Latin Study Guide

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Stage 1:

Vocabulary:

Vocabulary

est	*is*	**in tablīnō**	*in the study*	**scrībit**	*is writing*
pater	*father*	**in ātriō**	*in the atrium (main room)*	**sedet**	*is sitting*
māter	*mother*			**bibit**	*is drinking*
fīlius	*son*	**in triclīniō**	*in the dining - room*	**labōrat**	*is working*
servus	*slave*			**dormit**	*is sleeping*
coquus	*cook*	**in hortō**	*in the garden*		
canis	*dog*	**in culīnā**	*in the kitchen*		
		in viā	*in the street*		

Basic Latin Word Order:

Subject Est Description

Ex: Metella est mater (Metella is the mother)

Subject Description (Noun) Verb

Ex: canis in via dormit (The dog is sleeping in the street)

Types of Verbs in Latin:

State of Being Verbs – The State of Being Verb in Latin is est

Action Verbs – Action verbs end in -at/-et/-it

Linking Verbs Test:

Linking verbs are verbs that if the sides left and right of the verb are switched, the meaning of the sentence remains the same

Let's take a look at one of the prior examples, Metella est mater. The translation of this is "Metella is the mother". If we flip this, it becomes, "the mother is Metella" which means the same thing which means that est is a linking verb.

Here's an example of a phrase where there is not a linking verb. "The dog eats the food." If we want to see whether eats is a linking verb, we flip both sides and see if it means the same thing. "The food eats the dog." Yikes! This is nowhere near the meaning. The initial meaning was a dog simply eating a meal while this is some superhuman food that is attempting to eat the dog.

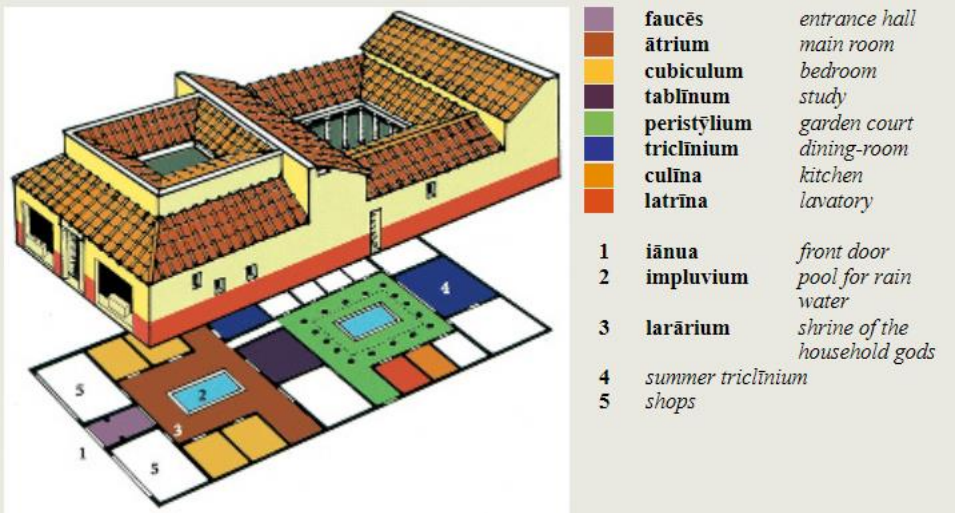
Culture:

Roman citizens have 3 names, like Lucius Caecillius Iucundus. The first name, called a praenomen, is a personal name, like John or Michael. The second name, called nomen, shows the clan one is a part of. Clans are like groups of families and held high importance and loyalty in the Roman Empire. The third name, called a cognomen, is the name of the closer family and the relatives. For example, it is similar to one's last name. This is slightly different from the nomen because a clan generally was much larger than a family. Roman citizens were allowed to vote and were fully protected by the law against unjust treatment.

Roman women held an important role. They were responsible for the management of the household and supervised the work of the slaves. While their lives generally revolve around the home, they occasionally went out with friends and some even owned businesses.

Slaves were frequent in the Roman Empire. Unlike Roman Citizens, slaves only had one name, like Clemens or Grumio. Slaves were considered property in the Roman Empire and had no rights. Their masters chose how to treat them. There was one notable exception to this rule, the death penalty. Masters could only put their slaves to death if they had a very good reason for doing so.

Roman House:



People entered the Roman House through the door, which is called the ianua. This was generally a double door. They then went through a short corridor, and reached the main room, which was called the atrium. The atrium is a large room with little furniture. At the center of the atrium was an opening which allowed some light to come into the room. Since there was an opening, at the center of the atrium, there was a pool called the impluvium which served as a pool if it were to rain. At the corner near the main door, there was the lararium, which was the shrine of the household gods. The floor was generally made out of marble and sometimes it was made out of mosaics.

The next area was the tablinum, which was a study. From here, the visitor would walk into the peristylium, which was made up of several columns which surrounded the hortus (garden).

Stage 2:

Vocabulary:

Vocabulary checklist 2

amīcus	*friend*
ancilla	*slave-girl, maid*
cēna	*dinner*
cibus	*food*
dominus	*master*
dormit	*sleeps*
intrat	*enters*
laetus	*happy*
laudat	*praises*
mercātor	*merchant*
quoque	*also*
salūtat	*greets*

Intro to Latin Cases:

Nominative Case – Ends in -a -us or miscellaneous

The nominative case is the person or thing that does something

Ex: In the sentence “Metella pats Cerberus”, Metella would be in the nominative case

The nominative case has two grammatical functions:

The first one is the subject – The subject is who the sentence is about (probably a refresher from English)

The second use case is the predicate nominative – The predicate nominative is something that completes a sentence (on the other side of a linking verb). An example would be in the sentence “Metella is the mother”, “the mother” would be the predicate nominative

Accusative case – Ends in -am -um or -em

The accusative case is the person or thing that is on the receiving end of the nominative case

Ex: In the sentence “Metella pats Cerberus”, Cerberus would be in the accusative case

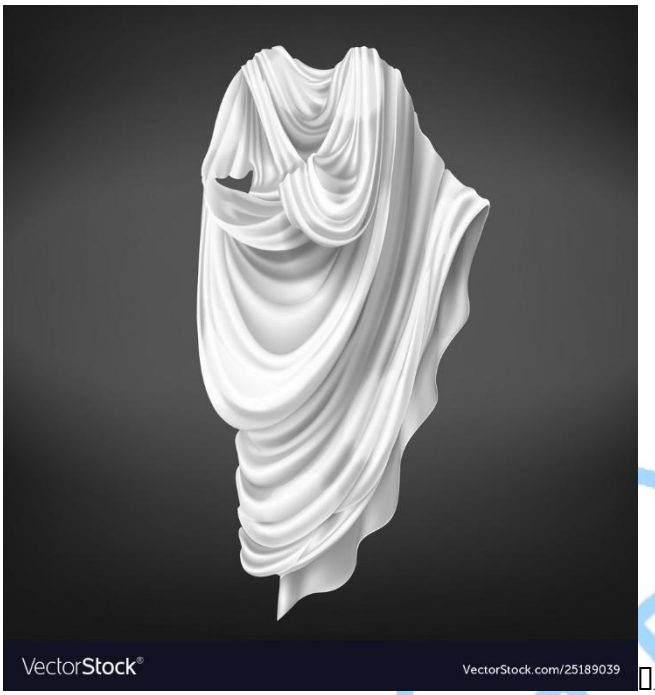
The only use of the accusative case is the direct object – The direct object is the action of a transitive verb

For Latin sentences with direct objects, the word order goes as follows:

Subject Direct Object Verb

Culture – Daily Life of a Roman:

The slaves would wake up early to sweep, dust, polish, and get the house ready for when their master would wake up which was at dawn. When the master woke up, he would first put on a tunic, and then with the help of his slaves, he would put on his toga. The toga was highly valued because only Roman citizens could wear it.



A roman toga

A Roman breakfast mainly like a snack, most times it was just a piece of bread and a cup of water.

The first main activity of the day for the master was to gather the greetings of his patrons. Patrons were generally freedmen who had previously been enslaved to the master.

Businessmen generally went to the forum, which was the main square, after this where they would do most of their work.

Lunch was also a light meal which generally had some meat and fruits. After Lunch, business generally ended.

The main meal of the day was eaten in the late Afternoon and it was called Cena. They would eat in the triclinium (dining room) while reclining. In the Roman Empire, only poor people and slaves would eat standing up. It was a three-course meal with several hearty foods. The common drink to accompany the meal was wine.

Stage 3

Vocabulary:

Vocabulary checklist 3

ad	*to*
bibit	*drinks*
circumspectat	*looks around*
clāmat	*shouts*
ecce!	*look!*
et	*and*
exit	*goes out*
exspectat	*waits for*
iānua	*door*
īrātus	*angry*
leō	*lion*
magnus	*big*
nāvis	*ship*
nōn	*not*
portat	*carries*
respondet	*replies*
rīdet	*laughs, smiles*
salvē!	*hello!*
surgit	*gets up, stands up*
taberna	*shop, inn*
videt	*sees*
vīnum	*wine*

Latin Declensions:

Remember in Stage 2, there were 3 different options for the nominative and accusative cases.

These different options are called declensions.

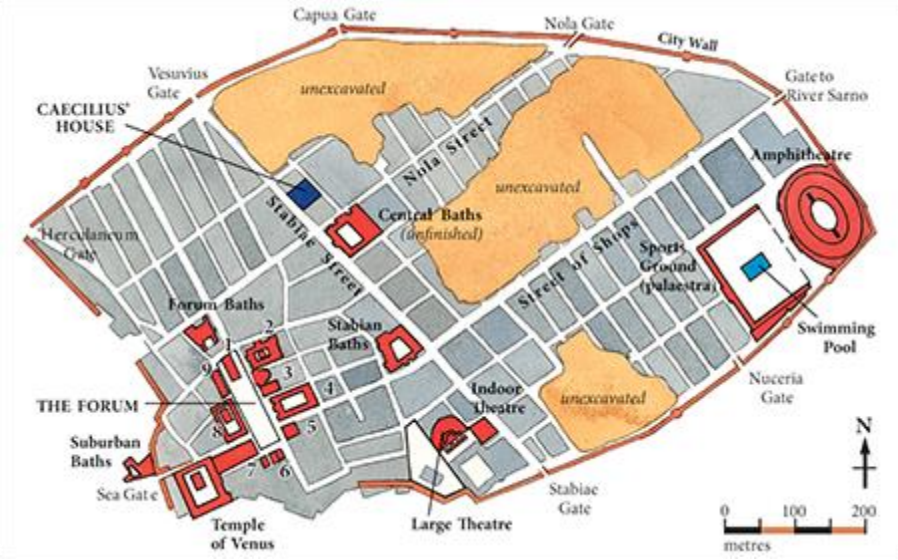
The ones that end in -a, -am are first declension

The ones that end in -us, -um are second declension

The ones where the accusative ends in -em are third declension

Culture – The Town of Pompeii

Pompeii was 163 acres. There were two main streets. The streets were filled with shops and bars. There were 2 theatres that could hold about 5000 people. Pompeii was a multicultural city.



Stage 4:

Vocabulary:

Vocabulary checklist 4

agit	*does*
ānulus	*ring*
coquit	*cooks*
cūr?	*why?*
ē	*from, out of*
ego	*I*
ēheu!	*oh dear! oh no!*
habet	*has*
inquit	*says*
iūdex	*judge*
mendāx	*liar*
pecūnia	*money*
perterritus	*terrified*
poēta	*poet*
quaerit	*looks for, searches for*
quis?	*who?*
reddit	*gives back*
satis	*enough*
sed	*but*
signum	*sign, seal*
tū	*you*
vocat	*calls*

Grammar: So far, we have seen sentences where it's being told in 3rd person that end in -at/-et/-it. What if we change this to first person and second person?

First and second person sentences have new pronouns, (ego and tu) respectively. This also changes the verbs to ending in -o for the first person, and -as/-es/-is. Est changes into sum for the first person and es for the second person

So, the sentence ego sum iratus would be "I am angry"

Culture:

The Forum is a large part of any Roman city. The whole area is paved with stone and has several statues to commemorate gods. Several people set up their businesses in the Forum as it was

always a lively place. There was also a public notice place that displayed all of the important information for the city.

There were many temples for various gods in the Forum. One of the most common temples all around was the Temple of Jupiter and the Temple of Venus.

The Forum also contained the basilica, which was a place where businessmen gathered and a courthouse.

 A Roman Forum

Stage 5:

Vocabulary:

Vocabulary checklist 5

adest	*is here*
adsunt	*are here*
agricola	*farmer*
ambulat	*walks*
audit	*hears*
clāmor	*shout, uproar*
contendit	*hurries*
currit	*runs*
fābula	*play, story*
fēmina	*woman*
hodiē	*today*
iuvenis	*young man*
meus	*my, mine*
multus	*much*
multī	*many*
optimus	*very good, excellent*
petit	*makes for, attacks*
plaudit	*applauds*
puella	*girl*
senex	*old man*
spectat	*looks at, watches*
stat	*stands*
turba	*crowd*
ubi?	*where?*
urbs	*city*
venit	*comes*

Grammar:

So far, we've seen 1st person, 2nd person, and 3rd person sentences. However, they are all singular. In real life, plural sentences are just as common. How does plurality work with Latin?

Let's start with third person verbs that are plural. Right now, they end in -at/-et/-it. In the plural form the first 2 would be -nt and the last one would be -unt.

For 2nd person verbs, right now, they end in -as/-es/-is. In the plural they would all end in -tis.

And lastly, the first-person verbs. They end in -o right now, and in the plural, they all end in -mus.

This gives us a common pattern for our verb endings.

1st Singular: -o

2nd Singular: -s

3rd Singular: -t

1st Plural: -mus

2nd Plural: -tis

3rd Plural: -nt

In my opinion, one of the best ways to memorize these are to search up on YouTube “Latin Present Verb Conjugation Song” and get it stuck in your head. Though it may seem silly at first, it was the greatest thing that I do and even now when I learn new endings I search up a song.

However, we can’t have plural verbs without plural nouns. The verbs are plural because the nouns are plural. So how would plural nouns work?

So, let’s start with the first declension. The nominative is right now -a. In the plural state, it would be -ae. For the accusative, it is -ae right now. In the plural state, it would be -as.

Now, let’s take a look at the 2nd declension. Right now, it is -us. In the plural state, it would be -i. For the accusative case it is -um, and it would end in -os.

Finally, we have the third declension. The nominative case has no particular endings, however for the plural, they end in -es. The accusative case has to end in -em, and in the plural it ends in -is.

Ex: The sentence pullae rident would translate as “The girls are smiling”

Culture – The Theatre

Amphitheaters were a large part of Roman culture. Various performances occurred whenever there was a festival. All the stores would close and people would leave early so they could get good seats.

Admission was free for everyone because a wealthy politician would pay for everyone in hopes that his gratitude would be enough to garner enough votes for the position he wanted.

The play lasted all day long and there were slaves who would help keep the crowd cool through a variety of different ways.

One of the most popular kinds of plays was called pantomime which was a blend of drama and ballet. Another very popular play involved comic actors who would come out for short one-play action wearing vulgar masks making jokes about Italian Country Life.

 A Roman Amphitheatre

Stage 6

Vocabulary:

Vocabulary checklist 6

abest	*is out, is absent*
aberat	*was out, was absent*
cubiculum	*bedroom*
emit	*buys*
ferōciter	*fiercely*
festīnat	*hurries*
fortis	*brave*
fūr	*thief*
intentē	*intently, carefully*
lībertus	*freedman, ex-slave*
ōlim	*once, some time ago*
parvus	*small*
per	*through*
postquam	*after*
pulsat	*hits, thumps*
quod	*because*
rēs	*thing*
scrībit	*writes*
subitō	*suddenly*
superat	*overcomes, overpowers*
tum	*then*
tuus	*your, yours*
vēndit	*sells*
vituperat	*blames, curses*

Grammar:

Right now, we have gone over the present tense in Latin. However, what about when we describe the past. How do we describe an event that has already occurred with Latin?

We use the imperfect tense and the perfect tense to describe events that have happened in the past.

The imperfect tense is translated “The noun was verbing” an example would be “The slave was working”

The perfect tense is translated “The noun verbed” and an example using the same one from the imperfect tense would be “The slave worked”

To form the imperfect tense, we first have to learn about what a verb stem is. A verb stem can be found by taking any form of the present verb except the first person singular and removing the designated verb endings (-o,-s,-t,-mus,-tis,-nt/-unt). After we have the verb stem, we add the special endings for the imperfect tense which are

1st Singular: -bam

2nd Singular: -bas

3rd Singular: -bat

1st Plural: -bamus

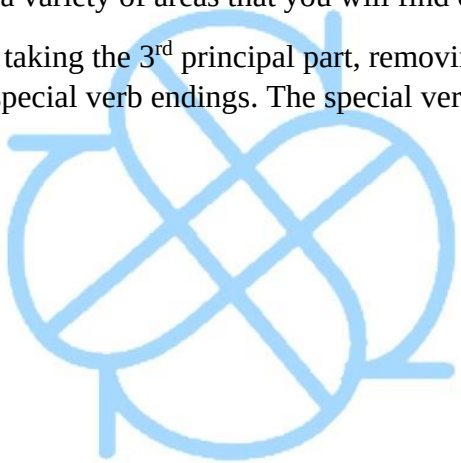
2nd Plural: -batis

3rd Plural: -bant

There are no changes for various cases.

Forming the perfect tense is a little more difficult. Each verb has 4 principal parts. The first principal part is the 1st person singular of the present tense. The second principal part is the infinitive (to verb). The 3rd principal part is the 1st person singular of the perfect tense and the fourth principal part is used in a variety of areas that you will find out later in your Latin journey.

The perfect tense is formed by taking the 3rd principal part, removing the initial ending to form the stem, and then adding the special verb endings. The special verb endings are



1st Singular: -i

2nd Singular: -isti

3rd Singular: -it

1st Plural: -imus

2nd Plural: -istis

3rd Plural: -erunt

So while these new endings have to be memorized, they are pretty similar to the original endings.

Now, let us take a look at how the to be verb is in these new tenses.

The verb sum, esse, fui, fuerunt is an irregular verb and as a result has some different endings.

For the present tense, here's how it goes

1st Singular: sum

2nd Singular: es

3rd Singular: est

1st Plural: summus

2nd Plural: estis

3rd Plural: sunt

Notice how the endings are -m, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, and -nt. This may seem like it doesn't have any logic right now, but why don't we take a look at the imperfect forms of this verb.

1st Singular: eram

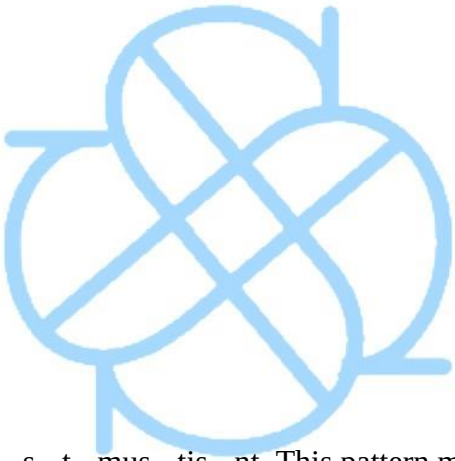
2nd Singular: eras

3rd Singular: erat

1st Plural: eramus

2nd Plural: eratis

3rd Plural: erant



Notice how the endings are -m, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt. This pattern makes it a lot easier to memorize these forms.

The perfect tense is a lot easier. We just take the third principal part and apply the endings so we get

1st Singular: fui

2nd Singular: fuisti

3rd Singular: fuit

1st Plural: fuimus

2nd Plural: fuistis

3rd Plural: fuerunt

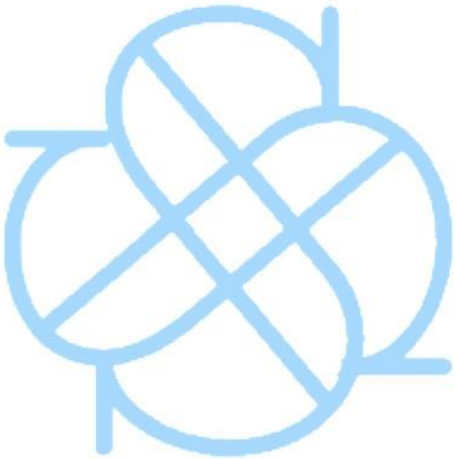
Now, we know how the declensions work in Latin. However, we've seen different categories of verbs with slightly varied endings. What do we call these? We call these conjugations. The verbs where the third person present endings end in -at are the first conjugation. An example of this is amo, amare, amavi, amatus. The second conjugation are the ones that end in -et in the third person in the present tense. An example of this is teneo, tenere, tenui, tentum. Third declension verbs are slightly harder to detect. To detect a third declension verb, we have to pay attention to the second principal part and the present verb. The infinitive has to end in -ere and the third person present verb has to end in -it. An example of this is peto, petere, petivi, petitus. The next conjugation is called the 3rd io. These are similar to the third conjugation but have one key difference. The key difference is that it has an -io in the first principal part. Other than that, it has all of the same properties as the third conjugation. An example of this verb would be facio, facere, feci, factus. The final conjugation that we are going to go over is the fourth conjugation. The fourth conjugation is detected by -ire in the second principal part. An example of a fourth declension verb is audio, audire, audivi, auditum.

Culture – Slaves and Freedman

We've been introduced to slaves a little bit but now let's learn a little more about how slavery worked in the Roman Empire. People became slaves by being taken in as a prisoner of war or being captured by pirates. In the country, slaves worked on farms and in large estates through scorching weather at times. In the towns and cities, slaves had a variety of different jobs to help accommodate their master's needs.

Sometimes, slaves would be freed through a process called manumission which means "sending out through the hand".

When slaves became free, they were called freedmen, libertus for a man and liberta for a woman. While freedmen had many more opportunities than slaves, they did not get all the rights as a Roman Citizen.



Stage 7:

Vocabulary:

Vocabulary checklist 7

cēnat	*dines*
cōnspicit	*catches sight of*
cum	*with*
facit	*makes, does*
heri	*yesterday*
ingēns	*huge*
intellegit	*understands*
lacrimat	*weeps, cries*
mortuus	*dead*
nārrat	*tells, relates*
necat	*kills*
nihil	*nothing*
omnis	*all*
parat	*prepares*
prope	*near*
rogat	*asks*
tacitē	*quietly*
tamen	*however*
terret	*frightens*
valdē	*very much*

Grammar:

Right now, we have seen male and female nouns. In Latin, we classify nouns by gender. The three genders that we classify them by are masculine, feminine, and neuter. Neuter is used for nouns that aren't male or female, such as wine.

First declension nouns are generally feminine with a few exceptions. The second declension nouns are masculine and neuter. For masculine nouns, the nominative singular will end in -us and for the neuter, the nominative singular will end in -um.

For the third declension, the masculine and feminine nouns have the same endings. The nominative singular and the accusative singular, and nominative plural and accusative plural are the exact same.

Culture – Roman Beliefs about Life and Death

After a person died, the Romans would place the tomb by the side of roads outside a town.

Poor people, who could not afford a tomb.

It was believed that the dead continued to go about their daily lives after they died and as a result, their tombs were filled with things that people felt they might need. The Romans also believed that the dead people weren't happy so they gave flowers hoping that it would make the dead person happier.

Every year, there were two festivals that would commemorate the dead where people would remember those who they had lost.

Stage 8:

Vocabulary:

Vocabulary checklist 8

agitat	*chases, hunts*
cōnsūmit	*eats*
dūcit	*leads, takes*
eum	*him*
facile	*easily*
ferōx	*fierce*
gladius	*sword*
hic	*this*
ignāvus	*cowardly*
nūntius	*messenger*
pēs	*foot*
porta	*gate*
postulat	*demands*
puer	*boy*
pugnat	*fights*
saepe	*often*
sanguis	*blood*
silva	*wood*
spectāculum	*show, spectacle*
statim	*at once*
tōtus	*whole*

Grammar – Comparatives and Superlatives

In English, we have sentences that go like “the angriest”. We call these superlatives, but how do we express these in Latin? In Latin, we express them by adding -issimus after the noun stem (noun except stems)

Culture – Gladiators and Gladiatorial Shows

Gladiator shows were a big part of Roman culture and were one of the most popular forms of entertainment in all of the Roman Empire. They were also held in an Amphitheatre. Most times, the gladiators were slaves or condemned criminals. Gladiators fought each other and various animals.

When gladiators faced each other, the fights ended with either the death of a gladiator or until one of the gladiators surrendered.

The picture below shows all of the different types of gladiators.

 The types of gladiators

Stage 9:

Vocabulary:

Vocabulary checklist 9

agnōscit	*recognises*
celeriter	*quickly*
cupit	*wants*
dat	*gives*
diēs	*day*
ēmittit	*throws, sends out*
fert	*brings, carries*
homō	*human being, man*
hospes	*guest*
ille	*that*
īnspicit	*looks at, examines*
iterum	*again*
manet	*remains, stays*
medius	*middle*
mox	*soon*
offert	*offers*
ostendit	*shows*
post	*after*
prōcēdit	*proceeds, advances*
pulcher	*beautiful*
revenit	*comes back, returns*
trādit	*hands over*

Grammar – The Dative Case

In English, we have sentences like this “Clemens was offering wine to the girl”. How would we describe the girl in this sentence? The grammatical function of this is the indirect object. This brings up another question, how do we express indirect objects in Latin?

So in Latin, we use another case to express indirect objects. There’s a jingle stuck in my head that tells me what the Dative Case is used for. “Verbs that give, say, show, or tell, ring the dative bell!”. This is everything that an indirect object can be.

For the first declension, singular dative ends in -ae and the plural dative ends in -is. For the second declension, the singular dative ends in -o and the plural dative ends in -is. For the third declension, the singular is -i and the plural is -ibus. The dative case is not changed by gender for any of the declensions.

Ex: The sentence “Clemens puellae vinum offerebat” would be “Clemens would be offering wine to the girl.

Culture – The Baths

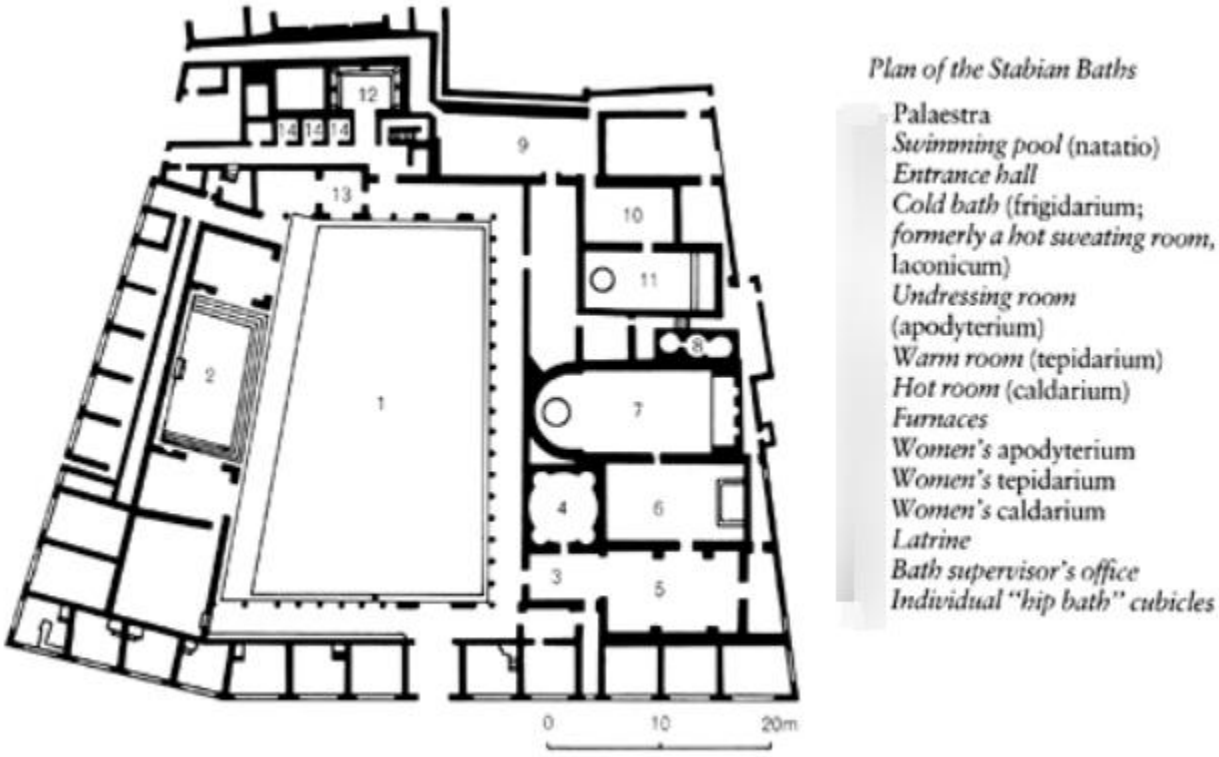
Earlier in this guide, we went over the first half of the day for a Roman citizen. One of the activities that a Roman citizen would do in the second half of the day would be to go to the baths.

In Rome, people didn't have baths in their home but rather went to shared baths (I know it's weird but that was the norm at the time). The first thing that would happen was that he would pay a small admission fee to enter the bath.

After this, they would go to the palestra. The palestra was an area where people would greet each other and do common exercises such as wrestling and fencing.

After the palestra, they would go to the apodyterium where they would undress and prepare to go to the baths. They would pass through a room similar to a sauna after they undressed.

They would then enter the baths. At the bath, they would first go into hot water and they would have a slave massage them and clean them with olive oil (they didn't have soap). After that, they would take a bath in the cold water and then they would redress and leave the baths.



A diagram showing how a Roman bath would look like.

Stage 10:

Vocabulary:

Vocabulary checklist 10

abit	*goes away*
accipit	*accepts*
callidus	*clever, cunning*
contentus	*satisfied*
exclāmat	*exclaims*
frāter	*brother*
habitat	*lives*
imperium	*empire*
invenit	*finds*
liber	*book*
nōs	*we*
nūntiat	*announces*
pāx	*peace*
portus	*harbour*
quam	*than*
semper	*always*
servat	*saves, looks after*
sōlus	*alone*
suus	*his, her, their*
tacet	*is silent, is quiet*
uxor	*wife*
vehementer	*violently, loudly*
vōs	*you (plural)*

Grammar:

Last stage we went over superlative forms, however in English we have phrases like “angrier” which we call comparatives. How would these work in Latin?

To form the comparative, if it is a masculine or a feminine form, we can add -ior. If it is a neuter form, we can add -ius

Right now, we know the pronouns for I and You. However, what about pronouns that address plurality. What is we and you (pl) like in Latin?

Latin has pronouns for we and you (pl). They are nos and vos. So now, here are all of the pronouns

1st Singular: ego

2nd Singular: tu

1st Plural: nos

2nd Plural: vos

Culture – Roman Schooling

In Rome, parents were not obliged by law to send their children to school, however many parents chose to do so because they learned how to read and write.

Most Roman children started to attend school when they were 7 years old. It would have been a small school with about 30 people in his class. They would be taken to school by a slave who would be there to make sure they were alright and out of harm's way.

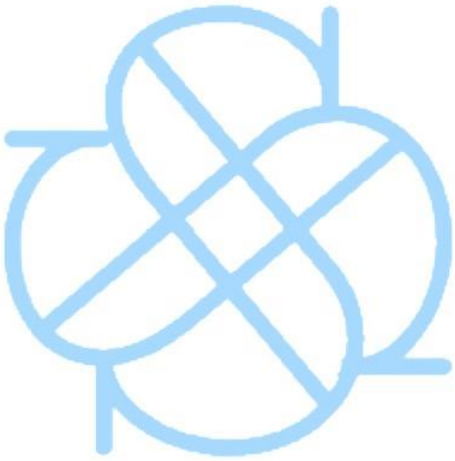
Roman children did not write using papers and pencils but they would right on a wax tablet and they would write on it with a stick called a stilius. The word stylus is derived from stilius.

A wax tablet that was used in Roman schools

Most children ended their schooling after the age of 11 to go learn a trade, however the wealthy students continued. They would go to a more advanced school run by a teacher who is called the Grammaticus. They would learn Greek and Latin and after that, they would be well prepared to join the workforce as a merchant or a businessman.

Most students would end their schooling after that, at the age of 15 but a few more would continue to a teacher called a rhetor. The rhetoric would make sure that they were able to learn more advanced literature, teach them the art of public speaking, and prepare them for a life in public life. People who learned here were very prepared to lead a life in service for example working in courts and in elected offices.

Despite the numerous discoveries in Science and Math made by the Ancient Romans and Greeks, the two subjects were not taught very often. People who wanted to learn those topics generally had to get a separate teacher.



Stage 11:

Vocabulary:

Vocabulary checklist 11

capit	*takes*
cīvis	*citizen*
conveni	*gathers, meets*
crēdit	*trusts, believes*
dē	*about*
favet	*supports*
invītat	*invites*
it	*goes*
legit	*reads*
līberālis	*generous*
minimē!	*no!*
mūrus	*wall*
noster	*our*
nunc	*now*
placet	*it pleases*
prīmus	*first*
prōmittit	*promises*
pugna	*fight*
senātor	*senator*
sollicitus	*worried, anxious*
stultus	*stupid*
valē!	*goodbye!*
verberat	*strikes, beats*
vir	*man*

Grammar:

Earlier, we were introduced to nos and vos. However, how would we express a sentence “I gave something to you”, where you is plural? This is an instance of the dative case but we have not learned about how to adapt the dative case for nos and vos. How would this work in Latin

So, nos and vos actually have dative cases and they are pretty easy to learn. The dative for nos is nobis and the dative for vos is vobis.

Ex: “dei vobis nihil dat” would be “the gods give nothing to you”

Questions are an integral part of our society. We always ask questions when we are unclear about a certain topic. This study guide has asked many questions. However, how do we write questions in Latin?

1. The first way that we can write a question in Latin is by simply adding a question mark at the end of the sentence

    a. An example of this would be the sentence “tu pecuniam debes?”. The question mark would make it translate to “You owe money?” which is a very loose way of saying “Do you owe money?”
2. The second way that we can write a question in Latin is to use a question word that indicates that someone is asking a question
    a. Latin has 4 question words. These words are quis, quid, ubi, and cur. Quis means who. Quid means what. Ubi means where, and cur means why. An example of a Latin sentence that uses this is “cur tu lacrimas?” which would translate into English as “Why are you crying
3. The third way to ask a question in Latin is to add -ne to the first word of the sentence.
    a. This adds a theoretical question word before the sentence. For example “placetne tibi?” would be “Does it please you?”

Culture – Local Government and Elections

The local government and elections were taken very seriously in the Roman Empire. Every year, there were four officials elected to help manage a local government

Duoviri – These were the senior officials that were elected and their responsibility. They would hear evidence and give judgement in a judicial setting. Their input was considered to be very important and they had a lot of power in a town

Aediles – The Aediles were the junior officials but they still had a large say in how the town was run. They directly managed all of the public services such as the public markets, the water supply, and sewers

There was also a town council that contained 100 members that had mostly been prior duoviri and aediles. These council members would choose all of the new council members.

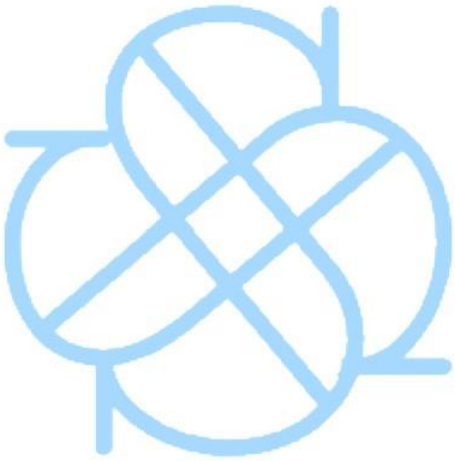
 The roman town council where all of the council members made their decisions

Candidates wore togas that were covered in white chalk. They did this so they could be easily recognized wherever they went. Candidates spent much of their time campaigning and convincing citizens to vote for them.

It was honorable to be a council member or hold any public office in the Roman Empire and that was a main reason why many people chose to take elected office.

In the Roman Empire, local governments were generally given a lot of power and were allowed to make many decisions unless they had bad consequences. Then the government stepped in and gave punishments normally.

One example of when this occurred was in Pompeii. There was a blood bath after a gladiator match where people slayed each other and as a result, Pompeii was not allowed to hold any gladiator games for the next 10 years



Stage 12:

Vocabulary:

Vocabulary checklist 12

āmittit	*loses*
complet	*fills*
custōdit	*guards*
epistula	*letter*
flamma	*flame*
fortiter	*bravely*
frūstrā	*in vain*
fugit	*runs away, flees*
fundus	*farm*
iacet	*lies*
iam	*now*
igitur	*therefore*
mīrābilis	*strange, extraordinary*
mittit	*sends*
mōns	*mountain*
optimē	*very well*
paene	*nearly, almost*
sentit	*feels*
tandem	*at last*
templum	*temple*
terra	*ground, land*
timet	*is afraid, fears*

You have also met these numbers:

ūnus	*one*
duo	*two*
trēs	*three*

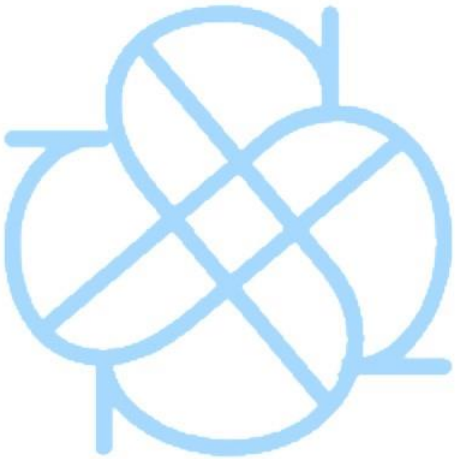
Culture – The Destruction of Pompeii

On the night of August 23 79 AD, the city of Pompeii and Herculaneum would experience a big shock when Vesuvius, a mountain that had remained peaceful for a long time, decided to erupt.

This covered Pompeii and the neighboring town of Herculaneum in ash and left the two towns lost for a long time. Only in the late 1500s were people able to discover the first parts of it.

Final Remarks:

Thank you for reading the Latin I study guide. Latin is a language of culture and grammar and it is equally important to study the culture. The rich culture of the Roman Empire helps make Latin a truly unique language and a joy to study. To make this study guide, I used a few resources and images to help me. All of the work that I used to make this study guide will be attached below



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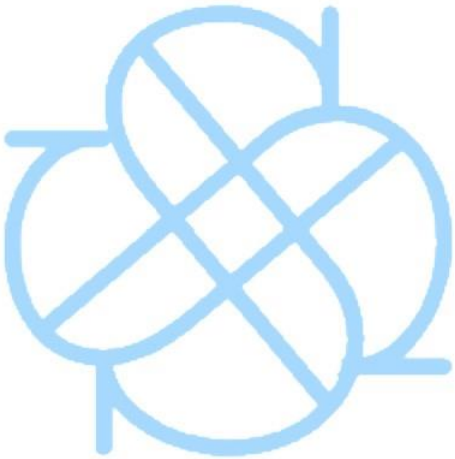
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