

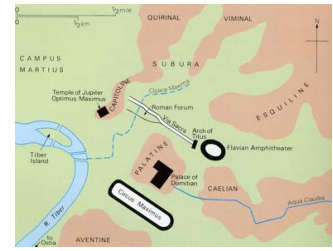
Stage 31

IN URBE

Objectives

Important Terms:

The City of Rome



Ostia _____

emporium _____

horrea _____

īnsula Tiberīna _____

Aesculapius _____

Subura _____

insulae _____

Esquiline _____

Cloaca Maxima _____

Patronage and Roman Society

patrōnus _____

salūtātiō _____

sportula _____

equitēs _____

plebs _____

Nova Grammatica:

Ablative Absolute

1. The **ablative absolute** is a noun or pronoun and a participle in the ablative case which express the *circumstances* under which the action of the main verb occurs.

2. The simple translation uses the preposition “**with**”, but it can be expanded in English into a clause beginning with “**since, when, while or if**”.

Hīs rēbus audītīs, coepit timēre. When these things were heard, he began to be afraid.

3. The ablative absolute construction can only be used when the noun or pronoun of the ablative absolute phrases **is not** the subject or an object in the main sentence. **The following sentence could not be rendered with an ablative absolute** because the “soldiers” in the circumstantial clause are the subject of the main sentence.

When the soldiers were entering the town, they received orders to retreat.

4. The participle in the ablative absolute, if transitive, can take an accusative object.

Eō imperium tenente, ēventum timeō. If he holds power, I fear the outcome.

5. Two nouns in the ablative can constitute an absolute if the verb “to be” is understood as the participle.

Caesare duce, nihil timēbimus.

With Caesar being our leader, we shall fear nothing.

If Caesar is our leader, ...

As long as Caesar is our leader, ...

Negative Indirect Commands **and Negative Purpose**

Indirect commands and purpose clauses **form their negative** by replacing “ut” with “nē”.

Indirect Command: command words followed by **ut** or **nē** + subjunctive

Imperāvit puellae **ut** Carmen cantāret. *He ordered the girl to sing a song.*

Imperāvit puellae **nē** Carmen cantāret. *He ordered the girl not to sing a song.*

Purpose Clause: Puer ad oppidum vēnit **ut** patrem videret. *The boy went to town to see his father.*

Puer ad oppidum vēnit **nē** patrem videret. *The boy went to town so that he would not see his father.*

Quote

"videō barbam et pallium: philosophum nōndum videō."

Translation: _____

Author: _____

Explain further what this quote means. _____
