

Lectio:

Nondum lucet, sed Aurelia, mater Marcii et Corneliae, iam in villa occupata est. Irata est quod servos sedentes conspicit.

"Agite, molesti servi!" inquit. "Cur nihil facitis?" Cur vos ibi sedetis? Cur non strenue laboratis? Omnia statim parare necesse est quod nos hodie Roman redimus." Iam strenue laborant servi.

Tum Aurelia pueros excitare parat. Intrat igitur cubiculum Marcii. Clamat, "Age, Marce! Tempus est surgere. Nos ad urbem redire paramus."

Marcus matrem audit sed nihil respondet. Deinde Aurelia cubiculum Sexti intrat. Clamat, "Age, Sexte! Tempus est surgere." Statim surgit Sextus. Celeriter tunicam et togam induit et brevi tempore e cubiculo currit.

Iterum Aurelia cubiculum Marcii intrat. Iterum clamat, "Age, Marce! Nos iam strenue laboramus. Cur tu solus non surgis?"

Gemit Marcus. "Egō nōn surgō," inquit, quod Rōman redīre nōlō. Cūr mihi quoque necesse est ad urbem redīre? Patrem meum princeps ad urbem revocat. Patrem cōsulere vult. Nōn vult cōsulere Marcum."

Subitō intrat Gaius, pater Marcī, et clāmat, "Sed ego volō cōsulere Marcum! Cūr, Marce, hodiē mē vexās? Cūr nōn surgis? Cūr nōndum tunicam et togam induis, moleste puer?"

Nihil respondet Marcus, sed statim surgit quod patrem timet.

Vocabulary to be deduced

1. Marcī of Mark, Mark's (lines 1, 6, 11, 16)
2. Cornēliae of Cornelia, Cornelia's (1)
3. Sexti of Sextus, Sextus'

Vocabulary List A

1. iam now (present time); already (past time); soon (future time) Adv.
2. Age!/ Agite! Come on!
3. sedentēs sitting cf. laborantes
4. vōs you (pl.) - nom./ acc. Pron.
5. nōs we (nom.), us (acc.) Pron.
6. excitāre to rouse, wake (someone) up V (excite)
7. intrat (he/she/it) enters V.
8. cubiculum room, bedroom N. (cubicle)

1st next word.

Vocabulary List B

1. tempus time N. (tempo)
2. deinde then, next Adv.
3. celeriter quickly Adv. (celerity)
4. induit (he/she/it) puts on V.
5. iterum again, a second time Adv. (reiterate)
6. mihi for me Pron.
7. nam for Conj.
8. paterfamiliās - father as the supreme head of a Roman household
9. patria potestās - supreme power of a father over his family until death

Grammatica Latīna

I. Tempus praesēns actīvum indicatīvum (Present active indicative tense)

Prīma coniugatiō:

A. Formae:

Step I: Drop re from the present active infinitive to obtain the present stem.

e.g. parāre -- parā- present stem

Step II: To the present stem attach the personal verb endings:

-ō - I	-mus - We
-s - You (singular)	-tis - You (plural)
-t - He, she, it	-nt - They

parā + ō = parō	parā + mus = parāmus
parā + s = parās	parā + tis = parātis
parā + t = parat	parā + nt = parant

Note 1. The ā in the present stem disappears before ō.

Note 2. The macron before final -t and -nt disappears.

Note 3. The personal pronouns listed in parentheses in the following conjugation are used primarily for emphasis or contrast.

1	(ego) parō	(nōs) parāmus
2	(tū) parās	(vōs) parātis
3	(is, ea, id) parat	(eī, eae, ea) parant

he she it

they they they

B. Significatiōēs:

Latin, you remember, has one present tense whereas English has three:

e.g. parō	I prepare	simple present (common present)
	I do prepare	emphatic present
	I am preparing	progressive present

II. Verba irregularia:

You will be thrilled to know that Latin has only eight base irregular verbs but their forms must be learned thoroughly. Up to this point we have encountered two.

A. sum, esse

sum	I am	sumus	We are
es	You are (sing.)	estis	You are (pl.)
est	He, she, it is (there is)	sunt	They are (there are)

Note: The Latin word for the English expletive there does not exist. It is portrayed by placing the verbs est and sunt before a noun subject.

e. g. Est lupus prope rīvum.
(There) is a wolf near the stream.

B. eō, īre (redeō, redire)

eō	I go	īmus	We go	redeō	redimus
is	You go	itis	You go	redis	reditis
it	He, she, it goes	eunt	They go	redit	redeunt

EXERCISE: Conjugate the following verbs in the present tense:

adiuvō, ambulō, amō, appropinquō, clamō, cūrō, errō, excitō, habitō, intro, laboro, observo, paro, porto, purgo, revoco, saluto, specto, vexo

III. Oral exercises for Chapter VIII:

- A. Give the personal pronouns in English and then in Latin for the following verbs. Skip those with an asterisk for the Latin.

erramus	*intrans	amō	spectatis
purgo	revocamus	*habitant	*clamat
*vexat	saluto	excitamus	intro
laboramus	vexatis	appropinquamus	appropinquas
*laborant	erras	erratis	ambulatis
*parat	es	itis	*salutant
specto	ambulo	*parant	vexas
ambulas	*revocant	vexo	*redit
*habitant	clamas	laboras	sum

- B. Change the following verbs to the plural form:

erras	clamas	appropinquat	intrās
errat	clamo	appropinquas	intrat
erro	clamat	appropinquo	intro
paro	salutat	sum	excitas
parat	saluto	est	excitat
paras	salutas	es	excito
vexas	spectas	amas	is
vexo	spectat	amo	eō
vexat	specto	amat	it

- C. Change the following verbs to the singular form:

clamatis	intrans	habitant	laboratis
clamamus	intrans	habitamus	laborant
clament	intramus	habitatis	laboramus
sumus	intrans	revocamus	purgamus
estis	purgamus	revocant	purgant
sunt	vexatis	revocatis	contrectant
ambulamus	excitant	imus	contrectatis
ambulant	excitatis	eunt	contrectamus
ambulant	excitamus	itis	

D. Give the infinitive form of the following verbs:

ambulō	observō	excitō	laborō	salutō	purgō
amō	clamō	habito	parō	spectō	
appropinquō	errō	intro	revocō	vexō	

E. Give the English translations of the verbs in Exercise A.

IV. Casus vocatīvus (vocative case):

The forms of the vocative case are the same as those of the nominative in all declensions except for those ending in -us and -ius in the second declension singular

SAME FORMS IN THE NOMINATIVE AND VOCATIVE

	1	2	2	3	5
Nom.	puella	vir	puer	senator	diēs
Voc.	o, puella!	o, vir!	o, puer!	o, senator!	o, diēs!

DIFFERENT FORMS IN THE NOMINATIVE AND VOCATIVE

A. All words ending in -us in the second declension change -us to -e. This is also true of adjectives.

Nom.	Marcus	cibus	servus bonus
Voc.	o, Marce!	o, cibe!	o, serve bone!

B. Proper nouns ending in -ius and the one common noun filius change -ius to -i.

Nom.	Cornelius	filius
Voc.	o, Corneli!	o, fili!

BUT

nom.	nuntius
voc.	o, nuntie!

C. One adjective ending in -us, namely meus, changes thusly: meus to mi.

Nom.	amicus meus
Voc.	o, mi amice!

V. Word Study II p. 58

4. In the preamble to the Constitution of the United States, there are twenty-two different words derived from Latin roots, printed in italics in the passage below. Have students choose five of these words and look up their derivation in an English dictionary. Have them report on their findings to the class:

We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

See Answer Key, page 378 of this teacher's guide, for analysis of the Latin derivatives in the passage above.

1. people [*< L populus, people*]
2. united [*< L ūnīre, to unite < ūnus, one*]
3. state [*< L status, state < sistō, to set up*]
4. order [*< L ordō, order*]
5. form [*< L fōrma, form*]
6. perfect [*< L perficere, to accomplish*]
7. union [*< L ūnus, one*]
8. establish [*< L stabilīre, to make firm < stabilis, firm < stāre, to stand*]
9. justice [*< L iūstitia, justice < iūstus, just < iūs, right*]
10. insure [*sure < L sēcūrus, carefree*]
11. domestic [*< L domesticus, domestic < domus, home*]
12. tranquillity [*< L tranquillitās, a calm*]
13. provide [*< L prōvidēre, to foresee*]
14. common [*< L commūnis, shared*]
15. defense [*< L dēfendere, to defend*]
16. promote [*< L prōmovēre, to move forward*]
17. general [*< L generālis, general < genus, class*]
18. secure [*< L sēcūrus, carefree*]
19. liberty [*< L libertās, freedom*]
20. posterity [*< L posterus, future*]
21. ordain [*< L ordināre, to set in order*]
22. establish [See above, no. 8.]
23. constitution [*< L cōstituere, to establish*]
24. united [See above, no. 2.]
25. states [See above, no. 3.]

Illustration

VI. Illustrations: pp. 60-1

Lucius Junius Brutus, one of the liberators of Rome from the rule of the kings and one of the first consuls of the new Republic (509 B.C.), was compelled by duty of his office to impose the death penalty upon his sons, who were caught conspiring with agents of the Tarquinii to restore the Etruscan monarchy in Rome. Here is Livy's version of the story:

Sentence was pronounced and punishment inflicted upon the traitors—a punishment the more conspicuous because the office of consul imposed upon a father the duty of exacting the penalty from his sons. Bound to the stake stood youths of the highest birth; the consul's sons drew all eyes upon themselves. Men pitied them for their punishment not more than for the crime by which they had deserved that punishment. To think that those young men, in that year of all others, when their country was liberated and her liberator their own father, and when the consulship had begun with the Junian family, could have brought themselves to betray all—the senate, the plebs, and all the gods and men of Rome—to one who had formerly been a tyrannical king and was then an enemy exile! The consuls advanced to their tribunal and dispatched the lictors to execute the sentence. The culprits were stripped, scourged with rods, and beheaded, while through it all men gazed at the expression on the father's face, where they might clearly read a father's anguish, as he administered the nation's retribution.

Livy, II.V.5-8.

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Illustration

For the story, see Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, VIII.183-235. Read the story to the class. Invite the class to discuss the relationship between the father and his son in Ovid's telling of the story. Is the relationship between the mythological Daedalus and Icarus the same as or different from the relationship between Roman fathers and their sons as described in the essay on *patria potestās*? Ask students if they think Ovid's story points a moral, and if so what it is and whether it is still relevant today.

Daedalus - made the labyrinth for the Minotaur, a monster with a bull's body and human head) on the island of Crete. Daedalus, confined in his own maze, escaped with his son Icarus by means of wings attached to their bodies by wax.

Icarus - son of Daedalus who disobeyed his father and flew too near the sun, thereby causing the wax of his wings to melt. He fell from the sky and drowned in the sea.