

Objectives

- to present in the story verbs in the imperfect tense in other persons, singular and plural (all forms in Chapter 13 were 3rd person singular or plural)
- to tabulate the endings of regular verbs in the imperfect tense and to tabulate singular and plural imperfect forms of typical verbs of the four conjugations (including 3rd conjugation -iō verbs)
- to continue study and practice of the uses of the imperfect tense
- to tabulate and give practice with the forms of esse and posse in the present and imperfect tenses

The Story

1. Tuā culpā (7): the ablative used to express cause will be treated in Chapter 24.
2. Have students deduce the 1st and 2nd person imperfect verb forms as they meet them in the reading; they are:

faciēbās (7, clued by tū)
 dormiēbāsne (8)
 spectābāmus (10, clued by Ego et Marcus)
 observābam (15)

Lectiō:

Ubi dēscendit raeda in fossam, concidunt omnēs. Nēmō tamen
 ē raedā cadit. Mox cūncti in viam ē raedā dēscendunt, solliciti
 sed incolumēs. Cornēlius, quamquam gaudet quod omnēs sunt
 incolumēs, raedārium miserum reprehendit.

"Age, Syre! Nōlī cessāre! Extrahē statim raedam ē fossā!"

Syrus igitur equōs incitat. Equī raedam strenue trahunt,
 sed frūstrā. Raeda in fossā haeret immōbilis. Syrus eam movēre
 non potest.

3. Tūne . . . spectābās (14) is translated in the vocabulary list because students sometimes have trouble recognizing the -ne question marker.
4. For dēvertēbat (11), *he began to turn aside*, see note 2, page 107 of this guide.
5. Treat the neuter nouns, cisium (8) and perīculum (11) as vocabulary items here, without explanation of the gender. Be sure that students take cisium as nominative and subject.
6. Interrupted sentence: Cornēlius, quamquam . . . (2-3)
Balanced phrase: . . . culpa tabellāriī, nōn Syrī. (15-16)
7. magnā irā commōtus (17): have students identify the use of the ablative (manner) and have them try different translations such as *moved with great anger, made very angry, and in a great rage*.

"O sceleste!" inquit Cornelius. "Tuā culpa raeda est in fossā. Quid tū faciebas ubi cisium appropinquabat? Dormiebasne?"

Interpellat Sextus, "Syrus non dormiebat, sed per viam placide ibat dum appropinquabat cisium. Ego et Marcus spectabamus cisium quod celerrime appropinquabat. Deinde tabellarius equos ad raedam nostram devertebat. Periculum erat magnum. Syrus cisium vitare poterat et iam nos omnēs sumus incolumēs quod Syrus raedam magnā arte agebat."

Tum Cornelius rogat, "Tunc cisium spectabas, Marce, ubi appropinquabat?"

"Ita vero, pater!" respondet Marcus. "Omnia observabam. Erat culpa tabellarīi, non Syri. Syrus raedam magnā arte agebat."

Sed Cornelius, magna ira commotus, virgam arripit et
 raedarium miserum verberat.

Vocabulary List A

1. concido, concidere to fall down
2. cuncti all syn: omnes
3. incolumis unhurt, safe and sound syn: salvus
4. gaudeo, gaudere to be glad, to be happy; to rejoice
5. quod that (with verbs of feeling)
6. cesso, cessare to be idle, to do nothing (cease)
7. extraho, extrahere to drag out
8. frustra adv. in vain (frustrate)
9. haereo, haerere to stick (coherent)
10. Numa Pompilius 2nd king of Rome (devoted to religion)

Vocabulary List B

1. moveo, movere to move (move)
2. culpa, ae F. fault (culpable)
3. tua culpa because of your fault, it's your fault that (abl. of cause - no preposition)
4. cisium, ii N. light two-wheeled carriage chariot
5. interpellio, interpellare to interrupt
6. placide adv. gently, peacefully (placid) Adv. of manner
7. celerrime adv. very fast, fastest (celerity)
8. noster our cf. Pater noster,....
9. quod neuter sing. rel. pronoun for WHICH cf. qui, quae, quod - who, which, that
10. Tullus Hostilius 3rd king of Rome (warlike king)

Vocabulary List C

1. dēvertēbat he began to turn aside (inceptive imperfect)
2. dēvertō, dēvertere to turn aside
3. perīculum, i N. danger, test (peril)
4. ars, artis, artium F. skill, art i-stem word since it is monosyllabic/ -rs (art)

ars artēs
 artis artium
 artī artibus
 artem artēs
 arte artibus

5. ago, agere to do, drive, discuss, live, spend
6. Tūne...spectabās, Were you watching...?
7. commōtus, a, um moved (commotion)
8. accidit it happens (impersonal verb like lucet) (accident)
9. olivētum, i N. olive grove
10. Ancus Marcius 4th king of Rome

Mythology List for pp. 109-111

The seven kings of Rome

1. Romulus
2. Numa Pompilius
3. Tullus Hostilius
4. Ancus Marcius
5. Tarquinius Priscus
6. Servius Tullius
7. L. Tarquinius Superbus
8. Dates of the Roman Monarchy: 753 B. C. - 509 B. C.
9. Sabines - tribe from whom Romulus and his men kidnapped future wives
10. Horatii the Horatians, triplet brothers who fought for Rome
11. Curiatii the Curiatians, triplet brothers who fought for the Albans, a small tribe near Rome
12. cloāca maxima - main sewer of Rome
13. imperium - A Latin term meaning power granted to an individual in the Roman state

Grammatica Latina**FORMS**

Have students pay particular attention to learning the vowels that precede the *-ba-* of the imperfect tense endings in the various conjugations:

1st conjugation: -*ā*-

2nd conjugation: -*ē*-

3rd conjugation: -*ē*-

3rd conjugation *-iō* -*iē*-

4th conjugation: -*iē*-

Insist on correct pronunciation of the long and short vowels that precede and follow the letter *b*. The *a* of the *-ba-* tense sign is long except before final *m*, *t*, and *nt*. Insist also on correct placement of accents (as marked on the chart). Never allow students to accent the final syllables (parāBAM, parāBĀS, parāBAT)!

2. Note the translation of *dēvertēbat*, *he began to turn aside*. This is the *inceptive imperfect* (from *incipiō*, *incipere*, *incēpī*, *inceptus*, *to begin*). Do not burden students with this term, but make them aware of this translation of a verb in the imperfect. The imperfect can also be *conative* (from *cōnor*, *cōnārī*, *cōnātus sum*, *to try*) and mean *tried to*....

Illustration p. 111

This is a painting by a great Italian Renaissance artist, whose depictions of many scenes from Roman history and mythology remain the definitive impression in Western minds. He consistently conveyed an elevated vision of female purity and beauty. Ask students to discuss what impression of the Romans Botticelli meant to convey. Ask if it is the same as or different from the impression of the Romans that the students get from reading the stories of the early Romans as told on pages 109–111 in versions adapted from Livy. Encourage students to point out particular anachronisms, such as the elaborate Renaissance architectural setting.

Capitulum XIV

Who is to Blame

Ubi dēscendit raeda in fossam, concidunt omnēs. Nēmō tamen ē raedā cadit. Mox cunctī in viam ē raedā dēscendunt, sollicitī sed incolumēs. Cornēlius, quamquam gaudet quod omnēs sunt incolumēs, raedārium miserum reprehendit.

"Age, Syre! Nōlī cessāre! Extrahe statim raedam ē fossā!"

Syrus igitur equōs incitat. Equī raedam strēnuē trahunt, sed frūstrā. Raeda in fossā haeret immōbilis. Syrus eam movēre nōn potest.

"Ō sceleste!" inquit Cornēlius. "Tuā culpā raeda est in fossā. Quid tū faciēbās ubi cisium appropinquābat? Dormiēbāsne?"

Interpellat Sextus, "Syrus nōn dormiēbat, sed per viam placidē ibat dum appropinquābat cisium. Ego et Marcus spectābāmus cisium quod celerrimē appropinquābat. Deinde tabellārius equōs ad raedam nostram dēvertēbat. Perīculum erat magnum. Syrus cisium vītare poterat et iam nōs omnēs sumus incolumēs quod Syrus raedam magnā arte agēbat."

Tum Cornēlius rogit, "Tūne cisium spectābās, Marce, ubi appropinquābat?"

"Ita vērō, pater!" respondet Marcus. "Omnia observābam. Erat culpa tabellārii, nōn Syrī. Syrus raedam magnā arte agēbat."

Sed Cornēlius, magnā irā commōtus, virgam arripit et raedārium miserum verberat.

Historia

The seven kings of Rome from 753 B.C.- 509 B.C.:

Romulus- founder of Rome, seized Sabine young women, became a god

Numa Pompilius- devoted attention to legal and religious institutions

Tullus Hostilius- military attention, Horatii and Curatii, Alba Longa

Ancus Marcius- construction projects, Pons Sublicius, Ostia seaport

Tarquinius Priscus- Etruscan gained throne by defraud, wife- Tanaquil

Servius Tullius- organized Roman society, 1st census, classes, 7 hills

Tarquinius Superbus- husband of Tullia, cloaca maxima, military

Lucretia- raped by Tarquinius Superbus' son; she killed herself; her husband, Tarquinius Collatinus, and Lucius Junius Brutus ousted Tarquinius Superbus and family and thus began The Republic

Verba Grammaticae

Imperfect Translations: **was (were) ---ing; kept (on) ---ing; used to ----; began to ----/---ing)**

Imperfect Tense Endings For Regular Verb Conjugations:

<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>3rd -io</u>	<u>4th</u>
-ābam	-ēbam	-ēbam	-iēbam	-iēbam
-ābās	-ēbās	-ēbās	-iēbās	-iēbās
-ābat	-ēbat	-ēbat	-iēbat	-iēbat
-ābāmus	-ēbāmus	-ēbāmus	-iēbāmus	-iēbāmus
-ābātis	-ēbātis	-ēbātis	-iēbātis	-iēbātis
-ābant	-ēbant	-ēbant	-iēbant	-iēbant

Present & Imperfect of "esse- to be"

sum	eram	possum	poteram
es	erās	potes	poterās
est	erat	potest	poterat
sumus	erāmus	possumus	poterāmus
estis	erātis	potestis	poterātis
sunt	erant	possunt	poterant

Present & Imperfect of "posse- to be able"

Exercise 14b Please translate the following, paying close attention to the tense:

1. Tabellārium līberī spectābant.

2. Cornēlius, ubi epistulās scrībēbat, uxōrem et līberōs vidēre nōlēbat.

3. Gaudēbat Cornēlius quod omnēs incolumēs erant.

4. Cīvēs tabellāriōs ex urbe saepe mittunt.

5. Syrus tabellārium vītāre poterat quod equōs tenēbat.

6. Dormiebāsne, Syre? Minimē vērō, domine! Ego placidē per viam ībam.

7. Quid vōs faciēbātis, puerī? Nōs omnēs raedās spectābāmus, pater.

8. Appropinquābatne cisium placidē? Minimē! Celerrimē per viam ībat.

9. Cūr mē semper vexās, Marce? Dormīre volō.

Exercise 14c Please select the correct verb form and translate:

1. Tabellārius equōs ferōciter (incitābam / incitābat / incitābant).

2. Pater et māter ē raedā (dēscendēbās / dēscendēbat / dēscendēbant).

3. Cūr tū celeriter iter (faciēbās / faciēbānt / faciēbāmus)?

4. Nōs omnēs in raeda (dormiebam/ dormiebatis/ dormiebamus).

5. Ego et Marcus saepe in agrīs (currebamus/ currebant/ currebat).

Exercise 14d

Supply the appropriate imperfect tense endings, read aloud, and translate.

1. Tabellarius multās epistulās ab urbe portā _____.

2. Cornelia, quae défessa era _____, in cubiculo dormie _____.

3. Nōs raedās magna arte age _____.

4. Sub arboribus vinearum et in olivētis vōs Getam pete _____.

5. Latra _____ canēs; per agrōs curre _____; Getam invenire nōn petera _____.

6. "Dave, servumne baculō verberā _____?"

7. Alii servi in villa, aliī in vineis labora _____.

8. Sextus identidem clama _____, "Ecce! Auriga!"

Exercise 14e

From the chart on p. 108, select the verb form that will complete the Latin sentence to match the English cue. Then read aloud and translate the entire sentence.

1. Davus sollicitus est, nam Getam invenire nōn _____ (is able, can).

2. Tū _____ raedarius scelestus, Syre! (are)

3. Flāvia misera erat quod Cornēlia in vīllā manēre nōn _____ (was able/could).

4. Vōs incolumēs _____ (are) quod Syrus equōs magnā arte agēbat.

5. Getam, Dāve, in agrīs invenīre nōs nōn _____ (were able/could).

6. Canēs, quī Getam olfacere _____ (are able/can), lātrant.

7. Quamquam Cornēlius _____ (was away/was absent) servī strēnuē labōrābant.

8. Ô mē miserum! Quō īstrūmentō ego raedam ē fossā extrahere _____ (am able/can)?

9. Equī cisium sed nōn fossam vītāre _____ (were able/could).

10. Dāvus vōs verberāre vult, nam Getam invenīre vōs nōn _____ (were able/could).

Exercise 14f Please translate the following into Latin:

1. Although all were unhurt, Cornelius was scolding the coachman.

2. Why were you not able to drag the coach/carriage out of the ditch, Syrus?

3. We were not sleeping when the light (two-wheeled) carriage/buggy was appoaching.

4. Were you watching the light carriage/buggy that was approaching very fast, Syrus and Sextus?

5. We were able to avoid the light carriage/buggy, and although we are in the ditch, we are all unhurt.
