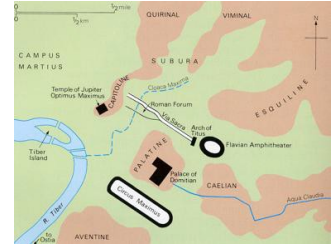


Stage 31

IN URBE



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 30 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.			
Identify ablative absolutes and understand their usage and meaning.			
Recognize negative indirect commands and purpose clauses using <i>ne</i> and understand their use.			
Understand and explain the development of the city of Rome.			
Describe the patronage and Roman society by following a typical day for each group.			

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

1. **sōle occidente**, saccārī ā ā tabernā ēbriī discessērunt, **omnī pecūniā cōnsūptā**.

With the sun setting, the dockworkers left the inn drunk, **with all their money used up**.

While the sun was setting, the dockworkers left the inn drunk, **because all their money had been used up**.

2. servum iussit festīnāre **nē** domum Hateriī tardius *pervenīrent*.

She ordered her slave to hurry **in order to not** reach Haterius' house too late.

She ordered her slave to hurry **so that they would not** reach Haterius' house too late.

3. **praecōnī regressō** servus, "ecce!" inquit, "domina mea adest."

With the herald having returned, the slave said "Look! My mistress is here."

When the herald had returned, the slave said "Look! My mistress is here."

Important Terms:

The City of Rome

Ostia _____

emporia _____

horrea _____

īnsula Tiberīna _____

Aesculapius _____

Subura _____

insulae _____

Esquiline _____

Cloaca Maxima _____

Patronage and Roman Society

patrōnus _____

salūtātiō _____

sportula _____

equitēs _____

plebs _____

Nova Verba:

Stage 31 – in urbe		
Latin Word	English Meaning	Derivatives
altus, alta, altum	high, tall, deep	alt=high, deep altitude, altimeter, alto, exalt
ante (<i>with accusative</i>)	before, in front of	ante/anti=in front of antecedent, ante bellum, antechamber, antedate, antediluvian, antepandial, anticipate, antipasto
cōnsistō, cōnsistere, cōnstī	halt, stand one's ground	con/com/co=with, together sist=stand consist, consistence, consistent
dux, ducis, m.	leader	duc=lead duke, doge
frūmentum, frūmentī, n.	grain	frumentaceous, frumenty
haudquāquam	not at all	

īdem, eadem, idem	the same	idem
identidem	repeatedly	
nē	that not, so that...not	
neglegō, neglegere, neglēxī, neglēctus	neglect, ignore, disregard	neg=not leg/lig/lect=choose neglect, negligent, negligee
ōrō, ōrāre, ōrāvī	beg, speak, argue	or/orat=beg, speak, address orate, oration, orator, exorable, inexorable
prōgressus, prōgressa, prōgressum	having advanced	pro=for, forward grad/gred/gress=step, go progress
rapīō, rapere, rapuī, raptus	seize, grab	rap/rapt/rept=seize, take by force rapture, rapt, raptor, rape, velociraptor
scindō, scindere, scidī, scissus	tear, tear up	scind/sciss=split scissor, rescind
spērō, spērāre, spērāvī, spērātus	hope, expect	sper/sperat=hope despair, desperate, esperance
superbus, superba, superbum	arrogant, proud	superb
tempus, temporis, n.	time	tempor=time temporal, temporary, tempo, pro tempore
undique	on all sides, from all sides	
vehō, vehere, vexī, vectus	carry	veh/vect=carry vehicle, vector
vinciō, vincīre, vīnxī, vīnctus	bind, tie up	
volvō, volvere, volvī, volūtus	turn	volv/volut=turn, roll revolve, revolution, revolt, volte, volte- face, convoluted
vultus, vultūs, m.	expression, face	

Ablative Absolute

1. The **ablative absolute** is a noun or pronoun and a participle in the ablative case which express the *circumstances* under which the action of the main verb occurs.

2. The simple translation uses the preposition “**with**”, but it can be expanded in English into a clause beginning with “**since, when, while** or **if**”.

Hīs rēbus audītīs, coepit timēre. With these things having been heard, he began to be afraid.

When these things had been heard, he began to be afraid.

3. The ablative absolute construction can only be used when the noun or pronoun of the ablative absolute phrases **is not** the subject or an object in the main sentence. **The following sentence could not be rendered with an ablative absolute** because the “soldiers” in the circumstantial clause are the subject of the main sentence.

When the **soldiers** were entering the town, **they** received orders to retreat.

4. The participle in the ablative absolute, if transitive, can take an accusative object.

Eō imperium tenente, ēventum timeō. With him holding power, I fear the outcome.

If he holds power, I fear the outcome.

5. Two nouns in the ablative can constitute an absolute if the verb “to be” is understood as the participle.

Caesare duce, nihil timēbimus.

With Caesar being our leader, we shall fear nothing.

If Caesar is our leader, ...

As long as Caesar is our leader,

Or another way of looking at this!

Ablative Absolutes

- An ablative absolute is loosely related to the rest of the sentence. It never directly refers to other nouns in the sentences.

- An **ablative absolute** normally consists of 2 or 3 words in a sentence.
 - **Hostibus territis**, milites gaudebant.
 - **Multis canibus latrantibus**, feles fugerunt.
 - **Liberis malis**, mater erat irata.

- Find the **ablative absolute** and translate it first.
 - **Hostibus territis**
 - **Multis canibus latrantibus**
 - **Liberis malis**

- If there is a **participle**, start with the **noun**. If there is no participle, add “**being**” between the 2 words in the ablative.
 - **Hostibus territis** – the enemies **having been terrified**
 - **Multis canibus latrantibus** - many dogs **barking**
 - **Liberis malis** – the children **being bad**

- Translate the rest of the sentence.
 - **Hostibus territis**, milites gaudebant.
The enemies **having been terrified**, the soldiers rejoiced.
 - **Multis canibus latrantibus**, feles fugerunt.
Many dogs **barking**, the cats fled.
 - **Liberis malis**, mater erat irata.
The children **being bad**, the mother was angry.

- You can now change the ablative absolute to a dependent clause by adding a **conjunction** – **because, when, after, since, if, who, which, etc** – and changing the participle to a verb. (I remember having problems with this step when I was in high school. If you skip this step, your sentence will still be correct.)
 - **Hostibus territis**, milites gaudebant.
After the enemies had been terrified, the soldiers rejoiced.
 - **Multis canibus latrantibus**, feles fugerunt.
Because many dogs were barking, the cats fled.
 - **Liberis malis**, mater erat irata.
When the children were bad, the mother was angry.

Negative Indirect Commands and Negative Purpose

Indirect commands and purpose clauses **form their negative** by replacing “ut” with “nē”.

Indirect Command: command words followed by **ut** or **nē** + subjunctive

Imperāvit puellae **ut** Carmen cantāret. *He ordered the girl **to** sing a song.*

Imperāvit puellae **nē** Carmen cantāret. *He ordered the girl **not to** sing a song.*

Purpose Clause: Puer ad oppidum vēnit **ut** patrem videret. *The boy went **to** town to see his father.*

Puer ad oppidum vēnit **nē** patrem videret. *The boy went to town **so that** he would **not** see his father*