Medieval Latin Club, meeting 7b (1 hour)

I. Vocab/Etymology (15 minutes):
   A. Latin root: urbs “city”
      - urban, urbanization, urbanize, urbanism, urbanist, urbanite, urbanology, suburb
      - Ask students to brainstorm derivatives.
   B. Affixes in English words:
      i. Review the definitions of prefix, suffix, and root as needed.
      ii. Prefixes: sub-, epi-
         a) sub-: under, below
            - Give students the following examples:
              a) subcutaneous – under the skin (i.e. cuticle)
              b) subconscious – occurring below the level of the conscious, i.e. in a more obscure part of the mind
              c) subordinate – lower in rank or position
            - Prompt students with the following questions:
              a) a form of transportation that runs underground? (subway)
              b) below the standard expected? (substandard)
              c) to force below the surface of water? (submerge)
         b) epi-: on, upon
            - Give students the following examples:
              a) epigraph – an inscription on a monument, building, etc.
              b) epilogue – an additional part of a manuscript
              c) epitaph – an engraving on a tombstone
- Prompt students with the following questions:
  
a) the location directly above the center of an earthquake? (epicenter)

b) If dermis is Latin for skin, what is the name for the topmost layer of skin? (epidermis)

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/1896.html

II. Grammar (20 minutes):

  A. Review grammar concepts from previous lesson:

     i. Review the endings for third declension nouns.

  B. Exercise from the back of the book: 7.1, 7.2.

  C. New grammar concepts:

     i. Remind students that nouns and adjectives will not always have the same ending, though they will always match in case. For instance, a 1st and 2nd declension nouns will not have the same ending as a 3rd declension noun matched up with it.

III. Medieval World (20 minutes): Social Roles: Love and marriage

  A. The sad love story of Abelard and Heloise is a rare and famous description of romantic love in the middle ages. We are lucky enough to have both Abelard's and Heloise's writings about their relationship; take a look at the excerpts below.

     i. "On Romantic Love", Peter Abelard, Historia calamitatum 6;

     “In fact, there was in that same city of Paris a certain young woman by the name of Heloise, the niece of a canon who was called Fulbert, who loved her so much, that he was desirous that she might study the science of letters in everything that he could provide. Of no mean beauty, she stood out above all by reason of her abundant knowledge of letters. ... Then, too, I believed that I could win the maiden's consent all the more easily by reason of her knowledge of letters and her zeal; so, even if we were parted,
we might yet be together in thought with the aid of written messages. Perchance, too, we might be able to write more boldly than we could speak, and thus at all times could we live in joyous intimacy.”

Abelard arranged with Heloise's uncle and guardian to be made her tutor. He moved into the household and taught her literature, but as time went by the two fell in love. They began a secret relationship, but they were eventually discovered by Heloise's uncle, who was ashamed and furious when he found out, and sent Abelard away. The two continued to communicate by letters, and when Abelard discovered Heloise was pregnant, he arranged to have her spirited away to stay with the sister until their son Astralabe was born.

B. As in the case of medieval children, many medieval pictures of people in love are from Biblical stories, like the following:
   i. [Gomer and Hosea](#) (who loved Gomer so much that he took her back even after she was unfaithful to him)
   ii. [David and Abishag](#)

C. Medieval marriages were performed in a variety of ways; not until the 16th century was it decided that a priest had to be present, so for most of the middle ages, many marriages were not performed by a religious officiant. Pictures of each type of ceremony are below:

  - **Marriage ceremony**
  - **Religious marriage ceremony**

   i. Many medieval couples could not afford mainstays of modern weddings such as rings – instead, a coin might be broken in half, and one half given to each partner. For wealthy or noble couples, weddings were larger and more extravagant, as in this fanciful picture of the [marriage of King Arthur and Guinevere](#). A wedding reception would follow the ceremony; the one shown [here](#) is an illustration of the Biblical story of the wedding at Cana, but in a medieval setting.

Marriages in the middle ages were, in general, not primarily about love – instead, they were intended to produce children, and in the case of wealthier families to consolidate land or power. But of course this does not mean that people who got married never loved each other, just that this was not the main idea when choosing a spouse. Marriages were frequently arranged, particularly for wealthy people, rather than freely chosen by the partners.

IV. Conclusion (5 minutes)