



Literacy and Intervention

SAMPLE LESSON

VOCABULARY FROM CLASSICAL ROOTS

**Strategic Vocabulary Instruction through
Greek and Latin Roots**

Grades 4–11

RTI



Book E: Lesson 4

LESSON 4

Rex regnat sed non gubernat.
A king reigns but does not govern.

Key Words

annunciation	politic	regalia
conductive	polity	regency
exegetis	potentate	renunciation
hegemony	puissant	traduce
induce	redoubt	viceroy

Familiar Words

abduct
aqueduct
conduct
deduce
duchess
duke
duct
educate
introduce
produce
reduce
reproduce
seduce
subdue

Challenge Words

adduce
condottiere
ducal
ducat
duchy
ductile
educue
endue

DUCO, DUCERE, DUXI, DUCTUM

<L. "to lead"



1. **conductive** (kən dōō' sĭv, kən dyōō' sĭv)

[con = cum <L. "with"]

adj. Promoting; contributing (used with *to*); helpful.

Katherine Dunham's training in anthropology was **conductive** to her acquiring a vast knowledge of dances and rituals of the Caribbean, which is reflected in her exotic choreography.

conduce, *v.*; **conduciveness**, *n.*

2. **induce** (ĭn dōōs', ĭn dyōōs') [in = <L. "in"]

tr. v. 1. To persuade; to influence.

The dull constraints of life as an unmarried Victorian woman **induced** Mary Kingsley to go to West Africa, where she spent two peripatetic years collecting scientific specimens.



2. To cause; to bring about.

Although the obstetrician Ignaz Philipp Semmelweis proved in the 1840s that doctors' unclean hands **induced** deadly puerpal fever in new mothers, for more than forty years many in the medical profession resisted his urgent recommendation of more sanitary practices.

inducible, *adj.*; **inducement**, *n.*; **inducer**, *n.*

3. **traduce** (trə dōōs', trə dyōōs') [tra = trans <L. "across"]

tr. v. To slander; to speak falsely or maliciously of.

Wrongly convicted of treason, Captain Alfred Dreyfus was imprisoned on Devil's Island from 1894 to 1899 until the disclosure of forged documents

revealed that a group of anti-Semitic French officers had egregiously **traduced** him.

traducer, *n.*

4. **redoubt** (rĭ dout') [*re* = <L. "back," "again"]
n. 1. A small fort defending an important point.

In the nineteenth century Russian fur traders established Fort Ross, a **redoubt** on the northern coast of California.



2. A place of refuge or defense.

During the Holocaust a large box in the Berlin apartment of Maria von Maltzan became a **redoubt** for a Jewish friend whom she helped escape from Nazi persecution.

HEGAISTHAI <G. "to lead"

5. **hegemony** (hĭ jēm' ə nē, hĕj' ə mō' nē)
n. Dominance, especially of one political body over another.

After **hegemony** over Tibet for centuries, China finally claimed it as Chinese territory in 1951.

hegemonic, *adj.*

6. **exegesis** (ĕk' sə jē' sĭs; plural **exegeses**) [*ex* <G. "from," "out of"]
n. A thorough explanation or interpretation, especially of a sacred text.

In her **exegesis** of the gnostic gospels, ancient Christian texts not included in the Bible, Elaine Pagels showed that both men and women were leaders in many early churches.



exegete, *n.*; **exegetic**, *adj.*; **exegetical**, *adj.*; **exegetics**, *n.*

NUNCIO, NUNCIARE, NUNCIAVI, NUNCIATUM <L. "to announce"

7. **annunciation** (ə nŭn' sē ā' shən) [*an* = *ad* "to," "toward"]
n. 1. An announcement; a proclamation.

Familiar Words

announce
denounce
enunciation
pronunciation
renounce

Challenge Words

internuncio
nunciature
nuncio

Eduardo Galeano ironically observes that in 1890 the Sioux peoples at Wounded Knee celebrated “the **annunciation** of paradise, the end of hunger and exile” just before soldiers killed many of the celebrants.

2. (often capitalized) The announcement of the Incarnation (the existence of God embodied in Jesus) made to the Virgin Mary by the angel Gabriel.



The day of **Annunciation** is important in the Christian calendar because it symbolizes the salvation day of humankind.

annunciate, *v.*; **annunciator**, *n.*

8. **renunciation** (rĭ nŭn´ sē ā´ shən) [*re* < L. “back,” “again”]
n. An action or statement in which something is given up, rejected, abandoned, or sacrificed.

Charlotte Mary May’s recognition of a debilitating hereditary illness in her family led to her **renunciation** of marriage and motherhood.

renunciative, *adj.*, **renunciatory**, *adj.*

Familiar Words

acropolis
cosmopolitan
metropolis
police
politics

POLIS <G. “city”
POLITIKOS <G. “citizen”

9. **polity** (pŏl´ ĭ tē)
n. An organized society, such as a nation, state, church, or other organization, having a specific form of government.



European interlopers in Africa and South America during the nineteenth century were egregiously insensitive to the existence of native **polities**.

10. **politic** (pŏl´ ə tĭk)
adj. 1. Wise; prudent; sagacious.

Deft and **politic**, Eleanor Roosevelt brought to fruition the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations in 1948.

2. Expedient; taking advantage of the moment; shrewd.

When King Lear tests the love of his three daughters before divesting himself of his kingdom, two are **politic** and insincere and win his favor; the youngest, declaring that she will divide her love between her father and her husband, is disowned.

Antonym: **impolitic**

NOTA BENE: *Politic* meaning “policy-making” appears in the phrase “body politic” or “political body”: “As there are mountebanks for the natural body, so are there mountebanks for the politic body.”—Francis Bacon

Familiar Words

impossible
impotent
omnipotent
possible
potent
potential

Challenge Words

plenipotentiary
prepotent

POSSUM, POSSE, POTUI <L. “to be able,” “to have power”

11. **potentate** (pōt' n tāt')
n. Monarch; a ruler possessing great power.

When India became part of the British Empire in 1858, regional **potentates**, the maharajas, lost their power.

12. **puissant** (pwīs' ənt, pyōō' ə sənt, pyōō' is' ənt)
adj. Mighty; powerful; forceful.

“Methinks I see in my mind a noble and **puissant** nation rousing herself like a strong man after sleep, and shaking her invincible locks.”—John Milton (speaking of England, 1644)



puissance, *n.*

Familiar Words

interregnum
regal
regularity
regulation
reign
Rex
royal

Challenge Words

interrex
Regius Professor
regulus
vicereine

REX, REGIS <L. “king”

13. **regalia** (rī gāl' yə, rī gā' lē ə) (plural in form but often used as a singular noun)
n. 1. Emblems and symbols of royalty, rank, office, or institution.

“A trade school in a poor community seldom has archaic **regalia** or ritual, but a school aimed at education of the leisure class . . . will generally have . . . features such as medieval gowns and elaborate Latin degree ceremonies.”—Thorstein Veblen



2. Finery; elaborate attire.

High school prom nights often require formal **regalia**: tuxedos with satin lapels and matching cummerbunds for young men, and gowns that harmonize, corsages, and long gloves for young women.

14. **regency** (rē' jən sē)
n. The office or period of office of a regent; one who administers for a monarch, especially (sometimes capitalized) in England (1811–1820) and in France (1715–1723).

When George III was declared insane, the Prince of Wales assumed the **regency**, becoming George IV at his father's death in 1820.

adj. and *n.* (often capitalized) A style of dress, furniture, and architecture characteristic of the regency period in England.

Interior decoration in the English **Regency** style incorporated Greek and Roman features, Egyptian motifs, and Chinese lacquer designs.

regent, *n.*

15. **viceroys** (vīs' roi') [*vice* = *uice* <L. "in place of"]
n. A governor or ruler exercising authority on behalf of a sovereign in a province or colony.

Because of the great distance between Spain and the New World, a series of sixty-two **viceroys** exerted much independent power over Spain's territory in Mexico between 1535 and 1824.

EXERCISE 4A

Circle the letter of the best SYNONYM for the word(s) in bold-faced type.

1. graduation **regalia** a. diplomas b. speeches c. symbolic attire d. reunions e. celebrations
2. attacking a **redoubt** a. weak point b. military guard c. gun installation d. small fort e. change of mind
3. a brilliant **exegesis** a. criticism b. interpretation c. summary d. annunciation e. defense
4. a surprising **annunciation** a. decree b. invitation c. declaration d. sacrifice e. anathema
5. a gregarious **viceroys** a. vice president b. regent c. political advisor d. interim potentate e. colonial governor
6. a(n) **puissant** demagogue a. arrogant b. weak c. powerful d. obtrusive e. politic
7. a life **conducive to** thrift a. discouraging b. promoting c. accelerating d. mocking e. reproaching
8. **traded** by a trusted friend a. kidnapped b. tricked c. praised d. defamed e. employed
9. to anticipate **renunciation** a. denial b. departure c. reproach d. acceptance e. rejection
10. the **polity** of the European Community a. oligarchy b. hegemony c. organization d. anarchy e. exegesis

Circle the letter of the best ANTONYM for the word in bold-faced type.

11. a(n) **hegemonic** relationship a. subordinate b. equal
c. impolitic d. exegetic e. quiescent
12. to **induce** cooperation a. demand b. encourage c. express
d. interpose e. stifle
13. an acquiescent **potentate** a. explorer b. monarch c. peon
d. politician e. prizefighter
14. a(n) **politic** reply a. clever b. naive c. political d. peripheral
e. obtrusive

EXERCISE 4B

Circle the letter of the sentence in which the word in bold-faced type is used incorrectly.

1. a. Early icons of the **Annunciation** traditionally depict the angel Gabriel on the left and the Virgin Mary on the right showing surprise or acceptance at the news of her imminent motherhood.
b. Stage actresses like Helen Hayes and Lynn Fontanne learned early in their careers the dramatic effect of clarity and crispness in **annunciation**.
c. The official **annunciation** of the end of World War I occurred at the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month of 1918.
d. The **annunciation** of the defeat of the Persians in 400 B.C. was made by Pheidippides, who ran twenty-six miles from the plain of Marathon to Athens.
2. a. Admiring her poetry and falling in love with the poet, Robert Browning **induced** Elizabeth Barrett to elope with him.
b. Many teachers and parents have tried to **induce** left-handed children to become right-handed, not realizing the harm caused by changing a biologically determined impulse.
c. More than one method can **induce** relaxation: soft music, meditation, exercise, or a good book.
d. In the opera *The Elixir of Love*, the mountebank Dulcamara **induces** a potion guaranteed to make purchasers irresistible to the opposite sex.
3. a. Following the assassination in 1610 of her husband, King Henry IV of France, Marie de' Medici assumed the **regency** of her son Louis XIII until he forced her into retirement in 1617.
b. Fashionable women of the English **Regency** period wore dresses that imitated the high-waisted "empire" style introduced by the French empress Josephine.
c. In 1950 the Swedish activist Alva Myrdal became the **regency** of the Social Science division of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

8. As a(n) _____ known as an “enlightened despot” because she encouraged Western ideas, Czarina Catherine the Great of Russia nonetheless followed the ruthless pattern of her predecessors.
9. A hero of the Zulu peoples, Chaka demonstrated his _____ early, reorganizing the army and drawing into the Zulu many clans that he had subjugated.
10. Occupied by Soviet forces in 1940, Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia fell under the _____ of the Soviet Union, regaining their independence only after the collapse of its Communist government.
11. Unlike other Renaissance city states ruled by princes, Venice was a _____ controlled by an oligarchy of wealthy merchants.
12. Often neoclassical, the _____ style can include such exotic forms as the rooflines of Moorish onion-domes and the Chinese furnishings of the Royal Pavilion at Brighton, England.

EXERCISE 4D

Replace the word or phrase in italics with a key word (or any of its forms) from Lesson 4.

Seventeenth-century settlers in North America made a(n) (1) *prudent* gesture of eponymously honoring their monarchs by naming the colony of Virginia after the (2) *very powerful* Virgin Queen Elizabeth I and Jamestown, the first permanent settlement, after King James I.

By the 1760s and 1770s, however, the Sugar Act, Stamp Act, tea tax, and other monetary pressures (3) *influenced* the colonists to rebel against the (4) *political dominance* of the British crown. The Declaration of Independence in 1776 was the official (5) *announcement* of American intent to be free from foreign (6) *monarchs*. When the name of General George Washington circulated as that of a likely king, he refused that office and its (7) *symbols of status*, the crown and scepter, asserting his faith in electoral democracy. In 1787 representatives of the federation of states met in Philadelphia to shape the (8) *national government* of their new republic; four months later they had composed the Constitution of the United States, which included a Bill of Rights.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 8. _____ |

Recommended Companion Material

EPS offers a wide range of products and programs that complement the vocabulary skills in *Vocabulary from Classical Roots*. We recommend the following series to enhance vocabulary development and strategies.



Analogies 1, 2, and 3

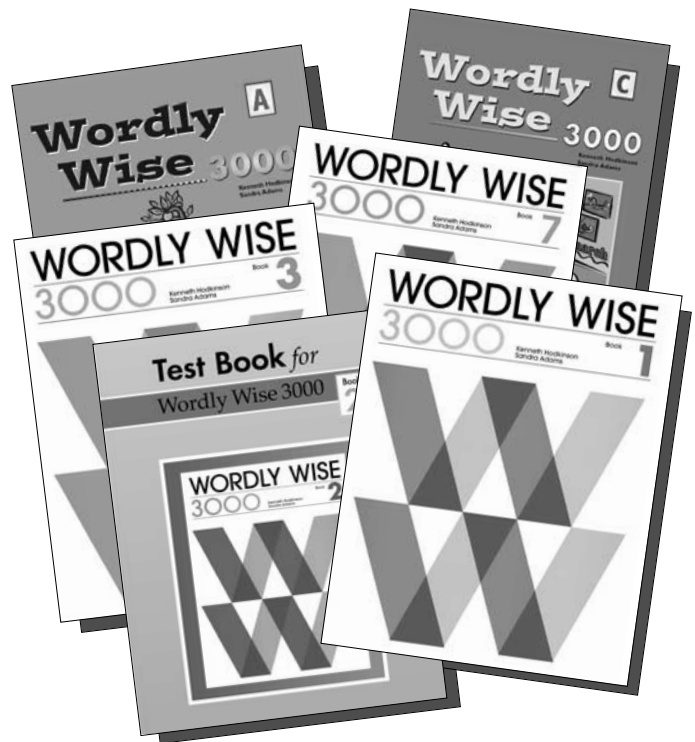
Recommended for grades 7–12

Studying analogies helps students to sharpen reasoning ability, develop critical thinking, understand relationships between words and ideas, learn new vocabulary, and prepare for the SATs and other standardized tests. Each of the three books in this useful series consists of three parts written in a clear, conversational style with few technical terms. Use *Analogies 1, 2, and 3* to increase your students' critical thinking and vocabulary skills.

Wordly Wise 3000

Recommended for grades 2–12

Wordly Wise 3000, an EPS bestseller, develops vocabulary and comprehension skills for students in early elementary through high school. Each lesson features a word list, exercises that reinforce key vocabulary concepts, and a nonfiction narrative that uses all the words from the list to build reading comprehension skills by identifying and applying words in context. The series also includes blackline master test booklets in state standards-compliant formats.



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