitis	capitis	sciitis
	3 rd	they	portant	moveent	mittunt	capiunt	sciunt
Imperfect Tense							
			I was carrying, I used to carry	I was moving, I used to move	I was sending, I used to send	I was taking, I used to take	I was knowing, I used to know
S	1 st	I	portābam	movebam	mittēbam	capiebam	sciebam
	2 nd	you	portābās	movebās	mittēbās	capiebās	sciebās
	3 rd	he/she/it	portābat	movebat	mittēbat	capiebat	sciebat
P	1 st	we	portābāmus	movebāmus	mittēbāmus	capiebāmus	sciebāmus
	2 nd	you	portābātis	movebātis	mittēbātis	capiebātis	sciebātis
	3 rd	they	portābant	movebant	mittēbant	capiebant	sciebant
Perfect Tense							
			I carried, I have carried, I did carry	I moved, I have moved, I did move	I sent, I have sent, I did send	I took, I have taken, I did take	I knew, I have known, I did know
S	1 st	I	portāvī	mōvī	mīsī	cēpī	scīvī
	2 nd	you	portāvistī	mōvistī	mīstī	cēpistī	scīvistī
	3 rd	he/she/it	portāvit	mōvit	mīst	cēpit	scīvit
P	1 st	we	portāvimus	mōvimus	mīsimus	cēpimus	scīvimus
	2 nd	you	portāvistis	mōvistis	mīstis	cēpistis	scīvistis
	3 rd	they	portāverunt	mōverunt	mīserunt	cēperunt	scīverunt
Pluperfect Tense							
			I had carried	I had moved	I had sent	I had taken	I had known
S	1 st	I	portāveram	mōveram	mīseram	cēperam	scīveram
	2 nd	you	portāverās	mōverās	mīserās	cēperās	scīverās
	3 rd	he/she/it	portāverat	mōverat	mīserat	cēperat	scīverat
P	1 st	we	portāverāmus	mōverāmus	mīserāmus	cēperāmus	scīverāmus
	2 nd	you	portāverātis	mōverātis	mīserātis	cēperātis	scīverātis
	3 rd	they	portāverant	mōverant	mīserant	cēperant	scīverant

Subjunctive

			1 st Conjugation	2 nd Conjugation	3 rd Conjugation	3 rd i Conjugation	4 th Conjugation
Imperfect Tense							
			I might carry/ I was carrying	I might move/ I was moving	I might send/ I was sending	I might take/ I was taking	I might know/ I was knowing
S	1 st	I	portārem	movērem	mitterem	caperem	scīrem
	2 nd	you	portārēs	movērēs	mitterēs	caperēs	scīrēs
	3 rd	he/she/it	portārēt	movērēt	mitterēt	caperēt	scīrēt
P	1 st	we	portārēmus	movērēmus	mitterēmus	caperēmus	scīrēmus
	2 nd	you	portārētis	movērētis	mitterētis	caperētis	scīrētis
	3 rd	they	portārent	movērent	mitterent	caperent	scīrent
Pluperfect Tense							
			I might have carried/ I had carried	I might have moved/ I had moved	I might have sent/ I had sent	I might have taken/ I had taken	I might have known/ I had known
S	1 st	I	portāvissē	mōvissē	mīssissē	cēpissē	scīvissē
	2 nd	you	portāvissēs	mōvissēs	mīssissēs	cēpissēs	scīvissēs
	3 rd	he/she/it	portāvisset	mōvisset	mīssisset	cēpisset	scīvisset
P	1 st	we	portāvissēmus	mōvissēmus	mīssissēmus	cēpissēmus	scīvissēmus
	2 nd	you	portāvissētis	mōvissētis	mīssissētis	cēpissētis	scīvissētis
	3 rd	they	portāvissent	mōvissent	mīssissent	cēpissent	scīvissent

When translating the subjunctive, use the 2nd translation in a “cum clause”.

Other Forms of the Verb

1 st Conjugation	2 nd Conjugation	3 rd Conjugation	3 rd i Conjugation	4 th Conjugation
Present Active Infinitive				
portāre – to carry	movēre – to move	mittere – to send	capere – to take	scīre – to know
Imperative				
portā – carry! (s)	movē – move (s)	mitte – send (s)	cape – take (s)	scī – know (s)
portāte – carry! (pl)	movēte – move (pl)	mittite – send (pl)	capite – take (pl)	scīte – know (pl)
Present Active Participle				
portāns, portantis carrying	movēns, moventis moving	mittēns, mittentis sending	capiēns, capientis taking	audiēns, audientis listening
Perfect Passive participle				
portātus, portāta, portātum having been carried	mōtus, mōta, mōtum having been moved	missus, missa, missum having been sent	captus, capta, captum having been taken	scītus, scīta, scītum having been known