

AP[®]

AP[®] Latin

PRELIMINARY DRAFT
COURSE FRAMEWORK

For Review
Spring 2023

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About the AP Latin Course Revision

The revised AP Latin will be equivalent to an intermediate (2nd-year) college-level Latin course in which students begin to engage with longer and more sophisticated Latin texts. The focus of the course is continued Latin language acquisition with the inclusion of some textual analysis and contextualization skills.

In response to feedback from AP Latin teachers and college and university faculty, the revised AP Latin will have a reduced amount of reading and will no longer require readings in English. The course syllabus for AP Latin will include a mix of teacher-selected readings, which account for 35% of the syllabus, and specific readings required in all AP Latin courses, which account for 65% of the syllabus. The required texts of the course are by Roman authors of the early Imperial era, so teachers are also encouraged to explore Latin texts from different time periods written by a variety of authors.

AP Latin students prepare for the AP Latin Exam by reading the required texts and additional texts chosen by or with their teachers, routinely practicing the course skills, and engaging meaningfully and repeatedly with the required course content laid out in the Learning Objectives and Essential Knowledge statements. Please see the following pages for Required Readings, Course Skills, Required Course Content, and the Course-at-a-Glance. The final Course and Exam Description will also include Unit Guides that give detailed outlines of scaffolded and spiraled Course Skills, Learning Objectives, and Essential Knowledge statements and an annotated list of recommended readings for the Teacher's Choice portions of the syllabus.

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Curriculum Framework Components

This curriculum framework provides a preliminary description of the new AP Latin course requirements necessary for student success. The framework specifies what students must know and be able to do to qualify for college credit or placement.

All the required course content can be organized by Skill Category and Skill. All Skills have associated Learning Objectives that further define what students should be able to do. (Skill 3 does not have Learning Objectives in this draft, as they are dependent on the finalization of the Course Assessment which is still in progress). Some Learning Objectives have required content knowledge detailed in the associated Essential Knowledge statements.

DRAFT

Readings

Pliny the Younger, <i>Letters</i> (~2,600 words)	
Book 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Letters 4 and 7: <i>Love Letters to Calpurnia</i> • Letter 16: <i>Eruption of Mt. Vesuvius & Pliny the Elder</i> • Letter 20: <i>Eruption of Mt. Vesuvius & Pliny the Younger</i>
Book 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Letter 27: <i>Ghosts and Apparitions</i>
Book 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Letters 5, 6, and 7: <i>Letters to Emperor Trajan, Citizenship for Pliny's Doctor</i> • Letters 37 and 90: <i>Letters to Emperor Trajan, Aqueducts</i>
Teachers' Choice Prose (~1,650 words)	
Various prose texts	
Vergil, <i>Aeneid</i> (~2,900 words)	
Book 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lines 1-33: <i>The Epic Begins</i> • Lines 88-107: <i>The Storm</i> • Lines 496-512: <i>Queen Dido</i>
Book 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lines 40-56 and 201-249: <i>Laocoön and the Trojan Horse</i>
Book 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lines 74-89: <i>Dido Feels the Effect of Cupid</i> • Lines 165-197: <i>Rumor reaches Jupiter</i> • Lines 305-361: <i>Aeneas Leaves Dido</i>
Book 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lines 450-476: <i>The Shade of Dido</i> • Lines 788-800 and 847-853: <i>Meeting with Anchises</i>

Book 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lines 46-58: <i>King Latinus</i> • Lines 783-792 and 803-817: <i>Turnus Prepares for War</i>
Book 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lines 532-594: <i>The Story of Camilla</i>
Book 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lines 791-796, 803-812, and 818-828: <i>The Fate of the Trojans is Decided</i> • Lines 919-952: <i>The Final Battle of Aeneas and Turnus</i>
Teachers' Choice Poetry (~1,350 words)	
Various poetic texts	

Course Skills & Required Content

SKILLS
Skill 1 – Read and comprehend Latin poetry and prose.
Skill 1.A: Explain the meaning of Latin words and phrases in context. Skill 1.B: Explain how grammar contributes to the meaning and function of Latin words and phrases in context. Skill 1.C: Summarize Latin texts in English. Skill 1.D: Translate Latin texts into an appropriate English version.
Skill 2 – Analyze Latin poetry and prose.
Skill 2.A: Explain features and function of stylistic elements in Latin texts. Skill 2.B: Explain the historical and cultural contexts of Latin texts.
Skill 3 – Synthesize knowledge of Latin poetry and prose.
Skill 3.A: Infer and explain relationships between different Latin texts.

Skill 1 – Read and comprehend Latin poetry and prose.

Skill 1.A: Explain the meaning of Latin words and phrases in context.

Required Vocabulary	Definition	Suggested Reading
—, suī, sibi, sē, sē	himself, herself, itself, themselves	1.1
ā, ab, abs	from, away from, out of, by (with abl.)	1.1
abeō, -īre, iī, itum	to go from, go away, go off, go forth, go, depart	2.2
absum, abesse, āfuī	to be away from, be absent	5.3
accēdō (adc-), -ere, -cessī, -cessum	to go to, come to, come near, draw near, approach, enter	2.1
accendō (adc-), -ere, -cendī, -cēnsu	to kindle, set on fire, inflame	3.6
accidō, -ere, -cidī	to fall upon, fall to, reach by falling, happen	3.1
accipiō (adc-), -ere, -cēpī, -ceptum	to take without effort, receive, get, accept	1.3
aciēs, -ēī	sharp edge, point, cutting part; the front of an army, line of battle	6.1
ad	to, toward (with acc.)	1.1
addō, -ere, -didī, -ditum	to put to, place upon, lay on, join, attach	1.4
adeō, -īre, -iī, -itum	to go to, come to, come up to, approach, draw near	2.2
adhūc	until now, heretofore, hitherto, as yet, to this point, to this place	2.2
adsum (assum), adesse, adfuī	to be at, be present, be at hand	2.4
adsurgō (ass-), -ere, -surrēxī, -surrēctum	to rise up, rise, stand up	2.2
adversus, -a, -um	turned to, opposite, before, in front of	2.2
adversus, adversum	opposite to, against; toward, against, before	5.4
Aenēās, -ae	Aeneas, our hero and leader of the Trojans	4.2
aequō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum	to make equal, equalize	4.2
aequor, -oris	an even surface, level; the sea, ocean	4.1
aetās, -ātis	the life of man, age, lifetime, years	3.3
aethēr, -eris	the upper air, sky, firmament	4.2
affirmō (adf-), -āre, -āvī, -ātum	to strengthen; to confirm, encourage	3.2

ager, agrī	productive land, a field, farm, estate, arable land, pasture	6.2
āgmen, -inis	that which is driven; a multitude, throng, host, troop, crowd; battle line	2.3
agō, -ere, ēgī, āctum	to put in motion, do, move, lead, drive	1.2
āiō (defective verb, āis, āit, āiunt)	to assert, affirm, aver, say, tell, relate	2.3
Alexandrīnus, -a, -um	Alexandrian, pertaining to Alexandria, a city in Egypt	3.5
aliēnus, -a, -um	of another, belonging to another, not one's own, foreign, alien, strange	2.3
aliquī (aliquis), aliqua, aliquod	some, any	3.1
aliquis, aliquid	some one, any one, anybody, one or another; neut., something, anything	1.2
alius, -a, -ud	another, other, different	1.1
alter, -tera, -terum	one, another, the one, the other (of two)	2.3
altum, -ī	a height; the high sky; the deep sea	2.1
altus, -a, -um	high, lofty, elevated, great; deep, profound	2.2
amīcus, -a, -um	loving, friendly, kind, favorable	2.5
amīcus, -ī	a loved one, loving one, friend	2.2
āmittō, -ere, -īsi, -issum	to send away, dismiss, part with, let go, lose	5.5
amnis, -is	a river	6.2
amō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum	to love	2.5
amor, -ōris	love, affection, strong friendly feeling	4.4
amplector, -ī, -exus	to twine around, encircle, encompass, embrace	2.4
an	or, or whether	1.3
anima, -ae	air, a current of air, breeze, wind; breath, life, soul	2.2
animus, -ī	the soul, intelligence, reason, intellect, mind	1.1
annus, -ī	a year	2.3
ante	(of space) before, in front, forwards; (of time) before, previously (with acc.)	3.5
antīquus, -a, -um	ancient, former, of old times	4.1
appāreō (adp-), -ēre, -uī, -itum	to appear, come in sight, make an appearance	2.1
apud	with, among, at, by, near, at the house of (with acc.)	2.2
aqua, -ae	water	2.2
āra, -ae	a structure for sacrifice, altar	4.3
arbōr (arbōs), -oris	a tree	1.4

ardēns, -entis	glowing, fiery, hot, ablaze, burning, eager	4.3
ārdeō, -ēre, -sī, -sum	to be on fire, burn, blaze, be burned, glow	2.2
arma, -ōrum	implements, outfit, instruments, tools; implements of war, arms, weapons	1.3
Arpocras, -tis	a male name	3.5
ars, artis	practical skill, art	6.1
arvum, -ī	an arable field, cultivated land, field, ploughed land	4.3
arx, arcis	a castle, citadel, fortress, stronghold	4.1
aspiciō (ads-), -ere, -ēxī, -ectum	to look at, look upon, behold, look	2.2
at, ast	but (introducing a contrast to what precedes)	1.2
āter, -tra, -trum	black, coal-black, gloomy, dark	2.3
atque, ac	and	1.1
audeō, -ēre, ausus sum	to venture, dare, be bold, dare to do, risk	3.3
audiō, -īre, -īvī or -iī, -ītum	to hear	2.2
aura, -ae	the air (in motion), a breeze, breath of air, wind, blast	4.4
auris, -is	the ear	3.1
aurum, -ī	gold	6.2
aut	or (introducing an antithesis to what precedes)	1.1
autem	but, on the other hand, on the contrary, however	3.5
avunculus, ī	a maternal uncle, mother's brother	2.1
beātus, -a, -um	happy, prosperous, blessed, fortunate	1.4
bellum, -ī	war	1.2
bene	well	2.4
beneficium, -ī	a favor, benefit, service, kindness	3.5
bonus, -a, -um	good	1.2
cadō, -ere, cecidī, casūm	to fall, fall down, descend	4.4
caedēs, -is	a cutting-down, killing, slaughter, carnage, massacre	5.2
caelum, -ī	the sky, heaven, heavens, vault of heaven	4.2
cālīgō, -inis	a thick air, mist, vapor, fog	2.2
Camilla, -ae	Camilla, maiden warrior and leader of the Volsci	6.2
campus, -ī	a plain, field, open country, level place	2.3

canō, -ere, cecinī, cantum	to make music, sing, sound, play	4.1
capillus, -ī	the hair of the head, hair	3.1
capiō, -ere, cēpī, captum	to take in hand, take hold of, lay hold of, take, seize, grasp	4.4
caput, -itis	the head	2.2
carmen, -inis	a song, poem, verse, oracular response, prophecy, form of incantation, tune, note, sound (vocal or instrumental)	3.3
Carthāgō (Karthāgō), -inis	Carthage, a city in north Africa	3.1
cārus, -a, -um	dear, precious, valued, esteemed, beloved	4.1
castra, -ōrum	a military camp, an encampment, a fort	2.5
castrum, -ī	a fortified place, fort, fortress	2.5
cāsus, -ūs	a falling, falling down, fall; an adverse event, a misfortune, mishap, calamity	1.4
catēna, -ae	a chain, fetter, shackle	3.1
caterva, -ae	a crowd, troop, throng, band, mob	4.2
causa, -ae	a cause, reason, motive, occasion, opportunity; (in the ablative) for the sake of	2.4
cēdō, -ere, cessī, cessum	to go from, give place, withdraw, go away, depart, yield	6.1
celer, -eris, -ere	swift, fleet, quick, speedy	4.4
certus, -a, -um	determined, resolved, fixed, settled, purposed, certain	1.4
cēterus, -a, -um	the other, remainder, rest	2.2
cingō, -ere, -xī, -īnctum	to go around, surround, encompass, environ, gird, wreath, crown	2.4
cinis, -eris	ashes	2.1
circum	around, about, all around (with acc.)	4.1
cīvis, -is	a citizen	4.3
cīvitās, -ātis	city, state; citizenship	3.4
clārus, -a, -um	clear, bright, shining, brilliant	5.2
classis, -is	a class, great division; (fig.) an army, a fleet	1.4
claudō, -ere, -sī, -sum	to shut, close, shut up	2.2
clipeus, -ī	a round shield of metal	4.3
coepiō, -ere, coepī, coeptum	(defective verb) to begin, commence	2.3
cōgnōscō, -ere, cognōvī, cognitum	to become acquainted with, acquire knowledge of, ascertain, learn, perceive, understand	1.4
cōgō, -ere, coēgī, coāctum	to drive together, bring together, convene, compel, force	2.4

colō, -ere, coluī, cultum	to till, tend, care for, cultivate	4.1
coma, -ae	the hair of the head, hair	5.2
comes, -itis	a companion, associate, comrade, partaker, sharer, partner	3.1
committō, -ere, -mīsī, -missum	to bring together, join, combine, put together, connect, unite	2.3
compōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positum	to bring together, place together, collect, unite, join, connect, aggregate	4.5
condō, -ere, -didī, -ditum	to put together, make by joining, found, establish, build, settle	1.4
coniūnx, -iugis	a married person, consort, spouse, husband, wife	2.4
cōnsilium, -ī	a council, body of counsellors; a plan, purpose, intention	1.3
cōnsul, -ulis	a consul; the highest magistracy of the Roman republic was vested in two consuls, chosen annually	5.1
cōsulō, -ere, -luī, -ltum	to meet and consider, reflect, deliberate, take counsel, consult, take care, have regard, look out, be mindful	2.3
contingō, -ere, -tigī, -tāctum	to touch, reach, take hold of, seize	4.2
contrā	in opposition, opposite, face to face, in front, on the other side; in turn, in return, back, on the other hand, likewise (with acc.)	2.4
cōnūbium, -ī	marriage, wedlock	4.4
cōpia, -ae	an abundance, ample supply, plenty; (in plural) troops, forces	1.4
corpus, -oris	a body (living or lifeless)	1.2
corripō, -ere, -ripuī, -reptum	to seize, snatch up, grasp, collect, take hold of, arrest	2.3
crēdō, -ere, -didī, -ditum	to commit, consign, intrust; to confide in, have confidence in; to believe, give credence, trust	1.3
crēscō, -ere, crēvī, crētum	to come into being, spring up, arise, be born,	2.1
crīmen, -inis	a judgment, charge, accusation, reproach	5.5
crūdēlis, -e	rude, unfeeling, hard, unmerciful, hard-hearted, cruel, severe, fierce	4.5
cum	when, while, since, although	1.1
cum	with, together, along with (with abl.)	1.1
cunctor, -ārī, -ātus	to delay, linger, loiter, hesitate, doubt	2.1
cūnctus, -a, -um	all together, the whole, all, entire	4.3
cupiō, -ere, -ivī, -ītum	to long for, desire, wish	2.3
cūr	why? wherefore? for what reason?	5.2
cūra, -ae	trouble, care, attention, pains, industry, diligence, exertion	3.6

currus, -ūs	a chariot, car, wagon	4.1
cursus, -ūs	a running, course, way, march, passage, voyage, journey	1.4
Danaī, -ōrum	the Danaans, Greeks	4.1
dē	from, away from, down from, out of, about (with abl.)	1.2
dea, -ae	a goddess	1.1
dēbeo, -ēre, -uī, -itum	to owe, be in debt; ought, must, should	2.3
deinde or dein	then, next, thereafter, afterwards	1.3
dēnsus, -a, -um	thick, close, compact, dense, crowded	2.1
dēsērō, -ere, -ruī, -rtum	to leave, forsake, abandon, desert, give up	2.2
dēsūm, -esse, -fuī	to be away, be absent, fail, be wanting, be missing	2.4
dētineō, -ēre, -tinuī, -tentum	to hold off, keep back, detain, check	2.3
deus, -ī	a god, deity	1.1
dexter, -tera, -terum, and -tra, -trum	to the right, on the right side, right	3.3
dextra (dextera), -ae	the right hand	4.2
Diāna, -ae	Diana, the goddess of the moon, daughter of Jupiter and Latona and twin sister of Apollo	4.2
dīcō, -ere, dīxī, dictum	to say, speak, utter, tell, mention, relate, affirm, declare, state, assert	1.1
Dīdō, -ūs and -ōnis	Dido, queen of Carthage	4.2
diēs, -ēī	a day	1.2
dīgnus, -a, -um	worthy, deserving, meritorious, deserved, suitable, fitting, becoming, proper	2.4
discō, -ere, didicī	to learn, learn to know, acquire, become acquainted with	3.1
diū	a long time, long while, long, for a long time	3.2
dīva, -ae	a goddess	4.2
dīvus, -ī	a god, a deity	4.3
dō, dare, dedī, datum	to give, hand over, deliver, give up, render, furnish, pay, surrender, grant	1.1
doceō, -ēre, -uī, -ctum	to cause to know, make aware, teach, instruct, inform, show, prove, convince, tell	3.1
dolor, -ōris	pain, smart, ache, suffering, anguish	4.1
domina, -ae	a mistress, dame, lady, she who rules	3.3
dominus, -ī	a master, possessor, ruler, lord, proprietor, owner	3.4
domus, -ūs or -ī	a house, home, dwelling-house, building, mansion, palace	1.2

dōnum, -ī	a gift, present	4.3
dubius, -a, -um	moving two ways, fluctuating, wavering in opinion, doubting, doubtful, dubious, uncertain	2.3
dūcō, -ere, -xī, -ctum	to lead, conduct, guide, direct, draw, bring, fetch, escort	3.1
dulcis, -e	sweet	4.4
dum	while, a while, now, yet; so long as, provided that, if only; until, until that	2.4
duo, -ae, -o	two	2.2
dūrus, -a, -um	hard (to the touch); harsh, rough, stern, unyielding, unfeeling	6.1
dux, ducis	a leader, conductor, guide	4.4
ecce	lo! see! behold! there! look!	2.3
effundō, -ere, -fūdī, -fūsum	to pour out, pour forth, shed, spread abroad	2.4
ego, meī, mihi, mē, mē	I, me	1.1
ēgredior, -ī, -gressus	to go out, come forth, march out, go away	2.1
enim	for, for instance, namely, that is to say, I mean, in fact	1.2
eō	there, in that place; therefore, for that reason	3.6
eō, ire, ivī or iī, itum	to go, walk, ride, sail, fly, move, pass	1.3
epistula, -ae	a written communication, letter	2.2
eques, -itis	a horseman, rider; cavalryman, horse-soldier, trooper	6.2
equidem	truly, indeed, at all events, certainly, by all means, of course, to be sure	2.1
equus, -ī	a horse, steed, charger	4.3
ergō	consequently; therefore, then, so then; because of (with gen.)	2.2
ēripiō, -ere, -ipuī, -eptum	to tear out, snatch away, wrest, pluck, tear, take away	1.4
errō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum	to wander, stray, rove, roam; to be in error, err, mistake, go wrong, go astray	4.1
et	and; also, too, besides, likewise, as well, even	1.1
etiam	now too, yet, as yet, even yet, still, even now	1.2
ex, ē	out of, from (with abl.)	1.1
excipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptum	to take out, withdraw; to except, make an exception, stipulate, reserve	5.2
excitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum	to call out, summon forth, bring out, wake, rouse	2.2
exercitus, -ūs	a disciplined body of men, army	3.3
exigō, -ere, -ēgī, -āctum	to drive out, push forth, thrust out, take out, expel	2.3

exitus, -ūs	a going out, exit, departure; end, conclusion, death	2.1
expectō or expectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum	to look out for, await, wait for	2.4
exstinguō or extingūō, -ere, -nxī, -nctum	to put out, quench, extinguish	2.4
extrēmus, -a, -um	outermost, utmost, extreme, farthest, last	4.4
faciēs, -ēī	appearance, form, figure, shape, build	5.5
facilis, -e	easy to do, easy, without difficulty	3.4
faciō, -ere, fēcī, factum	to make, construct, fashion, frame, build, erect, produce, compose; to do, perform, make, carry on, execute	1.1
fāma, -ae	a report, rumor, saying, talk, tradition, reputation	4.4
fātālis, -e	of fate, ordained by destiny, decreed, destined, fated, fatal	4.3
fātum, -ī	an utterance, prophecy, oracle; destiny, fate	4.1
fēlīx, -īcis	fruitful, productive; bringing good-luck, favorable, fortunate, prosperous; lucky, happy, fortunate	6.4
fēmina, -ae	a female, woman	2.4
ferō, ferre, tulī, lātum	to bear, carry, support, lift, hold, take up	1.2
ferrum, -ī	iron	3.1
ferus, -a, -um	wild, untamed, uncultivated	2.5
fidēs, -ēī	trust, faith, confidence, reliance, credence, belief	3.2
figūra, -ae	a form, shape, figure	2.1
fiŋgō, -ere, finxī, fictum	to touch, form, shape, fashion, make	3.1
fīnis, -is	that which divides, a boundary, limit, border, end	2.2
fīō, fierī, factus sum	to happen, be done; become	4.3
flamma, -ae	a blazing fire, blaze, flame	2.2
flectō, -ere, flēxī, flexum	to bend, bow, curve, turn, turn round	2.1
fleō, -ēre, flēvī, flētum	to weep, cry, shed tears, lament, wail	5.4
fluctus, -ūs	a wave, flow, tide, surge	4.2
flūmen, -inis	a flowing, flood, stream, running water, river	3.3
for, fārī, fātus	to speak, say	4.3
fōrma, -ae	a form, contour, figure, shape, appearance, looks	1.4

formīdō, -inis	fearfulness, fear, terror, dread, awe	2.2
forte	by chance, by accident	2.1
fortis, -e	Strong, vigorous, firm, steadfast, stout, courageous, brave, manly, valiant, bold, fearless	1.4
fortūna, -ae	chance, luck, fate, fortune	1.3
frangō, -ere, frēgi, frāctum	to break in pieces, dash to pieces, shiver, shatter, fracture	1.4
frāter, -tris	a brother	2.3
fuga, -ae	a fleeing, flight, running away	1.4
fugiō, -ere, fūgī, fugitum	to flee, fly, take flight, run away, make off	1.3
furor, -ōris	a raving, rage, madness, fury, passion	4.3
futūrus, -a, -um	going to be, yet to be, to come, future	2.4
Gāius (Cāius), -ī or C.	Gaius, a Roman praenomen abbreviated C.	2.1
gaudeō, -ēre, gāvīsus sum	to rejoice, be glad, be joyful, take pleasure, be pleased, delight	4.3
geminus, -a, -um	born together, twin; paired, double, twofold, both, two	4.3
gemitus, -ūs	a sighing, sigh, groan, lamentation, complaint	2.4
gēns, gentis	a race, clan, house	4.1
genus, -eris	a race, stock, family, birth, descent, origin, sort, kind	3.4
gerō, -ere, gessī, gestum	to bear, carry, wear, have, hold, sustain	3.1
glōria, -ae	glory, fame, renown, praise, honor	1.4
gradus, -ūs	a step, pace, gait, walk	2.4
grātia, -ae	favor, esteem, regard, liking, love, friendship, partiality; charm, beauty, loveliness	1.4
grātus, -a, -um	beloved, dear, acceptable, pleasing, agreeable	3.6
gravis, -e	heavy, weighty, ponderous, burdensome, loaded, laden, burdened	2.2
habeō, -ēre, -uī, -itum	to have, hold, support, carry, wear	1.1
hasta, -ae	a staff, rod, pole; a spear, lance, pike, javelin	4.3
haud or haut	not, not at all, by no means	6.3
hauriō, -īre, hausī, haustum	to draw up, draw out, draw; to drain, drink up, spill, shed	2.2
hīc	here, in this place	1.2
hic, haec, hoc	this	1.1
hinc	from this place, hence	4.1

historia, -ae	a narrative of past events, history	2.2
homō, -inis	a human being, man, person	1.2
honōs or honōr, -ōris	honor, repute, esteem, reputation, praise, distinction	3.1
horrendus, -a, -um	dreadful, terrible, fearful, horrible	2.3
horreō, -ēre, -uī	to stand on end, stand erect, bristle, be rough	2.3
hostis, -is	a stranger, foreigner; an enemy, foe, public enemy	1.3
hūc	to this place, hither	2.2
hūmānus, -a, -um	of man, human	3.1
iaceō, -ēre, -cuī, -citur	to lie, be recumbent, be prostrate, lie at rest	1.3
iactō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum	to throw, cast, hurl	4.1
iam	at the moment, at the present moment, now, at this time, just now, at present	1.1
iātralipta or -es, -ae	a physician, especially one who uses massage and ointments	3.5
ibī or ibi	in that place, there; on the spot, then, thereupon	2.1
īdem, eadem, idem	the same	1.2
igitur	then, therefore, thereupon, accordingly, consequently	3.1
īgnis, -is	fire	1.3
ille, illa, illud	that	1.1
illīc	in that place, yonder, there	2.2
imāgō, -inis	an imitation, copy, image, representation, likeness, statue, bust, picture	3.1
immineō (inm-), -ēre	to project over, lean towards, hang down over, overhang, overarch	2.1
impellō (inp-), -ere, -pulī, -pulsum	to strike against, push, drive, smite, strike, reach; to set in motion, drive forward, move, urge on, impel, propel, wield	2.3
imperātor, -ōris	a commander, leader, chief, director, ruler, general	3.4
imperium, -ī	a command, order; supreme power, sway, dominion, empire	1.3
impetus, -ūs	an attack, assault, onset; violence, fury, rush, force	5.3
implicō, -āre, -āvī or -uī, -ātum or -itum	to infold, involve, entangle, entwine, inwrap, envelop, encircle, embrace, clasp, grasp	3.1
impōnō (inp-), -ere, -posuī, -positum	to place upon, set on, impose, establish, introduce, set, place	2.2
in	in, on (with abl.); into, to, onto (with acc.)	1.1
incertus, -a, -um	not fixed, unsettled, undetermined; irresolute, hesitating, undecided, doubtful, at a loss	2.1

incidō, -ere, -cidī	to fall in, fall, light, strike, reach, find the way	2.1
incipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptum	to take hold, take in hand, begin	2.3
inde	from that place, from there, thence	3.1
īnfāns, -fantis	(as an adjective) that cannot speak, without speech, mute, speechless; (as a noun) a little child, infant, babe	2.4
īnfēlīx, -īcis	unfruitful, not fertile, barren; unfortunate, ill-fated, unhappy, miserable	4.3
īnferus, -a, -um	below, beneath, underneath, lower, of the lower world	5.3
ingenium, -ī	innate quality, nature, temperament, constitution, character	5.2
ingēns, -tis	not natural, immoderate, vast, huge, prodigious, enormous, great, remarkable	2.3
inimīcus, -a, -um	unfriendly, hostile, inimical	6.1
iniūria, -ae	an injustice, wrong, outrage, injury, insult	4.1
inquam, inquis, inquit, inquam, inquit, inquit	to say (after one or more words of a quotation)	1.3
intendō, -ere, -dī, -tum	to stretch out, reach forth, extend	3.1
inter	between, among (with acc.)	1.2
interdum	sometimes, occasionally, now and then	2.1
interim	meanwhile, in the meantime	2.2
inveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventum	to come upon, find, meet with, light upon	2.2
ipse, -a, -um	self, in person, himself, herself, itself, etc.	1.1
īra, -ae	anger, wrath, rage, ire, passion, indignation	4.1
is, ea, id	he, she, it; this, that, the	1.1
iste, -a, -ud	that, this, that of yours	1.2
ita	in this manner, in this wise, in such a way, so, thus, accordingly, as has been said	1.3
Ītalia, -ae	Italy	4.1
itaque	and so, and thus, and accordingly	3.5
iter, itineris	a going, walk, way, journey, passage, march, voyage	6.2
iterum	again, a second time, once more, anew	2.2
iubeō, -ēre, iussī, iūssum	to order, give an order, bid, tell, command	1.2
iugum, -ī	a yoke, collar; a height, summit, ridge, chain of mountains	4.2
lūnō, -ōnis	Juno, wife of Jupiter, daughter of Saturn, and goddess of marriage	4.1

Iuppiter (Iūpi-), Iovis	Jupiter, Jove, king of the gods, son of Saturn, brother and husband of Juno, god of the sky	4.5
iūs, iūris	that which is binding, right, justice, duty, law	3.5
iuvenis, -is	a young person, youth	2.4
iuvō, -āre, iūvī, iūtum	to help, aid, assist, further, serve, support, benefit	1.4
lābor, -ī, lapsus	to glide, slide, move, slip, float, pass, flow	4.4
labor, -ōris	labor, toil, exertion	4.1
lacrima (lacruma), -ae	a tear	4.5
laedō, -ere, -sī, -sum	to hurt, wound, injure, damage	4.1
laetus, -a, -um	joyful, cheerful, glad, rejoicing, happy, delighted, full of joy	4.2
Lāocoōn, -ontis	Laocoon, a Trojan prince and priest of Apollo, serving as the priest of Neptune in the last days of Troy	4.3
lapis, -idis	a stone	2.1
Latium, -ī	Latium, the region of Italy in which Rome was situated	4.1
latus, -eris	the side, flank	2.3
laudō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum	to praise, laud, commend, honor, extol, eulogize, approve	5.3
laus, laudis	praise, commendation, glory, fame, renown, esteem	5.3
lēgātus, -ī	an ambassador, legate	5.4
legiō, -ōnis	a body of soldiers, legion	5.2
legō, -ere, lēgī, lēctum	to bring together, gather, choose; to read	1.4
levis, -e	light, not heavy	2.2
lēx, lēgis	a law, bill, regulation, principle, rule	4.2
liber, -brī	the bark of a tree; paper, book	2.1
līber, -era, -erum	free, unrestricted, unrestrained, unimpeded, unembarrassed, unshackled	2.5
liberta, -ae	a freedwoman, freed person, former enslaved person	3.5
lībertās, -ātis	freedom, liberty, absence of restraint, permission	5.5
licet, -ēre, licuit and licitum est	it is lawful, is allowed, is permitted; even if, although, notwithstanding	3.2
līmen, -inis	a threshold, sill	2.2
lītus, -ōris	the sea-shore, sea-side, beach	1.3
locus or locum, -ī	a place, spot	1.2
longē	a long way off, far, far off, at a distance	2.4

longus, -a, -um	long, extended	1.3
loquor, -ī, locūtus	to speak, talk, say, tell, mention, utter	4.5
lūmen, -inis	light, light of day, light of life, light of the eye	2.2
lūx, lūcis	light, brightness	4.4
māchina, -ae	a machine, engine	4.3
magis	more, in a higher degree, more completely	1.3
māgnus, -a, -um	great, large	1.1
malum, -ī	an evil, mischief, misfortune, calamity	2.1
malus, -a, -um	bad, not good	2.5
maneō, -ēre, mānsī, mānsum	to stay, remain, abide, tarry	1.4
manus, -ūs	a hand; a band (of soldiers)	1.2
mare, -is	the sea	1.3
māter, -tris	a mother	1.3
māximē or māxumē	in the highest degree, especially, exceedingly, very	2.1
medium, -ī	the middle, midst, center, interval, intervening space	3.2
medius, -a, -um	in the middle, in the midst, mid, mean, middle	1.3
membrum, -ī	of the body, a limb, member	4.2
meminī, -isse	(a defective verb) to remember, recollect, think of, is mindful of	2.3
memor, -oris	mindful, remembering, heedful	4.1
mēns, mentis	the mind, disposition, feeling, character, heart, soul	3.1
mereō, -ēre, -uī, -itum	to deserve, merit, be entitled to, be worthy of	4.3
metuō, -ere, -uī	to fear, be afraid, stand in fear, be apprehensive	2.2
metus, -ūs	fear, dread, apprehension, anxiety	1.3
meus, -a, -um	of me, my, mine, belonging to me, my own	1.1
mīles, -itis	a soldier	6.3
mīlle (pl. mīlia or mīllia) or M	a thousand, ten hundred	3.4
minus	less	2.3
misceō, -ēre, miscuī, mīxtum	to mix, mingle, intermingle, blend	2.2
Mīsēnum, -ī	Misenum, a town and harbor in Campania	2.1
miser, -era, -erum	wretched, unfortunate, miserable, pitiable, lamentable, in distress	2.4

mittō, -ere, mīsi, missum	to cause to go, let go, send, send off, despatch	3.4
modo	only, merely, solely, simply, but, no more than	1.3
modus, -ī	a measure, extent, quantity; a manner, way, mode	2.4
moenia, -ium	defensive walls, ramparts, bulwarks, city walls	4.1
mollis, -e	yielding, pliant, flexible, supple, soft, tender, delicate, gentle, mild, pleasant	3.4
mōns, montis	a mountain, mount, range of mountains	1.3
mōnstrum, -ī	a divine omen, supernatural appearance, miracle, portent; a repulsive character, monster	3.1
mora, -ae	a delay, procrastination	2.2
morior, -īrī, mortuus	to die, expire	2.4
moror, -ārī, -ātus	to delay, tarry, stay, wait, remain, linger, loiter	2.4
mors, -tis	death	1.3
mōs, mōris	a will, way, habit, manner, fashion, custom, practice	3.2
moveō, -ēre, mōvī, mōtum	to move, stir, set in motion, shake, disturb, remove	2.3
mox	soon, directly, presently, then	1.4
multum	much, very much, greatly	2.1
multus, -a, -um	much, great, many	1.1
mundus, -ī	the universe, world, heavens, earth	2.4
mūnus, -eris	a service, office, duty; gift, present	1.4
mūrus, -ī	a wall, city wall	4.3
mūtō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum	to move, move away, remove, change	2.4
nam or namque	for, you see	1.2
nārrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum	to make known, tell, relate, narrate, report, recount, set forth	3.1
nāscor, -ī, nātus	to be born, begin life, be produced, proceed, be begotten	3.3
nātūra, -ae	nature, natural constitution, property, quality	2.2
nātus (gnātus), -ī	a son	4.3
nāvis, -is	a ship	1.4
-ne	added in a direct question as a question mark to the first or principal word of the clause	2.5
nē	no, not, that not, lest, so that not	1.2
nec or neque	and not, also not, nor	1.1

negō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum	to say no, deny, refuse	2.2
nēmō	no man, no one, nobody	2.5
nemus, -oris	a tract of woodland, wood, forest, grove	6.1
nī	not; if not, unless	1.3
nihil or nil	nothing	1.2
nisi	if not, unless, except	1.3
nōbilis, -e	that is known, well-known, famous, noted, celebrated, renowned	5.4
nōlō, nōlle, nōlūi	to wish ... not, not to wish, to be unwilling	5.4
nōmen, -inis	name	4.4
nōn	not, by no means, not at all	1.1
nōndum	not yet	1.4
nōs, nostrum/nostrī, nōbīs, nōs, nōbīs	we, us	1.2
nōscō, -ere, nōvī, nōtum	to get knowledge of, become acquainted with, come to know, learn, discern	1.4
noster, -stra, -strum	our, our own, ours, of us	1.2
nōtus, -a, -um	known, well known	3.5
novus, -a, -um	new, not old, young, fresh, recent	2.2
nox, noctis	night	2.1
nūbēs, -is	a cloud, mist, vapor	2.1
nūbila, -ōrum	clouds, rain-clouds	2.4
nūllus, -a, -um	not any, none, no	1.2
nūmen, -inis	a nod; hence, a command, will, authority, divine will; divinity, deity	3.1
numerus, -ī	a number	1.4
numquam	at no time, never	3.6
nunc	now, at present, at this time	1.2
nympha, -ae	one of the nymphs, demi-goddesses who inhabit the sea, rivers, fountains, woods, trees, and mountains	4.4
ō	O! oh!	4.2
ob	on account of, for, because of, by reason of, for the sake of (with acc.)	4.1
obscurus, -a, -um	dark, dusky, shady, obscure	3.1
occidō, -ere, -cidī, -cāsum	to fall down, fall	2.1

occupō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum	to take into possession, seize, occupy, master, win	5.4
oculus, -ī	an eye	1.3
omnis, -e	all, every	1.1
operiō, -īre, -uī, -ertum	to cover, cover over	2.2
ops, opis	power, might; aid, help; property, substance, wealth	4.1
optō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum	to choose, select, prefer, wish, wish for, desire	6.3
opus, -eris	work, labor, toil	1.4
ōra, -ae	an extremity, border, edge, margin, end, boundary, limit, shore	2.1
orbis, -is	a ring, circle, re-entering way, circular path, hoop, orbit	4.3
ōrdō, -inis	a row, line, series, order, rank	5.3
ōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum	to speak, argue, plead, pray, beg, implore	2.1
ōs, ōris	the mouth; (in general) the face	4.2
ostendō, -ere, -dī, -tum	to stretch out, spread before, expose to view, show, point out, exhibit, display	3.2
Pallas, -antis	Pallas, son of Evander	6.5
palma, -ae	the palm, flat hand; a palm tree, palm	4.2
pār, paris	equal	3.5
parcō, -ere, pepercī, parsum	to act sparingly, be sparing, spare, refrain from, use moderately	6.1
parēns, -entis	a procreator, father, mother, parent	2.4
pariter	equally, in an equal degree, in like manner, as well, as much, alike	4.3
parō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum	to make ready, prepare, furnish, provide, arrange, order, contrive, design	4.4
pars, partis	a part, piece, portion, share, division, section	1.2
parum	too little, not enough, insufficiently	2.4
parvus, -a, -um	little, small, petty, puny, inconsiderable	4.3
pater, -tris	a father	1.2
patior, -ī, passus	to bear, support, undergo, suffer, endure	2.3
patria, -ae	a fatherland, native land, own country, native place	4.3
patrōna, -ae	a protectress, patroness, female patron	3.5
paucus, -a, -um	few, little	3.4
paulum	a little, a trifle	2.1
pāx, pācis	a compact, agreement, peace, treaty of peace	6.1

pectus, -oris	a breast, chest	4.2
pendeō, -ēre, pependī	to hang, hang down, be suspended	4.2
per	through, across, along, among (with acc.)	1.1
perdō, -ere, -didī, -ditum	to make away with, destroy, ruin, squander, dissipate, throw away, waste, lose	3.4
pereō, -īre, -īī or -īvī, -itum	to pass away, come to nothing, vanish, disappear, perish, die	2.3
perīculum or perīclum, -ī	a trial, experiment, attempt, test; risk, hazard, danger, peril	1.3
perveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventum	to come up, arrive, reach	3.4
pēs, pedis	a foot	4.3
petō, -ere, -īvī and īī, -itum	to strive for, seek, aim at, repair to, make for, travel to	1.2
pharetra, -ae	a quiver	4.2
placeō, -ēre, -cuī or placitus sum, -citur	to please, give pleasure, be approved, be pleasing, be agreeable, be acceptable, suit, satisfy	2.2
plēnus, -a, -um	full, filled	6.2
Plīnius, -a	the name of a Roman gens	2.1
plūs, plūris	more	2.2
poena, -ae	compensation, retribution, punishment, penalty, price	6.3
pōnō, -ere, posuī, positum	to put down, set down, put, place, set, fix, lay, deposit	3.2
populus, -ī	a people, nation	1.3
pōscō, -ere, popōscī	to ask urgently, beg, demand, request, desire	1.4
possum, posse, potuī	to be able, have power, can	1.1
post	behind, after (with acc.); behind, afterwards, after, later	2.4
postquam or post quam	after that, after, as soon as, when	3.2
praestō, -āre, -itī, -ātum or -itum	to stand out, be superior, be better; to exhibit, discharge, fulfill	5.3
precor, -ārī, -ātus	to ask, beg, entreat, pray, supplicate, request, call upon, beseech	2.4
premō, -ere, -essī, -essum	to press	2.3
prīmum	at first, first, in the first place, in the beginning	4.3
prīmus, -a, -um	the first, first	1.3
prīnceps, -cipis	the first man, first person; a chief, leader, ruler, emperor	3.5
prīnceps, -cipis	first in order, foremost, chief	5.1
prior, prius	former, previous, prior, first	3.2

prius	sooner, first, previously	5.5
priusquam or prius quam	before that, before; sooner, rather	5.5
prō	before, in front of, for (with abl.)	3.5
procul	in the distance, at a distance, away, apart, far, afar off, from afar	1.4
proelium, -ī	a battle, combat	6.2
proficīscor, -ī, -fectus	to set out, start, go, march, depart	2.3
prope	near, near to (with acc.)	2.5
properō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum	to make haste, hasten, be quick, be in haste, go quickly	1.4
propius	more nearly, more closely, nearer, closer	2.1
propter	near, close to; because of, on account of (with acc.)	2.2
prōsum, prōdesse, prōfuī	to be useful, be of use, do good, benefit, profit, serve	5.2
proximus or proxumus, -a, -um	the nearest, next	2.1
puella, -ae	a female child, girl, maiden	4.3
puer, -erī	a male child, boy, young man	3.2
pūgna, -ae	a hand-to-hand fight, fight at close quarters, battle, combat, action, engagement	6.2
pulcher, -chra, -chrom	beautiful, beauteous, handsome	2.1
pūmex, -icis	a pumice stone	2.1
putō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum	to believe, think, suppose	1.3
quā	on which side, at which place, in what direction, where, by what way	3.2
quaerō, -ere, -sīvī, -sītum	to seek, look for; ask	4.4
quālis, -e	of what sort, of what nature, what kind of a; of such a sort, kind, or nature, such as, as	2.4
quam	in what manner, how greatly, how, how much; as, than; after than, earlier than	1.1
quamquam	though, although, albeit, notwithstanding that	2.1
quamvīs	as you will, as much as you will, however much, as much as possible, very much, extremely, exceedingly; although	1.4
quantus, -a, -um	of what size, how much, how great; as (correl. with tantus)	5.1
quasi	as if, just as if, as though	2.1
quater	four times	4.2
-que	and (affixed to a word and joining it with a preceding word)	1.1
quī, quae, quod	who, which, that	1.1

quia	because, since	1.3
quicumque, quaecumque, quodcumque	whoever, whatever, whosoever, whatsoever, every one who, everything that, all that	6.3
quidam, quaedam, quoddam and quiddam	a certain, a certain one, somebody, one, something	1.3
quidem	assuredly, certainly, in fact, indeed	2.2
quiēscō, -ere, -ēvī, -ētum	to rest, repose, keep quiet, be inactive, be at peace	2.2
quīn	why not; but, indeed, really, in fact	4.5
quippe	of course, as you see, obviously, as one might expect, naturally, by all means	5.5
quis, qua, quid	anyone, anything, someone, something (often with si, ne, num or nisi)	3.1
quis, quid	who, what	2.3
quisquam, quaequam, quicquam or quidquam	any, any one	1.1
quisque, quaeque, quidque or quodque	whoever it be, whatever, each, each one, every, everybody, every one	3.6
quisquis, quaeque, quodquod or quidquid	whoever, whosoever, whatever, whatsoever, every one who, each, every, all	2.4
quō	to where, in where, where; for which reason, to what end, why, in order that, so that	1.4
quod	that, in that, because, but, though	2.4
quoque	also, too	1.2
rapiō, -ere, -puī, -ptum	to seize and carry off, snatch, tear, pluck, drag, hurry away	4.1
ratiō, -ōnis	a reckoning, numbering, casting up, account, calculation, computation; reason	2.2
recipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptum	to take back, bring back, retake, regain, recover; to receive, accept	3.4
reddō, -ere, -didī, -ditum	to give back, return, restore; to give up, hand over, deliver	2.2
redeō, -īre, -īī, -itum	to go back, turn back, return, turn around	3.3
referō, referre, rettulī, relātum	to bear back, bring back, drive back, carry back	2.2
rēgīna, -ae	a queen	4.1
rēgnum, -ī	kingly government, royal authority, kingship, royalty; a kingdom	4.1
regō, -ere, rēxī, rēctum	to keep straight, guide, conduct, direct, control, rule	2.1

relinquo, -ere, -līquī, -lictum	to leave behind, not take along, not stay with, leave, move away from, quit, abandon	2.2
requīrō, -ere, -sīvī, -sītum	to seek again, look after, search for, ask	2.4
rēs, reī	a thing, object, matter, affair, business, event, fact, circumstance, occurrence, deed, condition, case	1.1
resideō, -ēre, -sēdī	to sit back, remain sitting, remain behind, be left, stay, remain, rest, linger, tarry, abide, reside	2.1
respiciō, -ere, -spēxī, -spectum	to look back, look behind, look about, see behind, look back upon, gaze at, look for	2.4
respondeō, -ēre, -spondī, -spōnsum	to answer, reply, respond, make answer	1.4
rēx, rēgis	a ruler, king	1.2
rogō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum	to ask, question, interrogate	3.2
Rōmānus, -a, -um	of Rome, Roman	3.5
rumpō, -ere, rūpī, ruptum	to break, burst, tear, rend, rupture, break asunder, burst in pieces, force open	2.3
rūrsus or rūrsum	turned back, back, backwards; back again, again, once more	2.2
sacer, -cra, -crum	dedicated, consecrated, devoted, sacred	4.3
saeculum or saeclum, -ī	a race, generation, age, the people of any time	3.4
saepe	often, oft, oftentimes, many times, frequently	3.5
saevus, -a, -um	raging, mad, furious, fell, fierce, savage, ferocious, cruel, violent, harsh, severe	4.1
salūs, -ūtis	soundness, health, good health, vigor, safety	1.4
sanguis (sanguen), -inis	blood	4.1
sapiēns, -entis	wise, knowing, sensible	5.4
satis or sat	enough, sufficient, satisfactory, ample, adequate	5.1
saxum, -ī	a large stone, broken rock, boulder, rock	6.5
scelus, -eris	a wicked deed, heinous act, crime, sin, enormity, wickedness	4.3
sciō, -īre, -īvī, -ītum	to know, understand, perceive, have knowledge of, be skilled in	2.2
scrībō, -ere, scrīpsī, scrīptum	to write, write out, compose, draw up, produce	2.1
sed	but, on the contrary, but also, but even, but in fact	1.1
sedeō, -ēre, sēdī, sessum	to sit, remain, settle	2.3
sēdēs, -is	a seat, bench, chair, throne; place, spot	2.2
semper	ever, always, at all times, continually, perpetually, forever	1.3

senātus, -ūs	the council of the elders, council of state, Senate	5.1
sentiō, -īre, sēnsī, sensum	to discern by sense, feel, hear, see, perceive, be sensible of	3.3
sequor, -ī, secūtus	to follow, come after, follow after, attend, accompany	2.3
sermō, -ōnis	speech, talk, conversation, discourse	3.6
servō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum	to make safe, save, keep unharmed, preserve, guard, keep, protect, deliver, rescue	6.2
servus, -ī	a slave, enslaved person	5.5
sī	if	1.1
sīc	so, thus, in this manner, in such a manner, in the same way or manner, in like manner, likewise	1.2
sīdus, -eris	a group of stars, constellation, heavenly body, star	4.2
sīgnum, -ī	a mark, token, sign, indication, proof; a military standard, banner	3.2
silva, -ae	a wood, forest, woodland	6.1
similis, -e	like, resembling, similar	2.2
simul	at the same time, together, at once, simultaneously	3.6
sine	without (with abl.)	3.5
sinus, -ūs	a bent surface, curve, fold, hollow, coil; the bosom, lap; a bay, gulf	1.4
sīve or seu	or if	3.1
socius, -a, -um	sharing, joining in, partaking, united, associated, kindred, allied, fellow, common	6.3
sōl, sōlis	the sun	1.4
soleō, -ēre, -uī, -itum	to be used, be wont, be accustomed	2.3
sōlus, -a, -um	alone, only, single, sole	4.4
solvō, -ere, solvī, solūtum	to loosen, unbind, unfasten, unfetter, untie, release	1.4
somnus, -ī	sleep; (in plural) a dream	2.2
sonō, -āre, -uī, -itum	to make a noise, sound, resound	2.2
soror, -ōris	a sister	4.4
sors, sortis	a lot, a decision by lot, drawing; an oracular response, prophecy	4.2
spatium, -ī	a space, room, extent, distance, interval	2.3
spectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum	to look on, look at, behold, gaze at, watch, observe, inspect, attend	5.4
spēs, spēī	hope	2.4
spīritus, -ūs	a breathing, breath	2.1

statim	forthwith, straightway, at once, immediately, instantly	2.2
sternō, -ere, strāvī, strātum	to spread out, stretch out, extend, scatter; cover; overthrow, lay low, kill	2.4
stilus, -ī	a pen, stylus used for writing on wax tablets	3.1
stō, -āre, stetī, statum	to stand, stand still, remain standing, be upright, be erect	3.2
strīdeō, -ēre	to make a harsh noise, hiss, whiz	4.2
studium, -ī	application, assiduity, zeal, eagerness, fondness, inclination, desire, exertion, endeavor, study	2.3
sub	under, below, beneath, underneath, behind (with abl.); under, below, beneath, up to, towards (with acc.)	2.1
subitō	suddenly, immediately, unexpectedly, at once	4.2
subsistō, -ere, -stitī	to take a stand, take position, stand still, remain standing, stop, halt	2.2
sum, esse, fuī	to be	1.1
summus, -a, -um	uppermost, highest, topmost	3.1
sūmō, -ere, sūmpsī, sūmptum	to take, take up, take in hand, lay hold of, assume	3.6
super	above, on top, over (with acc. and abl.)	2.2
superbus, -a, -um	haughty, proud, vain, arrogant, insolent, domineering	4.1
superus, -a, -um	that is above, upper, higher	1.3
surgō, -ere, surrēxī, surrectum	to rise, arise, get up, stand up	2.2
suspendō, -ere, -dī, -sum	to hang up, hang, suspend	2.4
sustineō, -ēre, tentus, ēre	to hold up, hold upright, uphold, bear up, keep up, support, sustain	3.4
suus, -a, -um	of oneself, belonging to oneself, his own, her own, his, her, its, their	1.1
taceō, -ēre, -cuī, -citum	to be silent, not speak, say nothing	5.1
tacitus, -a, -um	passed in silence, not spoken of, kept secret, unmentioned, silent, secret, hidden	2.3
tālis, -e	such, of such a kind, such like, the like	4.2
tam	in such a degree, as much, so, so much	1.3
tamen	notwithstanding, nevertheless, for all that, however, yet, still	1.2
tamquam or tanquam	as much as, so as, just as, like as, as if, so to speak	2.4
tandem	at length, at last, in the end, finally	2.4
tantum	so much, so greatly; only, merely, but	3.4
tantum modo	only, merely	2.5
tantus, -a, -um	of such size, of such a measure, so great, such	1.3

tēctum, -ī	a covered structure, roofed enclosure, shelter, house, dwelling, abode, roof	2.2
tegō, -ere, tēxī, tēctum	to cover, cover over	4.3
tellūs, ūris	the earth, globe	4.4
tēlum, -ī	a missile weapon, missile, dart, spear, shaft, javelin	4.2
templum, -ī	a temple, shrine, sanctuary	4.2
temptō (tentō), -āre, -āvī, -ātum	to handle, touch, feel; to try, prove, test, attempt	3.4
tempus, -oris	a portion of time, time, period, season, interval	1.3
tendō, -ere, tetendī, tentum	to stretch, spread out, extend, intend	4.1
tenebrae, -ārum	darkness, gloom	2.2
teneō, -ēre, tenuī, tentum	to hold, keep, have, grasp, hold fast	1.3
tener, -era, -erum	soft, delicate, tender, yielding	6.2
tergum, -ī	the back; the hide, skin	2.4
terra, -ae	the earth	1.2
Teucrī, -ōrum	the Teucrians, Trojans	4.2
timeō, -ēre, -uī	to fear, be afraid, be fearful, be apprehensive, be afraid of, dread, apprehend	3.6
timor, -ōris	fear, dread, apprehension, timidity, alarm, anxiety	2.2
tollō, -ere, sustulī, sublātum	to lift, take up, raise, elevate, exalt, remove	1.4
torqueō, -ēre, torsī, tortum	to turn, turn about, turn away, twist, bend, wind	2.3
tot	so many, such a number of	4.1
tōtus, -a, -um	all, all the, all at once, the whole, entire, total	1.2
trādō, -ere, -didī, -ditum	to give up, hand over, deliver, surrender	1.4
trahō, -ere, trāxī, tractum	to draw, drag, haul, train along, draw off, pull forth, drag away	4.2
Trāiānus, -ī	Trajan, a Roman emperor	3.4
trānseō, -īre, -i(v)ī, -itum	to go over, go across, cross over, pass over, pass by, pass	6.5
tremor, -ōris	a shaking, quaking, quivering, trembling, tremor	2.2
trīstis, -e	sad, sorrowful, mournful, dejected, melancholy, gloomy, downcast, disconsolate	3.1
Trōia, -ae	Troy, a city of Asia Minor	4.1
Trōiānus, -a, -um	of Troy, Trojan	4.1
tū, tuī, tibi, tē, tē	you (singular)	1.1
tum	then, at that time, in those times	1.2

tunc	then, at that time, just then, on that occasion	1.2
turba, -ae	a turmoil, uproar, disorder, tumult, commotion, disturbance; a great number, throng, multitude, crowd	2.4
Turnus, -ī	Turnus, prince of the Rutuli and enemy of Aeneas	6.2
turpis, -e	ugly, unsightly, unseemly, repulsive, foul, filthy	4.4
tūtus, -a, -um	guarded, safe, secure, out of danger	4.4
tuus, -a, -um	your, yours, of you (singular)	1.2
ubi or ubī	in which place, in what place, where; when, whenever, as soon as, as	1.3
ūllus, -a, -um	any, any one	1.3
ūltimus, -a, -um	farthest, most distant, most remote, uttermost, extreme, last	4.3
umbra, -ae	a shade, shadow	4.4
umerus (humerus), -ī	the upper arm, shoulder	4.2
umquam	at any time, ever	4.3
unda, -ae	a wave, billow	4.2
unde	from which place, from where, whence	1.4
ūnus, -a, -um	one, a single; alone, only, sole, single; a or an	1.2
urbs, urbis	a walled town, city	1.2
ūsus, -ūs	use, practice, employment, exercise, enjoyment	5.3
ut or utī	how, in what way; as, like; when; that, so that	1.1
uterque, utraque, utrumque	each, either, each one, one and the other, one as well as the other, both (of two regarded severally)	1.3
ūtor, utī, ūsus	to use, make use of, employ, profit by, take advantage of, enjoy, serve oneself with	1.4
valeō, -ēre, -uī, -itum	to be strong, be vigorous, have strength, be able	2.2
varius, -a, -um	diverse, different, manifold, changing, varying, various	2.2
-ve	or	3.3
vel	or	3.4
velut or velutī	even as, just as, like as, like	1.4
veniō, -īre, vēnī, ventum	to come	1.2
ventus, -ī	wind	1.4
verbum, -ī	a word	2.5

vērō	in truth, in fact, certainly, truly, to be sure, surely, assuredly	1.4
vertex (vortex), -icis	a whirl, eddy, whirlpool, vortex; the highest point, top, peak, summit	3.2
vertō or vortō, -ere, -tī, -sum	to turn, turn up, turn back, direct	1.4
vērus, -a, -um	true, real, actual, genuine	2.2
vester, -tra, -trum	your, yours, of you (plural)	3.3
vestīgium, -ī	the bottom of the foot, sole; footstep, step, footprint; a trace, mark, track, vestige	2.3
vestis, -is	a covering for the body, clothes, clothing, attire	6.4
vetus, -eris	old, aged, advanced in years	4.1
via, -ae	a way, highway, road, path, street	2.4
vīctor, -ōris	a conqueror, vanquisher, victor	6.3
videō, -ēre, vīdī, vīsum	to see, discern, perceive; (in passive) to seem	1.1
vīncō, -ere, vīcī, vīctum	to conquer, overcome, get the better of, defeat, subdue, vanquish, be victorious, win, succeed	1.3
vinculum or vinclum, -ī	a means of binding, fastening, band, bond, rope, cord, fetter, tie	3.1
vir, virī	a male person, adult male, man	1.2
virgō, -inis	a maiden, virgin, young woman, girl	6.2
virtūs, -ūtis	manliness, manhood, strength, vigor, bravery, courage, excellence	6.4
vīs, vis	strength, force, vigor, power, energy, virtue	3.6
vīta, -ae	life	1.2
vitium, -ī	a fault, defect, blemish, imperfection, vice	5.1
vīvō, -ere, vīxī, vīctum	to live, be alive, have life	1.3
vix	with difficulty, with much ado, hardly, scarcely, barely	2.4
vocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum	to call, summon, invoke, call together, convoke	2.3
volnus (vulnus), -eris	a wound	6.1
volō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum	to fly	4.4
volō, velle, voluī	to will, wish, want, be minded, determine	1.2
voltus (vultus), -ūs	countenance, features, expression, aspect; face	6.1
voluptās, -ātis	satisfaction, enjoyment, pleasure, delight	3.6
volvō, -ere, volvī, volūtum	to cause to revolve, roll, turn about, turn round	4.1
vōs, vestrum/vestrī, vōbīs, vōs, vōbīs	you (plural)	2.3

vōtum, -ī	a promise to a god, solemn pledge, religious engagement, vow	5.1
vōx, vōcis	a voice, sound, tone, utterance, cry, call	2.4

Skill 1.B: Explain how grammar contributes to the meaning and function of Latin words and phrases in context.

Learning Objective		Essential Knowledge	Suggested Reading (first appearance)
GRAM-1 Explain how Latin nouns function in context and contribute to the meaning of the text.	Nominative	GRAM-1.A A noun in the nominative case can show the subject of a verb.	1.1
		GRAM-1.B When a verb connects two ideas, both are usually in the nominative case.	1.2
	Genitive	GRAM-1.C Most nouns in the genitive case show the possessor, to whom something belongs, e.g., <i>villa amici</i> , my friend's house.	1.3
		GRAM-1.D The genitive case can also be used to show descriptive properties of something, e.g., <i>femina magnae sapientiae</i> , a woman of great wisdom; show the whole to which a noun is a part, e.g., <i>plus vini</i> , more wine; or show a quasi-object of a noun implying action, e.g., <i>cupiditas regni</i> , desire for a kingdom.	1.3
	Dative	GRAM-1.E Nouns in the dative case show the person to whom, for whom, or to whose advantage the action is being done. These nouns can be used with verbs of speaking, giving, and showing and can be translated as "to ____" or "for ____."	1.3
		GRAM-1.F A noun in the dative case (e.g., <i>usui</i>), can show purpose, often paired with a dative of reference in a double dative construction.	4.1
		GRAM-1.G A noun in the dative case can be used with a form of <i>sum</i> to show possession or <i>desum</i> to show lack of possession.	3.4

Accusative	GRAM-1.H A noun in the accusative case can be the direct object of a verb; it is the noun receiving the action of a verb.	1.1
	GRAM-1.I The accusative case can show how long something happens (e.g., <i>multos annos</i> , for many years).	1.3
Ablative	GRAM-1.J Nouns in the ablative case have a variety of functions. These nouns most commonly show the means by which an action is done, where or when an action takes place, or the separation between people or things.	1.4
	GRAM-1.K A noun in the ablative case, translated as "in ____", "in respect to ____", or "in regard to ____", can show in what respect a statement may be true.	2.4
	GRAM-1.L The ablative case with an adjective can show description of a noun and is often translated "with ____" or "of ____".	3.1
	GRAM-1.M A noun and participle in the ablative case form an ablative absolute and can show the time or circumstance of an action. Sometimes the participle can be replaced by a second noun.	2.1
	GRAM-1.N The nouns <i>causa</i> and <i>gratia</i> in the ablative case can follow nouns in the genitive case. In this use both are translated as "for the sake of."	3.6
Locative	GRAM-1.O Some nouns, especially the names of cities, can use the locative case to show location, and are translated "at ____" or "in ____" (e.g., <i>Romae</i> , in Rome). Nouns that use the locative case show where something goes to ("place to where") with the accusative case without a preposition (e.g., <i>Romam</i> , to Rome), and where something comes from ("place from where") with the ablative case without a preposition (e.g., <i>Romā</i> , from Rome).	2.1
Vocative	GRAM-1.P The vocative case is used to identify the person or object being addressed, e.g., <i>Musa, mihi causas memora</i> , where Vergil is addressing the Muse.	3.5

<p>GRAM-2 Explain how Latin verbs and verbals function in context and contribute to the meaning of the text.</p>	Mood – Indicative	<p>GRAM-2.A The indicative mood of verbs is used for statements of fact or reality.</p>	1.2
		<p>GRAM-2.B There are six tenses of verbs in the indicative mood: present (____(s), is/are ____ing), imperfect (was/were ____ing, used to ____), future (will ____), perfect (____ed, has/have ____ed, did ____), pluperfect (had ____ed), and future perfect (will have ____ed).</p>	1.2
		<p>GRAM-2.C When <i>ut</i> introduces a clause with an indicative verb the <i>ut</i> is translated "like," "as," or "when."</p>	2.1
	Mood – Subjunctive	<p>GRAM-2.D The subjunctive mood has many uses: commands, conditions, wishes, possibility, and dependent clauses. A subjunctive in the main clause can be translated as "may ____", "might ____", "would ____", "should ____", "let ____", and "I wish that ____".</p>	1.4
		<p>GRAM-2.E Clauses introduced by question words and having verbs in the subjunctive mood are called indirect questions.</p>	3.6
		<p>GRAM-2.F Clauses introduced by <i>ut</i> and having verbs in the subjunctive mood show the result of an action and are called result clauses. Adjectives and adverbs expressing degree like <i>adeo, ita, sic, tam, tantus, tot, talis</i>, etc., can be found in the main clause of many sentences with these clauses. Other result clauses can follow verbs such as <i>accidit, fit, and efficit</i>.</p>	2.1
		<p>GRAM-2.G Clauses introduced by <i>ut</i> or <i>ne</i> and having verbs in the subjunctive mood can show the purpose of the action of the main clause and are called purpose clauses. Clauses introduced by many verbs expressing a commanding action (e.g., <i>impero, persuadeo</i>) can show a command relayed indirectly.</p>	2.1
		<p>GRAM-2.H Conditions in Latin are introduced by <i>si</i> ("if"), <i>nisi</i> ("if not"), and sometimes <i>sin</i> ("not"). The verbs in both parts of the condition are in either the subjunctive or indicative mood.</p>	3.1
	Mood - Imperative	<p>GRAM-2.I The imperative mood of verbs is used for commands.</p>	2.1

	Voice	GRAM-2.J Verbs can have two voices, reflecting how the subject interacts with the action of the verb. The active voice is used when the subject of the verb is doing the action. The passive voice is used when the action is being done to the subject. Each voice is formed differently.	1.2
		GRAM-2.K Some verbs called deponent verbs have passive forms in Latin but are translated into English with active meanings. Deponent verbs are often listed with three principal parts that look passive (e.g., <i>orior, oriri, ortus sum</i>).	2.2
	Infinitives and Other Verbal Nouns	GRAM-2.L The infinitive is used with certain verbs, e.g. <i>possum, volo, licet</i> , and is often translated as "to _____".	2.2
		GRAM-2.M A verb of speaking, thinking, feeling, etc., can introduce an indirect statement, with an accusative case noun or pronoun as its subject and an infinitive as its verb.	2.2
		GRAM-2.N A gerund is a noun formed from a verb (e.g., <i>bellandi</i> , of waging war). Like the gerund, a gerundive is an adjective formed from a verb and modifies a noun (e.g., <i>ad eas res conficiendas</i> , for preparing these things).	2.2
		GRAM-2.O The gerundive, often but not always with a form of the verb <i>sum, esse</i> , can show necessity or obligation. A dative case noun can be used to show the agent of the action in this passive construction.	3.4
		GRAM-2.P A supine is a fourth declension verbal noun ending in <i>-um</i> or <i>-u</i> . The supine ending in <i>-u</i> is used after adjectives and is translated with "to _____" (e.g., <i>horribile visu</i> , horrible to see.).	4.4
	Participles	GRAM-2.Q Participles can also describe nouns and are verbal adjectives that modify nouns. Like adjectives, they agree with nouns in case, number, and gender. Like verbs they have tense and voice and may have objects.	1.4
	Special Verbs	GRAM-2.R There are special verbs that govern nouns in the dative (e.g., <i>persuadeo, impero, propinquo, credo</i>), ablative (e.g., <i>potior, utor</i>), or genitive (e.g., <i>obliviscor, potior</i>) cases. These nouns are often translated into English as the direct objects of these verbs.	2.4

<p>GRAM-3 Explain how Latin adjectives and pronouns function in context and contribute to the meaning of the text.</p>	<p>Adjectives</p>	<p>GRAM-3.A Adjectives describe nouns and agree in case, number, and gender with the nouns they are describing. Adjectives occur in only the first three declensions but may describe nouns in any declension.</p>	1.4
		<p>GRAM-3.B Superlative adjectives show the highest degree of the word and are often translated "____est" or "very ____".</p>	2.3
		<p>GRAM-3.C Comparative adjectives show a comparison between two words and are often translated "____er", "more ____", or "rather ____".</p>	2.3
	<p>Relative Pronouns</p>	<p>GRAM-3.D Relative clauses are introduced by the relative pronoun <i>qui, quae, quod</i>. The antecedent of the relative pronoun is the noun it refers back to and gives more information about. The relative pronoun agrees in number and gender with its antecedent, but its case is determined by its use in the relative clause.</p>	2.3
		<p>GRAM-3.E The relative pronoun can be used in Latin as a demonstrative pronoun and can be translated in English as "this," "that," "these," or "those," instead of "which" or "who."</p>	2.3
<p>GRAM-4 Explain how Latin particles (such as adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions) function in context and contribute to the meaning of the text.</p>	<p>GRAM-4.A An adverb can modify a verb, adjective or other adverb. The comparative adverb ends in <i>-ius</i>, while the superlative adverb often ends in <i>-e</i>.</p>	2.3	
	<p>GRAM-4.B Prepositional phrases consist of a preposition and a noun, most often in the ablative or accusative cases.</p>	1.1	
	<p>GRAM-4.C When <i>cum</i> introduces a clause, it may be translated "when", "since", or "although", among other acceptable translations.</p>	2.3	
	<p>GRAM-4.D Questions in Latin are typically introduced by interrogative words or the suffix <i>-ne</i> placed on the first or most important word of the question.</p>	3.1	

Skill 1.C: Summarize Latin texts in English.

Learning Objective
SUM-1 Provide a summary of a Latin text that contains a description of the main ideas in the passage, the setting of the passage, and the sequence of events in the passage.
SUM-2 Provide a summary of a Latin text that includes inferences based on implied meanings.

Skill 1.D: Translate Latin texts into an appropriate English version.

Learning Objective
TRAN-1 Provide a translation of a text from Latin to English using idiomatic English versions of the text.
TRAN-2 Provide a literal translation of a text from Latin to English accounting for every word in the original Latin.

Skill 2 – Analyze Latin poetry and prose.

Skill 2.A Explain features and function of stylistic elements in Latin texts.

Learning Objective	Essential Knowledge	Suggested Reading (first appearance)
STYL-1 Explain how Latin authors use repetition as a stylistic device in their texts.	STYL-1.A An author may repeat words or phrases for a variety of rhetorical or poetic effects. This can be done to stress the importance of an idea, to make a statement more memorable, or give the text a more rhythmic, and at times musical, effect.	1.4
	STYL-1.B Alliteration is the repetition of the same letter or sound in successive words. This type of repetition may be used to draw attention to an idea or give the text a pleasant rhythmic quality.	2.1
	STYL-1.C Anaphora is the repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive phrases, clauses, sentences, or lines. This type of repetition can be used to emphasize ideas and create a sense of momentum.	2.1
	STYL-1.D Parallel structure (also called parallelism) is the repetition of phrases, clauses, or sentences. This repetition can create a sense of balance between ideas, give emphasis to an idea, or establish a relationship between ideas.	1.4
STYL-2 Explain how Latin authors use word order as a stylistic device in their texts.	STYL-2.A Chiasmus is a rhetorical figure in which two corresponding pairs are arranged in inverted order (a-b-b-a). Chiasmus creates emphasis in speech, calling the reader's or listener's attention to that point.	4.2
	STYL-2.B To create an unexpected or emphatic moment in a text, an author might change the natural word order by using interlocking word order, also known as synchysis, with elements placed in an a-b-a-b format.	4.3

<p>STYL-3 Explain how Latin authors use simile and metaphor as stylistic devices in their texts.</p>	<p>STYL-3.A A simile is a rhetorical figure, in which an explicit comparison is made between two things, usually using 'like' or 'as' as connecting words. Similes tend to be used in descriptive passages and help make images more vivid or clearer to the reader or listener.</p>	4.2
	<p>STYL-3.B A metaphor is a rhetorical figure in which an implied comparison is achieved through a figurative use of words. The metaphor is distinguished from the simile due to it being implicit, while the simile is explicit. In metaphor words are used not in their literal sense, but in an analogous sense. Metaphors transfer meanings, create surprising and unexpected connections, and provide vivid imagery, among other effects.</p>	2.1
<p>STYL-4 Describe features of meter in Latin poetry.</p>	<p>STYL-4.A Latin poetry is characterized by regular meter, which means each verse is formed by a somewhat predictable sequence of long and short syllables. Syllables make up feet, the basic repeating unit of poetry. Common metrical feet in epic poetry are dactyls (a long and two short syllables), spondees (two long syllables), and trochees (a long then short syllable).</p>	4.1
	<p>STYL-4.B When reading a verse, a vowel or diphthong at the end of a word is partially suppressed when the next word begins with a vowel or with h; this is called elision.</p>	4.1
	<p>STYL-4.C All epic poetry is composed using the dactylic hexameter. Each line contains six dactylic feet, usually either dactyls or spondees. In the Vergilian form of epic poetry, the first four feet can be a dactyl or spondee and the fifth foot is usually a dactyl. The last foot can be a dactyl, spondee, or trochee but is usually a spondee.</p>	4.1
<p>STYL-5 Describe features of genre in Latin texts.</p>	<p>STYL-5.A Epistles are a major genre of Roman literature and several writers published either real or fictional letters (Pliny the Younger, Ovid, Seneca), or their private letters were published by someone else after their death (Cicero). Letters can give us insight to the daily lives of Romans, but those of Pliny are also highly literary since they were heavily revised between the time they were sent to the addressee and the time they were published in his letter collection.</p>	2.1
	<p>STYL-5.B Epic poetry was a highly stylized, long-established genre of poetry in the ancient world. In order to claim their place in that tradition, epic poets would use the same elements that their predecessors had, while adding their own personal contribution. For example, Vergil drew inspiration for the <i>Aeneid</i> from Greek epics, especially Homer's <i>Odyssey</i> and <i>Iliad</i>.</p>	4.1
	<p>STYL-5.C An epic poem in the Greek and Roman tradition was a long narrative in verse, that starts with a proem (a preface or prologue) and an invocation to the Muses, followed by the start of the plot in medias res.</p>	4.1

	<p>STYL-5.D In traditional epic poetry, the gods (which can be personified forces of nature) are always involved in and sometimes responsible for moving the narrative forward.</p>	4.4
	<p>STYL-5.E An epic poem usually follows the deeds of a hero who is helped and hindered by divine interventions and on many occasions must descend to the underworld to complete his or her quest.</p>	6.1

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Skill 2.B Explain the historical and cultural context of Latin texts.

Learning Objective	Essential Knowledge	Suggested Reading
<p>CTXT-1 Explain references and allusions to influential people and historical events in Latin texts.</p>	<p>CTXT-1.A Vergil (70–19 BCE) composed some of the most famous poems in Latin literature: the <i>Eclogues</i> (or <i>Bucolics</i>), the <i>Georgics</i>, and the <i>Aeneid</i>. His works were well known in his lifetime by most educated Romans and have had a lasting influence on Western literature.</p>	4.1
	<p>CTXT-1.B Rome fought a series of wars of expansion with Carthage, a city on the northern tip of modern Tunisia, between 264 and 146 BCE. Known as the Punic Wars, these conflicts ended when Romans sacked the city of Carthage and took over Carthaginian territories.</p>	4.2
	<p>CTXT-1.C Caesar Augustus (63 BCE–14 CE), born Gaius Octavius, was the adopted son and heir of his great-uncle Julius Caesar. Struggles for power between Gaius Octavius and the other two members of the Second Triumvirate, Marcus Lepidus and Mark Antony, escalated into civil war, which culminated in Gaius Octavius’s defeat of Mark Antony’s and Cleopatra’s armies at Actium in 31 BCE. Gaius Octavius then became the first Emperor of Rome in 27 BCE.</p>	4.1
	<p>CTXT-1.D Several civil wars marked the transition from the Roman Republic to the Roman Empire. Julius Caesar returned from his invasion of Gaul to wage war on Rome and establish his own dictatorship (49-45 BCE). After his assassination in 44 BCE, an alliance of three influential leaders called the Second Triumvirate marshalled their supporters to defeat the conspirators in Caesar’s death at the Battle of Philippi.</p>	4.3
	<p>CTXT-1.E Augustus successfully used a variety of propaganda to support his rise to power as emperor (27 BCE). Through art, literature, coinage, and architecture, he promoted the idea of his peaceful reign and a powerful, stable empire. The <i>Aeneid</i> creates a foundation legend of Rome that establishes Augustus’s divine ancestry (as a descendent of Aeneas, the son of Venus) and pre-ordained status as ruler, and presents Romans as fated to be rulers of the world.</p>	4.1
	<p>CTXT-1.F Pliny the Younger (61-c. 113 CE) was a lawyer, magistrate, and letter writer who served under the emperor Trajan. He wrote hundreds of letters that provide insight into everyday life, the legal system, and Roman public administration in the 1st century CE.</p>	2.1

	<p>CTXT-1.G Pliny the Elder (c. 23-79 CE) was Pliny the Younger’s maternal uncle. After Pliny the Younger’s father died, Pliny the Elder took part in his nephew’s rearing and education and adopted him in his will. In addition to being an admiral in the Roman fleet, Pliny the Elder was an author and scholar who wrote <i>Naturalis Historiae</i>, the largest single work from the Roman Empire to have survived antiquity and a model for the modern encyclopedia.</p>	2.1
	<p>CTXT-1.H Pliny the Younger’s letters about the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius are addressed to his friend, the historian Tacitus. Tacitus (c. 56-c. 120 CE) is best known for his <i>Annals</i> and <i>Histories</i> that examined the lives of emperors and the history of the Roman Empire in the first century CE. The letters he exchanged with Pliny are one of the main sources of the little we know about his personal life.</p>	2.1
	<p>CTXT-1.I The Bay of Naples is located on the west coast of the Italian peninsula. From most places in the bay, Mt. Vesuvius is clearly visible as it is located near the center of the curve of the land around the bay. Misenum is located at the northern end of the Bay of Naples and was where the Roman navy was stationed, which is why Pliny the Elder was there as admiral. The eruption of 79 A.D. famously covered the towns of Pompeii, Herculaneum, Oplontis, and Stabiae. Stabiae, mentioned here, was south of Vesuvius and in the direct path of the ash and cinder from the eruption.</p>	2.1
	<p>CTXT-1.J Domitian was the Emperor of Rome from 81 to 96 CE, and the last member of the Flavian dynasty (consisting of his father and brother who both ruled before him). During his rule, he transferred some of the government’s functions to the imperial court, tried to diminish the power of the Senate, and executed multiple senators.</p>	3.2
	<p>CTXT-1.K Emperor Trajan ruled the Roman Empire from 98 to 117 CE. He expanded the Empire to its greatest territorial size in its history and oversaw extensive public building programs and the enactment of several social welfare policies.</p>	3.4
	<p>CTXT-1.L At its height, the Roman Empire encompassed nearly the entire Mediterranean Basin and places beyond. It extended west to encompass the entire Iberian Peninsula, north over Britain, east through modern-day Iraq, and into southern Egypt. By the time Vergil was writing the <i>Aeneid</i> in 29 to 19 BCE, the Empire included the supposed location of ancient Troy (rebuilt by Augustus as the city Ilium) and the city of Carthage. Pliny refers to Athens and Alexandria in his letters, which were also part of the Empire at the time of his letter writing in the latter part of the first century CE.</p>	3.5
	<p>CTXT-1.M</p>	3.5

	Pliny wrote his letters to Emperor Trajan from Bithynia-Pontus, a province in the Roman Empire located on the southern shore of the Black Sea (now in Turkey). Pliny served as governor of the province in 110-113 CE.	
CTXT-2 Explain references and allusions to Roman social norms and everyday life in Latin texts.	CTXT-2.A Romans' social standing could be influenced by their family background, their wealth, their professional accomplishments, and their political power and connections.	2.1
	CTXT-2.B Roman citizenship granted free male citizens certain rights and protections, such as the right to a legal trial, the right to vote, or to run for civic office. Female Roman citizens, however, were not granted the same rights, protections, and independence of male citizens (either legally or due to strongly held social norms).	3.5
	CTXT-2.C Enslaved people were considered property under Roman law and had few legal rights or protections. They often performed manual labor and domestic services but could also work as bookkeepers and physicians or otherwise be highly educated. Many enslaved people in the Roman world were captives of war or piracy and came from across Europe and the Mediterranean. An enslaved person could be freed through the process of manumission, at which point they might also receive Roman citizenship. Most enslaved people in the Roman Empire were never freed.	2.2
	CTXT-2.D The system of patronage – mutually beneficial relationships between individuals with different levels of power and influence – was a major part of Roman culture. Wealthier and more powerful patrons would provide assistance such as legal defense and gifts of food and money to their less powerful clients, who would offer many different kinds of services in return, including political support and forming part of their patron's entourage in public settings. The relationship between Pliny and Emperor Trajan was an example of political patronage. Maecenas, friend and political advisor to Caesar Augustus, was a patron for Vergil. Thanks to this patronage, Vergil was probably inspired (or encouraged) to craft the <i>Aeneid</i> as a pro-Augustan allegory and even include cameos of the emperor himself.	3.4
	CTXT-2.E Like their society, Roman family structure was hierarchical and patriarchal. The head of the household, <i>paterfamilias</i> , had the power of life and death over his entire household, although it was considered a dereliction of duty (and counter-productive) to abuse this power by being cruel or violent towards members of a household. A wealthy household typically consisted of husband, wife, children, and enslaved people.	2.3
	CTXT-2.F The Romans divided the day into 12 hours of the day from sunrise to sunset. The first hour would begin at sunrise; the sixth hour would be approximately midday.	2.1

	<p>CTXT-2.G The Romans viewed their gods as allies in their everyday lives. They prayed and made offerings to household gods at shrines in their homes and performed public animal sacrifices to ask the gods for their favor or protection. The Romans also attempted to foresee the approval of the gods by examining the entrails of sacrificed animals and the flight of birds.</p>	4.3
	<p>CTXT-2.H Romans often looked for signs about the future in portents, omens, and dreams, whether good or bad. Bad omens could be avoided or averted, but failure to address them could lead to disaster. These prophetic signs could take a variety of forms and required careful interpretation.</p>	4.3
	<p>CTXT-2.I <i>Pietas</i> reflects the Roman ideals of reverence for the gods, loyalty to country, and devotion to parents and family. Vergil's use of <i>pius</i> to describe Aeneas significantly expresses this set of ideals in his religious attitude, in his patriotic mission, and in his relations with his father, son, and comrades.</p>	4.5
	<p>CTXT-2.J Although Roman principles evolved over time, there was a discernible Roman character evident in the writings and art of the late Republic and early Empire. Romans valued mercy, honesty, frugality, hard work, responsibility, courage, self-control, moral discernment, and ethical behavior. The history of Rome and individual Romans show us, however, that they did not always live up to these values.</p>	6.1
<p>CTXT-3 Explain references and allusions to Greco-Roman mythology and legend in Latin texts.</p>	<p>CTXT-3.A The Romans practiced a polytheistic religion and thought of many of their gods as equated with deities in the Greek Pantheon and in other cultures. To the Romans, Jupiter was king of the gods and married to Juno, the queen of the gods and goddess of marriage. His daughter Minerva was the goddess who presided over handicrafts and war. His son, Mars, was also a god of war, while his son Apollo presided over music, medicine, prophecy, and archery in addition to being a sun god. Another son, Mercury, was the god of merchants and thieves in addition to serving as messenger of the gods.</p>	4.1
	<p>CTXT-3.B Saturn was Jupiter's father, and was described as the god of time, wealth, and renewal who ruled over a mythical past of abundance and peace. Besides Jupiter, Saturn's other sons included Neptune and Pluto. Neptune was the god of the seas and bodies of fresh water, while Pluto (also referred to as Dis Pater or simply Dis) was the ruler of the underworld.</p>	4.1
	<p>CTXT-3.C Venus, Aeneas's mother in the <i>Aeneid</i>, is the Roman goddess of love, beauty, sexual desire, and victory. She is married to Vulcan, another son of Jupiter and Juno, who is the god of fire, metalworking, and the forge.</p>	4.2
	<p>CTXT-3.D</p>	6.3

	Diana is the goddess of wild animals, the hunt, and fertility. In the <i>Aeneid</i> , she is concerned for the welfare of the warrior Camilla. Diana was allowed to remain unmarried as a privilege.	
CTXT-3.E	The Fates are three goddesses who control the destinies of humans. They dictate how long people will live, what they will accomplish, and what they will suffer.	4.1
CTXT-3.F	The Judgement of Paris is a Greek myth that refers to the dispute between Hera, Athena, and Aphrodite (Juno, Minerva, and Venus to the Romans) about who was the fairest among them. They chose Paris, a Trojan prince, to judge the contest. He named Aphrodite the winner and in return, Aphrodite caused the famously beautiful Helen, the queen of Sparta, to fall in love with him.	4.1
CTXT-3.G	The story of the Trojan War comes from Greek mythology. The Greeks went to war with Troy after Paris of Troy took Helen from her husband, the king of Sparta. The siege of Troy lasted a decade and the city finally fell due to the Greek's trick of the Trojan Horse, a gift of a giant wooden statue of a horse that held Greek soldiers inside. The <i>Aeneid</i> connects the Trojan war with the foundation of Rome, creating an origin story for the Romans as descendants of the Trojans.	4.3
CTXT-3.H	Dido, also known as Elissa, was the legendary founder of Carthage. She was originally the queen of Tyre (in present-day Lebanon) but fled with her supporters after her brother Pygmalion murdered her husband Sychaeus for his wealth. When Dido arrived with her people in northern Africa, she met Iarbas, the leader of the Gaetulians. Iarbas offered her as much land as could be covered by a piece of cow's hide. Dido outsmarted Iarbas by cutting the hide into strips and encircled as much land as she could. Iarbas took her rejection of his offer of marriage as a further humiliation.	4.2

Skill 3 – Synthesize knowledge of Latin poetry and prose.

Skill 3.A Infer and explain relationships between different Latin texts.

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Course at a Glance

The following Course at a Glance is a suggested guide for planning and pacing the course. The Unit Guides will follow this plan as they introduce the required course content and spiral the course skills. Class periods in this guide are 45 minutes long.

Unit 1: Latin Prose – Teacher’s Choice	Skills	16 class periods
Reading 1.1: Teacher’s Choice Prose, approx. 300 words	Reading and Comprehension: 1.A, 1.B	4 class periods
Reading 1.2: Teacher’s Choice Prose, approx. 300 words	Reading and Comprehension: 1.A, 1.B, 1.C	4 class periods
Reading 1.3: Teacher’s Choice Prose, approx. 300 words	Reading and Comprehension: 1.A, 1.B, 1.C	4 class periods
Reading 1.4: Teacher’s Choice Prose, approx. 300 words	Reading and Comprehension: 1.A, 1.B, 1.C Analysis: 2.A Synthesis: 3.A	4 class periods
Unit 2: Pliny’s Letters: Eruption of Mt. Vesuvius		20 class periods
Reading 2.1: Letter 6.16, 1-12 <i>Eruption of Mt. Vesuvius & Pliny the Elder, part 1</i>	Reading and Comprehension: 1.A, 1.B Analysis: 2.A, 2.B	4 class periods
Reading 2.2: Letter 6.16, 13-22 <i>Eruption of Mt. Vesuvius & Pliny the Elder, part 2</i>	Reading and Comprehension: 1.A, 1.B, 1.C Analysis: 2.B	5 class periods
Reading 2.3: Letter 6.20, 1-10 <i>Eruption of Mt. Vesuvius & Pliny the Younger, part 1</i>	Reading and Comprehension: 1.A, 1.B, 1.D Analysis: 2.B	4 class periods
Reading 2.4: Letter 6.20, 11-20 <i>Eruption of Mt. Vesuvius & Pliny the Younger, part 2</i>	Reading and Comprehension: 1.A, 1.B, 1.C, 1.D	4 class periods
Reading 2.5: Teacher’s Choice Prose, approx. 225 words	Reading and Comprehension: 1.A, 1.C Synthesis: 3.A	3 class periods
Unit 3: Pliny’s Letters: Ghosts & Apparitions, Letters to Trajan & Calpurnia		18 class periods
Reading 3.1: Letter 7.27, 1-8 <i>Ghosts & Apparitions</i>	Reading and Comprehension: 1.A, 1.B, 1.C, 1.D	4 class periods
Reading 3.2: Letter 7.27, 9-16	Reading and Comprehension: 1.A, 1.C, 1.D	4 class periods

<i>Ghosts & Apparitions</i>	Analysis: 2.B	
Reading 3.3: Teacher's Choice Prose, approx. 225 words	Reading and Comprehension: 1.A, 1.C Synthesis: 3.A	3 class periods
Reading 3.4: Letters 10.37 and 10.90 <i>Letters to Emperor Trajan, Aqueducts</i>	Reading and Comprehension: 1.A, 1.B Analysis: 2.B	2 class periods
Reading 3.5: Letters 10.5, 10.6, and 10.7 <i>Letters to Emperor Trajan, Citizenship for Pliny's Doctor</i>	Reading and Comprehension: 1.A, 1.B, 1.C Analysis: 2.B	3 class periods
Reading 3.6: Letters 6.4 and 6.7 <i>Love Letters to Calpurnia</i>	Reading and Comprehension: 1.A, 1.B Synthesis: 3.A	2 class periods
Unit 4: Vergil's <i>Aeneid</i>, Excerpts from Books 1, 2, and 4		20 class periods
Reading 4.1: Book 1, Lines 1-33 <i>The Epic Begins</i>	Reading and Comprehension: 1.A, 1.B Analysis: 2.A, 2.B	3 class periods
Reading 4.2: Book 1, Lines 88-107 and 496-512 <i>The Storm and Queen Dido</i>	Reading and Comprehension: 1.A, 1.C Analysis: 2.A, 2.B	3 class periods
Reading 4.3: Book 2, Lines 40-56 and 201-249 <i>Laocoön and the Trojan Horse</i>	Reading and Comprehension: 1.A, 1.C Analysis: 2.A, 2.B Synthesis: 3.A	5 class periods
Reading 4.4: Book 4, Lines 74-89 and 165-197 <i>Dido Feels the Effect of Cupid and Rumor Reaches Jupiter</i>	Reading and Comprehension: 1.A, 1.B, 1.D Analysis: 2.A	4 class periods
Reading 4.5: Book 4, Lines 305-361 <i>Aeneas Leaves Dido</i>	Reading and Comprehension: 1.A, 1.C, 1.D Analysis: 2.B Synthesis: 3.A	5 class periods
Unit 5: Latin Poetry – Teacher's Choice		17 class periods
Reading 5.1: Teacher's Choice Poetry, approx. 300 words	Reading and Comprehension: 1.A, 1.B, 1.C Analysis: 2.B	4 class periods
Reading 5.2: Teacher's Choice Poetry, approx. 300 words	Reading and Comprehension: 1.A, 1.B, 1.D Synthesis: 3.A	4 class periods
Reading 5.3: Teacher's Choice Poetry, approx. 250 words	Reading and Comprehension: 1.A, 1.B, 1.C	3 class periods
Reading 5.4: Teacher's Choice Poetry, approx. 250 words	Reading and Comprehension: 1.A, 1.B, 1.C	3 class periods
Reading 5.5: Teacher's Choice Poetry, approx. 250 words	Reading and Comprehension: 1.A, 1.D Synthesis: 3.A	3 class periods
Unit 6: Vergil's <i>Aeneid</i>, Excerpts from Books 6, 7, 11, and 12		17 class periods

Reading 6.1: Book 6, Lines 450-476, 788-800, and 847-853 <i>The Shade of Dido and Meeting Anchises</i>	Reading and Comprehension: 1.A, 1.B Analysis: 2.A, 2.B	4 class periods
Reading 6.2: Book 7, Lines 46-58, 783-792, and 803-817 <i>King Latinus and Turnus Prepares for War</i>	Reading and Comprehension: 1.A, 1.B, 1.C	3 class periods
Reading 6.3: Book 11, Lines 532-594 <i>The Story of Camilla</i>	Reading and Comprehension: 1.A, 1.B, 1.C, 1.D Analysis: 2.B	5 class periods
Reading 6.4: Book 12, Lines 791-796, 803-812, and 818-828 <i>The Fate of the Trojans is Decided</i>	Reading and Comprehension: 1.A, 1.B	2 class periods
Reading 6.5: Book 12, Lines 919-952 <i>The Final Battle of Aeneas and Turnus</i>	Reading and Comprehension: 1.A, 1.C Synthesis: 3.A	3 class periods

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Suggested Reading List for Teacher's Choice Readings

The following are lists of suggested readings for the Teacher's Choice portions of the syllabus. The development of these lists are still in progress. Some of the readings are directly related to the required readings, while others introduce new themes and characters. This is offered as a resource only; teachers are not required to choose readings from this list.

This list also includes recommendations for tiered readings and contemporary Latin novellas which are most appropriately used in Unit 1 as a bridge from previous Latin study to AP Latin. They may not be indicative of the level of Latin students will encounter on the Exam.

Poetry		
Author	Text	Year
Catullus	1, Dedication	c. 50s BCE
	3, Eulogy to Pet Bird	
	5, A Thousand Kisses	
	7, How Many Kisses	
	9, Friend's Homecoming	
	12, Napkin Thief	
	13, Partying on a Friend's Dime	
	31, Sirmio	
	46, Springtime wanderlust	
	51, Feeling of love	
	64. 1-24, 132-240, Wedding of Peleus and Thetis	
	85, Hate and Love	
	101, Offering to his brother	
	107, Back with Lesbia	
109, Prayer for a happy relationship		
Faltonia Betinia Proba	<u>Cento Vergilianus de Laudibus Christi (A Vergilian Cento Concerning the Glory of Christ)</u>	c. 352-384
Horace	<i>Sermoes</i> , 1.9 Horace and the Boor	33-32 BCE
Horace	<i>Odes</i> , 1. 11, Carpe Diem	c. 23-13 BCE

	<i>Odes</i> , 2. 3, Everyone's Fate	
	<i>Odes</i> , 2. 10, Living Modestly	
	<i>Odes</i> , 3. 2, On Virtue	
	<i>Odes</i> , 4. 14, Praising Augustus	
Juan Latino	<u>De natali serenissimi (On the Birth of Untroubled Times), 1-20, 45-56, 77-78</u>	1572
Leo Kaiser (ed., anthology)	<i>Early American Latin Verse, 1625-1825, An Anthology</i> ; see esp.: - Peter Bulkeley (1582-1659) "On an Earthquake" - William Morrell (c. 1590-after 1626) "Nov-Anglia"	1625-1825
Martha Marchina	<i>Marthae Marchinae Virginis Neapolitnae Musa Posthuma (The Posthumous Muse of Martha Marchina, the Virgin of Naples)</i>	1662
Martial	<i>Epigrams</i> , 1. 1-5 About the Book	86-103
	<i>Epigrams</i> , 4. 1, 3, & 27 On Domitian	
	<i>Epigrams</i> , Books 1-12, Various selections	
Ovid	<i>Amores</i> , 1.9, Love and War	16 BCE
	<i>Amores</i> , 3.1, Elegy and Tragedy	
Ovid	<i>Fasti (The Calendar)</i> , Book 3, February 3, Arion and the dolphin	8 CE
Ovid	<i>Tristia (Sorrows)</i> , TI.II:1-74 Stormy Journey to Exile	8-18 CE
	<i>Tristia (Sorrows)</i> , TI.III:47-102 Last Night before Exile	
	<i>Tristia (Sorrows)</i> , TI.VI:1-36 Ovid Praises his Wife	
Ovid	<i>Epistulae Ex Ponto (Letters from the Black Sea)</i> , EI.IV:1-58, To His Wife	c. 18 CE
Ovid	<i>Heroides (The Heroines)</i> I, Penelope to Ulysses	c. 25-16 BCE
	<i>Heroides (The Heroines)</i> VII, Dido to Aeneas	
Ovid	<i>Metamorphoses</i> , 1. 452-546, Daphne and Phoebus	c. 8 CE
	<i>Metamorphoses</i> , 3. 402-510, Narcissus	
	<i>Metamorphoses</i> , 8. 611-724, Philemon and Baucis	
	<i>Metamorphoses</i> , 7. 183-235, Daedalus and Icarus	
	<i>Metamorphoses</i> , 11. 85-145, King Midas	
	<i>Metamorphoses</i> , 14. 101-157, Aeneas in the Underworld	
	<i>Metamorphoses</i> , 15. 832-879, Celebration of the Caesars	
Propertius	<i>Elegies</i> , 2.12: 1-24, Amor	c. 25 BCE
	<i>Elegies</i> , 4.1: 1-70, History of Rome	
Rafael Landivar	<i>Rusticatio Mexicana (Mexican Country Scenes)</i> , 2.67-79, 114-127	1782

Sulpicia	<i>Six Poems</i>	55-19 BCE
Tibullus	<i>Book 2, 4</i>	55-19 BCE
Various authors	<i>Carmina Burana (Songs from Benediktbeuern)</i>	1230
Vergil (edited)	Tiered Readings for Vergil at Project Archaia	2010-2023
Vergil	<i>Aeneid, 1. 52-80, Juno enlists Aeolus's Help</i>	30-19 BCE
	<i>Aeneid, 1. 124-141, Neptune Calms the Seas</i>	
	<i>Aeneid, 1. 198-209, On the Libyan Coast</i>	
	<i>Aeneid, 1. 340-364, Venus speaks to Aeneas</i>	
	<i>Aeneid, 2. 1-12, 265-267, More on the Trojan Horse</i>	
	<i>Aeneid, 2. 526-566, Death of Priam</i>	
	<i>Aeneid, 7. 37-45, Second Muse Invocation</i>	
	<i>Aeneid, 8. 671-731, Shield of Aeneas</i>	
	<i>Aeneid, 10. 420-509, Death of Pallas</i>	
	<i>Aeneid, 11. 648-675, Camilla's aristeia</i>	
	<i>Aeneid, 11. 794-835, Death of Camilla</i>	
Vergil	<i>Georgics, 4. 485-503, Orpheus and Eurydice</i>	38-32 BCE
Vergil	<i>Eclogues, 4</i>	42-37 BCE

Prose		
Author	Text	Year
Amerigo Vespucci	<i>Mundus Novus (New World)</i>	1503
Andrew Olimpi	<i>Labyrinthus</i>	2018
Andrew White	Relatio Itineris in Marylandiam (Narrative of a voyage to Maryland)	1635-1638
Anonymous	<i>Gesta Francorum (The Deeds of the Franks)</i>	c.1100
Apuleius	<i>Metamorphoses/The Golden Ass: Tale of Cupid and Psyche</i>	c. 170
Augustus	<i>Res Gestae Divi Augusti (The Deeds of the Divine Augustus)</i>	c. 14
Aulus Gellius	<i>Noctes Atticae (Attic Nights), 1.12, Vestal Virgins</i>	c. 177
	<i>Noctes Atticae (Attic Nights), 2.7, Obedience to Fathers</i>	
	<i>Noctes Atticae (Attic Nights), 4.13 Music as Medicine</i>	

Carolus Ruaeus (Charles de La Rue)	<i>Argumentum Aeneidos</i> (Prose Summary of The Aeneid)	early 1700s
Charles François Lhomond	Viri Romae (De viris illustribus urbis Romae a Romulo ad Augustum), link to 1895 ed.	1779
Cicero	<i>In Catilinam (Catilinarian Orations)</i> , 1.2, Shame on the age and on its principles!	63 BCE
Cicero	<i>Epistulae Ad Atticum (Letters To Atticus)</i> , 1.2, Birth of a son, Defense of Catiline	68-44 BCE
	<i>Epistulae Ad Atticum (Letters To Atticus)</i> , 3.3, Invitation to Vibo	
	<i>Epistulae Ad Atticum (Letters To Atticus)</i> , 9.19, Civil War	
	<i>Epistulae Ad Atticum (Letters To Atticus)</i> , 12.15, Loneliness of Exile	
Cicero	<i>Epistulae Ad Familiares (Letters to Friends)</i> , 7.5, Promoting Trebatius	62-43 BCE
	<i>Epistulae Ad Familiares (Letters to Friends)</i> , 7.18, Word from war in Gaul	
	<i>Epistulae Ad Familiares (Letters to Friends)</i> , 14.3, To his family from exile	
Cicero	<i>Against Verres</i> , 1.1, Cicero's Strategy	70 BCE
	<i>Against Verres</i> , 2.4.114-135, Stolen artworks	
	<i>Against Verres</i> , 2.5.158-172, Execution of Gavius	
Cicero	<i>De Imperio (On Pompey's Command)</i> , 27-49	70 BCE
Cicero	<i>Philippics</i> , 2.44–50, 78–92, 100–119	43 BCE
Egeria	Itinerarium Egeriae (Travels of Egeria)	c. 385
Ellie Arnold	<i>Cloelia, Pulla Romana</i>	2016
Emma Vanderpool	<i>Elissa: Dux Femina Facti</i>	2020
Emma Vanderpool	<i>Kandake Amanirenas: Regina Nubiae</i>	2020
Erasmus	Colloquia Familiaria (Colloquies), XXXI: Abbatis et Eruditae	1518
Erasmus	Letters: A Winter Journey	c. 1500s
	Letters: English Universities	
	Letters: The Condition of English Houses	
Eutropius	<i>Breviarium Historiae Romanae (Summary of Roman History)</i> : 1.1-8 The founding of Rome	c. 370
	<i>Breviarium Historiae Romanae (Summary of Roman History)</i> : 6.25, 7.1-3, 6-8, Assassination of Julius Caesar, Civil Wars, Rise of Augustus	
	<i>Breviarium Historiae Romanae (Summary of Roman History)</i> : 8.1-5 The rule of Trajan	
Giovanni Boccaccio	De Claris Mulieribus (On Famous Women): 32, Penthesilea, Queen of the Amazons	c. 1374
	De Claris Mulieribus (On Famous Women): 35, Cassandra, daughter of King Priam	
	De Claris Mulieribus (On Famous Women): 41, Lavinia, Queen of Laurentum	
	De Claris Mulieribus (On Famous Women): 52, Cloelia, a Roman maiden	

Giovanni Boccaccio	De Casibus Virorum Illustrium (On the Fates of Famous Men): 8.19, Arthur, King of the Britons	c. 1374
Isidore of Seville	Etymologiae (Etymologies), Book 4.12, Medicine - Scents and Ointments	c. 600-625
Johannes Kepler	<i>Somnium (The Dream)</i>	1608
Julius Caesar	<i>Gallic War</i> , Book 1.1-7	58-49 BCE
	<i>Gallic War</i> , Book 6.13-20	
Julius Caesar (edited)	Tiered Readings for Caesar at Project Arkhaia	2010-2023
Julius Hyginus	<i>Fabulae (Stories)</i>	1st c. CE
Julius Hyginus	<i>De Astronomica (Poetical Astronomy)</i>	1st c. CE
Lance Piantaggini	<i>Tiberius et Gallisena Ultima</i>	2019
Laura Shaw	<i>Charybdis: Capellus Valde Esuriens</i>	2019
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Livy	<i>Ab Urbe Condita (History of Rome)</i> , 1.1, Aeneas in Italy	27-9 BCE
Nepos	<i>De Viris Illustribus (The Lives of Famous Men)</i> , Hannibal	c. 27 BCE
Pliny the Younger	<i>Letters</i> , 1.6 Enjoying the Outdoors	c. 100-109
	<i>Letters</i> , 2.6 How to Treat Dinner Guests	
	<i>Letters</i> , 7.5 Third Letter to Calpurnia	
	<i>Letters</i> , 7.24 Feisty Grandmother	
	<i>Letters</i> , 9.6 Chariot Racing	
Pliny the Younger, Emperor Trajan	<i>Letters</i> , 10.33-34 Starting a Fire Brigade	c. 100-109
	<i>Letters</i> , 10.38-40 Shoddy Building Practices	
Quintilian	<i>Institutio Oratoria (Institutes of Oratory)</i> , 1.1.1-20, On the early education of an orator	95
Rachel Ash	<i>Camilla</i>	2018
Sallust	<i>Bellum Catilinae (War of Catiline)</i> , 5-15	c. 43-40 BCE
Seneca the Younger	<i>Consolatio ad Helviam matrem (Of Consolation to his mother Helvia)</i> , Dialogues 1 and 8	42-43
Seneca the Younger	<i>Epistulae Morales ad Lucilium (Moral Letters)</i> , 3 On True Friendship	c. 65
	<i>Epistulae Morales ad Lucilium (Moral Letters)</i> , 79 The Study of Nature	
Suetonius	<i>De Vita Caesarum (About the Life of the Caesars)</i> , 2 Augustus, 8 Domitian	121
Tacitus	<i>Annales (Annals)</i> , 11.24, Provincials as Senators	c. 109

	<i>Annales (Annals)</i> , 14.5-6, Nero tries to kill his mother	
Tacitus	<i>Historiae (Histories)</i> , 1.1-5	c. 100-110
Unknown	<i>Gesta Romanorum (Deeds of the Romans)</i> , 273, Tale of Emperor Theodosius	c. 1300
Various authors/Unknown	The Vindolanda tablets (see esp. Birthday Invitation of Sulpicia Lepidina, 291)	c. 100
Various authors/Unknown	Latin Inscriptions	Various BCE
Vibia Perpetua	Passio sanctarum Perpetuae et Felicitatis (The Passion of Saints Perpetua and Felicity)	c. 203

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