

A LESSON FOR SEXTUS

Objective

- to consolidate Latin expressions of place and time

The Story

1. Palaemon continues the lesson begun in the previous chapter with a series of questions on the first line of the second book of the *Aeneid* and the wanderings of Aeneas in the manner of Priscian as seen in the extract on p. 113 of the student's book. As could be expected from Sextus' attitude toward school, he gets into trouble and is disciplined. Readings later in the chapter focus on the *Aeneid* as part of an epic tradition and on the life of Vergil. The chapter concludes with a glimpse of higher education provided by the *rh̄etor* and with a variety of attitudes toward education voiced by the Romans themselves.

2. Words to be deduced: **omittere** (9), **abōminandus** (16), **terribilis** (19), **procācitas** (22), and **territus** (23).

3. Structures

a. Condensed sentence:

Pr̄imum ad Thr̄āciam (nāvīgāvērunt), deinde Dēlum (nāvīgāvērunt), tum ad Crētam nāvīgāvērunt. (10-11)

b. Intruding verb: **novam condere Troiam.** (12)

c. Linking quī: **Quem ubi...** (14).

4. From the very beginning of the course there has been ample exposure to the use of prepositional place constructions, e.g., in **hortō**, **ad Forum**, and **ab urbe**. This chapter seeks to consolidate and teach the rules for place constructions which do not use prepositions. Such

expressions have been deduced in stories as early as Chapter 7: **Rōmam redire vult** (14). More difficult examples have been given as vocabulary items, e.g., **domum** (23:10), **domō** (Exercise 23h, No. 8), **domī** (26:34), and **Brundisiī** (36:4). All the examples in this story are readily deducible, e.g., **Carthāginī** (6), which follows the question **Quō in locō?**, and **Dēlum** (10), which is enclosed between prepositional phrases (**ad Thr̄āciam** and **ad Crētam**). Students may ask when encountering the latter example why **Dēlum** does not have a preposition, too. The text was written to prompt this very question. It may be noted that we use the usual locative form **Carthāginī**, although Vergil once uses **Carthāgine** (*Aeneid* IV.224).

5. As with place constructions, words and phrases expressing time (especially those in the ablative) have been seen many times from the beginning of the course, e.g., **aestāte** (1:2). Ablative words and phrases of time were discussed in Chapter 12. Accusative expressions of time were introduced in Chapter 25, e.g., **abhinc duās hōrās** (25:8), and they have been used with increasing frequency in more recent chapters, e.g., **decem annōs** (38:4). Students should therefore have no difficulty translating expressions like **multōs annōs** in the present chapter (9).

6. *Vergil and the Epic*: For brief retellings of the stories of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, see *Mythology*, pp. 255-318, and/or *Myths of the Greeks and Romans*, pp. 27-96. Students should be encouraged to read these summaries and to compare the Greek heroes Achilles and Odysseus with the Roman hero Aeneas. For Aeneas against the background of the Greek epics and Roman History, see *Myths of the Greeks and Romans*, "The Quest for a New Home," pp. 325-348. There are excellent topics here for essays in English.

Lectiō:

Postquam Marcus f̄inē recitandī f̄ecit, grammaticus, "Illī versūs bene recitatī sunt.

Nunc d̄ic mihi hoc! Quot sunt verba in primō versū?" "Quīnque." "Sed quot in secundō versū?" "Octō." "Quid dē verbō conticuere mihi d̄icere potes?"

"Conticuere est idem ac conticuērunt. Sic verbum saepe scribunt poētae."

"Bene respondistī. Et tū, Aule, d̄ic mihi hoc! Quī sunt 'omnēs'?" "Troīānī unā cum rēgīna et comitibus." "Ubi sunt hī omnēs?" "In Africā." "Quō in locō?" "Carthāginī." "Unde vēnit Aeneās?" "Troīā." "Quō itinere Troīā nāvīgāvit?" "Pr̄imum ad Siciliam vēnit; deinde tempestāte Carthāginem actus est."

"Multa tamen dē hāc fābulā ōmittis, nam Aenēās comitēsque multōs annōs errābant antequam ad Siciliam advēnērunt. Prīmum ad Thraciam, deinde Dēlum, tum ad Crētā nāvīgāvērunt. Cūr nusquam morātus est Aenēās, Marce?" "Monitus ā dīs, Aenēās semper Hesperiam petēbat. Volēbat enim novam condere Troiam."

Omnēs discipulī grammaticam attentē audiēbant--praeter Sextum quī dormitābat. Quem ubi animadvertit grammaticus, "Sexte," clamāvit, "Expergīscere! Dīc mihi! Ubi est Hesperia?"

"Hesperia? Nōne est Graecia?" "Minimē, ō puer abōminande! Hesperia est Italia." "Nīl interest," mussāvit Sextus.

"At maximē interest," respondit grammaticus, irā maximē commōtus. Ferulam sūmpsit et vōce terribilī, "Extende manum, Sexte!" clamāvit. Cēterī discipulī conticuērunt. At Sextus grammaticō nōn pārui. "Nōn extendam," inquit. Stupuit grammaticus. Longum fuit silentium. Tandem, "Abī, puer!" clamāvit. "Vocā Euclidem paedagōgum! Ille tē domum dūcet. Satis procācitātis tuae passus sum. Tē hūc redīre vetō, nisi laborāre volēs. Nunc abī!"

Cēterī discipulī verbīs grammaticī territī erant. Numquam antea puer domum missus erat.

Vocabulary

Some place names are given, either because they might be unfamiliar to students or because it is important to note their genitive singulars. Attention should be directed to the map included with this chapter, to locate these places and to trace Aeneas' journey.

Exercises on the Story

Exercise 39a: Two of these questions prompt more than one correct answer: no. 3, ...**quod novam Trōiam condere volēbat** or... **quod ā dīs monitus est**; and no. 1, "Nōne est Graecia?" or "Nīl interest."

BUILDING THE MEANING

In distinguishing between place *from which* and place *in which* with words that do not use prepositions, we urge that students pay attention not only to the ending of the noun but (perhaps even more importantly) to the verb (is it a verb of "motion" or of "rest"?). To develop good reading habits, students must be sensitive to both the ending of the noun and the meaning of the verb.

Vocabulary List A

1. fīnem recitandī fēcīt (he) made an end of reciting; (he) stopped reciting
2. verbum, ī N. word; verb
3. īdem (eadem, idem) ac the same as
4. sic thus, in this way; yes syn: ita
5. comes, comitis C. companion
6. Carthāgō, Carthāginis F. Carthage (city in northern Africa, in modern Tunisia)
 Carthāgō
 Carthāginis
 Carthāgini
 Carthāginem
 Carthagine
7. antequam conj. before
8. Thracia, ae F. Thrace (country northeast of Greece)
9. ōmittō, ōmittere, ōmisi, ōmissus to leave out, to omit
10. conticēscō, conticēscere, conticui, _____ to become silent (inceptive verb -ēscō)

Vocabulary List B

1. Dēlōs, Dēlī F. Delos (small island off the eastern coast of Greece, sacred to Apollo)
2. Crēta, ae F. Crete (large island southeast of Greece)
3. nusquam Adv. of _____ nowhere
4. moneō, monēre, monui, monitus to advise, warn
5. deus, ī M. god Decl.:
 deus deī, diī, dī
 dei deorum
 deo deīs, diīs, dīs
 deum deos
 deo deīs, diīs, dīs
6. Hesperia, ae F. Hesperia (the land in the West, Italy)
7. dormitō, -āre, -āvī, _____ to be sleepy, to nod off
8. animadvertō, animadvertere, animadvertī, animadversus to notice
9. expergiscor, expergiscī, experrēctus sum to wake up

Vocabulary List C

1. abominandus, a, um detestable, horrible
2. interest it is important
3. ferula, ae F. cane
4. terribilis, e frightening
5. procācitās, procācitātis F. insolence
6. extendō, extendere, extendī, extentus (extensus) to hold out, extend
7. pārēō, pārēre, pārui, _____ + dative to obey cf. crēdō, persuādeō, faveō, noceō, _____ placeō
8. Omnia Rōmae cum pretiō. Everything is available in Rome - for a price!
 (Juvenal, Satires III 183-184)

Vocabulary List D

1. bellum, ī N. war
2. multis post annis many years afterward (later) with abl. of degree of difference
3. hiems, hiemis F. winter
4. iactō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus to toss about, drive to and from
5. oppidum, ī N. town
6. Hispānia, ae F. Spain
7. trāns prep. + acc. across
8. Quam diū...? How long...?

Vocabulary List E

1. Mantua, ae F. (town in northern Italy) Vergil's birthplace
2. septentrionālis, e northern
3. fundus, ī M. farm
4. Mediolānum, ī N. Milan
5. litterae, -ārum F. Pl. letters, literature
6. lingua, ae F. tongue; language
7. studeō, studēre, studuī, _____ + dat. to study, be eager for
8. migrō, -āre, -āvī, -āturus to move one's house
9. nāscor, nāscī, nātus sum to be born
10. expellō, expellere, expulī, expulsus to drive out, to expel

Vocabulary List F

1. Horātius, iī M. Horace (Roman poet)
2. Augustus, ī M. Augustus (first Roman emperor)
3. aegrōtō, -āre, -āvī, -āturus to be ill
4. interdum Adv. of _____ from time to time
5. rediēns returning
6. in terram ēgressus having disembarked (lit. having gone out onto the land)
7. aeger, aegra, aegrum ill
8. vivō, vivere, vixī, victurus to live (in the sense of to "exist")
cf. habito = to live in a place, to dwell in
9. morior, morī, mortuus sum to die
10. sepeliō, sepelīre, sepelīvī, sepultus to bury

History List G

1. Second Triumvirate: Octavian, Marc Anthony, Lepidus
2. Battle of Actium, 31 B. C. - naval battle in which Octavian defeated Marc Anthony
3. Pax Rōmāna - "Roman Peace" under Augustus and beyond which lasted ca 200 years
4. Augustus - title given to Octavian by the Senate, "Venerable"
5. auctoritas - authority given to Augustus by the Senate
6. prīnceps - 1st citizen, "prince," title Augustus went by
7. Gaius Maecenas - very wealthy patron of the arts who supported several poets
8. Livia - Augustus' wife

Ex. 39f

Pūblius Vergilius Marō, maximus poētārum Rōmānōrum, nātus est Idibus Octōbribus prope Mantuam, quod est oppidum Italiae septentrionālis. Puer Cremōnam missus, ab optimīs magistrīs ibi doctus, sextō decimō annō tōgam virīlem sūmpsit. Paulisper domī in patris fundō morātus, profectus est adulēscēns Mediolānum. Paucōs annōs et litterīs et linguae Graecae dīligentissimē studēbat. Mox tamen, quod pater post bellum ē fundō suō expulsus erat, Vergilius Rōmam cum patre migrāvit. Dum Rōmae habitat, versūs multīs dē rēbus scripsit et mox praeclārus factus est poēta. In numerō amicōrum et poētam Horātium et prīncipem Augustum ipsum habēbat; sed (ēheu!) saepe aegrōtābat et semper infirmā erat valētūdine. Interdum Neāpolī in solitūdine vivēbat. Iam quīnquāgintā annōs nātus dum in Graeciā iter facit, prīncipī occurrit Athēnīs. Quī, ad Italiam rediēns, Vergilium sēcum dūxit. Athēnīs profectī ad Italiam nāvīgāvērunt. In terram ēgressus Brundisium, Vergilius aegerrimus fiēbat et in eō oppidō mortuus est. Corpus Neāpolim lātum ab amicīs tristissimīs est sepultum.

1.

Casus locatīvusComments on the locative case

1. The locative case is used to show PLACE WHERE for the following categories and words:
 - a. names of cities, towns, (villages, hamlets)
 - b. names of small islands
 - c. the word domus
 - d. the word rūs
 - e. a few other words such as humī (on the ground)
domī militiaeque (at home and abroad)
2. The prepositions in and at are the primary English prepositions to indicate place where.
3. The endings of the locative case are as follows:

1st decl.	2nd decl.	3rd decl.
ae	ī	ī or e
īs	īs	ibus

note 1: The plural endings for the 2nd and 3rd declensions are quite rare.

note 2: One finds plural names in Latin just as one sometimes does in English, but if a name is plural, the verb must be plural.

e.g.	Latin	English
	Athēnae	The Netherlands
	Aquae Calidae	The Antilles
	Philippī	The Phillipines

note 3: The locative forms are the same as:

1st decl.	2nd decl.	3rd decl.
g. s. <u>ae</u>	g. s. <u>ī</u>	d. s. / abl. s. <u>ī</u> / <u>e</u>
abl. pl. <u>īs</u>	abl. pl. <u>īs</u>	abl. pl. <u>ibus</u>

4. Examples of words used in the locative case:

a. names of cities, towns, etc.:	Rōmae	in or at Rome	I
	Athēnīs	in or at Athens	I
	Corinthī	in or at Corinth	II
	Philippīs	in or at Philippi	II
	Bismarckōpolī	in or at Bismarck	III
	Gadibus	in or at Cadiz	III
	Zapae	in or at Zap	
b. names of small islands:	Rhodī	at, on the isle of Rhodes	
	Dēlī	at, on the island of Delos	
c. the word <u>domus</u>	domī	at home	
d. the word <u>rūs</u>	rūrī	in the country	

5. Examples of words using the locative case:

Victor is in Rome.	Victor <u>Rōmae</u> est.
We saw Emma in Athens.	<u>Emmam</u> <u>Athēnīs</u> vīdimus
There is a Catholic bishop in Bismarck.	Ūnus episcopus Catholicus <u>Bismarckōpolī</u> est.
Horace is not at home.	Horātius <u>domī</u> nōn est.

6. If the words urbs and oppidum are used before names of cities and towns, then the regular place construction is used with in.

e.g. Robertus Rōmae est. (locative Robert is in Rome.

BUT

Robertus in urbe Rōmā est. (in + the ablative)
Robert is in the city (of) Rome.

7. If words affected by the locative are used to show PLACE TO WHICH and PLACE FROM WHICH, the accusative and ablative cases are used respectively without any preposition.

NOTE HOW PLACE CONSTRUCTIONS ARE USED FOR WORDS AFFECTED BY THE LOCATIVE AND THOSE THAT ARE NOT. THIS CHART MUST BE MEMORIZED.

PLACE CONSTRUCTIONS	Nouns affected by the LOCATIVE (Names of cities, towns, + small islands)	Nouns <u>not</u> affected by the LOCATIVE (MOST NOUNS)
PLACE WHERE Used with verbs of no motion	* <u>LOCATIVE CASE</u> * Rōmae est. He is in Rome	(Sub, subter, super) <u>in</u> + ABLATIVE In <u>aedificio</u> est. He is in the building.
PLACE TO (OR INTO) WHICH Used with verbs of mo- tion showing destination to a place	ACCUSATIVE CASE (no preposition) Rōmam ambulāmus We walk to Rome.	<u>Ad</u> (<u>in</u>) + ACCUSATIVE Ad aedificium ambulāmus. we walk to the building. In aedificium ambulāmus. We walk into the building.
PLACE FROM WHICH Used with verbs showing mo- tion from a place	ABLATIVE CASE (no preposition) Rōmā ambulāmus. We walk from Rome.	<u>ē</u> , <u>ex</u> + ABLATIVE <u>a</u> , <u>ab</u> <u>de</u> Ex aedificiō ambulāmus. We walk out of the building.

Examples:	in Bedford	Bedfordiae	Locative	I
	to Bedford	Bedfordiam	Place to which	I
	from Bedford	Bedfordiā	Place from Which	I
	in Athens	Athēnīs	Locative	I pl.
	to Athens	Athēnas	Place to which	I pl.
	from Athens	Athēnīs	Place from which	I pl.
	in Corinth	Corinthī	Locative	II
	to Corinth	Corinthum	Place to which	II
	from Corinth	Corinthō	Place from which	II
	in Philippi	Philippīs	Locative	II pl.
	to Philippi	Philippōs	Place to which	II pl.
	from Philippi	Philippīs	Place from which	II pl.
	in Bismarck	Bismarckōpolī	Locative	III
	to Bismarck	Bismarckōpolem	Place to Which	III
	from Bismarck	Bismarckōpole	Place from which	III
	in Cadiz	Gādibus	Locative	III pl.
	to Cadiz	Gādēs	Place to which	III pl.
	from Cadiz	Gādibus	Place from which	III pl.

Exercise on words affected primarily by the locative case.

Vocabulary to be used:

Singular place names

Dresda	Dresden
Rōma	Rome
Atlanta	Atlanta
Corinthus	Corinth
Novarcum, ī N.	Newark
Iacsōnia	Jackson
Carsonia	Carson City
Aberdōnia	Aberdeen
Baltimōra	Baltimore
Bamberga	Bamberg

Plural place names

Aquae Calidae	Aguascalientes / Hot Springs
Bruxellae	Brussels
Carācae	Caracas
Athēnae	Athens
Campī, ōrum m. pl.	Las Vegas

Using the vocabulary above, translate the following phrases

- To Bamberg _____
- From Athens _____
- from the fields _____
- in Jackson _____
- from Carson City _____
- to Las Vegas _____
- in Las Vegas _____
- from Las Vegas _____
- to Brussels _____
- in Newark _____
- in Carson City _____
- in Dresden _____
- to Dresden _____
- from Jackson _____
- to the school _____
- to Hot Springs _____
- to Athens _____
- from Brussels _____
- from Caracas _____
- to Atlanta _____
- from Newark _____
- to Newark _____
- in Rome _____
- from Aberdeen _____
- in Baltimore _____



Declensions of Place Names used in Ex. 39b p. 120

D= dative	G= genitive	L= locative	Ab= ablative
Āfrica	Baiāe	Brundisium	Carthāgō
Āfricae	Baiārum	G/L Brundisiī	Carthāginis
Āfricae	Baiīs	Brundisiō	D/L Carthāgini
Āfricam	Baiās	Brundisium	Carthāginem
Āfrica	Ab/L Baiīs	Brundisiō	Ab/L Carthāgine

Dēlos (Delus)	Fem.	domus
G/L Dēlī		domūs (domī--this less common genitive is the <u>locative</u>)
Dēlo		domuī (domo)
Dēlon (Dēlum)		domum <u>homeward</u>
Dēlo		domō (domu) from home
		Loc. domī at home

Gādēs	Philippī	Rōma	Sīdōn	rūs
Gādium	Philipporum	G/L Rōmae	Sīdōnis	rūris
Gādibus	Philippīs	Rōmae	D/L Sīdōnī	D/L rūrī
Gādēs	Philippōs	Rōmam	Sīdōnem	rūs
Ab/L Gādibus	Ab/L Philippīs	Rōmā	Ab/L Sīdōne	rūre

N.B. The loc of this word must be rūrī in the country

II. Time Clues pp. 121-22

A. Certain prepositions take the accusative to form time expressions. They are abhinc (ago), post (after), and ante (before)

e.g. post multās hebdomadās	after many weeks
ante prīmum mēsem annī	before the first month of the year
abhinc trēs annōs	three years ago

N. B. Both ante and post may be used adverbially and pattern with the ablative case in a usage some grammars call the ablative of degree of difference.

e.g. post multōs diēs	multīs diēbus post / multīs post diēbus
<u>after</u> many days	many days <u>later</u> or <u>afterwards</u>
<u>prep.</u>	<u>adv.</u> <u>adv.</u>
	How much later? by many days (<u>multīs diēbus</u>)
	abl. of degree of diff.

ante prīmum mēsem	multīs annīs ante / multīs ante annīs
<u>before</u> the first month	many years <u>before</u>
<u>prep.</u>	<u>adv.</u>

B. The accusative of duration of time answers the question "How long?" Quam diū?

Quam diū tubam exercēbis?	Respōsum: trēs hōrās
Quam diū clavichordium exercuistī?	Respōsum: dimidiam hōram

C. The ablative of Time When (or Within Which) answers the question "when" Quandō?

e. g. Quandō amīcus tuus Bismarckōpōlem adveniet?
Respōsum: Tribus mēnsibus.

Exercises on the Grammar

Exercise 39b: Remind students of the phenomenon of plural place names, e.g., Athēnae, Bāiae, Gādēs, and Philippī here. Modern examples include Cedar Rapids (Iowa), White Plains (New York), Los Angeles (California), and Trois-Rivières (Quebec).

Time Clues

Time expressions that use prepositions present no difficulty for students, e.g., **post multōs diēs**, *after many days*. The absence of a preposition (or adverb) in time expressions requires the student to distinguish between expressions of time *when* or *within which* clued by the ablative and those of time *how long* (duration) clued by the accusative. As with place constructions, the meaning of the *verb* can be helpful, although the case is decisive, e.g., **Paucīs diēbus perveniet**, *He will arrive in a few days*; **paucōs diēs morābitur**, *He will stay for a few days*.

Exercises on the Grammar

1. **Augustum** (9). See History VI, Chapter 39, p. 124–129.
2. Exercise 39f: Have students deduce **sōlitūdō** (10).
3. A brief, factual account of the Principate of Augustus, including mention of the Augustan Poets, may be found in *The Ancient Romans*, pp. 86–96 (on Augustus) and pp. 104–108 (on the Augustan Age). See also *These Were the Romans*, pp. 146–155, and “Augustus” in *The Oxford Classical Dictionary*, pp. 149–151. For more detail on the life of Vergil (sometimes, chiefly British, spelled Virgil), see “Virgil” in *The Oxford Classical Dictionary*, pp. 1123–1128.
4. **Quīnquāgintā annōs nātus** (11): “50 years old.” This is an expression of duration of time (how long), and literally means *born* (perfect participle of *nascor*) *for the duration of 50 years*.
5. **Athēnīs** (11, 12): In line 11, **Athēnīs** is ablative of place *where* (not to be read as the dative that goes with **occurrit**), and in line 12 it is ablative of place *from which*.
6. Linking **quī**: **Quī**.... (12).

Language Activity Book

1. Activity 39a, No. 6: In the phrase **in urbe Rōmā**, **Rōmā** is in apposition to **urbe**. This is usually translated into English as *in the city of Rome*.
2. Activity 39b: Nos. 8 and 11 give contrasting ways of expressing age in Latin. In No. 8, an ablative of time (*when*) is used with an ordinal number, and the expression means “in this 50th year”; in No. 11, an accusative of duration of time (*how long*) is used with **nātus** and a cardinal number, and the literal meaning is “born for the duration of eight years.”
3. Activity 39d: Nos. 1 and 2 underscore the fact that although in English *before* is used both as a preposition and as a subordinating conjunction, in Latin **ante** is the preposition (or adverb) and **antequam** is used to introduce a clause.

Neāpolī (14): An example of the 3rd declension locative ending in **-ī**.

Inscription

The inscription on the tomb of Vergil was said to have been composed by the poet himself just before his death. Calabria is the region in the heel of Italy where Brundisium is located; Parthenope is an old name for Naples, deriving, according to Pliny, from the name of a Siren who was buried there.

Illustration p. 129

According to Plutarch, writing about Vergil in *The Lives of Illustrious Men*:

[While Augustus] was away on his Cantabrian campaign [he] demanded in entreating and even jocosely threatening letters that Vergil send him something from the *Aeneid*; to use his own words, “either the first draft of the poem or any section of it that he pleased.” But it was not until long afterwards, when the material was at last in shape, that Vergil read to him three books in all, the second, fourth, and sixth. The last of these produced a remarkable effect on Octavia, who was present at the reading; for it is said that when he reached the verse about her son, “Thou shalt be Marcellus,” (*Aeneid* 6.884) she fainted and was, with difficulty, revived.

Illustration p. 127

Livia was married first to one of Caesar’s naval commanders, Tiberius Claudius Nero, who granted her a divorce so she could marry Augustus (Octavian) in 38 B.C. It was a happy marriage according to the historical record, and Augustus not only admired Livia for her beauty, but sought her advice and counsel on many matters of state.