Latín
Level II

The Level II Latin course includes a more advanced study of the knowledge and skills previously gained through the use of stories of Roman life, history, and mythology. Coursework involves a study of advanced grammar, additional vocabulary, and translation of works of authentic Roman authors. Aspects of Roman culture, including important persons, places, and events, continue to be taught during the second year of Latin study. Successful completion of Level I Latin or Level IA and IB is a prerequisite for the study of Level II Latin.

Communication

Students will:

1. Use Level II Latin grammar and syntax to read and write Latin passages.
    - Using gerunds/gerundives
    - Using active and passive periphrastics
    - Using irregular verbs - *fero, malo, eo, volo, nolo*
    - Using deponents/semideponents
    - Using irregular noun: *vis*
    - Using subjunctive forms and usages
    - Using supine
    - Using cases: Nominative; Genitive – partitive genitive, description, special adjectives, special verbs; Dative – special verbs, compound verbs, agent with passive periphrastic, possessor, double dative, purpose, reference; Accusative – place to which; Ablative – object of certain deponent verbs, causal, description, dignus, place from which; Locative
    - Using indefinite pronouns
    - Using the subjunctive: Hortatory and jussive; Cum clauses – concessive, causal, circumstantial; Anticipatory; Fear; Purpose – relative or adverbial; Result; Indirect command; Noun clause of fact; Subordinate clause in indirect statement
    - Reading excerpts from Caesar's *De Bello Gallico*

2. Answer questions demonstrating comprehension and interpretation of Latin phrases and passages.

3. Recite passages in Latin using correct pronunciation and proper phrasing.
    Examples: United States Pledge of Allegiance in Latin, introduction to Caesar's *De Bello Gallico*

Cultures

4. Explain the significance of people, events, and political terms in Roman history.
    - Identifying people—early heroes, Sulla, Marius, Pompey, Caesar, Antony, Octavian, Constantine, Justinian
    - Identifying events—founding of Rome by Etruscans, plebeian struggle, Punic Wars, civil wars
    - Identifying political terms—monarchy, republic, laws, political parties, *cursus honorum*, First and Second Triumvirates

5. Explain differences in the actions of legendary Roman heroes and those of historical Roman figures.
    - Explaining actions of Marius, Sulla, Cicero, and Cincinnatus

6. Locate historically important cities, countries, and geographical features of the ancient Mediterranean world.
    - Locating cities—Carthage, Troy, Alexandria, Athens, Delphi, Constantinople
    - Locating countries—division of Gaul, Phoenicia, Magna Graecia, Crete, Sicily
    - Locating geographical features—Rubicon, Po, Nile, Rhine, Alps, Pyrenees

Connections

7. Describe Latin influences on other disciplines, including English and Romance languages, history, and philosophy.
    Examples: influence of Epicurean and Stoic philosophies on contemporary ideas and literature, current study of Julius Caesar's military tactics

8. Describe the influences of Roman history on today's world.
    Examples: television series *Rome*; the movies *Gladiator*, *Cleopatra*, and *Troy*; archeological discoveries

Comparisons

9. Compare language patterns of Latin and English.
    - Describing differences in expressions in Latin grammar and English including indirect statements and all subjunctive constructions

10. Utilize Latin prefixes, suffixes, and roots to expand English vocabulary.
    Examples: *re*call, *advo*cate, *ad*mit, *ab*sent

11. Compare the geography and social, political, legal, military, and economic systems of the Roman world to systems of the modern world.
    Example: comparing a map of the Roman Empire to a contemporary map of the world

Communities

12. Identify ways the study of Latin is beneficial to the study of other languages.
    Example: similarities among the Latin word *homo*, the Spanish word *hombre*, and the French word *l'homme*