

Stage 28

Objectives

IMPERIUM



Important Terms:

Interpreting the Evidence

Our Knowledge of Roman Britain

literary evidence _____

archaeological evidence _____

inscriptional evidence _____

Literary Evidence

Caesar _____

Tacitus _____

Archaeological Evidence

layers of earth _____

Roman coins _____

pottery _____

Inscriptional Evidence

tombstones _____

Dis Manibus _____

VETERAN _____

ANN _____

VIX _____

STIP _____

H S E _____

H F C _____

Nova Grammatica:

Ablative of Means

The "ablative of means" is the use of a noun in the ablative case (without a preposition) to express by which or with what something is accomplished.

mīles, **gladiō** armātus, hostēs petīvit.

*The soldier, armed **with a sword**, attacked the enemy.*

Ablative of Time When

The "**ablative of time when**" is the use of a time expression in the ablative (without a preposition) to express a **specific point in time** at which something happened.

tertiā diē, fēmīnae ad moenia oppidī advēnērunt.

On the third day, the women arrived at the walls of the town.

Accusative of Duration of Time

The "**accusative of duration of time when**" is the use of a time expression in the accusative (without a preposition) to express the idea of a **span of time** during which something happened.

decem annōs, rēx aeque rēxit.

For ten years, the king ruled justly.

Impersonal Verbs

An "**impersonal verb**" never has a person as its subject but always the neuter pronoun "it" followed by a person in the dative or accusative to whom the verb refers.

nōs **oportet** lēgibus parēre.

It is right *for us* to obey the laws.

impersonal verbs:	placet	- it pleases
	debet	- it is proper
	taedet	- it tires, it wearies
	oportet	- it is right, it behooves

Quote:

nihil tam mūnītun quod nōn expūgnārī pecūniā possit.

Translation: _____

Author: _____