

Medieval Latin Club, meeting 2a (1 hour)

I. Vocab/Etymology (15 minutes):

A. Latin root: aqua “water”

- aquatic, aquarium, aquamarine, aqueduct, aquaplane, aqueous, Aquarius, Spanish word aqua
- Ask students to brainstorm derivatives.

B. Affixes in English words:

i. Review the definitions of prefix, suffix, and root as needed.

ii. Prefixes: in-/im-, e-/ex-

a) e-/ex-: out of

- Give students the following examples:

- a) external – occurring outside the sphere of reference
- b) excavate – to dig material out from the ground
- c) excerpt – a short segment taken out of a larger piece of film or writing
- d) extrovert – someone whose personality thrives on interaction with other people

- Prompt students with the following questions:

- a) To breathe out? (exhale)
- b) To send out and ban from a country? (exile)
- c) To remove or take out, esp. with force (i.e. a tooth)? (extract)
- d) If migrat is Latin for to move/travel, what word means to move out of one country into another? (emigrate)
- e) If portat is Latin for to carry, what word means to carry out? (export)
- f) If it is Latin for to go/walk, what word means to go/walk out? (exit)
- g) If humus is Latin for earth, what word means to take out

of the ground? (exhume)

b) in-/im-: in into, on

- Give students the following examples:

a) influx – a flowing in of material

b) include – to bring into, to take in

c) insert – to put in, to set in

d) introvert – a person who thrives on looking in

e) internal – occurring within the sphere of reference

- Prompt students with the following questions:

a) To put air into (i.e. a balloon)? (inflate)

b) To breathe air into (i.e. the lungs)? (inhale)

c) To put into prison? (imprison)

d) If portat is Latin for to bring/carry, what word means to bring in? (import)

e) If merget is Latin for to merge, what word means to put entirely into water? (immerse)

f) If bibit is Latin for to drink, what word means to drink in? (imbibe)

g) If migrat is Latin for to move/travel, what word means to move into one country from another? (immigrate)

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. Introduce the vocabulary words from OLC chapter 2 - read aloud and have students repeat.

ii. Point out some obvious derivatives of some of the vocab words. If the book gives derivative prompts (text offered below the vocab box), review those questions.

iii. Show students how to play the hangman game at

<http://www.quia.com/hm/1895.html>

II. Grammar (20 minutes):

A. Review grammar concepts from previous lesson:

i. In English, word order tells us what function the noun has in the sentence. Latin uses different clues to tell the function of nouns. Today we are going to learn how Latin grammar distinguishes between subjects and direct objects.

ii. Action verbs can take direct objects. Give English examples.

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. New grammar concepts:

i. Introduce the concept of noun cases. Each case indicates a different noun function in the sentence. Each Latin noun has a root (Horati-). Latin uses different endings appended to the root to form cases.

ii. Nominative case is used to indicate subject.

- For the nouns we have seen, the nominative case ending is –a.
- Horati- becomes Horatia

iii. Accusative case is used to indicate direct object.

- For the nouns we have seen, the accusative case ending is –am.
- Horati- becomes Horatiam.

iv. Remind students that certain English words have ‘cases.’

- we vs. us
- he vs. him
- she vs. her
- who vs. whom

v. Put up a paradigm on the board incorporating all of this information.

III. Medieval World (20 minutes): Hereford Mappa Mundi (Wheel of Memory)

<http://www.herefordwebpages.co.uk/mapmundi.shtml>

A. Go through the modules on Crusades & Bible

B. Places to look for:

Jerusalem

Delos (with mermaid)

Babilonia

Egypt

India

Scotia: Edeinburgh

Anglia

Hereford

Lincoln

London

Oxford

Ancona

Rimini

- Note the alternate spelling of city names.
- Also note the religious context of their presentation.
- Note the inaccuracy of scaling. Ask students why some cities are larger than others on the map, though the scale is inaccurate.

IV. Conclusion (5 minutes):

A. Lots of words in English come from Latin.

B. Both subjects and objects are nouns, but we can tell the difference in English by word order. In this respect Latin and English are different.

C. Travel was difficult and dangerous in the Middle Ages. Religious destinations were very important.

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