

*BVSD World Languages
Course Outline*

Latin III

Course Description:

Latin III reviews basic grammatical structures and continues the study of grammar, vocabulary, and culture. Students further develop skills in understanding reading, speaking, and writing through short stories, poetry, articles, oral presentations, and written exercises. Students will read one unabridged work.

Course Beliefs:

We believe that our students must be prepared to face the challenges of the 21st century. Studying a Classical Language will equip them to participate in our global community and empower them to meet those challenges.

- **Lifelong Skills** -- Latin provides students with basic life-long skills which enable them to function as literate, intelligent and valuable members of society.
- **Higher Achievement** -- Latin helps students develop deductive and analytical skills which they can apply to other disciplines.
- **English Proficiency** -- Latin equips students with an effective way to learn and use the English language confidently.
- **Multicultural Perspective** -- Studying Latin can open doors not only to other languages, but also to other cultures, peoples and lands.

Instructional Strategies:

- Identifying similarities and differences
- Summarizing and notetaking
- Reinforcing effort and recognition
- Homework and Guided Practice
- Nonlinguistic Representations
- Graphic Organizers
- Cooperative Learning Groups
- Providing Feedback
- Generating and testing hypotheses
- Cues, questions, and advance organizers
- Formative & Summative Assessments

Standards:

1. **Communication:** Communicate in a Classical Language.
2. **Culture:** Gain knowledge and understanding of Greco-Roman culture.
3. **Connections:** Connect with other disciplines and expand knowledge.
4. **Comparisons:** Develop insight into own language and culture.
5. **Communities:** Participate in wider communities of language and culture.

Nouns:

- specialized uses
 - ablative
 - accusative
 - dative
 - genitive
 - locative

Pronouns:

- indefinite
- reflexive

Verbs:

- ablative absolute
- impersonal
- subjunctive
 - *cum* clauses
 - fear clauses
 - *qui* clauses
 - independent uses
 - indirect questions
 - indirect commands
 - purpose
 - result

Key Concepts & Structures

Oral Latin:

- dialogues
- monologues
- oratory
- plays
- prose
- recitation

Verb Forms:

- active periphrastic
- gerunds
- gerundives
- passive periphrastic
- supine

**Plus Expansion of Levels II and I
Key Concepts**

Student self-assessment:

Based on the **Standards, Topics and Key Concepts and Structures** listed here, students should ask themselves:

1. Can I understand and communicate in Latin?
2. Can I explain Greco-Roman culture?
3. Can I connect my knowledge of Latin to other disciplines?
4. Am I developing insight into my own language and culture through Latin?
5. Do I participate in wider communities of Latin language and culture?

Level III Topics:

1. Battles
2. Calendar 2
3. Cities, Mountains & Rivers
4. Etymology 3
5. Government Magistrates
6. Historical Figures 2
7. Literary Genres
8. Mythology 3
9. Regions of Italy
10. Plus Expansion of Levels II and I Topics ...

Level II Topics:

1. Bodies of Water
2. Etymology 2
3. Historical Figures 1
4. Islands & Provinces
5. Legends
6. Military Terms
7. Mythology 2
8. Wars

Level I Topics:

1. Alphabet
2. Calendar 1
3. Etymology 1
4. Family & Daily Life
5. Geography
6. Historical Divisions
7. Meals & Clothing
8. Mythology 1
9. Names
10. Numbers
11. Rome

Battles:

- Civil wars: Marius and Sulla, Caesar and Pompey
- Pharsalus
- Actium
- ↳ *Connecting Topics:* Calendar 2; Cities, Mountains & Rivers; Etymology 3; Government Magistrates; Historical Figures 2; Regions of Italy

Calendar 2:

- *Ante diem*
- Correspondence
- Dating
- Ides
- *Kalends*
- *Nones*
- *Pridie*
- ↳ *Connecting Topics:* Battles; Cities, Mountains & Rivers; Etymology 3; Historical Figures 2; Literary Genres; Mythology 3

Cities, Mountains & Rivers:

- Alexandria
- Alps
- Delphi
- Nile
- Pyrenees
- ↳ *Connecting Topics:* Battles; Calendar 2; Etymology 3; Literary Genres

Etymology 3:

- Legal terms
- Scientific terms
- ↳ *Connecting Topics:* All Topics

Government Magistrates:

- *cursus honorum*
- *aedile*
- *quaestor*
- *ensor*
- *senator*
- *consul*
- *praetor*
- *proconsul*
- *dictator*
- *tribune*
- *pontifex maximus*
- *augures*
- ↳ *Connecting Topics:* Battles; Etymology 3; Historical Figures 2; Literary Genres; Regions of Italy

Latin III Learning Experiences & Performance Indicators

Reading, writing, speaking
and listening are essential
skills employed in the study
of a
Classical Language.

Reading authentic and
increasingly challenging
Latin materials provides
students the opportunity to
acquire a wider perspective
on the human experience.

Historical Figures 2:

- Catiline
- Cicero
- Julius Caesar
- Marius and Sulla
- Octavian (Augustus)
- ↳ *Connecting Topics:* Battles; Calendar 2; Etymology 3; Government Magistrates; Literary Genres

Literary Genres:

- Golden Age prose authors, *e.g.* Catullus, Homer, Ovid, Vergil
- Silver Age prose authors, *e.g.* Juvenal, Martial, Seneca
- Figures of speech common in prose: alliteration, anaphora, hyperbole, irony, simile
- ↳ *Connecting Topics:* Calendar 2; Cities, Mountains & Rivers; Etymology 3; Government Magistrates; Historical Figures 2; Mythology 3

Mythology 3:

- Atalanta
- Centaurs
- Echo and Narcissus
- Fates
- Muses
- Nymphs
- Satyrs
- ↳ *Connecting Topics:* Calendar 2; Etymology 3; Literary Genres; Regions of Italy

Regions of Italy:

- Campania
- Etruria
- Latium
- ↳ *Connecting Topics:* Battles; Etymology 3; Government Magistrates; Mythology 3

**Plus Expansion of
Levels II and I
Topics and Key Concepts**

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Performance Indicators

Topic	Communication
Battles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interprets information about the Roman military battles and explains their impact on ancient civilization through by reading and viewing Latin literary and non-literary sources. • Explains the significance of civil wars and the impact on leadership.
Calendar 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains the significance of key Latin word and phrases to describe time. • Exchanges, interprets, and presents information about time in the context of correspondence and important historical dates and events.
Etymology 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applies the relationship of Latin words to their derivatives in English. • Exchanges, interprets, and presents information using legal terms. • Exchanges, interprets, and presents information using scientific terms.
Cities, Mountains, and Rivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains and analyzes the significance of geographical locations in Roman civilization including Alexandria, the Alps, Delphi, the Nile, and the Pyrenees.
Government Magistrates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchanges, interprets, and presents information about the roles and responsibilities of positions in the Roman government.
Historical Figures 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interprets Latin literary and non-literary works to analyze and explain the significance and contributions of key historical figures including Catiline, Cicero, Julius Ceasar, Marius and Sulla, and Octavian.
Literary Genres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reads, listens, discusses, and critically analyzes increasingly challenging literary works including Golden and Silver Age prose authors. • Recognizes figures of speech and features of style in Latin literary works including alliteration, anaphora, hyperbole, irony, and simile.
Mythology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reads and interprets a variety of works from mythology and analyzes the social, political, and historical implications of the work(s) read.

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Performance Indicators (continued)

Topic

Communication

Regions of Italy

- Compares and contrasts the regions of Italy for their social, political, economic, and historical influence: Campania, Etruria, and Latium.

Key Concepts and Structures

- Pronouns: indefinite and reflexive
- Adverbs: comparative, superlative
- Verb forms: active periphrastic, gerunds, gerundives, passive periphrastic, supine
- Verbs: impersonal
- Verbs: ablative absolute
- Verbs: subjunctive (*cum* clauses; fear clauses; *qui* clauses; independent uses; indirect questions; indirect commands; purpose; result)
- Oral Latin: dialogues, monologues, oratory, plays, prose, recitation