

Stage 29 Roma



Senātus Populusque Rōmānus

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 29 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 present passive indicative in context.			
Recognize and understand imperfect passive verbs in context.			
Recognize purpose clauses introduced by words such as <i>qui</i> and <i>ubi</i> rather than <i>ut</i> .			
Briefly trace the development of Rome politically and geographically.			
List major buildings in the forum and describe their purpose.			
Describe the relationship between the Roman Empire and Judea.			

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

- mōns nōtissimus Capitōlium **appellātur**.

The most well-known mountain is called the Capitol.
- amōre līberōrum **afficiēbar**.

I was affected by love of my children.
- Salvius locum quaerēbat *ubi* cōspicius **esset**.

Salvius was looking for a place *where he would be seen*.
- fēmina servum mīsit *quī* cibum **emeret**.

The woman sent a slave *to buy* food.

Important Terms:

The Origins of Rome

Latīnī _____

Via Sālaria _____

Cloāca Maxima _____

Magna Graecia _____

Etruria _____

Tarquinius Superbus _____

Romulus _____

The Roman Forum

mīliārium aureum _____

cūria _____

Via Sacra _____

Capitoline Hill _____

Palatine Hill _____

rostra _____

Rome and Judea

Masada _____

Titus _____

Flavian Dynasty _____

Nova Verba:

Stage 29 – Rōma		
Latin Word	English Meaning	Derivatives
aliī ... aliī	some ... others	alien, alienate
ascendō, ascendere, ascendī	to climb, to rise	ad/a/as=to, toward scand/scend/scans/scens=climb ascent, ascension
audācia, audāciae, f.	boldness, audacity	audac=bold audacious, audacity
captīvus, captīvī, m	prisoner, captive	cap/cip/capt/cept=take, seize captivity
circumveniō, circumvenīre, circumvēnī, circumventus	to surround	circum=around ven/vent=come circumvent
dēfendō, dēfendere, dēfendī, dēfēnsus	to defend	de=down, away from, thoroughly fend/fens=strike defensive, defend
dīrus, dīra, dīrum	dreadful	dire
dolor, dolōris, m.	grief, pain	dolor=pain, grief dolorous, Dolores
incēdō, incēdere, incessī	to march, to stride	in=in, on ced/cess=go incede
liberī, liberōrum, m.pl.	children	
lūx, lūcis, f.	light	luc/luci=light lucid, Lucifer, lucidity, translucent
mālō, mālle, mālūī	to prefer	
ōdī	I hate	od=hate odious, annoy (mihi <i>in odio</i> est), odium
perficiō, perficere, perfēcī, perfectus	to finish	per=through, thoroughly fac/fic/fact/fect=make, do perfection, perfect
populus, populī, m.	people	popul=people depopulate, repopulate, people, popular
prius	earlier	prior=former, earlier prior, prius
salūs, salūtis, f.	safety, health	salut=health salute, salutations, salubrious
scelus, sceleris, n.	crime	
spernō, spernere, sprēvī, sprētus	to despise, to reject	spurn
ubīque	everywhere	ubiquitous
vester, vestra, vestrum	your (pl.)	
vīvus, vīva, vīvum	living	viv=live vivid, vivisect, viviparous

Active and Passive Voice

In the active voice, the **subject performs** the action of the verb.

subject act. verb dir. obj. In this sentence “Marcus” is performing the action of the verb.
ex. Marcus praises his father. He is the **agent** or doer of the action.

In the passive voice, the **subject receives** the action of the verb.

subject pass. verb agent In this sentence “Marcus” is not performing the action ex.
Marcus is praised by his father. of the verb. He is the subject of the verb but he is not
the agent or doer of the action. The father is the agent of
the verb.

Sometimes the agent is left out of a passive sentence.
ex. Marcus is praised.

Forming the Passive Voice

We form **passive verbs** in Latin in the present system by using **passive personal endings** instead of the **active personal endings**.

Active Personal Endings

-ō, -m -mus
-s -tis
-t -nt

Passive Personal Endings

-or, r -mur
-ris (re) -minī
-tur -ntur

			Present									
			1 st Conjugation		2 nd Conjugation		3 rd Conjugation		3 rd i Conjugation		4 th Conjugation	
			portāre		movēre		mittere		capere		scīre	
			I carry	I am carried	I move	I am moved	I send	I am sent	I take	I am taken	I know	I am known
S	1 st	I	portō	portor	moveō	moveor	mittō	mittor	capīō	capior	sciō	scior
	2 nd	you	portās	portāris	movēs	movēris	mittis	mitteris	capis	caperis	scīs	scīris
	3 rd	he/she/it	portāt	portātur	movet	movetur	mittit	mittitur	capit	capitur	scit	scitur
P	1 st	we	portāmus	portāmur	movēmus	movēmur	mittimus	mittimur	capimus	capimur	scīmus	scīmur
	2 nd	you	portātis	portāminī	movētis	movēminī	mittitis	mittiminī	capitis	capiminī	scītis	scīminī
	3 rd	they	portānt	portāntur	movent	moventur	mittunt	mittuntur	capiunt	capiuntur	sciunt	sciuntur
			Imperfect									
			I was carrying	I was carried	I was moving	I was moved	I was sending	I was sent	I was taking	I was taken	I was knowing	I was known
S	1 st	I	portābam	portābar	movēbam	movēbar	mittēbam	mittēbar	capīēbam	capīēbar	sciēbam	sciēbar
	2 nd	you	portābās	portābaris	movēbās	movēbāris	mittēbās	mittēbāris	capīēbās	capīēbāris	sciēbās	sciēbāris
	3 rd	he/she/it	portābat	portābatur	movēbat	movēbatur	mittēbat	mittēbatur	capīēbat	capīēbatur	sciēbat	sciēbatur
P	1 st	we	portābāmus	portābamur	movēbāmus	movēbāmur	mittēbāmus	mittēbāmur	capīēbāmus	capīēbāmur	sciēbāmus	sciēbāmur
	2 nd	you	portābātis	portābaminī	movēbātis	movēbāminī	mittēbātis	mittēbāminī	capīēbātis	capīēbāminī	sciēbātis	sciēbāminī
	3 rd	they	portābant	portābantur	movēbant	movēbantur	mittēbant	mittēbantur	capīēbant	capīēbantur	sciēbant	sciēbantur

Relative Clauses of Purpose

A purpose clause that is introduced by the relative pronoun (**qui, quae, quod**) instead of the conjunction “**ut**”. It also requires a **subjunctive verb**.

Dūx mīlitēs mīsīt **quī urbem caperent**.

The general sent soldiers **who would capture the city**.

This is a relative clause of purpose and can just as well be translated .

The general sent soldiers **to capture the city**.

You might wonder why this relative clause expresses purpose. Just ask yourself why he sent soldiers who would capture the city. Obviously he sent those types of soldiers because he wanted them to capture the city. That was his intent and **purpose**. If his purpose had been to burn the city he would certainly have sent soldiers who would burn the city.

Purpose Clauses with “ubi”

Sometimes a purpose clause can be expressed with the adverb “ubi”.

Ad Graeciam nāvīgāre volēbam ubi philosphiam studerem.
I wished to sail to Greece where I might study philosophy.

Purpose: I wished to sail to Greece to study philosophy.

Quote

Putō deus fīō.

Translation: _____
(Said by the emperor Vespasian before dying)

Author: _____