

Stage 29

Objectives

ROMA



Senātus Populusque Rōmānus

Important Terms:

The Origins of Rome

Latīnī _____

Via Sālaria _____

Cloāca Maxima _____

Magna Graecia _____

Tarquinius Superbus _____

The Roman Forum

mīliārium aureum _____

cūria _____

Via Sacra _____

Capitoline Hill _____

Palatine Hill _____

rostra _____

Rome and Judea

Masada _____

Titus _____

Flavian Dynasty _____

Nova Grammatica:

Active and Passive Voice

In the active voice, the **subject performs** the action of the verb.

subject **act. verb** **dir. obj.** In this sentence “Marcus” is performing the action of the verb.
ex. Marcus praises his father. He is the **agent** or doer of the action.

In the passive voice, the **subject receives** the action of the verb.

subject **pass. verb** **agent** In this sentence “Marcus” is not performing the action
ex. Marcus is praised by his father. of the verb. He is the subject of the verb but he is not
the agent or doer of the action. The father is the agent
of the verb.

Sometimes the agent is left out of a passive sentence.
ex. Marcus is praised.

Forming the Passive Voice

We form **passive verbs** in Latin in the present system by using **passive personal endings** instead of the **active personal endings**.

<u>Active Personal Endings</u>	
-ō, -m	-mus
-s	-tis
-t	-nt

<u>Passive Personal Endings</u>	
-or, r	-mur
-ris (re)	-minī
-tur	-ntur

Present System Active and Passive

Present Active Tense

amō	I love	amāmus	we love
amās	you love	amātis	you love
amat	he loves	amant	they love

Present Passive Tense

amor	I am loved	amāmur	we are loved
amāris	you are loved	amāminī	you are loved
amātur	he is loved	amantur	they are loved

Imperfect Active Tense

amābam	I was loving	amābāmus	we were loving
amābās	you were loving	amābātis	you were loving
amābat	he was loving	amābant	they were loving

Imperfect Passive Tense

amābar	I was being loved	amābāmur	we were being loved
amābāris	you were being loved	amābāminī	you were being loved
amābātur	he was being loved	amābantur	they were being loved

Relative Clauses of Purpose

A purpose clause that is introduced by the relative pronoun (**qui, quae, quod**) instead of the conjunction “**ut**”. It also requires a **subjunctive verb**.

Dūx militēs mīsit **quī urbem caperent**. The general sent soldiers **who would capture the city**.

This is a relative clause of purpose and can just as well be translated .

The general sent soldiers **to capture the city**.

You might wonder why this relative clause expresses purpose. Just ask yourself why he sent soldiers who would capture the city. Obviously he sent those types of soldiers because he wanted them to capture the city. That was his intent and **purpose**. If his purpose had been to burn the city he would certainly have sent soldiers who would burn the city.

Purpose Clauses with “ubi”

Sometimes a purpose clause can be expressed with the adverb “ubi”.

Ad Graeciam nāvīgāre volēbam ubi philosophiam studerem.
I wished to sail to Greece where I might study philosophy.

Purpose: I wished to sail to Greece to study philosophy.

<u>Quote</u>	Putō deus fiō.
Translation:	_____
	(Said by the emperor Vespasian before dying)
Author:	_____