

How to Teach Latin



I. Introduction

Biography of your speaker

Mary Harrington
Latin in the Christian
Trivium

II. Why Study Latin?

A. Grammar and Vocabulary

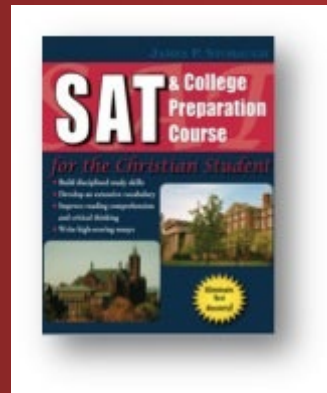
60-70% of English words from
Latin



Why Study Latin?

B. SAT score

- 3 sections...
- verbal, math, essay



Why Study Latin?

The SAT is the key to getting into a good college.

Latin students score:

166 points higher in verbal

115 points higher in math

THINK IN A MORE
ORGANIZED MANNER!



Why do YOU want to teach Latin?

To:

1. read the ancient authors
2. speak Latin
3. improve vocab. & grammar
4. think in a more organized manner.

III. Methods of Teaching Latin

A. Immersion

B. Reading stories

C. Grammar

III. Methods of Teaching Latin

- A. Immersion – Speak the language. *Rosetta Stone*
- B. Reading stories – *Ecce Romani or Cambridge*
- C. Grammar – *Jenney's, Henle's, Latin in the Christian Trivium*

IV. Review English grammar.

noun
pronoun
adjective
conjunction

verb
adverb
preposition
interjection

SCHOOLHOUSE ROCK

Grammar: Identify parts of a sentence.

1. We bought new books for David.
2. Priscilla jumped from her bed.

Underline subjects,
predicates; circle prep.
Phrases.

1. We bought new books
(for David).

2. Priscilla jumped (from
her bed).

Learn grammar from the “outside in.”

Miranda was
walking
through the
garden.

ambulabat -
verb



More "walking"

Emma loves walking.
ambulandum – gerund

Walking along the pathway,
she saw many flowers.
ambulans - participle

More "walking"

Walking is really hard when
you carry an 80 lb. pack.

ambulare – infinitive



More "walking"

Elizabeth gave roses
to those walking by.

ambulantibus - participle



V. Conjugate verbs.

amo, amare amavi amatus

Singular	Plural
amo, <i>I love</i>	amamus, <i>we love</i>
amas, <i>you love</i>	amatis, <i>you (pl.) love</i>
amat, <i>he/she/it loves</i>	amant, <i>they love</i>

What do we mean by cases?

Cases are different forms of words to show their functions in a sentence.

he = subject

his = possession

him = object

VI. Teach and learn cases in English, then in Latin.

Nominative – Nominative - Subject of a verb.

Possessive - Genitive - Shows Possession

Objective - Dative- Indirect Object

Objective - Accusative- Direct Object

Objective - Ablative- Object of many preps

Cases in Latin

femina feminae f., *woman*

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	femin	femin
Genitive	femin	femin
Dative	femin	femin
Accusative	femin	femin
Ablative	femin	femin

Decline nouns.

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	femina ^a , <i>a woman</i>	feminae ^e , <i>women</i>
Gen.	feminae ^e , <i>of a woman</i>	feminarum ^{um} , <i>of women</i>
Dat.	feminae ^e , <i>to/for a woman</i>	feminis ^{is} , <i>to/for women</i>
Acc.	feminam ^{am} , <i>the woman</i>	feminas ^{as} , <i>the women</i>
Abl.	femina ^a , <i>by/with a woman</i>	feminis ^{is} , <i>by/with women</i>

VII. Learn all forms of the vocabulary.

aqua, aquae, f., *water*

femina, feminae, f., *woman*

balaena, balaenae, f., *whale*

familia, familiae, f., *family*.

poeta, poetae, m., *poet*.

via, viae, f., *way, road, street*.

est, *is*

canto, cantare, cantavi, cantatus, *sing*.

clamo, clamare, clamavi, clamatus, *shout*.

do, dare, dedi, datus, *give*.

Mark each sentence.

1/pl.

in + ablative sg.

The poet *is* (in the water).

Poeta est in aquā.

Another example sentence.

1/pl.

dative sg.

We *sing* (to the woman).

Cantamus feminae.

Example sentences.

3/s.

acc.s.

dat.pl. ~~or~~ abl.pl.?

Dat aquam familiis.

She gives water to the families.

She gives water by the families.

He gives water to the families.

VIII. Roots and Derivatives

teneo – hold - tenacious

moneo – warn, advise – admonish,
monitor, premonition

spes – hope - desperate

frango – break – fracture, frangible

USE DERIVATIVES FOR
SPELLING WORDS.

More Derivatives from a Latin I Text

ancillary

aquamarine

expatriate

sylvan

Pennsylvania

terrain

stellar

turbulent

peninsula

discipline

gladiator

oculist

puerile

animated

clemency

defenestration

dominion

epistle

legation

equestrian

prelude

virile

interrogate

pugnacious

pulchritude

agriculture

filial

IX. Phrases to Learn

Ad finem

Ad nauseam

Ante bellum

Carthago delenda est.

Cave canem.

Deo volente

Fiat lux

Lapsus linguae

nolo contendere

quid pro quo

non sequitur

Pater noster

Pax vobiscum.

semper fidelis

si pacem vis para
bellum

X. Supplementing the Textbook

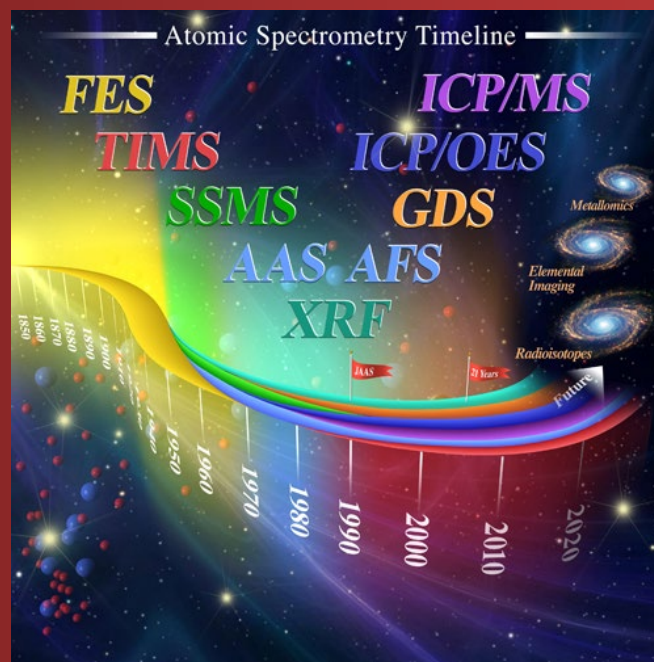
flash cards

bellum
belli
neuter

war

X. Supplementing the Textbook

time line – make their own



X. Supplementing the Textbook

map work



X. Supplementing the Textbook

games

www.latinteach.com

Latin Scrabble

Latin Tic-tac-toe

X. Supplementing the Textbook

Bible they can translate

Sum via et veritas et vita.

Dominus vobiscum.

X. Supplementing the Textbook

Biblical Principles

What is a real man?

Gentle and strong



TENDER WARRIOR

by Stu Weber

X. Supplementing the Textbook

Docendo discitur.

It is learned by teaching.

- Students tell YOU what they have learned.
- Students tutor others.

X. Supplementing the Textbook

DRILL! DRILL! DRILL!

said Dr. DiPippo,
our professor

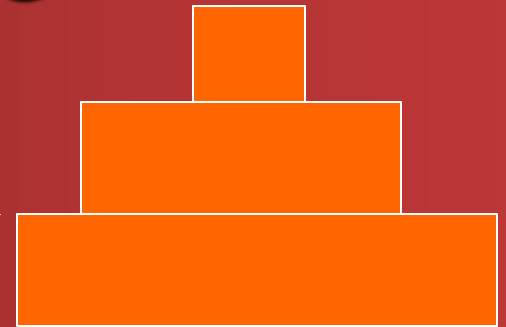
XI. What to Emphasize

A. Christian text?

B. History and geography

C. Character of the
Romans

Organized, practical, disciplined



Monarchy, Republic, Empire, Decline (Mr. Ed)

Left

Right



Communism

Totalitarianism

Nazism

Facism

Socialism

Liberalism

Christian Republic

Conservatism

Libertarianism

Anarchy

Vita in Gallia (part 1)

Est familia in Vercellis in Gallia.
Roma est patria familiae sed
habitant in Gallia. Gallia est
provincia in Europa. Roma est in
Italia, et Italia est in Europa.
Fidelia et Priscilla sunt puellae

Vita in Gallia (part 1)

in familia. Puellae amant
ambulare et cantare in silva et in
villa et in via. Clara est ancilla.
Curat puellas. In villa Clara
puellis aquam dat. Puellae
Claram amant.

Vita in Gallia (part 2)

Clara puellas curat, sed etiam
Fidelia Priscillam curat. Fidelia
Priscillam amat et Priscilla
Fideliam amat. Familia puellarum
in villa habitat. Fidelia et Priscilla
agricolas spectant. Agricolae in
terra familiae puellarum laborant.

Vita in Gallia (part 2)

Fidelia et Priscilla in silva
ambulare et naturam spectare
amant. Aquam portant. Poetas in
silva auscultant. Poetae
sapientiam et iustitiam laudant.
Femina villae est Aquila. Clara
filias in villam vocat. Amant vitam
in provincia Gallia.

These are declined:

nouns, pronouns, adjectives

These are conjugated:

verbs

These almost always keep the
same form:

adverbs, conjunctions,
prepositions, interjections

Pledge of Allegiance

Fidem meam obligo vexillo civitatum
Americae Foederatarum,
Et rei publicae, pro qua stat,
Uni natione, Deo ducente,
Non dividendae, cum libertate,
Iustitiaque omnibus.

