

INTRODUCTORY LEVEL

NOUNS

People

Latin	English	Derivative
amīcus -ī <i>m voc amīce</i>	friend	<i>amicable</i>
deus -ī <i>m</i>	god	<i>deity</i>
dea -ae <i>f</i>	goddess	
discipulus -ī <i>m voc discipule</i>	student	<i>disciple</i>
dux ducis <i>m</i>	leader	<i>conduct</i>
fēmina -ae <i>f</i>	woman	<i>feminine</i>
fīlia -ae <i>f</i>	daughter	
fīlius -ī <i>m voc fīlī</i>	son	<i>affiliation</i>
frāter -tris <i>m</i>	brother	<i>fraternal</i>
homo -inis <i>m</i>	man, person	<i>hominid</i>
līberī -ōrum <i>m pl.</i>	children	
magister -trī <i>m</i>	teacher	<i>magisterial</i>
māter -tris <i>f</i>	mother	<i>maternal</i>
paedagōgus -ī <i>m</i>	slave who accompanied child to school	
pater -tris <i>m</i>	father	<i>paternal</i>
puella -ae <i>f</i>	girl	
puer -ī <i>m</i>	boy	<i>puerile</i>
rēgīna -ae <i>f</i>	queen	<i>regal</i>
rēx rēgis <i>m</i>	king	<i>regent</i>
serva -ae <i>f</i>	servant, slave	<i>serve</i>
servus -ī <i>m</i>	servant, slave	<i>servant</i>
soror -ōris <i>f</i>	sister	<i>sorority</i>
vir virī <i>m</i>	man, he-man, hero	<i>virile</i>
agricola -ae <i>m</i>	farmer	<i>agriculture</i>
nauta -ae <i>m</i>	sailor	<i>astronaut</i>
pīrāta -ae <i>m</i>	pirate	
poēta -ae <i>m</i>	poet	<i>poetry</i>

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GRAMMAR: Nouns

- ◆ Nouns are grouped into five families called **declensions**.
- ◆ There are four attributes of nouns:
 1. **Declension:** 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th
 2. **Gender:** masculine, feminine, neuter
 3. **Number:** singular and plural
 4. **Case:** nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, ablative
- ◆ Nouns that name male or female persons, such as *father* or *queen*, are masculine or feminine and have *natural gender*. Nouns that name non-living things have grammatical gender, and are identified as masculine, feminine, or neuter.
- ◆ Case refers to the job (function) of a noun in a sentence. Learn these quick uses for the Latin cases.

nominative	the <i>subject</i> case	the rose
genitive	the <i>possessive</i> or <i>of</i> case	of the rose
dative	the <i>indirect object</i> or <i>to/for</i> case	to the rose
accusative	the <i>direct object</i> case	the rose
ablative	the <i>in/by/with/from</i> case	in the rose

- ◆ To decline a noun is to say or list its forms in the five cases, singular and plural. Here is a Latin noun listed with all of its case forms in the singular and plural, with an example of the job that each noun is performing. (Cases have more than one function.) The noun is **rosa**, rose.

SINGULAR

case	form	possible meaning	job
nominative	rosa	<i>The rose</i> is red	subject
genitive	rosae	<i>scent of the rose, the rose's scent</i>	possession
dative	rosae	water <i>for the rose</i>	indirect object
accusative	rosam	I picked <i>a rose</i>	direct object
ablative	rosā	I got stuck <i>by the rose</i>	means (how)

PLURAL

case	form	possible meaning	job
nominative	rosae	<i>The roses</i> grew tall	subject
genitive	rosārum	<i>color of roses</i>	quality
dative	rosīs	talking <i>to the roses</i>	indirect object
accusative	rosās	I smell <i>the roses</i>	direct object
ablative	rosīs	We saw a bee <i>in the roses</i>	location

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CONVERSATION & CLASSROOM

Salve	Hello (sing.)
Salvete	Hello (pl.)
Salvete discipuli	Hello (greetings) students
Vale	Goodbye (sing.)
Valete	Goodbye (pl.)
Quid est nomen tibi?	What is your name?
Quis es tu?	Who are you?
Quid agis?	How are you?
Gratias tibi ago	Thank you (sing.)
Gratias vobis ago	Thank you (pl.)
Ita	yes
Noli	Do not (sing.)
Nolite	Do not (pl.)
Valete omnes	Goodbye everybody
Quid est?	What is it?
Quid novi?	What's new?
Quota hora est?	What time is it?
Est secunda hora	It's two o'clock
Ambula ad januam	Go to the door
Quaenam est tempestas hodie?	What is the weather today?
Pluit.	It's raining.
Optime!	Very good!
Minime!	No! Not at all!
papyrus, stilus, tabella	paper, stylus (pencil), notebook

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GEOGRAPHY

From the founding of the city (753 B.C.) until the collapse of the Western Roman Empire (476 A.D.), Rome expanded from a small village to an empire consisting of all the lands surrounding the **Mediterranean Sea** and virtually all of Western Europe. The Romans called the Mediterranean **Mare Nostrum**, *Our Sea*. The continent south of the Mediterranean is **Africa**. Africa, north of the Sahara Desert, was part of Greco-Roman civilization and the Roman Empire. Jerusalem and the Holy Land are at the far eastern edge of the Mediterranean Sea.

Italy

The backbone of Italy is the **Apennine Mountain Range**. **Rome** is located on the **Tiber River**, and its port city is **Ostia** at the mouth of the Tiber River. Rome is situated in Latium, the middle of the three important plains on the west coast of Italy: **Etruria**, **Latium**, and **Campania**. The port city on the eastern coast of Italy is **Brundisium**.

Rome

Rome is called the **city of seven hills**. The most important hill was the **Capitoline Hill**, where the Temple of Jupiter and other temples were located. The **Forum**, the center of government and business activity, also contained many important buildings, such as the **Curia**, the Senate House. Two famous roads in Rome were the **Via Sacra**, the *Sacred Way*, that ran through the Forum up to the Capitoline Hill, and the **Via Appia**, the *Appian Way* that connected Rome and Brundisium. Two famous structures are the **Circus Maximus** and **Colosseum**. The Circus Maximus was a race track for chariot racing, and the **Colosseum** was a round arena for sports such as gladiator contests. Rome had many **Thermae**, public baths for the people. **Aqueducts** carried water to Rome.

Pompeii was the resort city south of Rome in the plain of Campania. It was destroyed in **70 A.D.** by the eruption of the volcano on **Mt. Vesuvius**. The large island directly south of Italy is **Sicily**. The empire consisted of several large regions.

Regions of Roman Empire	
Latin	English
Italia	Italy
Gallia	Gaul (modern France)
Hispania	Iberia (modern Spain and Portugal)
Britannia	Britain
Graecia	Greece
Germania	Germany
Illyrium	Illyria (modern Croatia, Serbia, etc.)
Asia	Anatolia, Asia Minor (modern Turkey)
Aegyptus	Egypt
Africa	Libya

Major Seas
Mare Nostrum (Mediterranean Sea)
Black Sea
Atlantic Ocean
Major Mountain Ranges
Apennines
Alps
Pyrenees (between Spain and France)
Two Great Volcanoes of Italy
Vesuvius
Aetna (Sicily)
Two Important Ports of Italy
Ostia (port of Rome)
Brundisium (Brindisi – jumping off point for Greece)