****Latin Story Telling**

**44 B.C.** Julius Caesar murdered; Octavian becomes his heir

**43 B.C.** Octavian, rules alongside Antony and Lepidus.

**40 B.C.** The treaty at Brundisium between Antony & Octavian

**37 B.C**. Antony marries Cleopatra

**31-30 B.C.** Octavian declares war on Cleopatra and Antony.

**29 B.C. *Virgil begins composing the Aeneid***

**27 B.C.** Octavian takes the name Augustus

**19 B.C.** *Death of Virgil*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Book 1: The Storm**  The goddess Juno, angry at the Trojans sends a storm to delay them as they flee Troy. | **Book 2: Fall of Troy**  Shipwrecked at **Carthage** Aeneas’ mother Venus sends him to the queen, Dido. Aeneas tells Dido the story of Troy’s fall. | **Book 3: Wanderings**  Aeneas tells Dido of his wanderings with his men and their failed attempts to settle in **Antander, Thrace, Delos, Crete, Strophades, Leucata & Buthrotum**. | **Book 4: Dido**  Venus sends Cupid to make Queen Dido fall in love with Aeneas. The god Mercury convinces Aeneas to leave Dido in order to found a new kingdom. |
| **Book 5: Funeral Games**  Aeneas reaches his companion Acestes in **Eryx**, where Aeneas sets up athletic competitions to commemorate the death of his father. | **Book 6: The Underworld**  Aeneas reaches **Cumae** and meets the Sibyl, a priestess. The Sibyl helps Aeneas enter the underworld so he can seek advice from his father’s ghost. | **Book 7: War in Latium**  Aeneas reaches **Latium**, where he will fight to marry princess Lavinia. Juno sends a fury named Allecto to enrage Lavinia’s suitor Turnus. | **Book 8: Evander**  Aeneas goes to ask King Evander in **Arcadia** for troops to fight Turnus. Meanwhile the goddess Venus begs her husband Vulcan to forge divine armour for Aeneas. |
| **Book 9: Nisus & Euryalus**  Aeneas leaves his military camp and Turnus burns the Trojan ships. Trojan soldiers Nisus and Eurylaus raid the Latin camp at night. Both are killed and war breaks out. | **Book 10: Death of Pallas**  Turnus kills king Evander’s son Pallas. Aeneas is enraged and kills many Latin soldiers. | **Book 11: Pamilla**  Aeneas mourns the death of Pallas, he returns to fight. Turnus enters battle with Camilla, the woman warrior. When Camilla is killed the Latins lose momentum. | **Book 12: Death of Turnus**  Aeneas is wounded in battle and healed by Venus. Juno agrees with Jupiter that Aeneas can seize Latium if the Trojans take on the Latin name and language. Aeneas kills Turnus. |

**English Grammar**

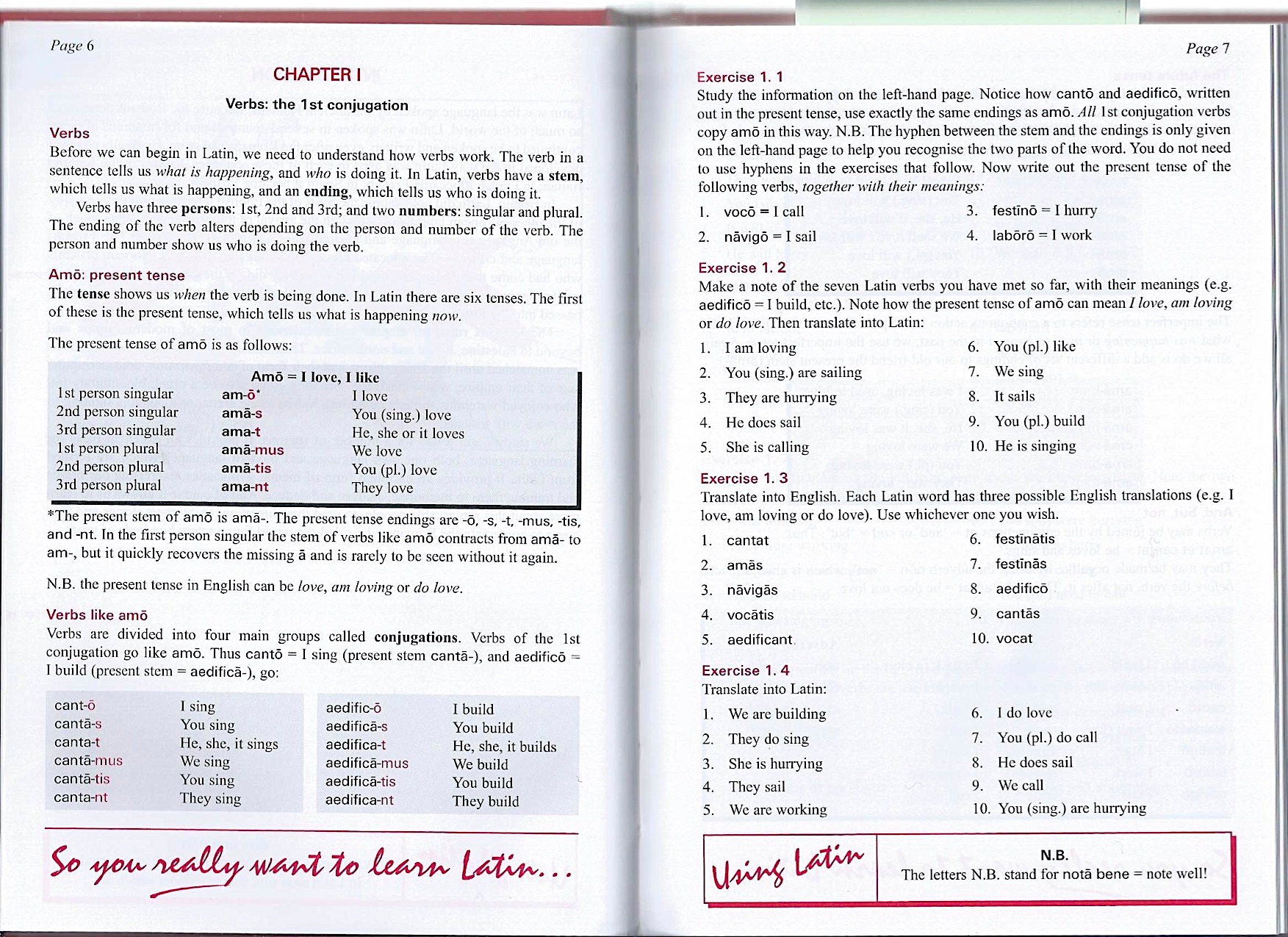
|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Singular | Plural |
| 1st person | **I** |  |
| 2nd person |  |  |
| 3rd person |  | **They** |

Fill in the gaps to show what you know.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Term** | **Definition** |
| **Noun** |  |
| **Verb** |  |
| **Object** |  |
| **Pronoun** |  |
| **Subject** |  |
| **Gender** |  |

**Verbs**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Singular | Plural |
| 1st person | am**o** | ama**mus** |
| 2nd person | ama**s** | ama**tis** |
| 3rd person | ama**t** | ama**nt** |

****

Different verb families keep different vowels before their endings.

amare- re= ama+ endings

This is first conjugation.

The main thing to look out for is the **endings** on the storyboard.

o/s/t/

mus/tis/nt

They stay the same in the present tense and tell you who is doing what!

**Vocab**

aedificō, aedificāre = to build

festinō, festināre= to hurry

navigō, navigāre= to sail

vocō, vocāre= to call

laborō, laborāre= to work

cantō, cantāre= to sing

amō, amāre= to love

**Nouns**

In English we use word order to show which noun is the subject and which is the object.

Subject Verb Object

In Latin, the noun endings change to show which noun is the subject and which is the object. The ending change is called a ‘case’

The subject is the noun in the nominative case.

The object is the noun in the **accusative case.**

The verb is usually at the end of the sentence.

More important than word order, endings are.

vir regina**m** amat.

*The man loves the queen.*

vir**um** regina amat.

*The queen loves the man.*

inimicus pin**um** navigat.

*The enemy sails the ship.*

inimicu**m** pinus navigat.

*The ship sails the enemy.*

**What Do Latin Nouns Look Like?**

**First Declension (Feminine) -a ending**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Singular** | **Plural** |
| **Nominative** | regina | reginae |
| **Accusative** | reginam | reginas |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Singular** | **Plural** |
| **Nominative** | confuga |  |
| **Accusative** |  | confugas |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Singular** | **Plural** |
| **Nominative** | regina | reginae |
| **Accusative** | reginam | reginas |

**Second Declension (masculine) -us ending**

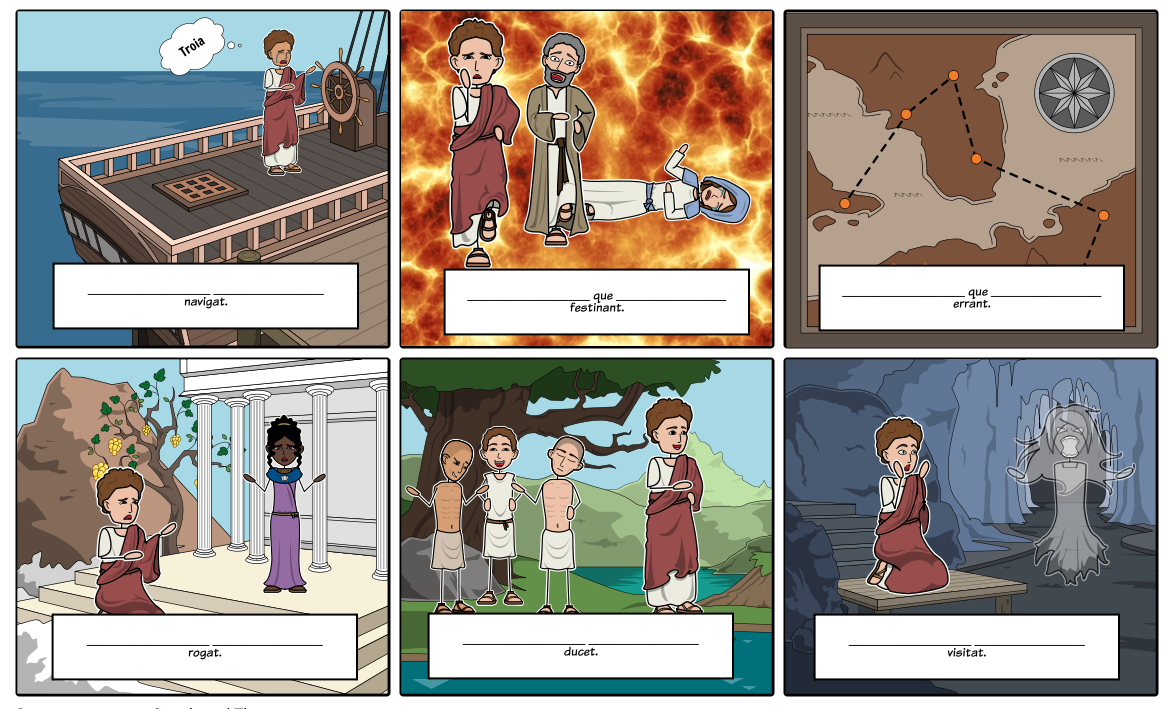
|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Singular** | **Plural** |
| **Nominative** | inimicus | inimici |
| **Accusative** | inimicum | inimicos |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Singular** | **Plural** |
| **Nominative** | filius |  |
| **Accusative** |  | filios |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Singular** | **Plural** |
| **Nominative** | pater | patri |
| **Accusative** | patrum | patros |

**Second Declension (masculine) -r ending**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Singular** | **Plural** |
| **Nominative** | vir |  |
| **Accusative** |  | viros |

****

Latium, -um (n.) = Latium \*looks the same in the nominative and accusative\*

filius, -I (m)= son

praeda, -ae (f)= booty

inimicus, -I (m) = enemy

femina, -ae (f)= woman

ducit.

**Nouns you will need:**

Aeneas= vir, -i (m)= man

Anchises/ Evander= pater, -i (m)= father

confuga, -ae (c)= refugee

Dido = regina, -ae (f) = queen

pinus, -i (f)= ship

Tartarus, -um (m. singular only)= the underworld