

Curriculum at a Glance
Latin 1

Latin 1, by guiding students through a series of inter-connected reading passages that become progressively richer in narrative and grammatical detail, promotes and develops skills in listening to and writing Latin, as well as in reading it. The course focuses closely, in each chapter, on Latin words that have become part of the English lexicon, in order to strengthen and expand students' proficiency in English, and to underscore the links between the ancient and modern languages. In each chapter, students read and discuss illustrated short essays on aspects of Roman and ancient Mediterranean history, culture, religious beliefs and social relations. Every quarter, students present their own research on a topic of their choosing relating to the ancient world.

The primary text is the *Cambridge Latin Course: Unit (Level) 1*

Unit Description	Content and/or Skills
1. <i>Caecilius</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Introduction to a family living in ancient Pompeii; kinds of houses in the city ● Reading simple sentences; use of the verb “to be”
2. <i>in villā</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Daily life in a city house; Roman dining practices ● Noun and verb endings; how they indicate function within a sentence
3. <i>negotium</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Views of various occupations; the townscape of Pompeii ● Classification of noun endings by <i>declensions</i>
4. <i>in forō</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The forum, where business was conducted; the law courts; important sites in the forum of Pompeii ● New verb endings, those which indicate “I” and “you”
5. <i>in theatrō</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Actors, theaters and their audiences; the theaters of Pompeii and what was performed there ● Singulars and plurals of certain noun and verb forms
6. <i>Felix</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Stories of a family’s faithful slave, and how he defended them; the role of slaves in the ancient world

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Two forms of the past tense of Latin verbs; further study of singulars and plurals
7. <i>cena</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dinners, Pompeian hospitality, and ghost stories told after dinner; Roman beliefs in life after death ● Further practice with identifying and using the <i>perfect tense</i> of verbs; verb endings that indicate <i>person</i>

8. <i>gladiatores</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gladiators and various contests in the arena; details of the staging of shows involving gladiators and wild animals ● The <i>accusative</i> (object) case of nouns; <i>superlative</i> forms of adjectives
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9. <i>thermae</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Roman baths and exercise yards; shopping in Pompeii; features and functions of the baths at Pompeii ● Forms of the <i>dative</i> case of nouns (indicating “to” or “for”)
10. <i>rhetor</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Oratory in Roman public life; Greek influence on public speaking and in schools; education in a Roman city ● New verb forms denoting <i>person</i>; ● adjective forms that show <i>comparison</i>
11. <i>candidati</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Campaigning for public office; candidates and their partisans; how local governments held elections ● Further uses of the <i>dative</i> case of nouns; ● new ways of asking questions
12. <i>Vesuvius</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Episodes about the eruption of Mount Vesuvius, near Pompeii, and how it destroyed the city; ● the burial of the city, and its rediscovery ● Further review of the <i>imperfect</i> and <i>perfect</i> tenses of verbs; ● tenses of the verb “to be”