

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 subjunctive clauses with imperfect subjunctive verbs and dum or priusquam			
Understand the organization of the senior staff in the Roman Army.			
Explain how legionary fortresses were crucial for the conquest and control of the Roman Empire.			
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.
- intentē audiēbāmus **dum** rem *intellegerēmus*.
- We listened carefully **until** we understood the truth.
- priusquam** rēx vīnum biberet, Quintus pōculum ē minibus eius rapuit.
Before the king *might drink* the wine, Quintus grabbed the cup from his hands.
Before the king *drank* the wine, Quintus grabbed the cup from his hands.
- haec **cum** *audīvisset*, Agricola respondit.
When he had heard these things, Agricola replied.

Important Terms:

Senior Officers

légātus _____

tribūnus _____

The Legionary Fortress

principia _____

basilica _____

aquila _____

horrea _____

valētūdinārium _____

praetorium _____

contubernium _____

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**.

Nova Verba:

Stage 26 – Agricola		
Latin Word	English Meaning	Derivatives
amor, amōris, m.	love	am=love, like amorous, enamored
auferō, auferre, abstulī, ablātus	to take away, to carry off, 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
commōtus, commōta, commōtum	alarmed, 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
dum	while; until	
lēgātus, lēgātī, m.	commander; governor	legat=send legate delegate
legiō, legiōnis, f.	legion	legion
magnopere	greatly, very much	magn/magni=large oper=work magnoperate
nōtus, nōta, nōtum	well-known, famous	gnosc/nosc/gnot/not/nit=know noted, notice, notorious

num	whether	
patefaciō, patefacere, patefēcī, patefactus	to reveal	patefy
quantus, quanta, quantum	how big, how great	quantify, quantity, quantum
quot?	how many	quot=how many, how great quotient, quota
referō, referre, rettulī, relātus	to bring back, to carry, to tell, to relate	re/red=back, again fer/lat=carry, bring, bear refer, reference, relate, referendum
sī	if	
testis, testis, m. or f.	witness	test=witness, swear testify, testimony, testament
ut	that, in order that, in order to	
vester, vestra, vestrum	your (pl.)	
virtūs, virtūtis, f.	courage, virtue	vir=man virtuous, virtue