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# LEVEL I

## NOUNS

### First Declension

Latin	English	Derivative
<i>āla -ae f</i>	wing	
<i>bestia -ae f</i>	wild beast	<i>bestial</i>
<i>casa -ae f</i>	house	
<i>cōpiae -ārum f pl.</i>	troops	
<i>dīlīgentia -ae f</i>	care, hard work	<i>diligence</i>
<i>epistula -ae f</i>	letter	<i>epistle</i>
<i>iānua -ae f</i>	door	<i>january</i>
<i>incola -ae m/f</i>	inhabitant	
<i>īnsula -ae f</i>	island	<i>insulate</i>
<i>mūsa -ae f</i>	muse	
<i>nympha -ae f</i>	nymph	
<i>patria -ae f</i>	native land, country	<i>patriot</i>
<i>porta -ae f</i>	gate	<i>portal</i>
<i>prōvincia -ae f</i>	province	<i>provincial</i>
<i>sagitta -ae f</i>	arrow	<i>Sagittarius</i>
<i>spēlunca -ae f</i>	cave	<i>spelunker</i>
<i>taberna -ae f</i>	inn, shop	<i>tavern</i>
<i>tuba -ae f</i>	trumpet	

### Second Declension Masculine

Latin	English	Derivative
<i>annulus -ī m</i>	ring	
<i>campus -ī m</i>	plain, field	<i>camp</i>
<i>geminus -ī m</i>	twin	<i>Gemini</i>
<i>gladius -ī m</i>	sword (short)	<i>gladiator</i>
<i>lēgatus -ī m</i>	ambassador, messenger	<i>legate</i>
<i>nāsus -ī m</i>	nose	<i>nasal</i>
<i>nūntius -ī m</i>	messenger, announcer	<i>announce</i>
<i>papyrus -ī m</i>	reed; writing paper made from reeds	

# LEVEL I

## NOUNS

### Third Declension

M/F		Neuter	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
lēx	lēgēs	flūmen	flūmina
lēgis	lēgum	flūminis	flūminum
lēgī	lēgibus	flūminī	flūminibus
lēgem	lēgēs	flūmen	flūmina
lēge	lēgibus	flūmine	flūminibus

### Third Declension i-stems

M/F		Neuter	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
pars	partēs	mare	maria
partis	partium	maris	marium
partī	partibus	mari	maribus
partem	partēs	mare	maria
parte	partibus	marī	maribus

### Ablative of Means

The ablative *without a preposition* is used to express the NON-LIVING agent, the means, or the instrument of the action. The noun in the ablative case can be translated with the prepositions *by* or *with*, with the precise meaning, *by means of*.

passive	<b>Pueri gladio terrentur.</b>	The boys are frightened <i>by the sword</i> .
passive	<b>Populus verbis movetur.</b>	The people are moved <i>by the words</i> .
active	<b>Romani oppidum gladiis vincunt.</b>	The Romans conquer the town <i>with swords</i> .

### Ablative of Manner

The way an action is done is expressed by the ablative, usually with **cum**, but sometimes alone, especially if the noun is modified.

Ex. 1 **Romani cum celeritate pugnabant.**

The Romans were fighting with speed.

Ex. 2 **Romani magna celeritate pugnabant.**

The Romans were fighting with great speed.

# LEVEL I

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## ROMAN BATHS

The Roman bathhouse was a central feature of Roman social life. Cities in the more developed parts of the empire contained several large public baths, called **thermae**. The largest baths of Rome were enormous, covering several city blocks, and luxuriously decorated with murals and costly marbles. Water for bathhouses was supplied by aqueducts. Citizens attended the baths daily and often stayed for hours while carrying on business and politics. Slaves maintained the establishment and attended the guests. Baths of the republican era usually had separate facilities for men and women, whereas during the empire it became the custom for women to bathe in the morning and men in the afternoon.

After paying a very small entry fee, the guest would undress in the **apodyterium** (dressing room), where there were cubbyholes or cabinets for clothes and personal belongings. He might then do some exercise in the courtyard. Following that, a slave would clean his body by applying oil that was then scraped off with a curved instrument of horn or metal called a **strigilis** (strigil). This might be followed by massage.

The guest would then move through a series of rooms and pools of varying temperatures, beginning with the warm room (**tepidarium**), then the hot bath (**caldarium**), and finally the cold room and pool (**frigidarium**). There might also be a steam room, like a modern sauna (**laconicum**). Heat was supplied by the **hypocaustum** (hypocaust), a raised floor that circulated heat from a furnace.

Cities and towns also contained many smaller baths, called **balneae**. Wealthy citizens often had private *balneae* built into their houses.

## ROMAN MEALS

- ◆ The first meal of the day, taken just after rising, was the **jentaculum**.
- ◆ This was followed in late morning by the **prandium**, a lunch or late breakfast.
- ◆ The **cena** was the main meal of the day, usually begun in late afternoon.
- ◆ There is reference in early Roman literature to a **vesperna**, possibly a late dinner.