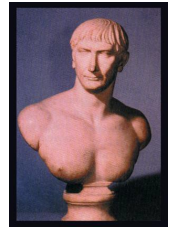


Stage 41 Bithynia



I can do the following:	Agree	Need to improve	Not yet
Read and understand Roman letters like ones in this stage.			
Recognize the formation of gerunds and comprehend sentences containing gerunds.			
Recognize the formation of the present passive subjunctive and understand its use.			
Distinguish between the varying uses of “cum” in subjunctive clauses and translate them properly.			
Pronounce all the words of the Stage 41 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.			
Describe the key factors in the government of Roman Provinces and be able to identify the phrases in bold print.			

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

mīlitēs **ad pugnandum** īnstrūctī erant.

The soldiers had been drawn up **to fight**.

nescio quid iuvenis efficere **cōnētur**.

I do not know what the young man **is trying** to accomplish.

iūdex, **cum** crīmina *audīvisset*, sententiam prōnūntiāvit.

The judge, **when** he had listened to the charges, pronounced the sentence.

cum fēlēs *absit*, mūrēs lūdunt.

When the cat *is away*, the mice play.

Important Terms:

The Government of the Roman Provinces

lēgātus Augustī _____

prōcōnsul _____

praefectī _____

eques _____

legiōnēs

auxilia

iūridicus

mandāta

pūblicānus

Nova Verba:

Stage 41 – Bīthŷnia

Latin Word	English Meaning	Derivatives
dīversus, dīversa, dīversum	<i>different</i>	<u>di/dis=away from, apart</u> <u>vert/vers=turn</u> diverse
factum, factī, n.	<i>deed, achievement</i>	<u>fac/fic/fy/fact/fect=make, do</u> fact
glōria, glōriae, f.	<i>glory</i>	<u>glori=glory</u> glory, glorify
incendium, incendiī, n.	<i>fire</i>	<u>incend/incens=set fire to</u> incendiary, incend
lūdō, lūdere, lūsī, lūsus	<i>play</i>	<u>lud/lus=play, ridicule; sport</u> allude, allusion, elude, elusion, elusive, interlude, illusion. ludicrous, prelude
mereō, merēre, meruī	<i>deserve</i>	merit, meritocracy, meritorious
nōndum	<i>not yet</i>	
opus, operis, n	<i>work, construction, building</i>	<u>oper=work</u> cooperate, inoperable, opera, operable, operation. operator, opus
opus est (+ABL)	<i>there is need of</i>	
peditēs, peditum, m. pl.	<i>foot soldiers, infantry</i>	<u>ped=foot</u>
perdō, perdere, perdidī, perditus	<i>waste, lose</i>	<u>per=through, thoroughly, extremely</u> <u>dat/dit=give</u> perdition
sī quis	<i>if anyone</i>	
sī quid	<i>if anything</i>	
vīlis, vīle	<i>cheap</i>	<u>vil=cheap</u> vile, vilify, vilification
vitium, vitiī, n.	<i>sin, fault, vice</i>	vice, vicious, vitiate

Conditional Sentences:

Conditional sentences are “**If ..., then ...**” sentences. The “if” clause is called the **protasis**, the “then” clause is called the **apodosis**.

In Latin the word for “**if**” is “**sī**”, the negative of “**if**” (unless) is “**nisī**”. There is no word used in the “**then**” clause for “**then**”, it is simply understood.

Simple conditional sentences have indicative verbs in both the **protasis** and the **apodosis** in varying tenses and are translated straightforwardly.

ex. protasis apodosis
sī illud **dīcit**, **errat**. *If he says that, he is wrong.* (present verbs in both clauses)

ex. protasis apodosis
nisī illud dīcit, errat. *If he doesn't say that, he is wrong.* (negative present condition)

ex. protasis apodosis
sī illud **dīxistī**, **errāvistī**. *If you said that, you were wrong.* (perfect verbs in both clauses)
 protasis apodosis

ex. sī illud **dīxistī**, **pūniendus es**. *If you said that, you must be punished.* (mixed condition)

Future More Vivid Conditions

The “future more vivid” conditional sentence regularly has a future indicative in both the **protasis** and **apodosis**.

ex. protasis apodosis
sī illud **dīcet**, errābit. *If he says that, he will be wrong.*

* *Notice that the protasis, although a future verb is always translated as present in English.*

Alternately, the protasis in a future more vivid condition can contain a future perfect indicative verb, but it is still always translated as a present in English.

ex. protasis apodosis
sī illud **dīxeris**, errābis. *If you say that, you will be wrong.*

“Cum” Clauses continued:

As we have already seen, “**cum + subjunctive verb**” can be translated as “**when**”. ex.

cum felēs absit, mūrēs lūdunt. *When the cat is away, the mice play.*

* “**cum + indicative verb**” can also be translated as “**when**” but in this case there is usually only a temporal relationship between the two clauses and not a causal relationship.

ex. cum Romae fuisitī, ego Bithyniae fuī. *When you were at Rome, I was in Bithynia.*

“**cum + subjunctive verb**” is sometimes better translated as “**since**” or “**although**”. You must translate the entire sentence before you can determine if these are better translations for “cum” than “when”

cum pecuniam habeam, equōs ēmere possum. *Since I have the money, I can buy the horses.*

cum pecuniam habeam, equōs ēmere nōn possum. *Although I have the money, I can't buy the horses.*