

# *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
<b>UNIT 1</b>				
<b>Stage 1</b>	nominative singular: declensions 1, 2, 3	<i>Clēmēns est in hortō.</i>	NOM + <i>est</i> + predicate (N/ADJ)	<i>Caecilius est pater.</i>
	3rd person singular present: all conjugations (including <i>est</i> )	<i>Metella 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>Cerberus est in viā.</i>		
<b>Stage 2</b>	nominative and accusative singular (declensions 1, 2, 3) note	<i>amicus canem salutat.</i>	NOM + ACC + V	<i>amicus Caecilium salutat.</i>
	superlative adjective	<i>Grumio est laetissimus.</i>	NOM + ACC + V et V	<i>Grumio triclinium intrat et circumspectat.</i>
	adverbs (from 1st & 2nd decl. adj.)	<i>coquus in triclinio magnifice cenat.</i>		
	adverbs (from 3rd decl. adj.)	<i>ancilla suaviter cantat.</i>		
<b>Stage 3</b>	differentiation of 1st, 2nd, 3rd declensions note		V + NOM	<i>respondet Pantagathus.</i>
	attributive adjective	<i>magnus leo est in pictura.</i>		
	accusative singular in prepositional phrases	<i>pictor ad villam venit.</i>		
	vocative case	<i>salve, tonsor!</i>		
	accusative of 4th declension	<i>Caecilius ad portum ambulat.</i>		

<b>Stage 4</b>	1st & 2nd person singular present (all conjugations, including <i>sum</i> ) note	<i>quid tū pingis? ego leonem pingō.</i>	interrogative word (quis, quid, cūr, ubi) + NOM + V	<i>quid tū habēs?</i>
	<i>adest</i>	<i>ego nāvem habeo, sed nāvis nōn adest.</i>	interrogative word + V + NOM	<i>quis es tū?</i>
	accusative of 5th declension	<i>tu rem non probas.</i>		
	<i>mē</i>	<i>leō mē spectat.</i>		
	questions with no interrogative word	<i>tū anulū habes?</i>		
<b>Stage 5</b>	3rd person plural present (all conjugations, including <i>sum</i> ) note	<i>puellae sunt in via.</i>	NOM et NOM + V	<i>fēminae et puellae sunt in turbā.</i>
	nominative plural (declensions 1, 2, 3) note	<i>senēs dormiunt.</i>		
	2nd declension: <i>r</i> -stem nouns	<i>puer est in via.</i>		
	<i>abest</i>	<i>Lucrīo abest!</i>		
<b>Stage 6</b>	3rd person singular and plural, imperfect and perfect ( <i>v</i> -stems) note	<i>servi per viam ambulabant.</i> <i>canis subito lātrāvit.</i>	NOM + subord. adv. clause + ACC + V	<i>coquus, quod erat laetus, cēnam optimam parāvit.</i>
	<i>erat, erant</i> note	<i>Clemens erat fortis. servi erant laeti.</i>	NOM + ACC et ACC + V	<i>Clemens Caecilium et Metellam quaesivit.</i>
	suppression of subject	<i>paene lacrimābat.</i>		
<b>Stage 7</b>	perfect tense (other than <i>v</i> -stems) note	<i>amici optimum vinum biberunt.</i> <i>tandem surrexerunt.</i>	ACC + V (suppression of subject)	<i>villam intravit.</i>
	<i>tē</i>	<i>ego tē laudō, quod mē diligenter curās.</i>		
	<i>hic</i>	<i>Quintus, postquam ad hanc villam vēnit, atrium intravit.</i>		
	<i>ille</i>	<i>ille centurio erat versipellis!</i>		

	oblique cases of <i>is</i>	<i>gladiator tamen dominum ferociter petivit et eum ad amphitheatrum traxit.</i>		
	questions with <i>num</i>	<i>num Quintus aprum timet?</i>		
<b>Stage 8</b>	accusative plural note	<i>puellae iuvenes salutaverunt.</i>		
	superlative adjective note			
<b>Stage 9</b>	dative singular and plural note	<i>mercator feminis togas ostendit.</i>	NOM + DAT + ACC + V	<i>Quintus servo pecuniam dedit.</i>
	<i>ego, tu (nominative, dative, and accusative) note</i>	<i>ego tibi gratias maximas ago.</i>	personal pronouns as subjects gradually suppressed	
		<i>Marcellus Metellae togam tradidit.</i>		
	reduplicated perfect			
	<i>se</i>	<i>athletae in palaestra se exercebant.</i>		
	<i>eo</i>	<i>cives cotidie ad thermas ibant.</i>		
	<i>fero</i>	<i>servi oleum et strigiles ferebant.</i>		
<b>Stage 10</b>	1st and 2nd person plural present (including <i>sum</i> ) note	<i>nos Graeci sumus sculptores. nos statuas pulchras facimus.</i>	NOM + DAT + ACC + V	<i>Quintus rhetori et amicis argumentum explicavit.</i>
	comparative adjective note	<i>nos sumus callidiores quam vos.</i>	NOM + <i>est</i> + comparative ADJ + <i>quam</i>	<i>urbs Roma est maior quam omnes aliae urbes.</i>
	comparison with <i>quam</i>	<i>Graeci sunt meliores quam Romani.</i>		
	<i>nobis, vobis</i>	<i>nos Romani vobis pacem damus.</i>		
	questions with <i>-ne</i>	<i>vosne estis contenti?</i>		
	imperative, singular and plural	<i>da mihi statuas! abite!</i>		
	<i>in</i> + accusative	<i>Thrasymachus librum in piscinam deiecit, quod iratissimus erat.</i>		

<b>Stage 11</b>	intransitive verbs (crēdō, faveō, placet) + dative note	<i>nōs mercātorī favemus.</i>	NOM + DAT + V	<i>nōs candidātō nostrō nōn crēdimus sed favemus.</i>
	<i>nōs, vōs (nominative, dative, and accusative) note</i>	<i>dei nobis imperium dant.</i>		
	<i>placet note</i>	<i>mibi placet.</i>		
	different ways of asking questions note	<i>quō festinās, Grumiō? num tū Afrō favēs?</i>		
	<i>mēcum, tēcum</i>	<i>tū mēcum venīs?</i>		
	<i>sibi</i>	<i>Quārtus sibi dixit, "frāter meus est stultissimus."</i>		
<b>Stage 12</b>	1st and 2nd person singular and plural, imperfect and perfect note	<i>tū sonōs audivisti. ego tremōrēs sēnsi.</i>	expansion of the subordinate clauses to contain DAT + ACC + V	<i>Caecilius, postquam Clēmētī anulū suū trādidi, statim exspirāvit.</i>
	1st and 2nd person singular and plural imperfect of <i>sum</i> note	<i>solliciti erant.</i>		
	ablative plural in prepositional phrases	<i>feminae cum infantibus per urbem festinābant.</i>		

## 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 Iucundus, wife Metella, son Quintus, slaves Clemens and Grumio (cook), dog Cerberus	Cerberus steals food.	Caecilius and Metella and their household; houses in Pompeii
Stage 2	79	Pompeii: Caecilius' house	<i>amicus, ancilla</i>	Dinner party; Grumio 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), Lucrio (her master)	Holiday play attended by all Caecilius' household except Grumio. Poppaea has trouble getting Lucrio to go to play so she can meet her boyfriend (= Grumio).	The Theater
Stage 6	79	Pompeii: Forum, tavern, Caecilius' house	Felix (freedman)	Quintus rescues Clemens and Grumio 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 Pugnax (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
		woods on Mt. Vesuvius; Pompeii: Caecilius' house		Quintus and Felix go boar-hunting; Quintus kills boar. Metella consoles Melissa, who has been scolded by Grumio and Clemens.	
Stage 8	59 (sic)	Pompeii: Amphitheater	senator Regulus	Regulus gives gladiatorial show, which ends in a riot between Nuceriens and Pompeians.	Amphitheater; gladiatorial shows; the riot at Pompeii

Stage 9	79	Pompeii: baths	Milo (athlete); Sceledrus, Anthrax (public slaves)	Quintus' birthday visit to baths with Caecilius. Milo hurls discus; Quintus throws it and damages Milo's statue. Sceledrus and Anthrax apprehend a toga thief.	The Baths
		Pompeii: the Forum	Marcellus ( <i>mercator</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 imitators." Quarrel over 3 presents for Alexander's 2 brothers: Quintus settles by taking one for himself. Syphax pays tavern bill with old Egyptian ring; bad luck comes to all. Grumio 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. Grumio 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	Nuceria, Pompeii: day of eruption	Julius (friend of Caecilius)	Turmoil: 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
<b>UNIT 2</b>				
Stage 13	present active infinitive note	<i>nōs de hāc coniuratione audire volumus.</i>	(NOM) + INF + V	<i>Volūbilis cenam optimam coquere potest.</i>
	conjugations of verbs note		omission of verb in second of two clauses.	<i>ūnus est nocēns, cēteri innocentēs.</i>
	present tense of possum, volō, nōlo note	<i>de coniuratione audire volumus.</i>		
	-que note	<i>pueri puellaeque in primo ordine stabant.</i>		
	questions with nōnne?	<i>nōnne Cervix arātoribus praest?</i>		
	perfect participle passive	<i>dominus est vulnerātus.</i>		
	clauses with <i>ubi</i> (= "when"), <i>simulac/ simulatque, quamquam</i>	<i>Bregans, simulac Salvium vidit, "domine! domine!" clamavit.</i>		
	nominative singular of 2nd declension neuter nouns	<i>ubi est vinum?</i>		
	accusative plural of 2nd declension neuter nouns	<i>Salvius duo aedificia vidit.</i>		
	<i>sēcum</i>	<i>Bregans in mediis servis stabat: canem ingentem sēcum habebat.</i>		
	apposition	<i>hospes erat Pompeius Optatus, vir benignus.</i>		
	accusative predicate adjective	<i>Alatorem audacem interfecerunt.</i>		
	perfect of volō	<i>postridie Salvius fundum inspicere voluit.</i>		
	perfect of <i>sum</i>	<i>quis fuit neglegens?</i>		

<b>Stage 14</b>	ablative singular and plural note	<i>haec villa ab urbe longe abest.</i>	<i>decorum, etc. + est + DAT + (ACC) + INF</i>	<i>difficile est mihi magnam amphoram portare.</i>
	prepositions note	<i>Salvius e villa contendit.</i>		
	agreement of adjective in case and number note	<i>amphorae gravēs sunt.</i>		
	accusative of extent of time	<i>totam diem laboravi.</i>		
	imperfect of volō, nōlō, possum	<i>Marcia urnam vix portare poterat, quod anus erat.</i>		
	infinitive as subject	<i>necesse est mihi pavimentum lavare.</i>		
	vocative in -ī	<i>Salvī, audi!</i>		
	nōlī	<i>noli lacrimare!</i>		
	present participle	<i>coquus, erubescens ad cubiculum revenit.</i>		
	<i>ipse</i>	<i>tu ipsa hanc villam elegisti.</i>		
<b>Stage 15</b>	relative clauses note	<i>vinum, quod ancillae ferebant, erat in patera aurea.</i>	NOM + Relative clause + V	<i>senex, qui scēptrum tenēbat, erat rex Cogidubnus.</i>
	agreement of adjective by gender note	<i>sacerdotes effigiem ceratam portabant.</i>	omission of verb in first of two clauses	<i>Regnensēs laeti, Cantiaci miseri erant.</i>
	infinitive + debēo	<i>quid facere debēo?</i>		
	nominative plural 2nd declension neuter nouns	<i>multa saxa minora sub undis latent.</i>		
	accusative singular and plural 3rd declension neuter nouns	<i>post haec certamina Cogidubnus certamen navale nuntiavit.</i>		
	<i>appropinquo + dative</i>	<i>Dumnorix saxo appropinquavit.</i>		

Stage 16	pluperfect note	<i>in hortō erant multī florēs, quōs Cogidubnus ex Italiā importāverant.</i>	DAT + ACC et ACC + V	<i>ursae cibum et aquam dabat.</i>
	infinitive + audeō	<i>sed ursam tractāre nōn audēs!</i>	relative clause in sentences with subject omitted	<i>ibi servum, quī tam fortis et tam fidelis fuerat, liberāvī.</i>
	questions with <i>num</i> , <i>-ne</i> , <i>nonne</i> note	<i>nonne tu hospitibus spectaculum dare vis?</i>	increasingly varied position of the relative clause	<i>in aulā erant multae picturae, quās pictor Graecus pinxerat. ex ovo, quod servī in mensam posuerant, apparuit saltatrix.</i>
Stage 17	genitive singular and plural note	<i>pro templo Caesaris erat ara.</i>	DAT + V	<i>puerō respondi.</i>
	<i>obstō</i> + dative	<i>in trivīs magna multitūdo nobīs obstābat.</i>	ACC + NOM + V	<i>ita mercatōrem fortuna servāvī.</i>
	clauses with <i>sicut</i>	<i>hoc monstrum, sicut pica, res fulgentes colligere solet.</i>	increased complexity in subordinate clause	<i>in armario erant quinque fustes, quos Diogenēs extrāxit et nobis trādidit.</i>
	<i>soleō</i> , <i>coepī</i> , <i>melius est</i> + infinitive	<i>nunc sacerdotes in arā sacrificium facere solent.</i>		
nesting of preposition	<i>Diogenes media in casa stabat.</i>			
Stage 18	neuter nouns (singular and plural) note	<i>Barbillus multa aedificia possidebat.</i>	NOM/ACC + genitive + V	<i>officinam Eutychi intravit.</i>
	4th and 5th declension nouns note		ACC + V + NOM	<i>tabernam tuam diripiunt Eutyclus et operae.</i>
	clauses with <i>ut</i> (= "as")	<i>haec taberna, ut dixi, prope templum deae Isidis erat.</i>	ACC + DAT + V	<i>hanc tabernam Clementi emere volo.</i>
		ACC + NOM + V	<i>mox plurimos amicos Clemens habebat.</i>	

			increased complexity of sentence structure:	
			i) "branching" of one subordinate clause out of another	<i>diligenter laborabant, quod aderat vilicus, qui virgam vibrabat.</i>
			ii) "nesting" of one subordinate clause inside another	<i>ubi a templo, in quo cenaverat, domum redibat, amicum conspexit accurrentem.</i>
<b>Stage 19</b>	<i>hic, ille</i> note	<i>haec femina est Galatea. ille vir est Aristo.</i>		
	imperatives including negative note	<i>iuvenes! cedite! nolite nobis obstare!</i>		
	vocative singular and plural note	<i>marite! emove hos iuvenes!</i>		
	<i>fiō + predicate nominative</i>	<i>aqua limosior fiebat, harundinesque densiores.</i>		
<b>Stage 20</b>	present active participle note	<i>ancillae prope lectum stabant, lacrimantes.</i>		
	<i>is, ea, id</i> note	<i>Petro, postquam de vulnere Barbilli audivit, statim ad villam eius festinavit.</i>	increased complexity of sentence structure:	<i>servi, qui Barbillum portabant, ubi cubiculum intraverunt, in lectum eum leniter posuerunt.</i>
	genitive of description	<i>astrologus, qui in villa Barbilli habitabat, erat vir ingenii pravi.</i>	iii) "stringing" of two parallel subordinate clauses	

## Unit 2: Narrative Scope and Sequence

STAGE	DATE A.D.	SETTING	CHARACTERS INTRODUCED	STORY LINE	CULTURAL BACKGROUND
<b>UNIT 2</b>					
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), Pompeius 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, Slavius 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	Winter, 82 Flashback: Winter 79 - Autumn 80	Britain: Cogidubnus' palace	Emperor Vespasian	Belimicus 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.	The Palace at Fishbourne
Stage 17	Flashback (cont.): Winter, 80	Alexandria: around the city	Barbillus (wealthy merchant), Diogenes (Greek friend of Barbillus), Plancus (a bore)	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.	Alexandria
Stage 18	Flashback (cont.): Winter 80	Alexandria: glass stores of Clemens and Eutyclus	Eutyclus ("protection" racketeer)	Clemens, for whom Quintus has bought a glass store, is harassed by Eutyclus and his gang for refusal to pay protection money. He is saved by cat, sacred to goddess Isis, whose devotee Clemens has become.	Glassmaking; the Romans in Egypt
Stage 19	Flashback (cont.): March 5, 81	Alexandria: city and harbor	Aristo (Greek amateur tragedian), Galatea (his wife), Helena (their daughter)	Family quarrels between Aristo, Galatea, and Helena provide a comic interlude to sacred procession of goddess Isis.	The worship of Isis
	Flashback (cont.): Spring, 81	Barbillus' estate on Nile river	Phormio (Barbillus' estate- manager), Barbillus' personal astrologer	Barbillus' astrologer warns him against hunting; Barbillus goes hunting anyway, but, attacked by a hippopotamus and crocodile, is wounded in melee by a spear.	

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
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### Unit 3: Grammar and Sentence Patterns

STAGE	GRAMMATICAL POINTS	EXAMPLE	SENTENCE PATTERN	EXAMPLE
<b>UNIT 3</b>				
<b>Stage 21</b>	perfect passive participle note	<i>faber, ab architectō laudatus, laetissimus erat.</i>	participial phrase + preposition	<i>faber, ab architectō laudatus, laetissimus erat.</i>
	partitive genitive/genitive of quantity	<i>rēx aliquid novi audire semper volebat.</i>	V + ACC + NOM	<i>vexant mē architectus et fabri.</i>
	ablative of agent	<i>saepe ad aulam Cogidubni ibat, ā rege imitatus.</i>	DAT + V + (NOM)	<i>nōne aegrōtis remedia praebere vis?</i>
<b>Stage 22</b>	perfect active (deponent) participle note	<i>fūr, thermās ingressus, ad fontem sacrum festinavit.</i>	increasing complexity of elements governed by infinitive	<i>volō tē mibi cōsiliū dare.</i>
	genitive of description note	<i>Latrō erat vir magnae diligentiae.</i>	accusative/prepositional phrase + participle	<i>fūr, senem cōspicatus, post columnam se celavit.</i>
	partitive genitive note	<i>dominus nimium vini rursus bibit.</i>	increasingly varied position of dative	<i>tibi periculosum est Bulbum contemere. tum fibulam, quam puella alia tibi dederat, Vilbiae tradidi.</i>
	<i>velim, ausim</i>	<i>velim cum eō colloquium habere.</i>		
	clauses with <i>cui</i>	<i>quam celerrimē egressus, Guttam petit, cui cōsiliū callidum prōponit.</i>		
	<b>Stage 23</b>	consolidation of participles note: present active, perfect passive, perfect active	<i>prope thermās erat templum, ā fabris Romānis aedificatum.</i>	V + NOM + ACC
		<i>duo sacerdōtēs, agnam nigram ducentes, ad aram lentē processerunt. haec verba locutus, ad Cogidubnum se vertit et clamavit.</i>		
comparison of adverbs note		<i>tūtius est tibi verum scire. Helen suāvissimē cantare potest.</i>		
4th declension neuter nouns		<i>Cephalus pōculum haurire nōluit, et ad genua regis procubuit.</i>		



	use of <i>idem</i> in oblique cases	<i>servus enim, multa tormenta passus, in eadem sententiā mansit.</i>		
<b>Stage 24</b>	<i>cum</i> clauses note	<i>Dumnorix, cum haec audivisset, consilium audāx magnopere laudavit.</i>	extended prepositional phrase + participle	<i>Dumnorix, tamen, ē manibus militum elapsus, per viās oppidi noctu processit.</i>
	pluperfect subjunctive note, 3rd person singular and plural, all conjugations and <i>esse</i> and <i>velle</i>	<i>cum ad pontem venissent, equus transire noluit.</i>		
	imperfect subjunctive note, 3rd person singular and plural, all conjugations and <i>esse</i> and <i>velle</i>	<i>cum Salvius rem secum cogitaret, Belimicus subito rediit.</i>		
	gerundive of obligation	<i>nunc nobis hinc effugiendum est.</i>		
	ablative of manner	<i>Quintus, graviter vulneratus, magnā cum difficultate effugit.</i>		
<b>Stage 25</b>	indirect questions note	<i>miles iuvenem iterum rogavit quis esset.</i>	variation of word order in sentences containing infinitive	<i>iuvenis dicere volebat quid prope horreum faceret.</i>
	imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive note, all persons	<i>ego et Modestus, cum in Africā militāremus, soli totam provinciam custodiēbamus.</i>		<i>centurio militem iussit eum ad carcerem ducere.</i>
	perfect participle (active deponent) accusative case	<i>Strythionem, iam ad castra regressum, conspiciit.</i>		<i>vos ambōs carcerem custodire iussit.</i>
	clauses with <i>cuius</i>	<i>nam inter captivos est Vercobrix, cuius pater est princeps Deceanglorum.</i>		<i>coegerunt me portas omnium cellarum aperire.</i>
<b>Stage 26</b>	purpose clauses note	<i>Agricola ad tribunal processit ut pauca diceret.</i>	postponement of subordinating conjunction	<i>haec cum audivisset, Agricola respondit.</i>
	gerundive of obligation note	<i>tibi statim cum duabus cohortibus proficiscendum est.</i>	more complex examples of "stringing" and "nesting"	<i>milites, cum hoc audivissent, maxime gaudebant quod Agricolam diligebant. sollicitus erat quod in epistula, quam ad Agricolam miserat, multa falsa scripserat.</i>
	<i>oportet</i>	<i>numquam nos oportet barbaris credere.</i>		

	ablative of time when	<i>quarto diē Silanus adventum Agricolae nuntiāvit.</i>		
	<i>num</i> + indirect question	<i>cognoscere voluit quot essent armati, num Britannī civēs Rōmānos interfēcissent, quas urbes delevisent.</i>		
	<i>id quod, ea quae</i>	<i>renovavit ea quae in epistula scripserat.</i>		
	dative + participle	<i>Agricola tamen, his verbis diffusus, Salvius diligentius rogavit quae indicia seditionis vidisset.</i>		
	future participle in an indirect question	<i>in animoolvebat num Agricola sibi crediturus esset.</i>		
	coordinating relative	<i>qui, simulatque intravit, aliquid dicere coepit.</i>		
<b>Stage 27</b>	indirect commands note	<i>militibus imperavit ut Modestum et Strybionem caperent.</i>	DAT + NOM + ACC + V	<i>hominibus miserrimis cibis solacium semper affert.</i>
	result clauses note	<i>tertio die Modestus tam miser erat ut rem diutius ferre non posset.</i>		
	<i>deceat</i> and <i>taedet</i>	<i>nos deceat praemium tibi dare. me taedet huius vitae.</i>		
<b>Stage 28</b>	ablative without a preposition (ablative of means/instrument) with participle note	<i>servi, clamoribus territi, fugerunt.</i>	participle with ablative without a preposition	<i>servi, clamoribus territi, fugerunt.</i>
	ablative expressing time "when" note	<i>decimo die, iterum profectus, pecunias opesque a Britannis extorquere incepit.</i>	more complex <i>cui / quibus</i> clauses	<i>servus, cui Salvius hoc imperavit, statim exiit.</i>
	accusative expressing time "how long" / duration of time note	<i>ibi novem dies manebat ut res Cogidubni administraret.</i>	more complex examples of "branching"	<i>tam laetus erat ille, ubi verba Salvii audivit, ut garum consumeret, ignarus periculi mortis.</i>
	impersonal verbs note	<i>me oportet epistulam blandam ei mittere.</i>		
<b>Stage 29</b>	present passive indicative note, all persons	<i>mons notissimus Capitolinum appellatur.</i>	ABL + V	<i>dux hostium rupem castellis multis circumvenit.</i>

	imperfect passive indicative note, all persons	<i>amōre liberōrum afficēbar.</i>	chiasmatic word order/chiasmus	<i>subitō tristes feminarum duarum clamōrēs audivit.</i>
	purpose clauses with <i>quī</i> and <i>ubi</i> note	<i>Salvius locum quaerebat ubi cōspicius esset.</i>	increased complexity of subordinate clauses: "nesting" and combination of "nesting" and "stringing"	<i>tantum ardorem in eōs excitāvit ut, simulac finem orātiōni fecit, ad exitium statim festinarent.</i>
	purpose clauses and indirect commands with <i>nē</i>	<i>fabris imperabat nē labore desisterent.</i>		<i>spectatōrem tanta erat multitūdo ut ei qui tardius advenerunt nullum locum prope arcum invenire possent.</i>
	ablative of means/instrument with finite verb	<i>his verbis Eleazarus Iudaeis persuasit ut mortem sibi cōsciscerent.</i>		<i>ille igitur fabris, quamquam omninō defessi erant, identidem imperabat nē labore desisterent.</i>
	adjectival <i>is</i>	<i>eā nocte ipse fabrōs furēns incitabat.</i>		
	<i>dum</i> + present indicative	<i>subitō, dum Romanōrum oculi in sacrificium intentē defiguntur, Simōn prōsiluit.</i>		
	ablative absolute without a participle	<i>duce Eleazarō, ad ripem Masadam processimus.</i>		
<b>Stage 30</b>	perfect passive indicative note, all persons	<i>heri arcus meus dedicātus est.</i>	continued use of complex sentence structure	<i>volō ad summōs honōrēs pervenire sicut illi Hateriū qui abhinc multōs annōs cōsulēs facti sunt.</i>
	pluperfect passive indicative, all persons	<i>ibi stabat ingens polypaston, quod ā fabris parātum erat.</i>		<i>tum fabris imperāvit ut funēs, qui ad tignum adligāti erant, summis viribus traberent.</i>
	genitive of present participle used substantively	<i>apud Haterium tamen nullae grātulantium vocēs audītae sunt.</i>		
	ablative of source/origin	<i>uxōrem nōbilissimā gente nātam habēs.</i>		
	ablative with adjectives	<i>tota aēa strepītū laborantium plena erat.</i>		
<b>Stage 31</b>	ablative absolute note	<i>sōle occidente, saccārii ā tabernā ebrii dīscesserunt, omni pecūnia consumptā.</i>	increased variety in word order in sentences using passive voice	<i>ā crepidariis calcei reficiebantur.</i>
	negative purpose clauses and indirect commands note	<i>servum iussit festinare nē domum Hateriū tardius pervenirent.</i>		

	dative noun + participle at beginning of sentence	<i>praecōnī regressō servus, "ecce!" inquit, "domina mea adest."</i>		
<b>Stage 32</b>	deponent verbs note	<i>hōc cōsiliō captō, ad flumen Tiberim ut navem conscenderet profecta est.</i>	increased incidence of postponement of subordinating conjunction	<i>illam philosopham, cum hūc venisset, nōn rogāvi utrum tu eam invitāvissēs necne.</i>
	future active participle note	<i>Euphrosynen in navem cōscensuram cōspicit.</i>		
	gerundive of obligation with transitive verbs note	<i>illa nobīs diligenter audienda est.</i>		
	double indirect question with <i>necne</i>	<i>nōn rogāvi utrum tu eam invitāvissēs necne.</i>		
<b>Stage 33</b>	future active indicative note, all persons	<i>imperātor ipse victōri praemium dabit.</i>	continued use of complex sentence structure	<i>Domitia contrā, quae quamquam perterrita erat in lectō manebat vultū compositō, Olympō imperāvit ut aliquos versus recitāret.</i>
	future indicative of <i>sum</i> note, all persons	<i>nūlla erit fuga.</i>		
	future perfect active indicative note, all persons	<i>nisi vitīs tuis destiteris, poenās dabis.</i>		
	conditional clauses (indicative)	<i>sī tē apud mē ille invenerit, poenās certē dabis.</i>		
	<i>priusquam</i> + subjunctive	<i>sed priusquam ille plura ageret, vir audam silentium poposcit.</i>		
	ablative of description	<i>vir quidam statūrā brevi vultuque severō silentium poposcit.</i>		
<b>Stage 34</b>	present passive infinitive (including deponent) note	<i>tum Chionē iussit lecticam parārī et lepticariōs arcessī.</i>	increased complexity in compound sentences	<i>tribūnus aliōs iussit aquam ferre ut flammās exstingerent, aliōs gladiis dstrictis omnes domus partes perscrūtārī ut Paridem invenīrent.</i>
	future passive indicative (including deponent) note, all persons	<i>insidae parabuntur; ambō capientur et pūnientur.</i>		
	<i>dum</i> + subjunctive	<i>in silentio noctis diū expectabat dum redīret ancilla.</i>		

### Unit 3: Narrative Scope and Sequence

STAGE	DATE A.D.	SETTING	CHARACTERS INTRODUCED	STORY LINE	CULTURAL BACKGROUND
<b>UNIT 3</b>					
<b>Stage 21</b>	Spring, A.D. 83	Britain: Cogidubnus' palace at Fishbourne, and Aquae Sulis (Bath)	Lucius Marcius 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.
<b>Stage 22</b>	Spring, A.D. 83	Britain: Aquae Sulis (Bath)	Modestus and Strythio (Roman soldiers), Latro (local innkeeper), Vilbia and Rubria (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.

<b>Stage 23</b>	Spring, A.D. 83	Britain: Aquae Sulis (Bath)		<p>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.</p>	Roman religion, astrology.
<b>Stage 24</b>	Spring, A.D. 83	Britain: various locales	Gnaeus Julius Agricola (governor of Britain)	<p>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.</p>	Travel and communication in the Roman world.

<b>Stage 25</b>	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.
<b>Stage 26</b>	Spring, A.D. 83	Britain: legionary fortress at Deva (Chester)	Gaius Julius Silanus (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.

<b>Stage 27</b>	Spring, A.D. 83	Britain: legionary fortress at Deva (Chester)	Aulus and Publicus (friends of Modestus and Strythio), Nigrina (dancing girl)	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!	The legionary fortress.
<b>Stage 28</b>	Spring, A.D. 83	Cogidubnus' palace and the area nearby.		By his own forgery of Cogidubnus' will, Salvius becomes heir to the king, since Dumnorix is dead and the Romans have abolished the Regnensian 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.	Interpreting the evidence: our knowledge of Roman Britain.
<b>Stage 29</b>	Flashback: September, A.D. 81	Rome: Arch of Titus, Mamertine prison	Emperor Domitian, Haterius (contractor), Glitus (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)	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.	Origins of Rome; the Roman Forum; Rome and Judea.



<b>Stage 30</b>	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.
<b>Stage 31</b>	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 salutatio at Haterius' house. The herald rebuffs the efforts of Euphrosyne and her slave to gain admittance.	The city of Rome; patronage and Roman society.
<b>Stage 32</b>	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.
<b>Stage 33</b>	A.D. 83	Rome: Subura, Haterius' house on the Esquiline hill, emperor's palace on the Palatine hill	Tychicus (fanatical Christian), Paris (famous pantomime), Myropnous (pipe-playing dwarf and Paris' accompanist), Epaphroditus (Domitian'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. When they are ambushed there together, Myropnous 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. Myropnous vows revenge.

Freedmen and  
freedwomen.

## Unit 4: Grammar and Sentence Patterns

STAGE	GRAMMATICAL POINTS	EXAMPLE	SENTENCE PATTERN	EXAMPLE
UNIT 4				
Stage 35	supine	<i>ad basilicam orationēs habitum vel ad curiam orationēs auditum contēdō. quam alii, mirabile dictū, spectāculum splendidissimum vocabant.</i>	V of speaking, etc. + ACC & INF	<i>amicus meus Silanus dicit Caledoniōs in ultimis partibus Britanniae habitāre.</i>
	indirect statement with present infinitive after present verb of speaking, etc.	<i>dicit Caledoniōs in ultimis partibus Britanniae Scio eum ob ingenium, ob artem laudari.</i>		
	fruor, dignus + ablative	<i>Nunc tamen vitā rusticā fruor. en splendidus Imperator qui se dignum triumpho putat!</i>		
	utrum/an in a double direct question	<i>Utrum pars est Britanniae an insula seūncta?</i>		
Stage 36	Present subjunctive, active and passive (including sum, possum, volō)	<i>hem! auditorēs nobis imperant ut taceāmus.</i>  <i>tam stultus est Fidentinus ut hi lielli semper male recitantur.</i>  <i>scire velim num epigramma de me componere nunc possis.</i>	increased complexity of elements governed by an omitted verb	<i>Ego hūc invitatus sum ut recitem, tū ut audias.</i>
	3rd person plural perfect indicative in -ēre	<i>centum me tetigere manus Aquilone gelatae.</i>	poetry word order: separation of noun and adjective	<i>cur non mitto meos tibi, Pontiliane, libellos? (Martial)</i>
			poetry word order: N + ADJ phrase inside another	<i>Aethera contingit nova nostri principis aula. (Martial)</i>

<b>Stage 37</b>	indirect statement with perfect active and passive infinitives after present verb of speaking, etc.	<i>Agricola dicit exercitum Romanum Caledonios superavisse.</i>	NOM + est + gerundive of obligation	<i>tua tamen sentential amplius est explicanda.</i>
		<i>valde gaudeo Caledonios superatos esse.</i>		
	perfect subjunctive	<i>non satis constat quot hostes perierint.</i>		
	fearing clauses	<i>timeo ne inquieta sit Britannia, dum Hibernia insula in libertate manet.</i>		
	utor + ablative	<i>Veritus tamen ne Domitianum offenderet, verbis consideratis usus est.</i>		
	future perfect passive	<i>si Hibernia quoque ab Agricola victa erit, totam Britanniam in potestate nostra habebimus.</i>		
	gerund	<i>pater tuus adprovinciam Britanniam me misit, barbaros superandi causa.</i>		
	gerundive without esse	<i>periculum mihi ipsi facere ad te invandum haudquaquam volo.</i>		
	fio	<i>num Glabrio cupit Agricolam fieri Imperatorem?</i>		
	quin	<i>non dubitabat quin Imperatorem graviter offendisset.</i>		
<b>Stage 38</b>	indirect statement with future active infinitive after present verb of speaking, etc.	<i>pro certo habeo Quintilianum eos optime docturum esse.</i>	ACC + INF + V of speaking, etc.	<i>te fessam esse video.</i>
	perfect subjunctive, active and passive	<i>nescio quo Helvidius ierit, num occisus sit.</i>		
	pluperfect passive subjunctive	<i>Helvidii avus, cum Vespasianus verbis eius offensus esset, occisus est.</i>		
	deliberative subjunctive	<i>quid faciam?</i>		

	gerundive of obligation in future	<i>prius tibi explicandum erit quare dissentias.</i>		
	dative of possession	<i>est mihi nulla spes fugae.</i>		
<b>Stage 39</b>	gerundives without esse	<i>nimbosingentes de caelo demittere constituit ad genus mortale perdendum.</i>	poetry word order: N + ADJ phrases juxtaposed	<i>Caerulus frater iuvat auxiliariibus undis.</i> (Ovid)
	fearing clauses	<i>Quintilianus timet ne pueri Imperatori non placuerint.</i>	poetry word order: N + ADJ phrase inside another	<i>nunc ibi deformes ponunt sua corpora procae.</i> (Ovid)
	historical present	<i>iamque mare et tellus nullum discrimen habebant...</i> <i>occupat hic collem, cumbae sedet alter adunca...</i> (Ovid)	poetry word order: N + ADJ phrases interlocked	<i>Exspatiata runt per apertos flumina campos.</i> (Ovid)
<b>Stage 40</b>	indirect statement with present active and passive, perfect active and passive, and future active infinitives after past tense verb of speaking, etc.	<i>primus accusator affirmavit multa scelera a Salvio in Britannia commissa esse.</i>	Increased complexity in indirect statement, including:	<i>alii existimabant Domitiani iram magis timendam esse quam minas accusantium.</i>
			gerundive of obligation	
	gerunds	<i>Adventum eorum neque respiciendo neque quicquam dicendo agnoscit.</i>	subordinate clauses	<i>dixit Salvium domi statnam suam in loco altiore quam statnam principis posuisse; imaginem divi Vespasiani quae aulam regis Cogidubni ornasset a Salvio vili pretio venditam esse.</i>
	subordinate clauses in indirect discourse	<i>alii affirmaverunt nullum periculum instare quod Salvius vir magna auctoritatis esset.</i>	a series of indirect statements with further verbs of speaking, etc. omitted	<i>affirmavit Salvium superbe ac crudeliter se in Britannia gessisse; conatum esse necare Ti. Claudium Cogidubnum, regem populo Romano fidelissimum et amicissimum; rege mortuo, Salvium testamentum finxisse; poenas maximas merere.</i>

<b>Stage 41</b>	conditional sentences with the indicative	<i>si illud dixisti, erravisti.</i>	ellipsis of forms of esse	<i>refert autem voluntariū se obtulerint an lecti sint vel etiam vicarii dati.</i>
		<i>si tu diligenter excuties, mensorēs invenies.</i>		
	nisi	<i>Nisi tacueritis, ē tabernā eiciēmini.</i>		
	cum = when, since/because, although	<i>rogō ut scribas quid sequi debeam, praesertim cum pertineat ad exemplum.</i>		
	antecedant of quī suppressed	<i>in omni prōvinciā inveniuntur quibus credi posit.</i>		
	relative clause of characteristic	<i>in omni prōvinciā inveniuntur quibus credi posit.</i>		
	hortatory subjunctive	<i>perseveremus in eā consuetudine</i>		
	jussive subjunctive	<i>sed et illud haereat nobis.</i>		
<b>Stage 42</b>	fīō	<i>aliquid miri fiebat.</i>	interlocking of two noun-and-adjective phrases in poetry word order/synchysis	<i>dū tamen molli saxa cavantur aquā.</i>
	impersonal passive	<i>si ad rei ventum est subsellium, rendet ille.</i>		
	conditional sentences with the subjunctive	<i>si urbānus essēs, tamen renidēre usque quāque te nollem.</i>		
	dative of reference	<i>tum mihi caeruleus suprà caput, adstitit imber.</i>		
	dative of disadvantage/separation	<i>heu miser indignē frater adempte mihi!</i>		
	ne + perfect subjunctive for a polite negative command	<i>tū nē quaesieris quem mihi, quem tibi finem dī dederint.</i>		
	present subjunctive for a polite 2nd person command	<i>sapiās, vīna liquēs, et spatio brevi spem longam reseces.</i>		

	genitive with verbs	<i>Palinurus negat se viae meminisse posse.</i>		
<b>Stage 43</b>	conditional sentences with the subjunctive	<i>si filius meus viveret, nōn ligērem.</i>		
	indirect speech with the verb of speaking, etc. in the middle or at the end	<i>multos barbaros dicimus in proelio cecidisse.</i>  <i>quid princeps cupiat, numquam scio.</i>		
	mālō + quam	<i>mālō mortuum impendere quam vivum occidere.</i>		
<b>Stage 44</b>	historical present	<i>dixit et ignōtas animum dimittit in artēs.</i>	framing/separation in poetry word order	<i>mōtaque pependit in aurā.</i>
	ellipsis	<i>et movet ipse suas et nati respicit alās.</i>		
	syncope	<i>inter opus monitūque genae maduere senilēs.</i>		
	poetic plural	<i>tum lino mediās et cēris adligat imās.</i>		
	potential subjunctive	<i>ponit in ordine pennās ut clivo crevisse putēs.</i>		
	indirect statement dependent on an adjective	<i>ignarus sua se tractāre pericla.</i>		
<b>Stage 45</b>	hortatory subjunctive	<i>vivāmus, mea Lesbia, atque amēmus.</i>	increased incidence of ellipsis (including complexity of a parenthesis)	<i>nam mellitus erat suamque nōrat ipsam tam bene quam puella matrēm.</i>
	jussive subjunctive	<i>miser Catulle, desinās ineptire.</i>	continuation of features of word order in verse: for example, a-b-b-a order of nouns and adjectives	<i>rūmōresque senum severiōrum omnes unius aestimēmus assis!</i>

deliberative subjunctive

*quā te regione requiram?*

relative clause preceding  
the main clause

*sed mulier cupido quod dicit  
amanti in vento et rapida  
scribere oportet aquā.*

relative clauses with antecedent  
deferred or omitted

*quī auxilium mihi prōmiserunt, et mē iam  
deserunt.  
quod mulier dicit amanti, in vento scribere  
oportet aquā.*

quod in apposition to who  
preceding sentence

*dulce ridentem, miserō quod omnes / eripit sensus  
mihi.*

ablative of cause

*tuā operā, meae puellae rubent ocelli.*

**Stage 46** more about ellipsis (omission of  
esse)

*nec enim muliebris umquam inimicitias mihi  
gerendas putavi.*

genitive of characteristic

*omnia sunt alia nōn 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

*immanis columnas rupibus excidunt.*

use of the poetic plural for a  
singular meaning

*conerique haec mittite nostrō / mīnera.*

**Stage 48** historical infinitives

*iuvenes latronēs oppugnāre, praedam dividere,  
iocōs celebrāre.*



## Unit 4: Narrative Scope and Sequence

STAGE	DATE A.D.	SETTING	CHARACTERS INTRODUCED	STORY LINE	CULTURAL BACKGROUND
UNIT 4					
Stage 35	83	(In letters): Italy	Manius Acilius Glabrio, Gaius Helvidius Lupus, Helvidius (son of Lupus)	Manius Acilius Glabrio writes to Gaius Helvidius Lupus 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. Lupus replies, tells about country life, warns Glabrio against writing his opinion of those in power: Lupus' father was exiled and killed for criticizing Vespasian (Domitian's father); Lupus' son, Helvidius, has a girlfriend in Rome.	Country villas; Roman letters
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
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 Veiento, Publius Cornelius fuscus (commander of praetorian guard)	Agricola 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

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)	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.	Marriage
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)	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.	Latin literature: books, writers, writing, and reading

Stage 40	87	Rome: Curia (Senate House)	Lusius Ursus Servianus (presiding judge), Vitellianus (son of Salvius and Rufilla)	Salvius is accused by Glabrio of forging Cogidubnus' 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. Domitia, 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. Myronus declines an offer of freedom, satisfied that Paris has been avenged at last.	Roman law courts
Stage 41	110	Bithynia and Pontus	Pliny the Younger, Emperor Trajan	The five pairs of letters in this selection provide a first-hand picture of Roman provincial government in action. They were written c. A.D. 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.	The government of the Roman provinces

<b>Stage 42</b>	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 42.2)	Latin poetry
<b>Stage 43</b>	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
<b>Stage 44</b>	Mytho-logical	Crete, the Aegean Sea	Daedalus and Icarus	This mythical story from Ovid's <i>Metamorphoses</i> 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
<b>Stage 45</b>	mid-1st century BC	Rome	"Lesbia" (Clodia), Furius and Aurelius	Eight poems of Catullus on the topic of love.	Catullus and Lesbia, lyric poetry
<b>Stage 46</b>				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
<b>Stage 47</b>				Aeneas and his men are storm-tossed onto the shore near the spot where the Carthaginians are building their city. Dido falls in 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

**Stage 48**

Amulius drives out Numitor, the rightful king of Alba Longa, and does his best to get rid of Numitor'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. Historiography