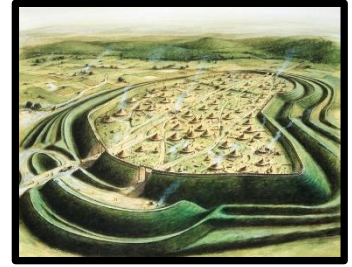


# Stage 15

## Objectives

# Rex Cogidubnus



### important terms:

colōnia \_\_\_\_\_

Druids \_\_\_\_\_

Camulodunum \_\_\_\_\_

Verulamium \_\_\_\_\_

collēgium \_\_\_\_\_

Duotriges \_\_\_\_\_

Boudicca \_\_\_\_\_

Suetonius \_\_\_\_\_

Paulinus \_\_\_\_\_

Londinium \_\_\_\_\_

Brigantes \_\_\_\_\_

client king \_\_\_\_\_

Noviomagus \_\_\_\_\_

**The Celts: Friend or Foe** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Boudicca and Cartimandua** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Cogidubnus, King of the Regnenses** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Relative Clauses

A relative clause modifies or **describes a previous noun or pronoun in the sentence.**

- The noun that the relative pronoun refers to is called its **antecedent** and always precedes the relative clause.
- A relative clause must be **introduced by a relative pronoun.**

### Relative Pronouns: (who, whom, which)

	<u>singular</u>			<u>plural</u>		
	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
nom.	quī	quae	quod	quī	quae	quae
gen.	cuius	cuius	cuius	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
dat.	cuī	cuī	cuī	quibus	quibus	quibus
acc.	quem	quam	quod	quōs	quās	quae
abl.	quō	quā	quō	quibus	quibus	quibus

\*\*\* What case , number and gender of the relative pronoun should you use? \*\*\*

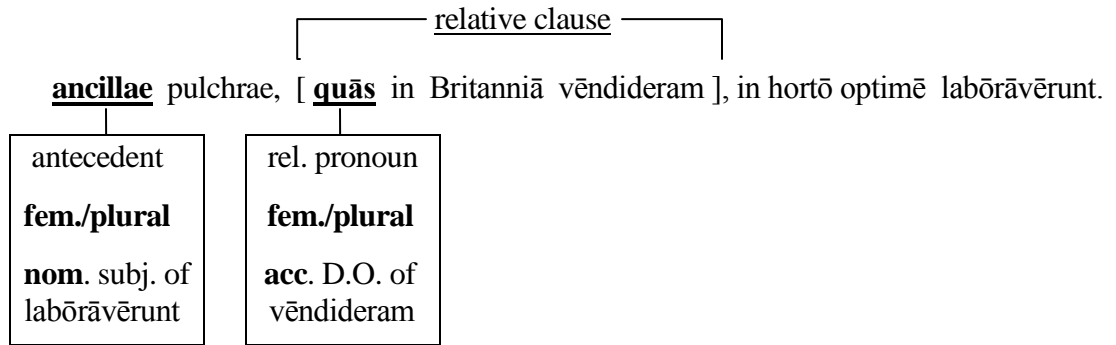
- The relative pronoun must be the **same gender** and **number** as its **antecedent** but it does not have to agree in case.
- The **case** of the relative pronoun is **determined by its use** in the relative clause. It can function as anything that a noun or pronoun can function as in a regular clause. (*subject, direct object, object of a preposition, etc.*)

Step 1: Determine the case and number of the relative pronoun.

Step 2: Find the noun antecedent that the relative pronoun modifies or refers to. It must be the **same gender and number.**

Step 3: Determine the case of the relative pronoun.

Step 4: Determine how the relative pronoun functions in the relative clause based on its case and translate it appropriately.



**The pretty slave girls, whom I had bought in Britain, worked best in the garden.**

## Gender

All Latin nouns have gender and are either masculine, feminine or neuter.

Adjectives must agree with the nouns they modify in **gender** (as well as in case and number).

<u>masc.</u>	<u>fem.</u>	<u>neuter</u>
ex. <b>parvus servus</b> <i>a small slave</i>	<b>parva puella</b> <i>a small girl</i>	<b>parvum plastrum</b> <i>a small wagon</i>

difficilius est prōvinciās obtinēre quam facere;  
vīribus parantur, iūre retinentur.

Author: \_\_\_\_\_