

A brief history of Latin

Latin was one of the many languages spoken in Italy before 200 B.C. Over the next century, it became the common dialect of the peninsula, and developed into a literary language as well as being a spoken one. We call this Classical Latin.

As the Roman Empire expanded, dialects of Latin developed, some giving rise to the Romance languages- Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Romanian.

Written Latin never died. Renaissance scholars used it, and today scientists draw new words from it- many of the chemical elements have Latin names. Lawyers and doctors also draw on Latin, and throughout this course you will learn some of the phrases they have borrowed.

Studying Latin, unlike a modern foreign language, does not involve a spoken component. (Who would we speak it to?) Instead, Latin is a language that is read and translated. This is a perfect compliment if you have already studied a modern language, as it will allow you to use a different skill set.

By studying Latin, you will become more familiar with English because of the nuances and rules that you will have to follow. Latin is particularly good at this because over half of our language is derived from Latin roots and bases.

Latin is a grammar intensive course. After completing even the first week, you will notice that you will be able to apply concepts learned in Latin to English grammar and syntax. The best English students have been Latin students at some point.

1. What are some words that you know come from Latin?
2. What else can Latin help with?
3. What kind of language is English?
4. What kind of language is Latin?

Before proceeding with your study of a second (or third) language, it is imperative that we review the parts of speech of English. Latin uses these same parts of speech.

- Noun- the name of a person, place or thing e.g. Caesar, Rome, town, book
Rome is a city in Italy.
- Pronoun- a word used instead of a noun e.g. he, she, it.
Caesar is a general; he conquered Gaul.
- Adjective- a word that describes or modifies a noun or pronoun, and sometimes another adjective. e.g. big, sweet, heavy.
I have a good book.
- Verb- a word that shows action or state of being. e.g. sit, live, is.
Caesar killed many of Rome's enemies.
- Adverb- a word that modifies or describes a verb, adjective, or another adverb. e.g. quickly, very.
I read my Latin book very quickly.
- Preposition- a word that shows a relationship between a noun or pronoun and another word or words. e.g. in, by, with, to.
I take my Latin book to the store.
- Conjunction- a word that joins words, phrases, clauses, or sentences.
e.g. and.
I will buy fruit and grain at the market
- Interjection- an exclamation showing emotion.
Oh! I am so happy to be studying Latin!

Pronunciation

By learning pronunciation of the basic letters, you will be able to read any Latin word, regardless of the length. Here are some rules for pronunciation:

Long Vowels:

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| a | like <u>o</u> ffer |
| e | like <u>th</u> ey |
| i | like mach <u>i</u> ne |
| o | like <u>no</u> te |
| u | like <u>bo</u> ot |

Short Vowels:

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| a | like <u>f</u> ather |
| e | like <u>m</u> et |
| i | like <u>p</u> in |
| o | like <u>n</u> orth |
| u | like <u>fo</u> ot |

Two vowels joined together to produce a single sound are called diphthongs. Here are five of them with pronunciations.

| | |
|----|-------------------------------------|
| ae | like the ai in <u>a</u> isle |
| au | like the ow in <u>h</u> ow |
| ei | like the ei in <u>e</u> ight |
| eu | like the eu in <u>f</u> eu <u>d</u> |
| oe | like the oi in <u>bo</u> il |
| ui | like <u>ru</u> in |

Consonants are generally pronounced the same as in English. Note these sounds of letters and groups of letters.

| | |
|----|--|
| c | is always hard as in book and cat. |
| g | is always hard as in good. |
| i | used as a consonant sounds like a 'y' as in yes. |
| v | is always pronounced as a 'w' as in wet. |
| s | is always soft as in say. |
| th | sounds like the 't' in ten. |
| bs | sounds like 'ps' in cups. |
| qu | sounds like 'kw' quick. |
| x | sounds like a 'ks' as in extra. |

N.B. Every letter in a Latin word is pronounced unless it is a diphthong.

Practice your Latin pronunciation with the following words:

| | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|
| uva | fama | fenestra |
| insula | praesentia | taberna |
| filius | puer | mater |
| pater | nox | ignis |
| parens | manus | habeo |
| videmus | ago | ego |
| pauper | proelium | cuibuscum |
| caput | aedificium | praemium |
| iter | opus | ostendo |
| caseus | Caesar | aeger |
| laetus | serenus | Sabini |
| gladiator | aqua | premo |
| agnus | urbs | quibus |
| noctes | iubeo | scientia |

1. How many of these words do you recognize?
2. How many diphthongs do you find?

Syllables: A Latin word will have as many syllables as it has vowels or diphthongs. A syllable is long if it contains a long vowel, or diphthong, or ends in a consonant; otherwise it is short.

3. Next to each word above, write the number of syllables it has.

Word division (Syllabification): If there is only one consonant between vowels, the consonant gets grouped with the vowel that follows. If there are two consonants between vowels, they get split:

la cu na por to al tus ve ni o

If there are more than two consonants, the division is usually made after the first consonant:

ob scu rus tem plum mon strum pul chra

When x occurs between two vowels, it goes with the first vowel:

max i mum dix it dux i mus

Accent falls on the first syllable of a two syllable word. In a multi-syllabic word, the accent falls on the next to the last syllable if it is long. If that syllable is short, the one immediately preceding it is stressed:

al' tus an ti' qua a gri' co la

practice:

| | | | |
|------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| pīcus | _____ | antiquī | _____ |
| habēbat | _____ | paucīs | _____ |
| pulchram | _____ | spectāculum | _____ |
| praesentia | _____ | umbra | _____ |
| taberna | _____ | aedificāvērunt | _____ |

Classroom Expressions

Greetings:

- Salve! Salvete!
- Vale! Valete!

How to greet someone:

- Quid agis? Quid agitis?
 Bene; Male; Satis; Satis bene

Classroom directions:

- Cape librum. Capite libros.
- Apere librum. Aperite libros.
- Claude librum. Claudete libros
- Surge!
- Sede!

Sede in mensa tua.

Sedete in mensis tuis.

Surge! Ite ad tabulam.

Surgite! Ite ad tabulam.

I ad tabulam. Cape cretam.

- Responde Latine! Respondete Latine!
- Responde Anglice! Respondete Anglice!
- Transfer Anglice! Transferte Anglice!
- Transfer Latine! Transferte Latine!
- Claude ianuam! Aperite ianuam!
- Claude finestram! Aperite finestram!
- Bene!
- Optime!

Ways to answer questions:

- Ita! Certe! Ita Vero
- Non! Minime!

How's the weather?

Quaenam tempestas est hodie?
sol lucet; pluit; ningit

Days of the Week:

- Hodie est...
 - dies Lunae
 - dies Martis
 - dies Mercurii
 - dies Iovis
 - dies Veneris

Handing assignments in:

Ubi est pensum?

Da mihi pensum!

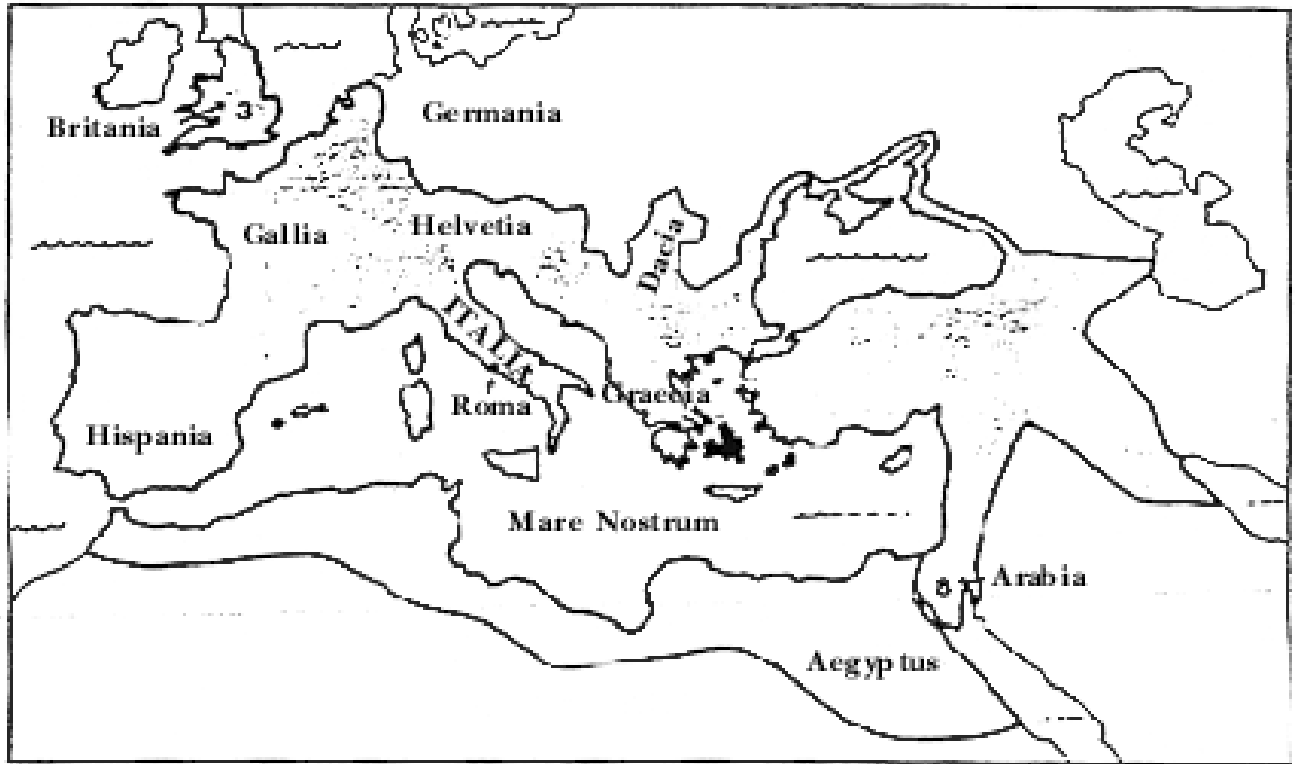
Hic est pensum!

Non habeo pensum!

Habesne quaestiones?

Habetisne quaestiones?

The Roman Empire



This is a map of the Roman Empire. The places have their Latin names.

1. Locate each place listed below and put its number on the map.
2. Next to each place on the list, put the modern English name.

You will see that many countries once were part of the Roman Empire. Today Rome is still the largest city in Italy, but the Roman Empire no longer exists.

| Ubi est? | Modern English Name |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Italia | Italy |
| 2. Hispania | _____ |
| 3. Britannia | _____ |
| 4. Graecia | _____ |
| 5. Gallia | _____ |
| 6. Aegyptus | _____ |
| 7. Helvetia | Switzerland |
| 8. Arabia | _____ |
| 9. Dacia | Romania |
| 10. Mare Nostrum | _____ |

| | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| I | Unus |
| II | Duo |
| III | Tres |
| IV or IIII | Quattuor |
| V | Quinque |
| VI | Sex |
| VII | Septem |
| VIII | Octo |
| IX | Novem |
| X | Decem |
| XI | Undecim |
| XII | Duodecim |
| XIII | Tredecim |
| XIV | Quattuordecim |
| XV | Quindecim |
| XVI | Sedecim |
| XVII | Septendecim |
| XVIII | Duodeviginti |
| XIX | Undeviginti |
| XX | Viginti |
| XXI | Viginti unus |
| XXVIII | Duodetriginta |
| XXIX | Undetriginta |
| XXX | Traginta |
| XL | Quadraginta |
| L | Quinquaginta |
| LX | Sexaginta |
| LXX | Septuaginta |
| LXXX | Octoginta |
| XC | Nonaginta |
| C | Centum |
| CI | Centum (et) unus |
| CC | Ducenti |
| CCC | Trecenti |
| CCCC | Quadriginti |
| D | Quingenti |
| M | Mille |
| MM | Duo milia |
| MMM | Tria milia |

Latin Numerals- Practice

1. duo
2. quindecim
3. quinquaginta tres
4. viginti
5. viginti septem
6. duodecim
7. undeviginti
8. septendecim
9. septuaginta quattuor
10. decem
11. centum
12. duodetriginta
13. tredecim
14. octoginta sex
15. sedecim
16. nonaginta unus
17. quadraginta duo
18. sexaginta quinque
19. triginta tres
20. quadraginta septem
21. septuaginta septem
22. duodeoctoginta
23. undesexaginta
24. undeseptuaginta
25. duodenonaginta

Word Play

By now you have seen that many English words can come from just one Latin word. Each Latin word has a root-form, and it is this root form that is used to make English words. For example: **unus** (one) has the root form uni-

You will learn how to recognize and find the root form for all Latin words. This is very important not only for the formation of English words, but also because it will be necessary to your study of Latin.

Here are the root (stem) forms for the numbers 1 to 4 in Latin:

unus (uni-)

duo (du-)

tres (tri-)

quattuor (quadr-)

Now you are ready to build new words:

1. If a quadrilateral figure is a figure with *four* sides (from the Latin **later-** “side”), how many sides does a trilateral have?
2. If a triangle has three angles, what is the word for a figure with *four* angles?
3. If a tricycle is a vehicle with three wheels, what is the word for a vehicle with *one* wheel?

You know that a vehicle with two wheels is called a bicycle. This word has a different Latin root (stem) that also means two: **bi-** (Latin= **bis** “twice”) + cycle. **Bi-** is used more than **du-** to make English words.

4. If something has two shapes in *biform*, what is the word for something that has one shape?
5. Three shapes?
6. **Pod-** and **ped-** are roots that mean “foot.” How many feet does a *biped* have?
7. A unipod?
8. A tripod?
9. A quadruped?
10. The ending **-ple** (sometimes **-uple**) means “times.” If you make something four times bigger, you *quadruple* it. If you make it three times bigger, you _____ it. But twice as big is double, not “biple”! Go figure!

Word Game

Baby, I've got your number!

For each number set, choose the word from the list at the top that best completes each sentence.

Unus (uni-)

UNILATERAL UNITY UNICORN UNIFORM

1. A treaty that is one sided is called a _____ agreement.
2. A mythological creature that has a horn on its head is a _____.
3. Mary baked all the cookies the same size to make them _____.
4. When Jim and Al agreed, they expressed a _____ of opinion.

Tres (tri-)

TRIANGLE TRIPLICATE TRICOLOR TRICEPS

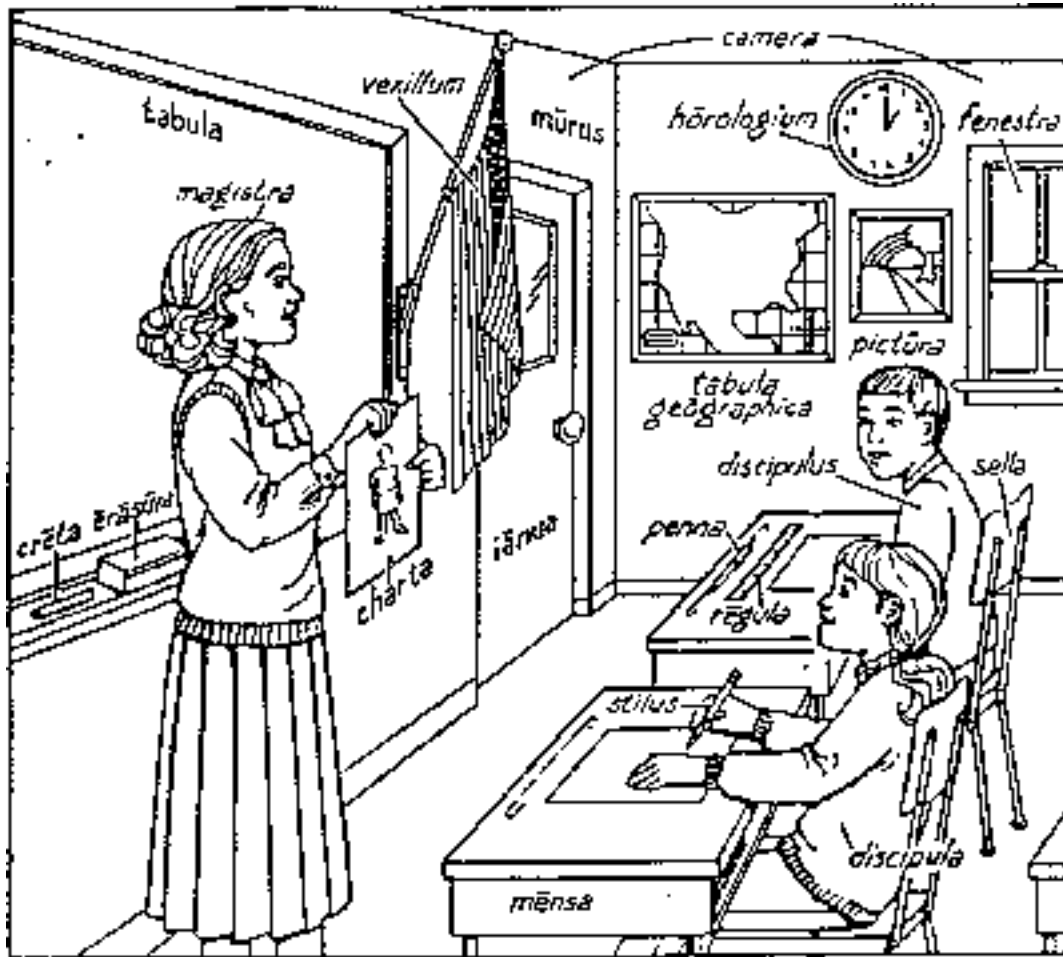
1. A geometrical figure with three angles is a _____.
2. The three headed muscle in the back of the upper arm is the _____.
3. The French flag, which is blue, white, and red is called the _____.
4. Important reports are often made up in _____.

Quattuor, (quadr-)

QUADRANGLE QUADRUPED QUADRUPLET QUADRILATERAL

1. A human being is a biped, but a horse or a cow is a _____.
2. A figure with four sides is a _____.
3. A figure having four angles is called a _____.
4. A baby who is one of four born at the same time is a _____.

Word Play: Camera Nostra



In the picture above, find the Latin word for each of the following and write it in the blank.

- Teacher _____
- Clock _____
- Student (boy) _____
- Picture _____
- Student (girl) _____
- Map _____
- Desk/Table _____
- Board _____
- Chair _____
- Chalk _____

- Door _____
- Eraser _____
- Window _____
- Pen _____
- Wall _____
- Pencil _____
- Room _____
- Paper _____
- Flag _____
- Ruler _____

Dei Romani

Fabella: Ad Templum

Personae: Cornelia, Lucius, Claudia

Lucius and Claudia have had a great time showing their cousin Cornelia the sights of Rome. On her last morning in the city, Cornelia visits the *Temple of Jupiter Maximus* on the Capitoline Hill. She admires the carved statues of Jupiter and the other gods and goddesses at the top of the temple.

Cornelia: *(looking at the large temple)* Templum est magnum! *(pointing to a statue)* Statua est magna! Quis est?

Claludia: Iuppiter est. Iuppiter est rex deorum. Iuppiter est deus maximus.

Cormelia: *(pointing to another statue)* Dea est! Quis est?

Lucius: Iuno est. Iuno est regina deorum. Iuno est dea maxima.

The three cousins hurry back to the house so that Cornelia won't miss her carriage. Lucius and Claudia promise to visit Cornelia in the summer.

Cornelia: Tibi gratias ago, Luci: Tibi gratias ago, Claudia. Roma est maxima! Roma est optima. Romae habitare volo. Valete.

Lucius et Claudia: *(waving)* Vale, Cornelia! Vale, amica!

Vocabulary help:

rex deorum- king of the gods

deus- god

dea- goddess

regina deorum- queen of the gods

optima- the best

Romae habitare volo- I want to live in Rome

| Roman Deity | Greek Equivalent | Function | Attribute |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Apollo | Apollo | god of the sun, song and prophecy | the lyre |
| Bacchus | Dionysus | god of wine | the vine |
| Ceres | Demeter | goddess of agriculture | a garland of ears of corn |
| Cupid | Eros | god of love | bow and arrow |
| Diana | Artemis | goddess of the chase and the moon | bow and arrow, spear, and stags |
| Faunus | Pan | god of flocks and shepherds | horns and goat's feet |
| Janus | (none) | god of beginnings and doorways | two faces |
| Juno | Hera | queen of the gods, wife of Jupiter | crown, veil, scepter, and peacock |
| Jupiter | Zeus | king of the gods | scepter, eagle and thunderbolt |
| Lares and Penates | (none) | household gods | perpetual fire on the hearth |
| Mars | Ares | god of war | shield, helmet, and coat of mail (armor) |
| Mercury | Hermes | messenger of the gods | winged sandals and hat, and staff |
| Minerva | Athena | goddess of wisdom | owl, helmet, and spear |
| Neptune | Poseidon | god of the sea | trident and dolphin |
| Pluto | Hades | god of the lower world | the dog Cerberus and a two pronged fork |
| Saturn | Cronus | god of the harvest | sickle |
| Venus | Aphrodite | goddess of love and beauty | myrtle tree |
| Vesta | Hestia | goddess of the hearth | perpetual fire on the hearth |
| Vulcan | Hephaestus | god of fire | hammer and anvil |

Roman gods and goddesses

| Roman Name | Greek Name | Powers | Attributes |
|------------|------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Jupiter | Zeus | head of gods, most power | thunderbolts, scepter |
| Juno | Hera | goddess of women, queen of the gods | peacock, scepter |
| Apollo | Apollo | god of sun, music, light | lyre, sun, chariot |
| Ceres | Demeter | goddess of agriculture | barley, wheat, grain |
| Diana | Artemis | goddess of hunt, animals, moon | moon, bow and arrows, deer |
| Mars | Ares | god of war | warrior clothing |
| Mercury | Hermes | messenger, thieves | winged hat and sandals |
| Minerva | Athena | goddess of wisdom | owl |
| Neptune | Poseidon | god of the sea | dolphins, trident |
| Venus | Aphrodite | goddess of love, beauty | cupid, doves |
| Vesta | Hestia | goddess of hearth, state | none |
| Vulcan | Hephaestus | god of fire, blacksmith | forge, fire, lame foot |

These are the twelve Olympian gods and goddesses and the items with which they were most commonly sculpted or painted. Remember this chart when you look at paintings and sculptures.

Dei et Deae

Pick the letter of the choice in Column B that best describes the god or goddess in Column A

| | Column A | Column B |
|-----|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. | Iuppiter _____ | a. Queen of the gods |
| 2. | Iuno _____ | b. God of the sea |
| 3. | Apollo _____ | c. Goddess of agriculture |
| 4. | Ceres _____ | d. King of the gods |
| 5. | Minerva _____ | e. Goddess of wisdom and weaving |
| 6. | Mercurius _____ | f. God of war |
| 7. | Diana _____ | g. Goddess of love |
| 8. | Mars _____ | h. God of metalworking and weapons |
| 9. | Venus _____ | i. Goddess of the flame in the temple |
| 10. | Neptunus _____ | j. God of the sun and music |
| 11. | Vesta _____ | k. Goddess of the moon and hunting |
| 12. | Vulcanus _____ | l. Messenger god |

Cross out the one item in each list that does not belong with the others.

1. Romance Languages: French, Spanish, German, Italian, Portugese
2. Nations in the Roman Empire: Italia, Gallia, Aegyptus, China, Hispania
3. English words from **uni-**: unite, unique, under, unicorn, unicycle
4. Roman numerals: X, I, V, Q, C
5. People in the Forum: shoppers, senators, soldiers, acrobats, movie stars
6. City life in ancient Rome: crowds, fast food, street lights, noise, buildings

Astronomy: The Planets

As each of the eight planets in our solar system (besides Earth) was discovered by scientists, it received the name of a Roman deity.

Fill in the four planets named after the gods **we have already studied**:

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

Fill in the planet named after a goddess 5. _____

The three remaining planets are named after other gods:

Saturnus: a very ancient Roman god identified with the Greek god Kronos, the father of Jupiter (Zeus). He had a huge temple at one end of the *Forum Romanum* directly below the Temple of Jupiter on the Capitoline Hill. Part of the temple is still standing today. 6. _____

Pluto: god of the underworld and brother of Neptune and Jupiter. He ruled over the dead souls below the earth. His Greek name was Hades. 7. _____

Uranus: a Greek sky god who was adopted by the Romans. He was Jupiter's grandfather. 8. _____

The planets revolve around the sun. They belong to the *solar* system. What's the connection? The English word *sun* is from the German **Sonne** which means "sun." The English word *solar* is from the Latin **sol** which also means "sun." Sometimes the Romans called the god of the sun **Sol** instead of **Apollo**.

WORD PLAY

Fill in the blanks with the following words:

VOLCANIC MERCURIAL MARTIAL CEREAL JOVIAL

1. If you're speedy like Mercury, you're _____.
2. If you're made of grain which Ceres causes to grow, you're _____.
3. If you learn how to fight like the god Mars, you study _____ arts.
4. If you're heated up like Vulcan's furnace, you're _____ rock.
5. If you're merry like Jove (another name for Jupiter) you're _____.