LANGUAGE WORK

THE ANCIENT WORLD

nomen meum est ........................................... ( )
**Nouns**

*like puella (1st Declension)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ancilla</td>
<td>slave-girl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>femina</td>
<td>woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pecunia</td>
<td>money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>porta</td>
<td>gate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puella</td>
<td>girl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turba</td>
<td>crowd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>via</td>
<td>road, street</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*like servus (2nd Declension)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>amicus</td>
<td>friend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dominus</td>
<td>master</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filius</td>
<td>son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inimicus</td>
<td>enemy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liber</td>
<td>book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puer</td>
<td>boy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>servus</td>
<td>slave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vir</td>
<td>man</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*like leo (3rd Declension)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>canis</td>
<td>dog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>civis</td>
<td>citizen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frater</td>
<td>brother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>homo</td>
<td>man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iuvenis</td>
<td>young man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mater</td>
<td>mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pater</td>
<td>father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>senex</td>
<td>old man</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other nouns**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dies</td>
<td>day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>res</td>
<td>thing, matter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verbs**

*like laboro (1st Conjugation)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ambulo</td>
<td>I walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clamo</td>
<td>I shout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do (dat)</td>
<td>I give</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>festino</td>
<td>I hurry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>habito</td>
<td>I live</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intro</td>
<td>I enter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>invito</td>
<td>I invite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laboro</td>
<td>I work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paro</td>
<td>I prepare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>porto</td>
<td>I carry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rogo</td>
<td>I ask</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>specto</td>
<td>I watch, look at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sto (stat)</td>
<td>I stand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>voco</td>
<td>I call</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*like teneo (2nd Conjugation)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>habeo</td>
<td>I have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maneo</td>
<td>I stay, remain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>placeo</td>
<td>I please (+Dative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>respondeo</td>
<td>I reply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rideo</td>
<td>I laugh, smile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sedeo</td>
<td>I sit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*like traho (3rd Conjugation)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bibo</td>
<td>I drink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>credo (+ Dative)</td>
<td>I believe, trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>curro</td>
<td>I run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duco</td>
<td>I lead, take</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emo</td>
<td>I buy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intellego</td>
<td>I understand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lego</td>
<td>I read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ostendo</td>
<td>I show</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peto</td>
<td>I look for, ask for, attack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>promitto</td>
<td>I promise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quaero</td>
<td>I look for, ask for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scribe</td>
<td>I write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tradeto</td>
<td>I hand over</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*like capio (Mixed Conjugation)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accipio</td>
<td>I receive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capio</td>
<td>I catch, take, capture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conspicio</td>
<td>I catch sight of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>facio</td>
<td>I do, make</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*like audio (4th Conjugation)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>audio</td>
<td>I hear, listen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dormio</td>
<td>I sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>invenio</td>
<td>I find</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>revenio</td>
<td>I come back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>venio</td>
<td>I come</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Irregular Verbs
- **sum, es, est** I am
- **absum** I am away
- **adsum** I am here/there
- **eo, is, it** I go
- **abeo** I go away
- **redeo** I go back
- **exeo** I go out
- **inquit** he, she says

### Adjectives
- **iratus** angry
- **laetus** happy
- **magnus** big
- **meus, mea** my, mine
- **tuus, tua** your
- **noster, nostra** our
- **suus** his/her/their own
- **mortuus** dead
- **multus / multi** much / many
- **optimus** very good, best
- **parvus** small
- **perterritus** terrified
- **primus** first
- **pulcher** beautiful
- **solus** alone, only, lonely
- **stultus** stupid

### (like leo)
- **fortis** brave
- **ingens** huge, large
- **omnis** all, every

### Numbers
- **unus** one
- **duo** two
- **tres** three

### Pronouns
- **ego** I, me
- **tu** you
- **eum** him, it
- **nos** we, us
- **vos** you
- **qui/quae** who
- **quod** which
- **nihil** nothing
- **hic/haec etc.** this

### Prepositions
- **a/ab** from
- **ad** to, towards
- **cum** with
- **e, ex** out of
- **in** in, on, into
- **per** through, along
- **post** after, behind
- **prope** near

### Question words
- **cur ?** why
- **quis?** who
- **quid?** what
- **ubi?** where

### Other words
- **et** and
- **postquam** after
- **quod** because
- **sed** but
- **tamen** however
- **CELERITER** quickly
- **heri** yesterday
- **hodie** today
- **iterum** again
- **mox** soon
- **nunc** now
- **tum** then
- **olim** one day, once
- **saepe** often
- **semper** always
- **statim** at once
- **subito** suddenly
- **quoque** also
- **non** not
- **eheu** oh dear!
The Three Tenses of  *porto, portare, portavi*

### Present (from 1st Principal Part)
- **porto**  
  I carry, am carrying  
- **porta s**  
  you (s) carry  
- **porta t**  
  he, she, it carries  
- **porta mus**  
  we carry  
- **porta tis**  
  you (pl) carry  
- **porta nt**  
  they carry

### Imperfect (from 1st Principal Part)
- **porta bam**  
  I was carrying, used to carry  
- **porta bas**  
  you (s) were carrying  
- **porta bat**  
  he, she, it was carrying  
- **porta bamus**  
  we were carrying  
- **porta batis**  
  you (pl) were carrying  
- **porta bant**  
  they were carrying

### Perfect (from 3rd Principal Part)
- **portav i**  
  I carried, have carried  
- **portav isti**  
  you (s) carried  
- **portav it**  
  he, she, it carried  
- **portavimus**  
  we carried  
- **portavistis**  
  you (pl) carried  
- **portav erunt**  
  they carried

### Some practice!
1. porto = I carry  
2. portant  
3. portaverunt  
4. portavi  
5. portavit  
6. portabant  
7. portabas  
8. portavisti  
9. portabam  
10. portat  
11. portavistis  
12. portabamus  
13. portas  
14. portavimus  
15. portabat  
16. portabatis  
17. portamus  
18. portatis  

+ portare
Stage 13 - in Britannia

**coniuratio** (page 7)

Nominative or Accusative, Singular or Plural?

Nom S.  Acc. S.

'nos apud Canticos eramus, quod Salvius metallum novum visitabat. hospes erat Pompeius Optatus, vir benignus. in metallo laborabant multi servi. quamquam servi multum ferrum e terra effodiebant, Salvius non erat contentus. Salvius servos ad se vocavit et inspexit. unus servus aeger erat. Salvius servum aegrum e turba traxit et clamavit, "servus aeger est inutilis. ego servos inutiles retinere nolo." postquam hoc dixit, Salvius carnificibus servum tradidit. carnifices eum statim interfecerunt.

hic servus tamen filium habebat; nomen erat Alator. Alator patrem suum vindicare voluit. itaque, ubi ceteri dormiebant, Alator pugionem cepit. postquam custodes elusit, cubiculum intravit. in hoc cubiculo Salvius dormiebat. turn Alator dominum nostrum petivit et vulneravit. dominus noster erat perterritus; manus ad servum extendit et veniam petivit. custodes tamen sonos audiverunt. in cubiculum ruerunt et Alatorem interfecerunt.

**Three important new words!**

itaque  therefore

ubi                   where?  /  where or when

ceteri   the others

**Three irregular verbs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>I am</th>
<th>I am able</th>
<th>I want</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sum</td>
<td>I am</td>
<td>possum</td>
<td>volo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>es</td>
<td>you are</td>
<td>potes</td>
<td>vis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>est</td>
<td>he, she, it is</td>
<td>potest</td>
<td>vult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sumus</td>
<td>we are</td>
<td>possumus</td>
<td>volumus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>estis</td>
<td>you (pl) are</td>
<td>potestis</td>
<td>vultis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sunt</td>
<td>they are</td>
<td>possunt</td>
<td>volunt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vocabulary - Stage 13

Nouns
(\textit{with the Accusative to show which Declension})
\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{vita}, -\textit{am} life
  \item \textit{aedificium}, -\textit{ium} a building
  \item \textit{custos}, custodem a guard
\end{itemize}

Adjectives (\textit{Masculine and Feminine})
\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{aeger}, aegra sick
  \item \textit{alter}, altera the other (of two)
  \item \textit{ceteri}, ceterae the others, the rest
  \item \textit{fessus}, fessa tired
  \item \textit{novus}, nova new
  \item \textit{nullus}, nulla not any, no \ldots{} (e.g. nulla pecunia = no money)
\end{itemize}

Pronouns
\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{se} himself, herself, themselves
\end{itemize}

Verbs (\textit{note the Three Principal Parts})
\begin{enumerate}
  \item \begin{itemize}
    \item \textit{canto}, cantare, cantavi I sing, to sing, I sang
    \item \textit{excito}, excitare, excitavi I wake (someone) up
    \item \textit{vulnero}, vulnerare, vulneravi I wound, hurt
  \end{itemize}
  \item \begin{itemize}
    \item \textit{dico}, dicere, dixi I say, to say, I said
    \item \textit{traho}, trahere, traxi, I drag, pull
    \item \textit{ruo}, ruere, rui I rush
  \end{itemize}
  \item \begin{itemize}
    \item \textit{interficio}, interficere, interfeci I kill
  \end{itemize}
  \item \begin{itemize}
    \item \textit{advenio}, advenire, adveni I arrive
  \end{itemize}
\end{enumerate}

Irregular verbs
\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{volo}, velle, volui I want
  \item \textit{nolo}, nolle, nolui I do not want
  \item \textit{possum}, posse, potui I am able
\end{itemize}
A Pre-Roman Hut

1. What does this photograph show?
2. What shape is this kind of house?
3. What materials were used?
4. How many rooms?
5. Other details?

An Early Roman Villa

1. What building is shown as a rectangle?
2. What does the circle suggest?
3. What materials were used in the new house?
4. How many rooms?
5. Other details?

A Later Roman Villa

1. What does this picture show?
2. What shape is this kind of house?
3. What materials were now used?
4. How many rooms?
5. What might affect where they built a villa?
6. Other details?
1. Why could Marcia hardly move?

2. What did Domitilla claim to have done?

3. Why do you think Marcia “erat attonita”?

4. How did Rufilla know that they had finished?

5. Why was the bedroom still not suitable for Rufilla’s relative?

6. Which room did Domitilla think was well-decorated?

7. Whose room was it?

8. What three articles did Rufilla mention?

9. Why do you think they went there at the end of the story?
DATIVES

The Dative Case means TO or FOR ............

Singular             puellae    servo    leoni
Plural               puellis    servis   leonibus

Examples:

dificile est servis dormire.       servus leonibus cibum parat.
facile est puellae laborare.       servi puellis flores tradiderunt.

Also:

| mihi   | = to me, for me |
| tibi   | =               |
| nobis  | =               |
| vobis  | =               |

Translate these into Latin:

1. It is difficult for the girls to play.

   difficile est ludere.

2. The slaves are preparing food for the lions.

   servi cibum parant.

3. It is easy for Quintus to sleep.

4. The girls are preparing a bedroom for the master (dominus).

   cubiculum parant.

5. The girl handed the flowers to the slave.

6. It is difficult for the slaves to work.

7. It is convenient (commodum) for us to be quiet (tacere).

8. It is convenient for you (s.) to prepare food.
tripodes argentei (page 33)

Nominative, Accusative or Dative?

Quintus in cubiculo sedet. Anti-Loquax celeriter intrat.

Dative          Nom.
Anti-Loquax: salve! necesse est domino meo ad aulam ire. rex
Cogidubnus omnes nobiles ad sacrificium invitavit.

Quintus: regem hodie visitamus?

Salvius: ita vero, quotannis rex sacrificium facit, quod
imperatorem Claudium honorare vult.

Quintus: cur Claudium honorare vult?

Salvius: decorum est Cogidubno Claudium honorare. nam
Claudius erat imperator qui Cogidubnum regem fecit.

Quintus: nunc rem intellego. necesse est mihi donum regi ferre, in
arca mea sunt duo tripodes argentei, illi tripodes sunt
donum optimum.

(Anti-Loquax e cubiculo exit et Salvio de tripodibus argenteis narrat.
Salvius statim ad cellarium contendit.)

Salvius: necesse est mihi regem Cogidubnum visitare. donum ei
ferre volo.

cellarius: non difficile est nobis donum invenire, domine. ecce!
urna aenea. antiquissima est. placetne tibi?

Salvius: mihi non placet. donum aeneum Cogidubno ferre nolo.

fero, ferre, tuli = I bring, take, carry

n.b. The Dative endings are on the previous page!
The Romans in Britain - Stage 14

Longer answers should be in full sentences.

Before the Romans

1. Who were the different leaders of a tribe of Britons? (2)
2. What were the priests called?
3. What non-religious job did the priests have?
4. Where did they often worship their gods?
5. What two reasons did the Romans have for not liking these priests?
6. The Britons (or Celts) were technologically as advanced as the Romans. What skills did Caesar observe? (3)

The Arrival of the Romans

1. In what year did Julius Caesar first go to Britain?
2. How many times did he visit it?
3. What was his official job in Gaul (=France+) when he went to Britain? (not in book!)
4. Why did he not have a chance to conquer it properly? (3)
5. Which emperor sent an army which invaded and conquered Britain?
6. How many years after Caesar’s last visit was this?
7. What job did both Aulus Plautius (p. 36) and Gnaeus Iulius Agricola (p.37) have at some time?
8. How long was Agricola in Britain?
9. What were Agricola’s two main types of activity? (Britain was still a new province.)
10. How long was Britain a province of Rome?
11. What were the good things about being in the Roman Empire? (Give two things. The book does not mention Peace!)
12. And the bad things? (2)
Vocabulary Stage 14

**Pronouns**
- ipse, ipsa: myself, yourself, themselves etc.
- iste, ista: that, those
- aliquid: something

**Other words**
- -que: and
- apud: at the house of, among
- cotidie: every day
- num...?: surely ... not...?
- quamquam: although
- ubi: when, where
- diligenter: carefully
- necesse: necessary

**Adjectives**
- attonitus, attonita: astonished
- decorus, decora: right, proper
- difficilis: difficult
- fidelis: faithful, loyal

**Nouns (with the Genitive to show which Declension)**
- aula, -ae: a palace
- domina, -ae: a mistress
- deus, -i: a god
- donum, -i: a present, gift
- maritus, -i: a husband
- rex, regis: a king

**Verb**
- deleo, delere, delevi: I destroy
servus Salvium et Quintum ad atrium duxit. illi, postquam atrium intraverunt, magnum turbam viderunt. multi principes Britannici multaeque feminae in atrio erant. sermones inter se habebant. aderant quoque multi Romani, qui prope principes sedebant. haec multitudo, quae atrium complebat, magnum clamorem faciebat.

in medio atrio Quintus et Salvius lectum viderunt. in lecto erat effigies cerata. Quintus effigiem agnovit. 'bona est effigies!' inquit. 'imperator Claudius est!' 'ita vero', respondit Salvius. 'rex Cogidubnus Claudium quotannis honorat. fabri ex Italia quotannis veniunt. fabri, qui peritissimi sunt, effigiem faciunt.'

subito turba, quae prope ianuam stabat, ad terram procubuit. principes Britannici, qui in medio atrio sedebant, celeriter surrexerunt. etiam Romani tacebant. 'rex adest', susurravit Salvius.

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Relative pronouns

1. Relative clauses tell you more about a person or thing.

   e.g. The man who did this left quickly.

   The women who saw him shouted.

   The horses which I bought were grey.

2. The Relative Pronoun, the word for who/which, in Latin is qui.

   It has different endings for Masculine and Feminine, and Singular and Plural, and Nominative and Accusative.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOM</td>
<td>qui</td>
<td>quae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC</td>
<td>quam</td>
<td>quam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOM</td>
<td>qui</td>
<td>quae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC</td>
<td>quos</td>
<td>quas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. quod is used for some things (not people) in the singular.

   e.g. donum quod emi erat pretiosum.
caerimonia

1. Who was led into the atrium by the slave?
2. What did they see there?
3. What three groups of people were there?

line 7 and onwards
4. What did they see in the middle of the atrium? (2)

5. Why did Quintus mention a Roman emperor?
6. Which one?
7. Why is Italy mentioned? (2)

8. subito: What did the crowd by the door do?
   What did the chieftains do?
   What did the Romans do?

8. How did Salvius explain their behaviour?

9. Why was a boy leading the king?

10. Where did the king head for?

11. Give three things which the king did when he arrived there?

line 23 and onwards

12. In whose honour was he carrying out the sacrifice?

13. What two things did the priests do (lines 24-27)?

14. What two things did the chieftains do (lines 24-27)?
Clauses (main and subordinate)

A clause is a group of words including a verb with a “person” - I, you, he, she, etc. or the slave (=he), the clouds (=they), the room (=it).

I learnt the song.
This is one clause. (It is on its own so it is also a sentence.)

I want to learn the song.
This is one clause (to learn is not a clause as it does not have a “person”)

I want to learn the song which you were singing.
This has two clauses (I want... and ...you were singing are the verbs with “persons”)

I want to learn the song is the main clause;
which you were singing is a subordinate clause or an extra clause.

Which of the following sentences contains more than one clause?
Underline the verb with a “person” in the extra clause.

a) She ran down the road, singing.
b) He drove along the road in a car, while she was singing.
c) He drove along the road until he hit the lorry.
d) He stopped because of the noise.
e) She stopped because she heard the noise.
f) He kicked the lorry which he had hit.
g) The lorry was not damaged, as his car was going slowly.
h) He waited for a long time for the breakdown-truck.
i) The mechanic, who spoke English well, helped him.

Extra clauses are called subordinate clauses.

Three common types of subordinate clauses are:

- temporal clauses (telling you ......... something happened),
- causal clauses (telling you ....... something happened),
- relative clauses introduced by who, which, that etc. giving more information about a thing or person in the main clause.

There are two of each of these three types of clause in the examples a)- i) above:

Temporal

Causal

Relative
certamen navale (page 51)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>quae gens?</th>
<th>qui gubernator?</th>
<th>qualis est?</th>
<th>victor an victus?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOMINATIVE</td>
<td>puella</td>
<td>servus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACCUSATIVE</td>
<td>puellam</td>
<td>servum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENITIVE</td>
<td>puellae</td>
<td>servi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATIVE</td>
<td>puellae</td>
<td>servo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABLATIVE</td>
<td>puella</td>
<td>servo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**NOUNS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>1st Declension</th>
<th>2nd Decl.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>servus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACCUSATIVE</td>
<td>puellam</td>
<td>servum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENITIVE</td>
<td>puellae</td>
<td>servi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATIVE</td>
<td>puellae</td>
<td>servo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABLATIVE</td>
<td>puella</td>
<td>servo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>1st Declension</th>
<th>2nd Decl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOM</td>
<td>puellae</td>
<td>servi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC</td>
<td>puellas</td>
<td>servos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEN</td>
<td>puellarum</td>
<td>servorum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAT</td>
<td>puellis</td>
<td>servis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABL</td>
<td>puellis</td>
<td>servis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vespasian and the Durotriges

When the Romans invaded Britain in A.D. 43, most of the army landed on the coast of Kent not far from Dover, and then moved north towards London and then further north. However, there is archaeological evidence that supplies and possibly troops were taken to Fishbourne where later a large palace was built. These were probably linked with the Second Legion’s attack on the Durotriges, who lived to the west of the Regnenses.

The historian Suetonius, when writing in "the Twelve Caesars" about the Emperor Vespasian, who had been in charge of the Second Legion at this time, said, “He fought thirty battles, conquered two warlike tribes, and captured more than twenty 'towns', besides the entire Isle of Wight.”

Many of these ‘towns’ or hill-forts can still be seen in the areas where the Durotriges and other tribes lived in the south of England. The hills were fortified by one or more large ditches being dug around them. They were very successful in defending the inhabitants against rival Celts, but the Romans, with powerful weapons for firing stones and bolts (large arrows) a long way, found them quite easy to capture.

The largest is Maiden Castle, just outside the modern town of Dorchester. When archaeologists excavated this they found plenty of evidence, near one of the entrances, of the battle in which it was captured by the Romans, including piles of ammunition and burials - amongst these is the vertebra of a Briton pierced by a Roman arrow.

After its capture the surviving inhabitants of Maiden Castle were not allowed to remain there and were forced to live in the new town, Durnovaria, which the Romans were building at a nearby crossing over a river. This is now the town of Dorchester.
Cogidubnus, king of the (Stage 15)

You do not need to write full sentences if a short answer will do. Longer answers should be in full sentences.

1. What was Cogidubnus' full name?

2. What was Neptune god of?

3. What was Minerva goddess of?

4. What was his tribe called before the Roman invasion?

5. What new name was it given?

6. What was the Roman name for the capital town of his tribe?

   What is the modern English town called?

7. What important Roman building was found about 5 kilometres from this town?

   What is the name of the village where it was discovered?

8. Which Roman led the legion which invaded this part of Britain?

   What important thing later happened to him in Rome?

9. Which tribe did he conquer just to the west of the Regnenses?

10. Their hill-forts were strong defensive positions: what is the name of the largest one?

11. Who wrote the 'Twelve Caesars'?

12. How many hill-forts did Vespasian conquer, according to this book?

13. Why were they not effective against the Romans?
## Vocabulary - Stage 15

### Nouns
- **aqua**  
  Water
- **nauta**  
  A sailor
- **unda**  
  A wave
- **equus**  
  A horse
- **lectus**  
  A bed, couch
- **princeps, principis**  
  A chieftain
- **sacerdos, sacerdotis**  
  A priest
- **litus, litoris**  
  A coast, sea-shore
- **mare, maris**  
  The sea
- **agmen, agminis**  
  A column (of men), a procession

### Verbs
- **claudio, claudere**  
  I close, block
- **debeo, debere**  
  I owe, I ought
- **impedio, impedire**  
  I hinder
- **redeo, redire**  
  I go back
- **teneo, tenere**  
  I hold
- **vinco, vincere, vici**  
  I win

### Adjectives
- **alius, alia**  
  Other, another
- **commodus, commoda**  
  Convenient
- **miser, misera**  
  Unhappy, miserable

### Other words
- **etiam**  
  Even
- **qui, quae, quod**  
  Who, which
- **lente**  
  Slowly
I. After what event was Belimicus upset and angry? (lines 1-2)

II. Which three groups made fun of him? (lines 2-5)

III. Which group also criticised him?

IV. Which group made fun of him secretly?

V. Who was Belimicus particularly angry with? (lines 6ff)

VI. What had Cogidubnus brought in from other countries? (II. 9f)

VII. Which one was of interest to Belimicus?

VIII. Why is a German slave mentioned?

IX. What did Belimicus say to the slave about the bear? (3)

---

**The Pluperfect Tense (="HAD")**

(formed from 3rd Principal Part)

*Put them in the correct order in the table underneath, with the meanings.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>traxerat</th>
<th>traxeramus</th>
<th>traxerant</th>
<th>traxeratis</th>
<th>traxeram</th>
<th>traxeras</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I had dragged</td>
<td>I had dragged</td>
<td>I had dragged</td>
<td>I had dragged</td>
<td>I had dragged</td>
<td>I had dragged</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pluperfects from Perfects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present (= 1st P.P.)</th>
<th>Perfect (=3rd P.P.)</th>
<th>Pluperfect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>porto - I carry</td>
<td>portavi - I carried</td>
<td>portaveram - I had carried</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>traho - I drag</td>
<td>traxi - I dragged</td>
<td>traxeram -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capio - I take</td>
<td>cepi -</td>
<td>ceperam -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>facio - I do, make</td>
<td>feci -</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discedo - I leave</td>
<td>discussi -</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amitto - I lose</td>
<td>discessi -</td>
<td>amiseram -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mitto - I send</td>
<td>misi -</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emo - I buy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do - I give</td>
<td>dedi -</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pono -</td>
<td>conspexi -</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>possum -</td>
<td>posui -</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>venio -</td>
<td>potueram - I had been able</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>video -</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vinco -</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

rex spectaculum dat (page 63)

Present, Imperfect, Perfect or Pluperfect?

Imperf.


rex hospitibus suis spectaculum nuntiavit. statim pumiliones cum saltatrixibus intraverunt et hospites delectaverunt. deinde, ubi rex eis signum dedit, omnes exierunt. Salvius, quem pumiliones non delectaverant, clamavit,

‘haec cena est bona, numquam cenam meliorem consumpsi. sed ursam, quae saltat, videre volo, illa ursa me multo magis delectat quam pumiliones et saltatrices.’
1. Where was Quintus talking with the king?

2. What two questions did the king ask?

3. Who had escaped with Quintus?

4. Where did they go first?

5. Which word tells you that it was not easy to escape?

6. Why did he free the slave? (2)

7. How did Quintus obtain money?

8. Why did he want to leave Italy?

9. To which city did he then go?

10. Where did the philosophers meet in this city?

11. How long did Quintus stay there?

12. To which city did he then go?

13. Which word tells you that the journey was quite short?
The Palace at Fishbourne  

1. What was the purpose of the first buildings constructed by the Romans at Fishbourne? (see also end of Stage 15!)

2. What was built after the army had moved west (but before the palace)? (2)

3. When was the much larger building constructed?

4. Were all the old buildings demolished? (2)

5. What is the basic shape of the 'palace'?

6. The palace was very Italian (or Roman) in style. Give three examples of things in the buildings or the gardens which show this.

---

**NOUNS - the Third Declension**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>leo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>leonem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. (of)</td>
<td>leonis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat. (to,for)</td>
<td>leoni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>leone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plural</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>leones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>leones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>leonum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>leonibus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>leonibus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vocabulary - Stage 16

Write down the meanings! (page 74)

Verbs
aedifico, -are
consentio, -ire
delecto, -are
effugio, -ere
navigo, -are
pereo, -ire
pono, -ere, posui
punio, -ire
tollo, -ere, sustuli
verto, -ere

Nouns
auxilium, -ii
consilium, -ii
flos, floris (m)
imperator, -is

Adjectives
bonus, bona
melior, melius
summus, summa

Other words
deinde
inter
ita
nonne?
postridie
simulac, simulatque
in villa **Barbilli** diu habitabam. ad urbem cum servo quondam contendi, quod **Clementem** visitare volebam. ille tabernam prope portum **Alexandriae** possidebat. servus, qui me ducebat, erat puere Aegyptius.

in urbe erat ingens multitudo, quae **vias** complebat. mercatores per vias ambulabant et negotium inter se agebant. **feminae et ancillae** tabernas frequentabant; **tabernarii feminis et ancillis stolas** ostendebant. multi servi per vias urbis currebant. difficile erat nobis per vias ambulare, quod maxima erat multitudo. tandem ad portum **Alexandriae** pervenimus. plurimi Aegyptii aderant, sed nullos **Graecos** videre poteramus. puere (2), postquam hoc sensit, anxius

'melius est nobis', inquit, 'ad villam **Barbilli** revenire. ad tabernam **Clementis** ire non possumus. **viae sunt periculosae**, quod Aegyptii irati sunt. omnes Graeci ex hac parte **urbis** fugerunt.'

'minime!' puero respondi. 'quamquam Aegyptii sunt irati, ad villam redire nolo, longum iter iam fecimus. paene ad tabernam **Clementis** pervenimus. necesse est nobis caute procedere.'

---

### BASIC NOUNS - Year 8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom. puella</td>
<td>servus</td>
<td>leo</td>
<td>The girl... (Subject)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc. puellam</td>
<td>servum</td>
<td>leonem</td>
<td>I saw a girl (Direct Object)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. puellae</td>
<td>servi</td>
<td>leonis</td>
<td>of a girl, a girl's</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat. puellae</td>
<td>servo</td>
<td>leoni</td>
<td>to, for a girl (Ind. Object)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl. puella</td>
<td>serva</td>
<td>leone</td>
<td>after in if it means in</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plural</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<td>leones</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acc. puellas</td>
<td>servos</td>
<td>leones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>servorum</td>
<td>leonum</td>
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<td>leonis</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Abl. puellis</td>
<td>servis</td>
<td>leonibus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ALEXANDRIA (Stage 17)

1. Who chose the site of Alexandria?

2. Give four reasons why it was a good site for a new city.
   (Do not put reasons to do with trade or merchants.) *

3. Who was the first ruler of Egypt after Alexander’s death?
4. Roughly how many people lived in Alexandria when Egypt became a Roman province?

5.a) Explain why geographically Alexandria was in an important position for trade and merchants. (2)*

   b) What things in the city attracted merchants? (4)

6. What three things were produced in Egypt and exported in large quantities?

   p. 87

7. Describe the lighthouse. (2)

8. Name its island.

9. Compare the size of Canopus Street with ones in Pompeii.

   Compare it with ones in Rome.

10. Who started the Caesareum?

    p. 88

11. Who finished it?

    p. 89

12. What was the Museum?

    i) Which two races had the most power in Alexandria? *
    ii)

13. Give three other races living there.
    i)
    ii)
    iii)

14. The last independent ruler of Egypt before it was taken over by the Romans was a descendant of the answer to question 3. She was therefore Greek. What was her name? How is she said to have died?
Stage 17 - vocabulary

Write down the meanings! (page 92)

**Verbs**
- appropinquo, -are
- resisto, -ere
- recipio, -ere, recepi
- pervenio, -ire

**Nouns**
- ara, -ae
- insula, -ae
- animus, -i
- faber, fabri
- negotium, -ii

**Adjectives**
- benignus, benigna
- invitus, invita
- maximus, maxima
- pauci, paucae
- facilis

**Other words**
- a, ab + Ablative
- bene
- diu
- graviter
- huc
- itaque
- numquam
- quondam
Get the cases of the nouns and the persons of the verbs; then translate!

Acc. We
postquam ad urbem (3) advenimus, ego Clementi (3)
diu tabernam (1) quaerebam. tandem Barbillus, qui
triginta tabernas possidebat, mihi tabernam optimam
obtulit. haec taberna prope templum deae (1) Isidis (3)
erat. in hac parte (3) urbis via est, in qua omnes
tabernarii (2) vitrum vendunt. taberna, quam Barbillus
mihi offerebat, optimum situm habebat. Barbillus tamen
dubitabat.

'sunt multi latrones', inquit, 'in illa parte urbis.
tabernarii latrones (3) timent, quod pecuniam (1)
extorquent et vim inferunt. latrones libertum (2) meum
interfecerunt, qui nuper illam tabernam tenebat. eum in
via invenimus mortuum. libertus, qui senex obstinatus
erat, latronibus pecuniam dare noluit. latrones eum
necaverunt tabernamque diripuerunt.'
QUESTIONS

1.
cur?  Why
quis? Who
quid? What
ubi?  Where
quando? 
quo modo?

a) heri per viam currebas. cur urbem intraveras?
b) servos vituperavisti. quid fecerant?
c) hanc ancillam salutabant. ubi fuerat?
d) in urbe vos vidi. quando adveneratis?
e) per vias festinabant. quis eos terruerat?
f) pecuniam meam tenebas. quo modo eam ceperas?

2.
-ne    an open question

nonne suggests that the answer should be “yes”
(Surely... / Didn’t you... / You did ...., didn’t you?)

num  suggests that the answer should be “no”
(Surely ..not / You didn’t .... did you?)

g) vinumne bibebas? 
h) nonne vinum bibebas?
i) num vinum bibebas? 
j) Caesaremne vidisti? 
k) num Caesarem vidisti? 
l) nonne Cogidubnus est rex? 
m) num Cogidubnus est rex?

n) Are you a Roman? (ne/nonne/num)
o) You aren’t a Roman, are you? (ne/nonne/num)
p) You are a Roman, aren’t you? (ne/nonne/num)
q) You aren’t working, are you? 
r) You are working, aren’t you?
s) Aren’t you working?
pro taberna Clementis

Give the CASE of nouns and the PERSON of verbs

Nom S. Clemens in templo deae Isidis cum ceteris Isiacis saepe
he/she cenabat. quondam, ubi a templo, in quo cenaverat, domum
redibat, amicum conspexit accurrentem.

'taberna ardet! taberna tua ardet!' clamavit amicus.
'tabernam tuam diripiant Eutychus et latrones. eos vidi
valvas evellentes, vitrum frangentes, tabernam incendentes.
fuge! fuge ex urbe! Eutychus te interficere vult. nemo ei
latronibusque resistere potest.'

Clemens tamen non fugit, sed ad tabernam quam
celerrime contendit. postquam illuc advenit, pro taberna stabat
immotus. valvas evulsas, tabernam direptam vidit. Eutychus
extra tabernam cum latronibus Aegyptiis stabat, ridebatque.
1. At what date were the earliest glass objects made in Egypt?

2. Was this before or after the foundation of Alexandria?

3. What are two major components of glass?
   a)
   b)

4. What was this mixture probably used for before it was used to make things that we would call glass?

5. Explain briefly how the earliest glass objects were shaped?

6. What kind of object was this method most suitable for?

7. What new method was discovered in the first century B.C.?

8. What different kinds of coloured glass objects were there? (see photographs on pages 106f) (3)

---

**EGYPT** (Stage 18 - pages 108-109)

1. Why was the flooding of the Nile important? (2)

2. Why was it important for other countries (e.g. Rome) as well?

3. Who decided what was to be done with the farming land of Egypt - the farmers or the rulers (in Alexandria)?

4. How did the rulers keep a check on what the farmers, perhaps in distant villages, were doing? (3)

5. A certificate was issued for work in the reign of the emperor Hadrian.
   a) Whose work is described?
   b) What work had he done?
   c) How long had he done this job for?
   d) Who issued the certificate?

6. Did things change for the peasants when the Romans took over Egypt from the Greeks?

7. There were a lot of taxes, and licences were required for many activities. Bribery was common.
   a) What different jobs were done by the people given money perhaps as bribes by the Greek whose accounts are shown on p.109? (They are probably all really bribes.)
   b) How many drachmas did he pay in total?
Vocabulary - Stage 18

Write down the meanings! (page 110)

**Verbs**
demonstro, -are
obsto, -are
recuso, -are
audeo, -ere
soleo, -ere
cognosco, -ere, cognovi
discedo, -ere, discessi
peto, -ere

coepi

**Nouns**
dea, -ae
caput, capitis
miles, militis
pars, partis
manus, -us

**Other words**
fortasse
ibi
libenter
nam
nemo
postea
pro +Abl.
quo?