

Medieval Latin Club, meeting 1b (1 hour)

I. Allow students to select Latin names: Marcia, Zephra, Caritas, Dulcia, Letitia: Marcus, Maximus, Julius, Antonius etc. Put long lists of names, male and female, on the board for students to choose from.

II. Vocab/Etymology (15 minutes):

A. Latin root: habitare – “to live”

- habitat, inhabit, inhabitant, habitable, habitation, cohabit
- Ask students to brainstorm derivatives.

B. Affixes in English words:

i. Review the definitions of prefix, suffix, and root as introduced in 1a.

ii. Suffixes: -ly, -ness

a) ly: like, to the extent of, with the quality of

- Forms adverbs from adjectives:

quick → quickly

lazy → lazily

slow → slowly

- create adverbs from the following adjectives:

quiet (quietly)

correct (correctly)

diligent (diligently)

b) ness: abstract noun

- Forms (abstract) nouns from adjectives:

happy → happiness

sad → sadness

ugly → ugliness

- create abstract nouns from the following adjectives:

lonely (loneliness)

kind (kindness)

dark (darkness)

- iii. Ask students to come up with their own examples of words with the given affixes. Ask them to explain how the affix affects the meaning of the word.

C. Vocab review:

- i. Offer obvious derivatives of this chapter's vocab.
- ii. Check out the hangman game again: <http://www.quia.com/hm/1894.html>

III. Grammar (20 minutes):

A. Review grammar concepts from previous lesson:

- i. English is a word order based language; Latin is not.
- ii. Terms subject and predicate.
- iii. The difference between linking verbs and action verbs; what sort of complements linking verbs take (predicate nouns and predicate adjectives).
- iv. Remind students that Latin does not have articles – they must be added in when translating.

B. Have students read aloud and translate the cartoon Latin. Explain the grammar / question students as to how the grammar works in the sentence.

C. Exercise from the back of the book: 1.1. Review the grammar notes preceding the exercises.

- i. Emphasize different uses of the verbs and question students on the grammar structure of each sentence.

D. New grammar concepts:

- i. Note that English has two present tenses “works” and “is working” (habitual x. iterative), both expressed by the one Latin present tense “laborat”.
- ii. Note that English requires an explicitly stated subject to complete a sentence; Latin does not always express the subject of the verb because the subject is implied in the meaning of the verb:

- “laborat” does not simply mean “works”, but “he/she/it works”

- iii. Point out that all the verbs introduced have the subject he, she or it.

Ask students why? Is it because the authors of the book don't want them

to talk about themselves or their families?

iv. Nouns and Adjectives:

-Note that adjectives (fessa, laeta, parata) have the same endings as the nouns.

IV. Medieval World (20 minutes): Maps:

<http://weblab.uni-lueneburg.de/kulturinformatik/projekte/ebskart/content/start.html>

A. How do we make a map?

i. information gathering (where do we get information? satellite, GPS, surveying)

ii. visualization (scale, projection, inclusion or omission of features)

B. Excerpt and Flash activity at

<http://bartholomew.stanford.edu/onrivershild/flash.html>

C. How is this map different from the maps we're used to?

i. Compare to modern maps provided in activity

ii. Think about topographical, political, astronomical maps. Do they differ from road maps?

D. Why is it different? How was Ebskart constructed?

i. information: previous maps, hearsay and tradition

ii. visualization: prominent features like towns shown large, scale often not preserved

E. Positions and characteristics of important or familiar regions:

i. Europe, Jerusalem, etc.

ii. Mention that place-name changes from Latin to modern languages:

- find three Latin town names on the Ebskart map that you can match with their modern names

V. Conclusion (5 minutes):

A. Emphasize agreement between adjectives and nouns, explain why this might be connected with not having a set word order.

B. Remind students that there are lots of different kinds of maps. Talk a little about conventions for representing mountains, rivers etc. Ask whether these have modern counterparts.

NB: FN: LatN01b.doc