Week 7 Latin 1 Distance- Due 5/15/2020

Mr. K’s office hours Monday- Friday 1-3 pm

Helpful links for distance learning

Useful dictionaries: <http://archives.nd.edu/words.html>

[https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Wiktionary:Main\_Page](https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Wiktionary%3AMain_Page)

The most popular spectator event in ancient Rome was chariot racing (*ludi circenses*). The largest race track, the Circus Maximus, could sit 250,000 spectators. Races started when a race official dropped a napkin (*mappa*) to signal the start of the race. Racers (*aurigae*) drove two, three, or four horse chariots (*bigae, trigae, quadrigae*) around the circuit for seven laps.People were so intense in their support for their team (*factiones*) that people frequently started riots when their team lost a race. There were six factions:

1. Red (*russata*) and 2. White (*albata*) were the oldest. If you think in terms of NFL teams, they were like the Packers and Bears
2. Blue (*veneta*) and 4. Green (*prasina*) were the most popular and had the biggest fan bases, the emperors especially liked the Greens. They are sort of like the Cowboys and the Patriots, not as old, but with a broader fan base.
3. Purple (*purpurea*) and 6. Gold (*aurata*) were the last to be formed and had the smallest fan base. They are sort of like the Jaguars and the Browns, expansion teams that no one cares about (and this is from a Jaguars fan).

Chariot racing was more dangerous than gladiator combat, so charioteers made A LOT of money. The most successful charioteer, a guy named Appuleius, retired with career winnings of 35,863,120 sesterces, which is about $15 billion.

Assignment: Choose any other sports leagues besides the NFL and find teams that are the equivalent to the six factiones, and explain how the teams and factiones are similar.

Design and label your own race track, labeling it with the following terms from the Roman circus, you are not bound by the oval track the Romans had, and add things to your racetrack:

1. *Carceres*- starting gate
2. *Ovae et delphines*- devices used to mark what lap the race was on
3. *Spina*- dividing line that ran down the middle of the track
4. *Metae*- turning posts at the end of the *spina*. So many crashes occurred at them, most were said to be haunted by the ghosts of charioteers who would spook the horses
5. *Linea alba*- chalk finish line
6. *Porta triumphalis*- literally, “victory gate”, basically victory lane in modern race tracks

In terms of grammar we are going to talk about **imperatives**, which are **commands**, such as “**Do** your homework!” or “**Stop** watching tv!” The imperatives themselves in those sentences are “do” and “stop”.

In Latin there are different forms for the imperative, depending on if you are talking to one person or multiple people.

1. For one person, you take the infinitive and drop the –re

Ex: “You! drive!”= age! ago🡪ag**e~~re~~**🡪 age

1. For multiple people, you take the singular imperative and add –te

Ex: “You all! Swim!”= nate! no🡪n**a~~re~~**🡪na + te🡪nate

1. For a negative imperative, add the word “ne” to the imperative

Ex: “Don’t sleep!”= “ne dormi!” or “ne dormite!”

For the following verbs, tell me if one person is being commanded or multiple:

1. Salite! (English: Dance!)
2. Curre! (English: Run!)
3. Lique! (English: Melt!)
4. Operite! (English: Hide!)
5. Ne legite! (English: Don’t read!)