

Cambridge Latin Course

The North American Fourth Edition

Scope & Sequence

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Introduction

The **Cambridge Latin Course** was first developed in the 1960s in Britain. The decision to adopt a reading approach was based on new theories of language learning and in response to a changing educational climate. The decision to set the Course in the early Empire was based on the belief that its social and political structure was not only more colorful and widespread than that of the Republic but also easier for students to understand and richer in source materials for teachers.

The Course has two major objectives:

- 1 To teach comprehension of the Latin language through practice in reading it;
- 2 To develop, through these readings, the students' understanding of the social and political history of the Romans.

The Course does not present the Latin language as an abstract linguistic system or merely as an exercise for developing mental discipline. Instead, it presents the language as the medium of the great culture and literature that molded it.

The accompanying *Scope and Sequence* summarizes not only the grammatical development of the Course but also the narrative and cultural context. This is no accident. By integrating culture with language, the Course teaches the skills of reading, comprehension, and critical appreciation.

Teachers can use *Scope and Sequence* for course planning or curriculum mapping. In one convenient location, it offers a quick synopsis of the story line, the socio-historical background, and the linguistic presentation. Each grammatical point is listed under its first appearance. The word “note” indicates a formal explanation in the text.

Teachers already familiar with previous editions of the Course, may find the *Scope and Sequence* useful for identifying changes in the Fourth Edition.

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Unit 1: Grammar and Sentence Patterns

STAGE	GRAMMATICAL POINTS	EXAMPLE	SENTENCE PATTERN	EXAMPLE
UNIT 1				
Stage 1	nominative singular: declensions 1, 2, 3	<i>Clemens est in hortā.</i>	NOM + <i>est</i> + predicate (N/AD)	<i>Caecilius est pater.</i>
	3rd person singular present: all conjugations (including <i>est</i>)	<i>Melilla in atrio sedet.</i>	NOM + <i>est</i> + adv. prep. phrase	<i>Caecilius est in tablinō.</i>
	predicate adjective	<i>coquus est iratus.</i>	NOM + adv. prep. phrase + V	<i>pater in tablinō scribit.</i>
	predicate nominative	<i>Caecilius est pater.</i>		
	ablative singular in prepositional phrases	<i>Corberus est in viā.</i>		
	nominative and accusative singular (declensions 1, 2, 3) note	<i>omnis canem salutat.</i>	NOM + ACC + V	<i>omnes Caecilium salutat.</i>
Stage 2	superlative adjective	<i>Gruntio est laetissimus.</i>	NOM + ACC + V <i>et</i> V	<i>Gruntio trichinon intrat et circumspicit.</i>
	adverbs (from 1st & 2nd decl. adj.)	<i>coquus in trichinō magnifice cenat.</i>		
	adverbs (from 3rd decl. adj.)	<i>ancilla suaviter cantat.</i>		
	differentiation of 1st, 2nd, 3rd declensions note		V + NOM	<i>respondet Pantagathus.</i>
Stage 3	attributive adjective	<i>magnus leo est in pictura.</i>		
	accusative singular in prepositional phrases	<i>pictor ad villam venit.</i>		
	vocative case	<i>sabre, tonsori!</i>		
	accusative of 4th declension	<i>Caecilius ad portam ambulat.</i>		

Stage 4

1st & 2nd person singular present (all conjugations, including *sum*) note

quid in pingis? ego leonem pingo.

interrogative word (quis, quid, cūr, ubi) + NOM + V

quid in habes?

ades!

ego matrem habeo, sed matris non ades!

interrogative word + V + NOM

quis es tū?

accusative of 5th declension

in rem non probas.

mē

leo mē spectat.

questions with no interrogative word

in anulum habes?

Stage 5

3rd person plural present (all conjugations, including *sum*) note

puellae sunt in via.

NOM *et* NOM + V

feminae et puellae sunt in turba.

nominative plural (declensions 1, 2, 3) note

sonis dormiunt.

2nd declension: *r*-stem nouns

puer est in via.

ades!

Laurio ades!

Stage 6

3rd person singular and plural, imperfect and perfect (*v*-stems) note

servi per viam ambulabant, canis subito latravit.

NOM + subord. adv. clause + ACC + V

coquus, quod erit laethus, cenam optimum paravit.

erat, erant note

Clemens erit fortis, servi erant laeti.

NOM + ACC *et* ACC + V

Clemens Caecilium et Metellum quaesivit.

suppression of subject

puere lacrimabat.

Stage 7

perfect tense (other than *v*-stems) note

amici optimum vinum biberunt, tandem surrexerunt.

ACC + V (suppression of subject)

nilam intravit.

te

ego te laudo, quod me diligenter curas.

hic

Quintus, postquam ad hunc nilam venit, arrium intravit.

ille

ille centurio erit respiciet!

oblique cases of *is*
*gladiator tamen dominum ferociter
petiit et eum ad amphitheatrum
traxit.*

Stage 8
questions with *num*
accusative plural note
superlative adjective note
*num Quintus oprum timet?
puellae invenes salutarerunt.*

Stage 9
dative singular and plural note
*ego, tu (nominative, dative, and
accusative) note*
reduplicated perfect
*meritorum feminis togas ostendi.
ego tibi gratias maximas ago.
Marcus Metellus togam trahitit.*

NOM + DAT + ACC + V
personal pronouns as subjects
gradually suppressed
*athletae in palaestra se exercebant.
eum
eum
fero*
*erex cotidie ad thermas ibant.
serri oleam et strigiles ferebant.*

Stage 10
1st and 2nd person plural
present (including *sunt*) note
comparative adjective note
comparison with *quam*
nobis, vobis
questions with *-ne*
imperative, singular and plural
in + accusative
*nos Graeci sumus scabiores, nos
statuas pulchras facimus.
nos sumus callidiores quam vos.
Graeci sunt meliores quam Romani.
nos Romani vobis pacem damus.
vosne estis contenti?
da mihi statuas! abice!
Thrasymachus librum in piscinam
deiecit, quod tristissimus erat.*

NOM + DAT + DAT + ACC
+ V
*Quintus thicior et amicis argumentum
explicavit.*

NOM + *est* + comparative ADJ
+ *quam*
*urbes Romae est maior quam omnis
aliae urbes.*

Stage 11

intransitive verbs (credō, faveō, placeo) + dative note

nos mercator lanemus.

NOM + DAT + V

nos candidato nostro non credimus sed lanemus.

nos, vos (nominative, dative, and accusative) note

dei nobis imperium dant.

placet note

mihi placet.

different ways of asking questions note

quo festinas, Grinnio? num tu Afro faves?

mecum, tecum

tu mecum venis?

sibi

Quartus sibi dixit, "frater meus est stultissimus."

Stage 12

1st and 2nd person singular and plural, imperfect and perfect note

tu sonos audisti, ego tremores sensit.

expansion of the subordinate clauses to contain DAT + ACC + V

Caecilius, postquam Clementi anulum suum tradidit, statim exspiravit.

1st and 2nd person singular and plural imperfect of *sum* note

soliciti erant.

ablative plural in prepositional phrases

feminae cum infantibus per urbem festinabant.

Unit 1: Narrative Scope and Sequence

STAGE	DATE A.D.	SETTING	CHARACTERS INTRODUCED	STORY LINE	CULTURAL BACKGROUND
UNIT 1					
Stage 1	79	Pompeii: Caecilius' house	Lucius Caecilius Lucundus, wife Metella, son Quintus, slaves Clemens and Grunio (cook), dog Cerberus	Cerberus steals food.	Caecilius and Metella and their household; houses in Pompeii
Stage 2	79	Pompeii: Caecilius' house	<i>ambix</i> , <i>anilla</i>	Dinner party; Grunio eats, drinks, flirts, as host and guest sleep.	A typical day: clothing, food
Stage 3	79	Pompeii: Forum	Pantagathus (barber), Celer (painter), Syphax (slave-dealer), Melissa (slave-girl)	Celer paints Hercules at Caecilius' house; Pantagathus, angry at poet, cuts customer; Caecilius buys Melissa from Syphax; Metella does not like Melissa.	The town of Pompeii
Stage 4	79	Pompeii: Forum	Hermogenes (merchant)	Hermogenes borrows money from Caecilius, refuses to repay; court scene; Caecilius wins.	The Forum
Stage 5	79	Pompeii: Theater	Actius (actor), Poppaea (slave-girl), Lucio (her master)	Holiday play attended by all Caecilius' household except Grunio. Poppaea has trouble getting Lucio to go to play so she can meet her boyfriend (= Grunio).	The Theater
Stage 6	79	Pompeii: Forum, tavern, Caecilius' house	Felix (freedman)	Quintus rescues Clemens and Grunio from dog; witnesses fight between farmer and Greek merchant, meets Felix in tavern, invites him home; story is told of how Felix earned his freedom by saving the infant Quintus from a kidnapper.	Slaves and freedmen
Stage 7	79	Pompeii: Caecilius' house	Decens (guest), ghost of Pugmax (gladiator), Decens' two slaves	Felix, at Caecilius' banquet, tells story of werewolf. Decens fails to arrive, because he has been murdered.	Burial customs; Roman beliefs about life after death
Stage 8	59 (sic)	Pompeii: Amphitheater	woods on Mt. Vesuvius; Pompeii: Caecilius' house	Quintus and Felix go boar-hunting; Quintus kills boar. Metella consoles Melissa, who has been scolded by Grunio and Clemens.	Amphitheater; gladiatorial shows; the riot at Pompeii
			senator Regulus	Regulus gives gladiatorial show, which ends in a riot between Nucernians and Pompeians.	

Stage 9	79	Pompeii: baths	Milo (athlete); Scelerus, Anthrax (public slaves)	Quintus' birthday visit to baths with Caecilius. Milo hurts discus; Quintus throws it and damages Milo's statue. Scelerus and Anthrax apprehend a toga thief.	The Baths
		Pompeii: the Forum	Marcellus (<i>inventor</i>)	Metella and Melissa buy Quintus a new toga for his birthday.	
Stage 10	79	Pompeii: school Pompeii: Alexander's house Pompeii: tavern	Theodorus (teacher), Alexander (friend of Quintus), Diodorus and Thrasymachus (brothers of Alexander)	Debate: "Greeks are better than Romans"; Alexander wins: "Romans are initiators." Quarrel over 3 presents for Alexander's 2 brothers: Quintus settles by taking one for himself. Siphax pays tavern bill with old Egyptian ring; bad luck comes to all. Grunio and Poppaea eventually find it. What will happen to them?	Education; writing materials
Stage 11	March 79	Pompeii: around the town (i.e. house of Marcus and Quartus, near the Amphitheater; Caecilius' house, the Forum)	Marcus and Quartus (brothers), Sulla (sign-painter), Holconius and Afer (candidates)	Sulla makes profit by painting signs for brothers advertising their candidates. Grunio tries to earn money by voting illegally. Clemens earns 10 denarii by rescuing Caecilius from riot, goes out with Poppaea.	Local government and elections
Stage 12	August 24, 79	Nucentia, Pompeii: day of eruption	Julius (friend of Caecilius)	Tumult! Clemens saves Julius, who then flees. Clemens finds Caecilius dying. Caecilius orders Clemens to find Quintus and give him signet ring. Caecilius dies, Clemens departs, Cerberus stands guard.	The eruption of Vesuvius; excavation of Pompeii

Unit 2: Grammar and Sentence Patterns

STAGE	GRAMMATICAL POINTS	EXAMPLE	SENTENCE PATTERN	EXAMPLE
UNIT 2				
Stage 13	present active infinitive note	<i>nos de hac coniuratione audire volumus.</i>	(NOM) + INF + V	<i>Voluntatis eorum optimum cognere potest.</i>
	conjugations of verbs note		omission of verb in second of two clauses.	<i>imius est nocens, estior innocens.</i>
	present tense of possum, volo, nolo note	<i>de coniuratione audire volumus.</i>		
	-que note	<i>pueri puellaeque in primo ordine stabant.</i>		
	questions with nōne?	<i>nōne Cereix orationibus praest?</i>		
	perfect participle passive	<i>dominus est vulneratus.</i>		
	clauses with <i>nbi</i> (= "when"), <i>simulac/ simulacque, quamquam</i>	<i>Bregans simulac Sabinum vidit, "domine! domine!" clamavit.</i>		
	nominative singular of 2nd declension neuter nouns	<i>nbi est unum?</i>		
	accusative plural of 2nd declension neuter nouns	<i>Sabius duo aedificia vidit.</i>		
	<i>secum</i>	<i>Bregans in mediis senis stabat: canem ingentem secum habebat.</i>		
apposition	<i>hospes erat Pompeius Opatus, vir bengenus.</i>			
accusative predicate adjective	<i>Alatorem audacem interfecerunt.</i>			
perfect of volo	<i>postulatis Sabius finium inspicere voluit.</i>			
perfect of <i>sum</i>	<i>quis fuit negligens?</i>			

Stage 14ablative singular and plural note
*haec villa ab urbe longe abest.**decorum, etc. + est + DAT + (ACC) + INF**difficile est mihi magnam amphorum portare.*

prepositions note

Sabinus e villa contendit.

agreement of adjective in case and number note

amphorae graves sunt.

accusative of extent of time

totam diem laboravit.

imperfect of volo, nolo, possum

Marcia unum rex portare poterat, quod unus erat.

infinitive as subject

necessse est mihi parmentum lavare.

vocative in -i

Sabinē, audi!

noli

noli lacrimare!

present participle

*coquus, ebriescens ad cubiculum revertit.**ipse**in ipsa hanc villam elegisti.***Stage 15**

relative clauses note

vinum, quod amaliae ferebant, erat in patera aurea.

NOM + Relative clause + V

senes, qui septimum tendebat, erat rex Cogitabimus.

agreement of adjective by gender note

sacerdotes effigem certam portabant.

omission of verb in first of two clauses

Regenses laeti, Cantiaci miseri erant.

infinitive + debeo

quid facere debeo?

nominative plural 2nd declension neuter nouns

mulla saxa minora sub undis latent.

accusative singular and plural 3rd declension neuter nouns

*post haec certamina Cogitabimus certamen navale nuntiarit.**appropinquo + dative**Dunmorix saxo appropinquavit.*

Stage 16

pluperfect note

*in horto erant multi flores, quos
Cognobilis ex Italia importaverunt.*DAT + ACC *et* ACC + V*uruae cibum et aquam dabat.*

infinitive + audeō

*sed uruam tractare non audeat!*relative clause in sentences with
subject omitted*ibi seruum, qui tam fortis et tam fidelis
fuerat, liberari.*increasingly varied position of
the relative clause*in aula erant multae picturae, quas
pictor Graecus pinxerat. ex orō,
quod serū in mensam posuerant,
apparuit salutaris.*questions with *num*, *-ne*, *nonne*
note*nonne tu hospitibus spectaculum dare
ris?*

DAT + V

*puero respondi.***Stage 17**

genitive singular and plural note

pro templo Caesaris erit ara.

DAT + V

*puero respondi.**obsto + dative**in trivis magna multitudo nobis
obstabat.*

ACC + NOM + V

*ita mercatorem fortuna seruavit.*clauses with *sicut**hoc monstrum, sicut pica, res fulgentes
colligere solet.*increased complexity in
subordinate clause*in amatorio erant quinque fustes, quos
Diogenes exrexit et nobis tradidit.**soleo, coepi, melius est + infinitive**nunc sacerdotes in ara sacrificium
facere solent.*

nesting of preposition

*Diogenes media in casa stabat.***Stage 18**neuter nouns (singular and
plural) note*Barthilus multa aedificia possidebat.*

NOM/ACC + genitive + V

*offitium Eurychi intravit.*4th and 5th declension nouns
note*tabernam tuam diripiunt Eurychus et
operna.*clauses with *ut* (= "as")*haec taberna, ut dext. prope templum
deae Isis erat.*

ACC + DAT + V

hanc tabernam Clementis emere volo.

ACC + NOM + V

*mox plurimos amicos Clementis
habebat.*

increased complexity of sentence structure:
 i) "branching" of one subordinate clause out of another
 ii) "nesting" of one subordinate clause inside another

diligenter laborabant, quod aderat nihilis, qui irrogam vibrabat.
nhi a templo, in quo cenaverat, domum redibat, amicum comspexit accurrentem.

Stage 19

hic, ille note
haec femina est Calpurnia
ille vir est Aristo.

imperatives including negative note
invenes! cedit! nolite nobis obstar!

vocative singular and plural note
marite! emove hos invenes!

fin + *predicate nominative*
agna limosior ferebat, harrundinesque densiores.

present active participle note
ancillae prope lectum stabant, lacrimantes.

increased complexity of sentence structure:
 iii) "stringing" of two parallel subordinate clauses

seru, qui Barthilium portabant, nbi cubiculum intraverunt, in lectum eum leniter posuerunt.

Stage 20

is, ea, id note
Petro, postquam de vulnere Barthilli
audierit, statim ad villam eius
festinavit.

genitive of description
astrologos, qui in villa Barthilli
habebat, erat vir ingenii pravi.

Unit 2: Narrative Scope and Sequence

STAGE	DATE A.D.	SETTING	CHARACTERS INTRODUCED	STORY LINE	CULTURAL BACKGROUND
UNIT 2					
Stage 13	Autumn, 82	Britain: Salvius' country estate	Gaius Salvius Liberalis (circuit judge in southern Britain), Rufilla (Salvius' wife), Varica (farm manager), Philus (accountant), Volubilis (house cook), Bregans (farm slave), Loquax and Anti-Loquax (slave-boys), Pompeus Optatus (mine manager), Alator (mine slave), Cervix (head plowman)	Varica reports that Salvius, who killed a mine slave, has been wounded by slave's son. Salvius has demanded revenge. At inspection of estate slaves, Salvius strikes Bregans; the dog being led by Bregans attacks Salvius, but cannot be killed, because it is a gift of King Cogidubnus. Salvius orders Cervix sold because he is sick.	British tribal system; invasions of Caesar and Claudius; Romanization; the career of Salvius
Stage 14	Autumn, 82	Britain: Salvius' country estate	Marcia (old slave-woman), Domitilla (slave-girl)	Salvius and Rufilla quarrel over country estate. Domitilla gets Volubilis to do her work. Rufilla uses Salvius' best furnishings to decorate a room for her relative Quintus. Quintus, who came earlier to Britain from Pompeii, has a present for Cogidubnus better than Salvius'.	Life in Roman Britain: houses, mining, farming, slavery.
Stage 15	October 13, 82	Britain: Cogidubnus' palace	Cogidubnus (king of the Regnenses), Belimicus (Cantiacan chieftain), Dumnorix (Regnensian chieftain)	Cogidubnus sacrifices to deified Emperor Claudius and cremates his effigy. Boat race between Belimicus and Dumnorix: Belimicus' recklessness leads to shipwreck, Dumnorix wins.	The reaction of various Celtic chiefs to the arrival of the Romans: Boudica, Cartimandua, Cogidubnus.

Stage 16	<p>Winter, 82 Flashback: Winter 79 - Autumn 80</p>	<p>Britain: Cogidubnus' palace</p>	<p>Emperor Vespasian</p>	<p>Bellicius tries to get revenge on Dumnorix by introducing a trained bear at a banquet. Bear attacks Cogidubnus; Quintus kills it. Quintus tells king his sad story: he sold his father's estates in the winter of 79, visited Athens in the spring and summer of 80, and moved to Alexandria in the autumn of 80. Cogidubnus tells Quintus about his palace: Emperor Vespasian built it in gratitude for the king's help during Roman invasion of Britain.</p>	<p>The Palace at Fishbourne</p>
Stage 17	<p>Flashback (cont.): Winter, 80</p>	<p>Alexandria: around the city</p>	<p>Barbillus (wealthy merchant), Diogenes (Greek friend of Barbillus), Plancus (a bore)</p>	<p>Quintus, visiting Barbillus in Alexandria, is given Egyptian slave, who is killed when crowd attacks Diogenes' house where Quintus has taken refuge. Plancus bores Barbillus and Quintus en route to the Temple of Serapis. Barbillus tells story of Arab merchant carried off by monstrous bird, from whose nest he stole jewels now owned by Barbillus.</p>	<p>Alexandria</p>
Stage 18	<p>Flashback (cont.): Winter 80</p>	<p>Alexandria: glass stores of Clemens and Eurychus</p>	<p>Eurychus ("protection" racketeer)</p>	<p>Clemens, for whom Quintus has bought a glass store, is harassed by Eurychus and his gang for refusal to pay protection money. He is saved by cat, sacred to goddess Isis, whose devotee Clemens has become.</p>	<p>Glassmaking: the Romans in Egypt</p>
Stage 19	<p>Flashback (cont.): March 5, 81</p>	<p>Alexandria: city and harbor</p>	<p>Aristo (Greek amateur tragedian), Galatea (his wife), Helena (their daughter)</p>	<p>Family quarrels between Aristo, Galatea, and Helena provide a comic interlude to sacred procession of goddess Isis.</p>	<p>The worship of Isis</p>
	<p>Flashback (cont.): Springs, 81</p>	<p>Barbillus' estate on Nile river</p>	<p>Phornio (Barbillus' estate-manager), Barbillus' personal astrologer</p>	<p>Barbillus' astrologer warns him against hunting; Barbillus goes hunting anyway, but, attacked by a hippopotamus and crocodile, is wounded in melee by a spear.</p>	

Stage 20

Flashback
(cont.):
Spring, 81

Barbillus' estate on Nile
river

Petro (Greek doctor), Plotina
(Barbillus' [deceased] wife),
Rufus (their son)

Astrologer's superstitious cures are scorned
by Petro. Barbillus tells Quintus how his wife
and son sailed to Greece against advice of
astrologer. Plotina drowned at sea; he
disinherited Rufus, who is now in Roman
army in Britain. Barbillus dies of astrologer's
cure, but first commissions Quintus to find
Rufus and assure him of his father's
forgiveness. Last will and testament of
Barbillus.

Medicine, science and
technology

Unit 3: Grammar and Sentence Patterns

STAGE	GRAMMATICAL POINTS	EXAMPLE	SENTENCE PATTERN	EXAMPLE
UNIT 3				
Stage 21	perfect passive participle note partitive genitive/genitive of quantity ablative of agent	<i>faber, ab architecto laudatus, laetissimus erat.</i> <i>rex aliquod non audire scoper volebat.</i> <i>saepe ad cantum Cogidubni thar, a rege invitatus.</i>	participial phrase + preposition V + ACC + NOM DAT + V + (NOM)	<i>faber, ab architecto laudatus, laetissimus erat.</i> <i>rexant me architectus et fabri.</i> <i>nonne agrorum remedia praebere vis?</i>
Stage 22	perfect active (deponent) participle note genitive of description note partitive genitive note <i>velim, ausim</i> clauses with <i>cui</i>	<i>fir, thermas ingressus ad fontem sacrum festinavit.</i> <i>Latro erud vir magnae diligentiae.</i> <i>dominus minimum non rursus bibit.</i> <i>velim cum eo colloquium habere.</i> <i>quam celerrime egressus, Galliam peti, cui consilium callidum proponit.</i>	accusative/prepositional phrase + participle increasingly varied position of dative increasing complexity of elements governed by infinitive	<i>fir, senem conspicit, post columnam se cecidit.</i> <i>volo te mihi consilium dare.</i> <i>tibi periculosum est Ballum contemere. tum Iulonam, quam puella alia tibi dederat, Vilibiae tradidit.</i>
Stage 23	consolidation of participles note: present active, perfect passive, perfect active comparison of adverbs note 4th declension neuter nouns	<i>prope thermas erat templum, a fabris Romanis aedificatum.</i> <i>duo sacerdotes, agrum nigrum dicentes, ad aram lente processerunt. haec verba locutus, ad Cogidubnum se vertit et clamavit.</i> <i>intius est tibi verum scire.</i> <i>Helen suavissime cantare potest.</i> <i>Cephalus poculum haurire noluit, et ad genua regis prostravit.</i>	V + NOM + ACC	<i>scripsit Cephalus epistolam.</i>

use of *idem* in oblique cases
seruus enim, multa tormenta passus, in eadem sententia mansit.

Stage 24

cum clauses note

Dannorix, cum haec audivisset, consistam audax magopore laudavit.

extended prepositional phrase + participle

Dannorix, tamen, ē manibus militum elapsus, per vias oppidi mox processit.

pluperfect subjunctive note, 3rd person singular and plural, all conjugations and *esse* and *velle*

cum ad pontem venissent, equus transire noluit.

imperfect subjunctive note, 3rd person singular and plural, all conjugations and *esse* and *velle*

cum Sabius rem scēam cogitaret, Belimius subito rediit.

gerundive of obligation

nunc nobis hinc effugendum est.

ablative of manner

Quintus, graviter vulneratus, magna cum difficultate effugit.

Stage 25

indirect questions note

milis innoem iterum rogavit quis esset.

variation of word order in sentences containing infinitive

innoem dicere volebat quid prope horreum fuerit.

imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive note, all persons

ego et Modestus, cum in Aethiā militāremus, sibi totam provinciam custodiendam.

centurio militem innoem cum ad carcerem ducere.

perfect participle (active deponent) accusative case

Stryphonem, iam ad castra regressum, conspexit.

nos ambos carcerem custodire innoem.

clauses with *cuius*

nunc inter captivos est Verubrix, cuius pater est princeps Decanglorum.

coegerunt me portas omnium cellarum aperire.

Stage 26

purpose clauses note

Agriola ad tribunal processit ut pauca diceret.

postponement of subordinating conjunction

haec cum audivisset, Agriola respondit.

gerundive of obligation note

tibi statim cum duabus cohortibus profugendum est.

more complex examples of "stringing" and "nesting"

milles, cum hoc audivissent, maxime gaudebant quod Agriolam diligebant, sollicitus erat quod in epistula, quam ad Agriolam miserat, multa falsa scripserat.

oportet

numquam nos oportet barbaris credere.

	ablative of time when	<i>quarto die Silius advenit Agricolae militanti.</i>	
	<i>num</i> + indirect question	<i>cognoscere voluit quod essent amati, num Britannii cives Romanos interfessent, quas urbes delevisent. renovanti ea quae in epistula scriptaerat.</i>	
	<i>id quod, ea quae</i>	<i>Agricola tamen, his verbis diffusus, Sabrus diligentius roganti quae indicia seditionis vidisset.</i>	
	dative + participle	<i>in animo volebat num Agricola sibi credidurus esset.</i>	
	future participle in an indirect question	<i>qui, simulatque intravit, aliquid dicere coepit.</i>	
	coordinating relative		
Stage 27	indirect commands note	<i>multibus imperanti ut Modestum et Strymonem caperent.</i>	DAT + NOM + ACC + V <i>hominibus miserimis cibis solacium semper offert.</i>
	result clauses note	<i>tertia die Modestus tam miser erat ut rem ditius ferre non posset.</i>	
	<i>deet</i> and <i>taedet</i>	<i>nos deet praemium tibi dare. me taedet huius vitae.</i>	
Stage 28	ablative without a preposition (ablative of means/instrument) with participle note	<i>servi, clamoribus territi, figerunt.</i>	participle with ablative without a preposition <i>servi, clamoribus territi, figerunt.</i>
	ablative expressing time "when" note	<i>decimo die, iterum profectus, pecunias opesque a Britannis extorquere incipit.</i>	more complex <i>cui / quibus</i> clauses <i>servus, cui Sabrus hoc imperandi, statim exiit.</i>
	accusative expressing time "how long" / duration of time note	<i>ibi novem dies manebat ut res Cogitavit administrare.</i>	more complex examples of "branching" <i>tam laetus erat ille, ubi verba Sabri audivit, ut garrum consisteret, ignavis pericula mortis.</i>
	impersonal verbs note	<i>me oportet epistulam blandam et mitere.</i>	
Stage 29	present passive indicative note, all persons	<i>mons nobilissimus Capitolinum appellatur.</i>	ABL + V <i>dux hostium prope castris militis circumveniit.</i>

imperfect passive indicative note, all persons	<i>amore liberorum afflictar.</i>	chiasmic word order/chiasmus	<i>subito tristes feminiarum ducum clamores audivit.</i>
purpose clauses with <i>qui</i> and <i>nbi</i> note	<i>Sabinus locum quaerebat nbi conspicuus esset.</i>	increased complexity of subordinate clauses: "nesting" and combination of "nesting" and "stringing"	<i>tantum ardorem in eos excitavit ut, simulac finem orationi fecit, ad exitum statim festinarent.</i>
purpose clauses and indirect commands with <i>ne</i>	<i>fabris imperabat ne labore desisterent.</i>		<i>spectatorem tanta erat multitudo ut ei qui tantus advenerat nullum locum prope arcum invenire possent.</i>
ablative of means/instrument with finite verb	<i>his verbis Eleazarus Induās persuasit ut mortem sibi consisterent.</i>		<i>ille igitur fabris, quamquam omnino defessus erant, identidem imperabat ne labore desisterent.</i>
adjectival <i>is</i>	<i>ea nocte ipse fabros furas invitabat.</i>		
<i>dom</i> + present indicative	<i>subito, dum Romanorum caute in sacrificium intente delignantur, Simon prosistit.</i>		
ablative absolute without a participle	<i>duce Eleazarō, ad ripam Madaam proximis.</i>		
Stage 30			
perfect passive indicative note, all persons	<i>heri arvis meus dedicatus est.</i>	continued use of complex sentence structure	<i>noh ad summos honores pervenire sicut illi Hateri quā abhinc multos annos consules facti sunt.</i>
pluperfect passive indicative, all persons	<i>ibi stabat ingens polygastion, quod a fabris paratum erat.</i>		<i>tunc fabris imperavit ut finis, qui ad hignum adligati erant, summis viribus traherent.</i>
genitive of present participle used substantively	<i>apud Haterium tamen nullae gratulantium vocēs audiree sunt.</i>		
ablative of source/origin	<i>uxorem nobilissimā gente natam habes.</i>		
ablative with adjectives	<i>tota arva strepitu laborantium plena erat.</i>		
Stage 31			
ablative absolute note	<i>sole occidente, saturi ā tabernā ebrii dicebant, omni pecuniā consumpta.</i>	increased variety in word order in sentences using passive voice	<i>ā crepidularis calet refectibantur.</i>
negative purpose clauses and indirect commands note	<i>sernum iussit festinare ne domum Hateri tardius perveniret.</i>		

dative noun + participle at beginning of sentence

praecoxi regresso seruis, "ecce!" inquit, "domina mea adest."

Stage 32

deponent verbs note

hoc consilio capto, ad flumen Tiberim ut natam concenderet proflata est.

increased incidence of postponement of subordinating conjunction

illam philosopham, cum huc venisset, non rogavi utrum in eam invitatissem neque.

future active participle note

Euphrosynen in natam concensuram conspicit.

gerundive of obligation with transitive verbs note

illa nobis diligenter audienda est.

double indirect question with *neque*

non rogavi utrum in eam invitatissem neque.

Stage 33

future active indicative note, all persons

imperator ipse victori praemium dedit.

continued use of complex sentence structure

Domitia contra, quae quamquam perterrita erat in lecto manebat nulla compositio, Olympo imperavit ut aliquos versus recitaret.

future indicative of *sum* note, all persons

nulla erit fuga.

future perfect active indicative note, all persons

nisi nihil tuis dexterioris, poenas dabis.

conditional clauses (indicative)

si te apud me ille invenerit, poenas certe dabis.

praequam + subjunctive

sed praequam ille plura ageret, vir autem silentium poposuit.

ablative of description

vir quidam statim brevis vulnibus severo silentium poposuit.

Stage 34

present passive infinitive (including deponent) note

immo Chione iussu lectum pariter et lecticarios arcessit.

increased complexity in compound sentences

tribunus alios iussu aquam ferre ut flammam exstingerent, alios gladiis destrictis omnes domus partes perscrutari in Partidem invenirent.

future passive indicative (including deponent) note, all persons

insidae parabantur, ambo capientur et punientur.

domi + subjunctive

in silentio noctis diu expectabat dum rediret ancilla.

Unit 3: Narrative Scope and Sequence

STAGE	DATE A.D.	SETTING	CHARACTERS INTRODUCED	STORY LINE	CULTURAL BACKGROUND
UNIT 3					
Stage 21	Spring, A.D. 83	Britain: Cogidubnus' palace at Fishbourne, and Aquae Sulis (Bath)	Lucius Marcus Memor (haruspex, and director of shrine at Aquae Sulis), Cephalus (his freedman)	Cogidubnus wonders whether to go to Aquae Sulis for a health cure. Salvius advises him to make his will. In Aquae Sulis, Salvius orders Memor to kill Cogidubnus. In turn, Memor orders Cephalus to kill the king.	Romano-British town of Aquae Sulis, its baths and temple complex.
Stage 22	Spring, A.D. 83	Britain: Aquae Sulis (Bath)	Modestus and Strythio (Roman soldiers), Latro (local innkeeper), Vilbia and Rubra (Latro's daughters), Bulbus (Vilbia's lover), Gutta (Bulbus' friend)	Vilbia, an innkeeper's daughter, has become infatuated with Modestus, a Roman soldier from the Second Legion on leave in Aquae Sulis, and has rejected her previous boyfriend, Bulbus. Strythio, Modestus' friend, acts as go-between. Bulbus convinces his friend, Gutta, to impersonate Vilbia and distract Modestus. Then Bulbus shoves Modestus into the sacred spring from where Modestus begs for mercy and rejects Vilbia. After hearing this, Vilbia is reunited with Bulbus.	Magic, curses, and superstitions.

Stage 23

Spring,
A.D. 83
Britain: Aquae Sulis
(Bath)

Roman religion, astrology.

Cephalus offers Cogidubnus a cup which has poisoned contents. Because Quintus has seen a similar cup in Egypt, he stops the king from drinking. Dumnorix forces Cephalus to drink the cup's contents. Cephalus dies. A slave of Cephalus delivers a letter to Cogidubnus which reveals Memor's complicity. Cogidubnus attempts to dismiss Memor from his position at the baths. Salvius intervenes and puts Cogidubnus under house arrest.

Stage 24

Spring,
A.D. 83
Britain: various locales

Gnaeus Julius Agricola
(governor of Britain)

Travel and communication in the Roman world.

A comic interlude where a bridge collapses when Modestus attempts to cross it. Salvius orders all chieftains of the Regnenses to be arrested. Dumnorix eludes Salvius' men, goes to Quintus' house, and seeks assistance for Cogidubnus. Quintus suggests going to Agricola, who outranks Salvius. The two steal horses belonging to Salvius and gallop north in search of Agricola. Meanwhile, Salvius sends Belimicus and thirty horsemen to arrest Quintus and Dumnorix. Salvius also sends an incriminating letter to Agricola. Dumnorix is killed and Quintus is wounded when the horsemen attack them.

Stage 25

Spring,
A.D. 83
Britain: legionary
fortress at Deva
(Chester)

Valerius (centurion),
Vercobrix (son of
Deceanglian chieftain)

Vercobrix, son of the Deceanglian chieftain, is caught spying on the camp at Deva (modern Chester). Modestus and Strythio are sent to guard him, but, because of their inattention and inefficiency, he escapes. Modestus and Strythio flee in order to avoid punishment.

The legionary soldier, the auxiliaries.

Stage 26

Spring,
A.D. 83
Britain: legionary
fortress at Deva
(Chester)

Gaius Julius Sitanus
(commander of Second
Legion)

The soldiers welcome Agricola to the camp at Deva. Salvius and Belimicus are waiting to tell him of the supposed treason of Cogidubnus. An exhausted and wounded Quintus makes a dramatic entrance, proclaiming that he is a Roman citizen and that Cogidubnus is innocent. Rufus, one of Agricola's military tribunes, questions Quintus. In the course of doing this, Rufus reveals himself as Barbillus' long-lost son, and because of his father's letter can vouch for Quintus. Agricola orders Salvius to apologize to Cogidubnus, but Salvius informs him that the emperor wants tribute from the provinces, not victories over tribes in the north. A messenger announces the death of Cogidubnus.

Organization of the legion; senior officers; Agricola.

Stage 27

Spring,
A.D. 83
Britain: legionary
fortress at Deva
(Chester)

Aulus and Publicus (friends
of Modestus and Strythio),
Nigrina (dancing girl)

The legionary fortress.

Modestus and Strythio have been hiding under the granary at Deva for two days. Boredom and hunger force Modestus to send Strythio out for food, wine, dice, friends, and a dancing girl. Vercobrix and a small band of men creep into the camp to burn the grain supply and in the process bump into Modestus. His tunic catches fire, his shouts rouse the camp, and the Britons are caught. The camp commander rewards Modestus by putting him in charge of the jail!

Stage 28

Spring,
A.D. 83
Cogidubnus' palace and
the area nearby.

Interpreting the evidence:
our knowledge of Roman
Britain.

By his own forgery of Cogidubnus' will, Salvius becomes heir to the king, since Dumnorix is dead and the Romans have abolished the Regensian kingship. Belimicus, in his eagerness for even more honors than Salvius has given him, tries to unite surviving chieftains in a conspiracy. The plot is reported to Salvius, who invites Belimicus to the palace and poisons him. The other chieftains remain loyal to Salvius.

Stage 29

Flashback:
September,
A.D. 81
Rome: Arch of Titus,
Mamertine prison

Emperor Domitian,
Haterius (contractor), Gilius
(Haterius' foreman), Simon
(a Jewish captive boy), his
mother, grandmother, and
younger siblings; references
to Emperor Titus, Eleazar
(Jewish rebel leader), Lucius
Flavius Silva (commander of
Tenth Legion at Masada)

Origins of Rome; the
Roman Forum; Rome
and Judea.

Haterius, a building contractor, and Salvius, his patron, oversee completion of the Arch of Titus. Meanwhile, in prison, a Jewish mother tells her children the story of the mass suicide of the defenders of Masada, and of her actions to save her family. At the dedication ceremony for the arch, the eldest son, Simon, kills all the family, including himself, as a gesture of defiance.

Stage 30	Flashback: September, A.D. 81	Rome: Subura, Haterius' house on the Esquiline hill, and worksite	Vitellia (Haterius' wife)	Haterius feels betrayed because he has not received a reward promised by Salvius. Prompted by his wife, Vitellia, Haterius escorts Salvius to his building site and takes him up in his crane for a view of Rome. Salvius, terrified but cunning still, sells Haterius a plot of land for a prestigious tomb.	Roman engineering.
Stage 31	Flashback: Autumn, A.D. 82	Rome: Subura, Haterius' house on the Esquiline hill	Euphrosyne (Greek philosopher recommended to Haterius) and her slave, Haterius' praecō, Quintus Haterius Chrysogonus (freedman of Haterius, living in Greece), Eryllus (Haterius' arbiter elegantiae)	Euphrosyne, a Greek philosopher, arrives in Rome and travels from the Tiber through the Subura. She witnesses the salutato at Haterius' house. The herald rebuffs the efforts of Euphrosyne and her slave to gain admittance.	The city of Rome; patronage and Roman society.
Stage 32	Flashback: Autumn, A.D. 82	Rome: Subura, Haterius' house on the Esquiline hill	Titus Flavius Sabinus (consul), client-visitors, and Haterius' dinner guests: Apollonius, Lucius Baebius Crispus (senator), Rabirius Maximus (architect)	Eryllus informs Haterius that he has invited Euphrosyne as entertainment for his birthday banquet. When the herald admits sending her away, he is dispatched to fetch her. She returns to speak at the banquet, but her lecture causes a riot.	Roman beliefs: religion and philosophy.
Stage 33	A.D. 83	Rome: Subura, Haterius' house on the Esquiline hill, emperor's palace on the Palatine hill	Tychicus (fanatical Christian), Paris (famous pantomime), Myrponous (pipe-playing dwarf and Paris' accompanist), Epaphroditus (Dominian's freedman), Empress Domitia Augusta, Olympus (slave of Domitia)	The performance by the <i>pantomimus</i> , Paris, at Haterius' and Vitellia's house is interrupted by Tychicus, proclaiming Christ and Judgment Day. Paris gives a private performance for Empress Domitia, but they are interrupted by the arrival of Epaphroditus and his soldiers. Paris escapes.	Entertainment.

Stage 34

A.D. 83

Rome: Subura,
Haterius' house on the
Esquiline hill

Chione (slave-girl of
Domitia)

Epaphroditus and Salvius lay a plan to
entrap Domitia and Paris, luring them to
Haterius' house by separate messages.

Freedmen and
freedwomen.

When they are ambushed there together,

Myrpnous sets a fire as a diversionary
tactic, but Paris dies in a fall from the

roof. Domitia rushes to embrace his
body and is captured. Salvius is

promised a consulship for his efforts.

Domitia is exiled. Myrpnous vows
revenge.

Unit 4: Grammar and Sentence Patterns

STAGE	GRAMMATICAL POINTS	EXAMPLE	SENTENCE PATTERN	EXAMPLE
UNIT 4				
Stage 35	supine	<i>ad basilicam orationes habitum vel ad curiam orationes audiam contentio, quam alii mirabile dictu, spectaculum splendidissimum vocabant.</i>	V of speaking, etc. + ACC & INF	<i>omnes meus Silanus dicit Caldonios in ultimis partibus Britanniae habitare.</i>
	indirect statement with present infinitive after present verb of speaking, etc.	<i>deici Caldonios in ultimis partibus Britanniae Scio cum ob ingentium, ob artem laudari.</i>		
	fructus, dignus + ablative	<i>Nunc tamen nila restat (fructus, cum splendidus Imperator qui se dignum triumpho putat).</i>		
	utrum/ an in a double direct question	<i>Utrum pars est Britanniae an insula sanctata?</i>		
Stage 36	Present subjunctive, active and passive (including sum, possum, volo)	<i>honi auditores nobis imperant ut tacemus. iam stilhus est Tridentinus ut hic fallit scoper male recitantur. scire velim non pygmaea de me componere nunc possis.</i>	increased complexity of elements governed by an omitted verb	<i>Ego hic invitatus sum ut recitem, in ut audias.</i>
	3rd person plural perfect indicative in -ere	<i>centum me teligere manus. Aquilone gelatae.</i>	poetry word order: separation of noun and adjective	<i>cur non milto meos tibi, Pontiane, libellos? (Martial)</i>
			poetry word order: N + AD] phrase inside another	<i>Aethera contingit nova nostris principis aula. (Martial)</i>

Stage 37

indirect statement with perfect active and passive infinitives after present verb of speaking, etc.

Agricola dicit exercitum Romanum Caletoniis superasse. NOM + est +gerundive of obligation

tu tamen sententialis amphis est explicanda.

nulle gaudio Caletoniis superatos esse.

perfect subjunctive

non satis constat quod hostes perierint.

fearing clauses

timeo ne iniquicia sit Britannia, dum Hibernia insula in libertate manet.

ut/or + ablative

Ventus tamen ne Dominianum offenderet, verbas consideratis huius est.

future perfect passive

si Hibernia quoque ab Agricola victa erit, totam Britanniam in potestate nostra habebimus.

gerund

pater tuus adproximatum Britannium me misit, barbaros superandi causa.

gerundive without esse

periculum mihi fore laedere ad te tinendum huiusmodi nolo.

fitō

non Glabrio cepit Agricolam fieri Imperatorem?

quā

non dubitabat quin Imperatorem graviter offenderet.

Stage 38

indirect statement with future active in finite after present verb of speaking, etc.

pro certo habeo Quantilianum eos optime docitum esse. ACC + INF + V of speaking, etc.

te fecisse esse videtur.

perfect subjunctive, active and passive

nescio quo Helvidius tertii, non occisus sit.

pluperfect passive subjunctive

Helvidii anus, cum Vespasianus verbas eius offenderet esset, occisus est.

deliberative subjunctive

quid faciam?

	gerundive of obligation in future	<i>penus tibi esphianthum erit quare dissentias.</i>	
	dative of possession	<i>est mihi nulla spes fugae.</i>	
Stage 39	gerundives without esse	<i>nimbosicinctes de caelo demittere constitit ad genus mortale periculum.</i>	poetry word order: N + AD] phrases juxtaposed
	fearing clauses	<i>Quintilianus tunc ne puer Imperator non placuerit.</i>	poetry word order: N + AD] phrase inside another
	historical present	<i>inamque mare et telus nullum discrimen habebant...</i> <i>occupat hic collum, cumba sedet alter adunca...</i> (Ovid)	poetry word order: N + AD] phrases interlocked
Stage 40	indirect statement with present active and passive, Perfect active and passive, and future active infinitives after past tense verb of speaking, etc.	<i>penus accidit affirmati multa scelera à Sabinò in Britannia commissa esse.</i>	Increased complexity in indirect statement, including:
	gerunds	<i>Adventum omnium neque respiciendo neque quicquam dicendo equosai.</i>	gerundive of obligation
	subordinate clauses in indirect discourse	<i>alibi affirmaverunt nullum periculum instare quod Sabinus in neque auctoritatis esset.</i>	subordinate clauses
			a series of indirect statements with further verbs of speaking, etc. omitted
		<i>dixit Sabinum domi statuum suam in loco aliove quam statuum Prunipis possidere; imagoem dicit Vespasiani quae aulam regis Cogitabant ornarisset à Sabinò nisi pretio venditam esse.</i>	<i>alibi existimabant Domitianum non magis timendum esse quam minus atrocissimum.</i>
		<i>affirmanti Sabinum superbe ac crudeliter se in Britannia gessisse; conatum esse necare Ti. Claudium Cogitabant, regem populo Romano fidelissimum et amississimum; regem mortuo, Sabinum testamentum faxisse; poetas maximos merere.</i>	

Stage 41

conditional sentences with the indicative

si illud dixisti, errasti.

ellipsis of forms of esse

revert autem voluntati si obulerint an heri sint vel etiam vicarij dati.

si in diligenter exortis, mansores invenies.

nisi

Nisi tacueritis, e laberna exiturini.

cum = when, since/because, although

rego ut scribas quid sequi debeam, praesertim cum pertineat ad exemplum.

antecedant of qui suppressed

in omni provincia invenimur quibus credi possit.

relative clause of characteristic

in omni provincia invenimur quibus credi possit.

hortatory subjunctive

perseveremus in ea consuetudine

jussive subjunctive

sed et illud haerere nobis.

Stage 42

fitō

aliquid mihi fēbat.

interlocking of two noun-and-adjective phrases in poetry word order/synchysis

di tamen multi sacra amantur aqua.

impersonal passive

si ad rei ventum est in bellum, rendat ille.

conditional sentences with the subjunctive

si urbanius exeres, tamen rendere nosque quaque te nollam.

tum mihi caeruleus supra caput, adstitit inker.

dative of disadvantage/separation

heu miser indigne proter adempte mihi!

ne + perfect subjunctive for a polite negative command

in ne quaesieris quem mihi, quem tibi in meo di dederint.

present subjunctive for a polite 2nd person command

sapias, vna hares, et spatio brevi spon longam reserax.

genitive with verbs

Pulcherrus regat se nice memisse posse.

Stage 43
conditional sentences with the subjunctive

si filius meus inveni, non ligetum.

indirect speech with the verb of speaking, etc. in the middle or at the end

multos barbaram diximus in proelio cecidisse.

quid princeps cepit, nunquam scio.

modo + quam

modo mortuum impendere quam vivum occidere.

Stage 44
historical present

dedit et ignotas animam dimittit in arte.

framing/separation in poetry word order

molique pependit in aura.

ellipsis

et mox ipse suas et nati respicit alas.

syncope

inter opus montisque genae muliere seniles.

poetic plural

tam hinc medias et cetera adligat imas.

potential subjunctive

ponit in ordine poemus ut choro crevisse potes.

indirect statement dependent on an adjective

ignarus sua se trahere peritula.

Stage 45
hortatory subjunctive

vivamus, mea Lesbia, atque amemus.

increased incidence of ellipsis (including complexity of a parenthesis)

*nunc melius erat sanneque
notat fessam lam hanc quam
puella matrem.*

jussive subjunctive

mixer Catulle, devious inghtr.

continuation of features of word order in verse: for example, a-b-b-a order of nouns and adjectives

*rimorūque sanam severiorum
omnes intus destinentis assisi!*

deliberative subjunctive

qua te regione requirunt?

relative clause preceding
the main clause

*sed mulier cepitlo quod dixit
amavit in vento et rapida
scribere oportet aqua.*

relative clauses with antecedent
deferred or omitted

*qui auxilium mihi promiserunt, et me iam
deserunt.
quod mulier dixit amavit, in vento scribere
oportet aqua.*

quod in apposition to who
preceding sentence

*dilecti ridentem, misero quod omnes/ cepit sensus
mihi.*

ablative of cause

tua opera, meae puellae tribuit ocelli.

Stage 46
more about ellipsis (omission of
esse)

*ne enim mulieribus unquam inimitias mihi
gerendis placeat.*

genitive of characteristic

*omnia sunt alia non crimina sed maledicta, iurgi
petulantis magis quam publicae quaestionis.*

Stage 47

ablative without a preposition
to express the idea of "in" or
"from" in poetry

immans columnas ripibus exardant.

use of the poetic plural for a
singular meaning

conterique haec milite nostro/numera.

Stage 48

historical infinitives

*invenas latrones oppugnavit, praedam divites,
focos celebravit.*

Unit 4: Narrative Scope and Sequence

STAGE	DATE A.D.	SETTING	CHARACTERS INTRODUCED	STORY LINE	CULTURAL BACKGROUND
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UNIT 4

Stage 35	83	(In letters); Italy	Marius Aelius Glabrio, Gaius Helvidius Lappus, Helvidius (son of Lappus)	Marius Aelius Glabrio writes to Gaius Helvidius Lappus from Rome about Domitian's triumph over the Germans and procession with Spanish slaves in German clothing, discusses Domitian's council and private life, praises Martial's poetry, but says he flatters the emperor too much. Lappus replies, tells about country life, warns Glabrio against writing his opinion of those in power. Lappus' father was exiled and killed for criticizing Vespasian (Domitian's father); Lappus' son, Helvidius, has a girlfriend in Rome.	Country villas; Roman letters
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Stage 36	83	Rome	Marcus Valerius Martialis (the epigrammatist, known in English as Martial); assorted characters mentioned in his epigrams	Martial reads his epigrams aloud; some are extemporaneous about people in the audience. Glabrio walks out following Martial's flattery of the emperor.	Recitations
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Stage 37	84	Rome: Palace of Domitian on Palatine Hill	Domitian's council: Lucius Catullus Messalinus, Quintus Vibius Crispus (senator and ex-consul), Aulus Fabricius Vescento, Publius Cornelius fuscus (commander of praetorian guard)	Agrippa sends a letter to Domitian, telling of his victory at Mt. Graupius, describing his method of acculturating Britain, and requesting permission to invade Ireland. Domitian asks opinions of the council members, including Glabrio and Epaphroditus; this scene shows political maneuvering and characteristic behavior of the various council members.	The emperor's council, the senatorial career
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Stage 38

90

Rome: house of Flavius Clemens

Titus Flavius Clemens (senator, and relative of the Emperor), Flavia (Flavius' wife), Polla (their daughter), Sparsus (Polla's husband-to-be)

Marriage

Domitian, childless, proposes to adopt Clemens' two sons. He also wants to marry off Polla, Clemens' daughter, aged 14, to a 50-year-old senator, Sparsus; Clemens finds this hard, since Sparsus has divorced two wives, but his objections are quickly overruled by Domitian. Polla protests that she loves only Helvidius; her mother advises obedience, since Helvidius' grandfather was killed for offending Vespasian. Helvidius swears to Polla that he will not allow her marriage to Sparsus to take place. The wedding is interrupted by Helvidius, who is arrested, and sent to the emperor to be punished.

Stage 39

90

Rome: palace of Domitian on Palatine hill

Titus and Publius (biological sons of Flavius and Flavia, brothers of Polla, and adopted sons of Domitian), Marcus Fabius Quintilianus (rhetorician, and tutor to Titus and Publius)

Latin literature: books, writers, writing and reading

Domitian sends for his adopted sons, Titus and Publius, to see how they are doing with their lessons. The boys recite for him a prose version of Ovid's flood myth. Titus startles Domitian and embarrasses Quintilian by talking back to the emperor. Ovid's original poetry on the flood is then presented.

Stage 40

87

Rome: Curs (Senate House)

Lusius Ursus Sertianus (presiding judge), Vitellianus (son of Salvius and Rufilla)

Roman law courts

Salvius is accused by Glabrio of forging Cogitabonus' will and of other crimes in Britain. Memor is one of the chief witnesses against him. Domitian keeps a low profile at first, hoping that Salvius will not implicate him. Domitian, restored to favor, plots revenge on Salvius; Quintus, who has come to Rome from Britain, testifies against him; an angry mob is now out for his blood; Rufilla abandons him; their son stands by him. Salvius decides not to reveal Domitian's involvement in his own crimes, so as not to endanger his son further; he makes his will and attempts suicide but is thwarted and condemned to five years in exile. Haterius bravely accompanies his old patron. Glabrio and Quintus are rewarded with the favor and support of the emperor. Myrpnous declines an offer of freedom, satisfied that Paris has been avenged at last.

Stage 41

110

Bithynia and Pontus

Pliny the Younger, Emperor Trajan

The government of the Roman provinces

The five pairs of letters in this selection provide a first-hand picture of Roman provincial government in action. They were written *c.* AD 110 to the Emperor Trajan by Pliny the Younger while he was governor of the province of Bithynia and Pontus (Asia Minor). The letters show some of the problems Pliny had to deal with, the ways in which he handled them, and Trajan's responses. They may also give students some impression of both men's personalities.

Stage 42	50 BC- AD 104	Various	Poets: Phaedrus, Catullus, and Vergil	An introduction to latin poetry with short selections from Phaedrus, Catullus, Horace, Ovid, and Vergil. The passages in this Stage have been chosen as short but characteristic samples of works in different styles and genres, including fable, lyric, elegy, didactic (parodied), and epic. (In addition, there are three Martial epigrams in OW 422)	Latin poetry
Stage 43	Various	Ephesus, Rome	Widow of Ephesus, Vespillo and Turia	The first selection is about a widow who grieves intensely over the death of her husband but ends of having an affair with a soldier in the tomb itself. The second is a eulogy by a husband of a deceased, much-beloved wife.	Divorce and remarriage
Stage 44	Mytho-logical	Crete, the Aegean Sea	Daedalus and Icarus	This mythical story from Ovid's Metamorphoses describes the ill-fated escape of Daedalus, the engineer, and his son, Icarus, from the island of Crete. It has a clear narrative structure, blends humor with pathos, and appeals powerfully to the imagination. It presents the students with a more substantial piece of poetry than those in Stages 36, 39, and 42, and prepares students for the increased complexities of the poetry in Stages 45 and 47.	Icarus in art
Stage 45	mid-1st century BC	Rome	"Lesbia" (Clodia), Furius and Aurelius	Eight poems of Catullus on the topic of love.	Catullus and Lesbia, lyric poetry
Stage 46				In the course of giving his defense of Marcus Caelius, Cicero manages to deflect attention from the serious charges against Caelius to the credibility of a witness, Clodia.	Oratory
Stage 47				Aeneas and his men are storm-tossed onto the shore near the spot where the Carthaginians are building their city. Dido fall sin love with Aeneas and they become lovers until Mercury brings Jupiter's orders to leave. Dido curses the Trojans and their descendants and kills herself.	Epic poetry

Annulus drives out Nuntior, the rightful king of Alba Longa, and does his best to get rid of Nuntior's twin grandsons, Romulus and Remus, by having the babies thrown into the Tiber. The twins survive, replace their grandfather on the throne, and decide to found their own city. Remus is killed in an argument over naming the city: Rome.