

Stage 28 IMPERIUM



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.			
Pronounce all the words of the Stage 28 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.			
Recognize and correctly translate ablative prepositional phrases which do not have a Latin preposition and express means or instrument.			
Distinguish between ablative and accusative prepositional phrases which express time and translate them accurately			
Read and comprehend sentences which contain impersonal verbs which contain forms of <i>decet</i> and <i>taedet</i> .			
Identify and explain the three types of evidence used to document the history of Roman Britain.			
Recognize common abbreviations used in Latin inscriptions.			

I can read and understand Latin sentences like the following samples:

- servī, *clāmōribus* **terrītī**, fūgērunt.
The slaves, (having been) terrified by the shouts, fled.
- decimō diē*, iterum **profectus**, pecūniam opēsque ā Britannīs extorquēre incēpit.
On the tenth day, having set out again, he began to extort money and wealth from the Britons.
- nōs** *decet* praemium tibi dare.
It is proper that we give you a reward.
We ought to give you a reward.
- mē** *taedet* huius vītae.
It makes me tired of this life.
I am tired of this life.

Important Terms:

Interpreting the Evidence

Our Knowledge of Roman Britain

literary evidence _____

archaeological evidence _____

inscriptional evidence _____

Literary Evidence

Caesar _____

Tacitus _____

Archaeological Evidence

layers of earth _____

Roman coins _____

pottery _____

Inscriptional Evidence

Tombstones _____

Dis Manibus _____

VETERAN _____

ANN _____

VIX _____

STIP _____

H S E _____

H F C _____

Nova Verba:

Stage 28 – imperium

Latin Word	English Meaning	Derivatives
ac, atque	and	
cōnstituō, cōnstituere, cōnstituī, cōnstitutus	to decide	con/com/co=with, together, very statu/stitu=stand, set up constitution, constitute, constituent
corpus, corporis, n.	body	corp/corpor=body corpse, corps, corporation, corporal, corset, incorporeal
doleō, dolēre, doluī	to hurt, to be in pain	dol=pain

		indolent, indolence, doleful, dolor, condolence
gemitus, gemitūs, m	groan	
īra, īrae, f.	anger	<u>ira=anger</u> ire, irascible, irate
malus, mala, malum	evil, bad	<u>mal=bad</u> malediction, malevolent, malice, malnutrition, malignant, dismal, malign
mandō, mandāre, mandāvī, mandātus	to order, to entrust, to hand over	<u>mand/mandat=order</u> mandate, command, mandatory, countermand, commandment
metus, metūs, m.	fear	meticulous
occīdō, occīdere, occīdī, occīsus	to kill	
opēs, opum, f. plural (3rd declension)	money, wealth	opulent, opulence
quisquam, quicquam/quidquam	anyone, anything	
sīc	thus in this way	
spēs, speī, f.	hope	<u>sper=hope</u> desperate, despair
suspiciātus, suspiciāta, suspiciātum	having suspected	<u>sub=under, below</u> <u>spec/spic/spect=look</u> suspect, suspicion
ut (no subjunctive verb)	as	
ventus, ventī, m.	wind	<u>vent=wind</u> ventilate, vent
ūnus, ūna, ūnum	1	<u>un=1</u> united, union, university, unicycle, unicorn, unicameral
duo, duae, duo	2	<u>du=2</u> duo, duet, dual, duality
trēs, trēs, tria	3	<u>tri=3</u> tripod, tricycle, trident, trellis, trilogy, triangle
quattuor	4	quatercentenary, quaternary, quatercentennial
quīnque	5	<u>quinque=5</u> quinquennial, cinquefoil
sex	6	<u>sex=6</u> sexfoil, sexennial, semester, sextet
septem	7	<u>septem=7</u> September, septet, septennial
octō	8	<u>octo=8</u> octopus, October, octet
novem	9	<u>novem=9</u> November, novennial
decem	10	<u>decem=10</u> decimal, decimate, decade

vīgintī	20	
trigintā	30	
quadrāgintā	40	quadragenarian
quīnquāgintā	50	quincuagenarian
sexāgintā	60	sexagenarian
septuāgintā	70	septuagint, septuagenarian
octōgintā	80	octogenarian
nōnāgintā	90	nonagenarian
centum	100	cent=100 cent, centipede, century
mīlle	1,000	mil/mill=1,000 millennium, millipede, millimeter, milliliter
mīlia	thousands	

Nova Grammatica:

Ablative of Means The "ablative of means" is the use of a noun in the ablative case (without a preposition) to express by which or with what something is accomplished.

mīles, *gladiō* armātus, hostēs petīvit.

The soldier, armed *with a sword*, attacked the enemy.

Ablative of Time When

The "ablative of time when" is the use of a time expression in the ablative (without a preposition) to express a specific point in time at which something happened.

tertiā diē, fēmīnae ad moenia oppidī advēnērunt.

On the third day, the women arrived at the walls of the town.

Accusative of Duration of Time

The "accusative of duration of time when" is the use of a time expression in the accusative (without a preposition) to express the idea of a span of time during which something happened.

decem annōs, rēx aeque rēxit.

For ten years, the king ruled justly.

Impersonal Verbs

An "impersonal verb" never has a person as its subject but always the neuter pronoun "it" followed by a person in the dative or accusative to whom the verb refers.

nōs oportet lēgibus parēre.

It is right for *us* to obey the laws.

We must obey the laws.

mihi placet.

It pleases *me*.

It is pleasing *to me*.

I like it.

tē decet praemium mihi dare.

It is proper for *you* give me a reward.

You ought to give me a reward.

mē taedet nivis.

It makes *me* **tired** of snow.

I am tired of snow.

impersonal verbs:

advesperāscit - *it is getting dark, it gets dark, it becomes dark, it is becoming dark*

decet - *it is proper for*

oportet - *it is right for, it behooves*

placet - *it is pleasing, it pleases*

pluit - *it is raining, it rains*

taedet - *it tires, it wearies*