

Medieval Latin Club, meeting 5c (1 hour)

I. Vocab/Etymology (15 minutes):

A. Latin root: dicit, dictum “say”

- diction, dictionary, dictum, contradict, dictation, dictate, dictator
- Ask students to brainstorm derivatives.

B. Affixes in English words:

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

ii. Suffixes: -ance, -ence

a) -ance: quality or state; process or action

- Forms nouns from verbs
- Give students the following examples:
 - a) disturbance – something that disturbs
 - b) annoyance – something that annoys
 - c) repentance – the act of repenting, or asking for forgiveness
- Prompt students with the following questions:
 - a) an instance of avoiding? (avoidance)
 - b) an instance of appearing? (appearance)
 - c) an act of performing? (performance)
 - d) the action of avenging? (vengeance)

e) If vigilat is Latin for to keep watch, what word means the state of being watchful? (vigilance)

f) If intrat is Latin for to enter, what is the name for a place through which one enters? (entrance)

b) -ence: quality or state; process or action

- Forms nouns from verbs
- Give students the following examples:
 - a) innocence – the quality of being innocent or not guilty
 - b) preference – something that is preferred

c) reverence – the state of revering or honoring

- Prompt students with the following questions:

a) the result of interfering? (interference)

b) the result of inferring? (inference)

c) the state of being diligent? (diligence)

d) the quality of not being dependent? (independence)

e) If intelligere is Latin for to understand, what word means the process of understanding? (intelligence)

f) If audit is Latin for to listen, what does it mean to have an audience?

g) If absunt is Latin for to be absent, what word means the state of being absent? (absence)

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. Spanish cognates list. Pass out table of Latin / Spanish / English equivalents.

Review some cognates.

ii. Puzzles with clues in Spanish and English.

II. Grammar (20 minutes):

A. Review grammar concepts from previous lesson:

i. Put up the English pronouns paradigm (singular and plural, all persons).

ii. Put up the Latin nouns paradigm for 1st and 2nd declension (nominative, accusative, and ablative cases; singular and plural).

B. Exercise from the back of the book: 5.6, 5.7

C. New grammar concepts:

i. Introduction to prepositions: follow the grammar lesson for prepositions on page 116.

III. Medieval World (20 minutes):

What do angels do? The word “angel” comes from the Greek *angelos*, “messenger.” They serve as ministers to do the work of God, and bring people divine messages.

Why did some angels fall? Was it the higher or lower ranks who fell? The higher angels are closer to God and to perfection, so we might expect the lower angels to fall. On the other hand, the sin of the fallen angels was pride, so we might expect the higher angels to fall.

Thomas Aquinas

<http://www.ccel.org/a/aquinas/summa/FP/FP063.html#FPQ63A7THEP1>

(ST Ia q.63 a.7 resp.) recognizes the arguments on each side: “Consequently there is nothing to prevent us from saying that the lower angels were divinely set aside for presiding over the lower bodies, the higher over the higher bodies; and the highest to stand before God. And in this sense Damascene says that they who fell were of the lower grade of angels; yet in that order some of them remained good.

But if the motive for sinning be considered, we find that it existed in the higher angels more than in the lower. For, as has been said, the demons' sin was pride; and the motive of pride is excellence, which was greater in the higher spirits. Hence Gregory says that he who sinned was the very highest of all. This seems to be the more probable view: because the angels' sin did not come of any proneness, but of free choice alone. Consequently that argument seems to have the more weight that is drawn from the motive in sinning. Yet this must not be prejudicial to the other view; because there might be some motive for sinning in him also who was the chief of the lower angels.”

The Fall of the Rebel Angels

http://www.bnf.fr/enluminures/bin/fiches_descriptives/a4_0061.htm

BNF, FR 135, fol. 43, Bartholomaeus Anglicus (Bartholomew the Englishman),
On the Properties of Things France, Le Mans 15th Century.

More images from BNF, FR 135

<http://www.bnf.fr/enluminures/manuscrits/aman7.htm>

IV. Conclusion (5 minutes):