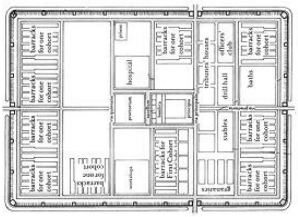
Stage 27 IN CASTRIS



I can do the following:	Agree	Need to improve	Not yet
Read and understand Latin sentences like the Model Sentences.			
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 the patterns of and correctly translate sentences which express indirect commands.			
Recognize the patterns of and correctly translate sentences which express result clauses.			
Describe the typical layout of a Roman legionary fortress.			
Explain the purpose of the particular areas of the Roman legionary fortress and the people who used them.			
Pronounce all the words of the Stage 27 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. in manibus facēs tenēbant **ut** horrea *incenderent.*

   In their hands they were holding torches **to** *burn* the barns.

2. mīlitibus imperāvit **ut** Modestum et Strȳthiōnem *caperent*.

   He ordered the soldiers **to** *capture* Modestus and Strythio.

3. erant **tam** attonitī **ut** immōtī *stārent*.

   They were **so** astonished **that** *they stood* motionless.

Important Terms:

The Legionary Fortress

prīncipia _____

praetōrium _____

valētūdinārium _____

horrea _____

via praetōria _____

via prīncipālis _____

via quīntāna _____

vallum _____

basilica _____

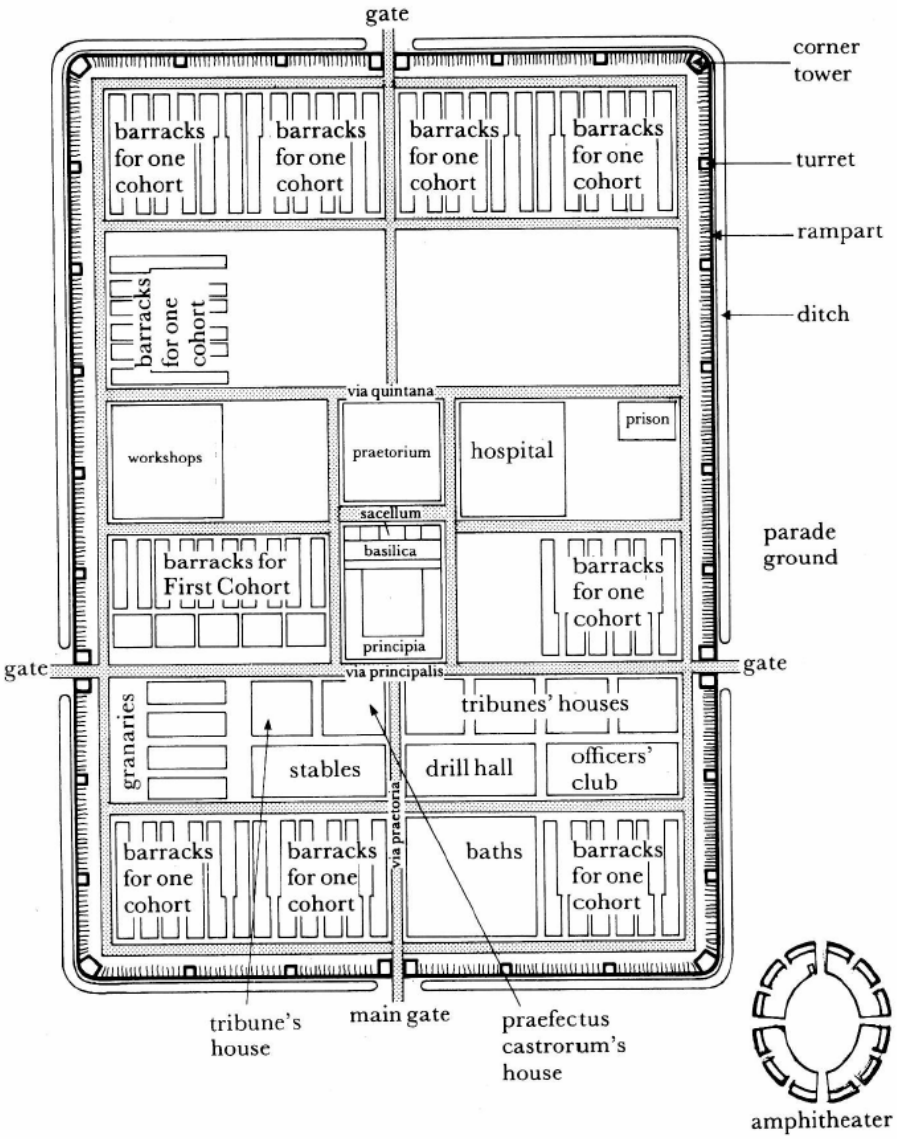
sacellum _____

aquila _____

aquilifer _____

domus urbāna _____

contubernium _____



Nova Grammatica:

Indirect Commands

An **indirect command** is the act of reporting, referring to, or in some fashion talking about a command rather than stating the actual command which is called a direct command.

An indirect command is set off by a **verb of commanding**, followed by the indirect command, "**ut**" + **subjunctive verb**.

Direct Command: "**Hand over** the money**,** *merchant*", **ordered** the brigands.
"pecūniam **trāde**, *mercātor*", **imperāvērunt** latrōnēs.

Indirect Command: The brigands **ordered** the *merchant* **to hand over** the money.
latrōnēs *mercātōrī* **imperāvērunt ut** pecūniam **trāderet**.

verb of commanding, ut subjunctive verb.

Result Clauses

A **result clause** is a subordinate clause which expresses the actual or likely result of some action, situation or condition.

A result clause is set off by **certain adjectives**, **adverbs**, or **phrases** in the main clause which act as **signal words** that a result clause will follow.

Signal Words

tantus, tanta, tantum – so great
talis, talis, tale – of such a kind
tot – so many
adeō – to such an extent
tam – so
ita – so
totiēns – so often
sīc – thus
eius modi – of such a sort

1. **tantī** erant clāmōrēs mīlitis **ut** tōta castra **complērent**.
   The shouts of the soldier **were so great that they filled** the entire camp.

2. **tam** fortiter et **tōtiēns** inīmicōs petīvit mīlēs **ut** lēgātus prae cēterīs mīlitibus eum **laudāret**.
   The soldier attacked the enemy **so bravely** and **so often that** the commander **praised** him in front of the other soldiers.

Nova Verba:

Stage 27 – in castrīs		
Latin Word	**English Meaning**	**Derivatives**
adeō **(adv.)**	**so much, so greatly**	
anteā	**before**	**ante/anti=in front of, before** anterior, anteroom, antediluvian, *ante bellum*, a.m. – *ante meridiem*
appāreō, appārēre, appāruī	**appear**	apparent, apparition
ardeō, ardēre, arsī,	**burn, be on fire**	**ard/ars=burn** ardent, ardor, arson
comes, comitis, m./f.	**comrade, companion**	constable, concomitant
gaudeō, gaudēre, gavīsus sum	**be pleased, rejoice**	gaudy, gaud, enjoyment, joyless, rejoice
ignārus, ignāra, ignārum	**not knowing, unaware**	**in=not** **gno=know** ignorance, ignoramus, ignore, ignorant, *ignorantia iuris neminem excusat*
imperō, imperāre, imperāvī, imperātum **(+ dative)**	**order, command**	**impera/imperat=command, rule** imperative, imperator, imperious, imperial, imperialism
incendō, incendere, incendī, incēnsum	**burn, set fire to**	**incend/incens=set fire to** incendiary, incensed, incense, frankincense
insīdiae, insīdiārum, f. plural	**trap, ambush**	insidious
iussum, iussī, n.	**order, instruction**	jussive
manus, manūs, f.	**hand, band (of men)**	**man=hand** emancipate, manacle, maneuver, manicure, manifest, manipulate, maneuver, manual, manufacture, manumission, manuscript, manure
noceō, nocēre, nocuī **(+ dative)**	**hurt**	**noc/nox=harm** innocuous, innocent, nuisance, noxious, obnoxious
praeceps, (gen.) praecipitis	**headlong**	**prae/pre=before, in front of, prior to** **capit/cipit=head** precipitous, precipice, precipitation
praemium, praemiī, n.	**prize, reward**	**prae/pre=before, in front of, prior to** **em/empt=buy** premium
proximus, proxima, proximum	**nearest**	**proxim=nearest, next** proximity, proximate, approximate

quālis, quāle	**what sort of**	**quali=what sort of** disqualify, qualified, qualify, quality
sub **(with ablative)**	**under, beneath**	**sub/su/suf/sug/sus=under, below** subterranean, subterfuge, subservient, submarine, suffer, suggest
tacitus, tacita, tacitum	**silent, quiet**	**tac/tic/tacit=be silent** taciturn, tacit, reticent
tantus, tanta, tantum	**so great, such a great**	tanti, tanto, tantamount