

Latina CCI: a.d. III ides Sept. MMVIII

Class Plan

- I. Aethra Vocabulary
- II. Aethra Classwork (Groups)
- III. Purpose clauses
- IV. Aethra Reading
- V. Ablative Absolutes
- VI. Theseus vocabulary

I. Aethra Vocabulary

aetas, aetatis m = age

concedo, -ere, -cessi, -cessum + dative = to concede, give over

domus, -us or -i, f = home

ensis, ensis, m = sword

fore = actually a form of sum, used as perfect subjunctive and future infinitive

occido, -ere, occidi, occisum = to kill

ostendo, -ere, ostendi, ostentum = to show

pervenio, -ire, -veni, -ventum = to arrive

pono, -ere, posui, positum = to place, put

praecipio, -ere, -ceptus, -ceptum + dative = to command

proficiscor, -i, profectus sum = to set forth

redeo, redire, redii, reditum = to go back

rus, ruris, n = the country

Characters:

Neptunus = Neptune, god of the sea

Aegeus = Aegeus, King of Athens

Pandion, -onis m = Aegeus's father

Minerva, -ae = Minerva, god of crafts, intelligence, and warfare

Aethra = Theseus' mother, daughter of Pittheus

Pittheus, King of Troizen

II. Aethra Classwork (Groups)

III. Purpose clauses

Sequence of tenses:

Main clause	Purpose clause
<u>Primary tenses:</u> present: mihi dona dant ... future: mihi dona dabunt ...	present subjunctive: ... ut misericordiam eis ostendem.
<u>Historical (or Past) tenses:</u> imperfect: mihi dona dabant... perfect: mihi dona dederunt... pluperfect: mihi dona dederant...	imperfect subjunctive: ...ut misericordiam eis ostenderem.

1. Aegeus lapidem Aethrae ostendit (present) ut ea omnia filio ____narret____ . (narro, -are, -avi, -atum) Aegeus is showing the rock to Aethra so that she can tell their son everything.
2. Aegeus lapidem Aethrae ostendit (perfect) ut ea omnia filio ____narrare-t____ . (narro, -are, -avi, -atum) Aegeus showed the rock to Aethra so that she could tell their son everything.
3. Aegeus signa relinquit ut filius ad eum ____veniat____ . (venio, venire, veni, ventum.) Aegeus is leaving signs so that his son will come to him.
4. Aegeus signa reliquit ut filius ad eum ____veniret____ . (venio, venire, veni, ventum.) Aegeus left signs so that his son would come to him.
5. Aethra filio omnia narrat ut patrem ____petat____ (peto, -ere, petivi or petii, petitum) Aethra is telling her son everything so he will seek his father.
6. Aethra filio omnia narravit ut patrem ____peteret____ (peto, -ere, petivi or petii, petitum) Aethra told her son everything so he would seek his father.
7. Theseus Procrustem occidet ut viatores tuti ____ . (sum, esse, fui, futurum) Theseus will kill Procrustes so that travellers will be safe.
8. Theseus Procrustem occidit ut viatores tuti ____ . (sum, esse, fui, futurum) Theseus killed Procrustes so that travelers would be safe.
9. Theseus taurum Marathonium capiet ut eum ____ (occido, -ere, occisi, occisum) Theseus will capture the bull of Marthon in order to kill it.
10. Theseus taurum Marathonium cepit ut eum ____ (occido, -ere, occisi, occisum) Theseus captured the bull of Marthon in order to kill it.

IV. AETHRA READING

V. Ablative Absolutes:

1. lecto proposito, longe dormivit. _____
(propono, -ere, -posui, positum = to offer --- lectus, -i m = bed)
2. lecto novo dato, non dormivit.

3. (novus, -a, -um = new)
4. cena in mensa posita, omnes eam ederunt.
5. (cena, -ae f = dinner; mensa, -ae = table; edo, -ere, edi, esum = to eat)
6. his viris interfectis, Theseus Athenam advenit. _____
7. tauro in agro manente, Theseus Athenas advenit.
8. tauro interfecto,
9. viro in mare iacenti
10. lapide alato, Theseus signas invenit.

Ablative Absolutes in green, Ablatives of means in blue:

Corynetem Neptuni filium **armis** occidit*; Pityocamptem, (qui iter gradientes cogebat, ut secum arborem pinum* ad terram flecterent, quam* qui* cum eo prenderat, ille eam **viribus** missam faciebat*; ita ad terram graviter elidebatur* et periebat), hunc interfecit. Procrusten Neptuni filium. Ad hunc hospes cum venisset, si longior esset, **minori lecto proposito** reliquam corporis partem praecidebat; sin autem brevior statura erat, **lecto longiori dato// incudibus* suppositis** extendebat eum, usque dum lecti longitudinem aequaret. Hunc interfecit. Scironem, qui ad mare loco quodam praerupto* sedebat et, qui* iter gradiebatur, cogebat eum sibi pedes lavare et ita in mare praecipitabat*, hunc Theseus **pari leto*** in mare deiecit, ex quo Scironis* petrae sunt dictae. Cercyonem Vulcani filium **armis** occidit. Aprum*, qui fuit Cremyone, interfecit. Taurum, qui fuit Marathone, quem Hercules a Creta ad Eurystheum adduxerat, occidit. Minotaurum oppido Gnosi* occidit.

VI: Theseus Vocabulary

Theseus Reading

Overview: This brief section tells how Theseus, who (somehow) had both Poseidon and Aegeus as his father, came to adulthood (i.e. late teens) and set out on his journey to Athens, with the responsibility of killing all of the evildoers who populated the highway between Troizen and Athens.

Neptunus et Aegeus Pandionis filius in fano*	*fanum, -i n = shrine
Minervae cum Aethra Pitthei filia una nocte	*concubero, -ere, concubui, concubitum

concubuerunt*. Neptunus, quod* ex ea natum esset, Aegeo concessit. Is* autem postquam a Troezenae Athenas redibat, ensem suum sub lapide posuit et praecepit Aethrae, ut tunc eum ad se mitteret, cum posset eum lapidem allevare* et gladium patris tollere; ibi fore* indicium cognitionis* filii. Itaque postea Aethra peperit* Theseum, qui ad puberem* aetatem cum pervenisset, mater praecepta Aegei indicat ei lapidemque ostendit, ut ensem tolleretur, et iubet eum Athenas ad Aegeum proficisci, eosque, qui itineri infestabantur,* omnes occidit.	= to go to bed with. quod = “(the child) which ...” *Is = “he” (meaning Aegeus) *(al)levo, levare. -avi. -atum = to lift *fore = “would be” *indiciu[m] cognitionis = token of recognition (i.e. the sign by which he would recognize his son) *peperit: gave birth to *think, “puberty” *infestor, -ari, infestatus sum, to infest or trouble (+ dative)
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ut ...

present stem (amo, -are)

- present
- imperfect
- future

amavi, amatum

- perfect
- pluperfect
- future perfect