ab urbe condita
Translation: from [the year of] the city having been founded
Notes: from the founding of the city [Rome]; abbreviated "A.U.C"; year reckoning by the Romans from 753 B.C., the year of the founding of Rome by Romulus; also *anno urbis conditae*, in the year of the founded city [Rome]; used after the time of Augustus in expressing the date since the founding of Rome. A.U.C. 1 is the first year *ab urbe condita*, i.e., after the founding of Rome in 753 B.C. For the whole B.C. era, subtract the A.U.C. number from 754 to obtain the B.C. year: A.U.C. 1 = 753 B.C., A.U.C. 2 = 752 B.C., A.U.C. 753 = 1 B.C.; for the whole A.D. era, subtract 753 from the A.U.C. number to obtain the A.D. year: A.U.C. 754 = A.D. 1, A.U.C. 755 = A.D. 2 [from *Cassell's Latin Dictionary* by D. P. Simpson, 1968, p. xv].
Teaching Points: preposition + ablative, perfect passive participle, participle/noun agreement, prepositions as prefixes
Rhetoric: consonance, assonance
Etymology: a-, ab- (prefix), abundant; interurban, suburb, suburban, urban urbane, urbanity, urbanization, *la urbe* (Sp.), *urbain* (Fr.), *urbano* (It.); abscond, recondite, sconce

alea iacta est
Translation: the die has been cast
Notes: often, "the die is cast"; words attributed to Julius Caesar when he crossed the Rubicon River January 9, 49 B.C.; indicates an irrevocable decision with no turning back; passing the point of no return on a momentous decision and entering into a risky endeavor where the outcome is left to chance. Caesar's pivotal decision to cross the Rubicon and march on Rome with his army marked the beginning of the Civil War in Rome. The phrase compares Caesar's deliberate decision to march upon Rome to the throw of the dice in a high-risk situation.
Teaching Points: subject/verb agreement, perfect passive tense
Rhetoric: assonance, metaphor, imagery, allusion
Etymology: aleatory, "aleatory contract" (Leg.), *l'alea* (Fr.), *aleatorio* (It.); abject, adjective, conjecture, dejected, eject, inject, injection, interjection, jet, jetty, jut, object, objection, project, rejected, rejection, subject, trajectory, *jeter* (Fr.)

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alter ego
Translation: another self
Notes: literally, "another I"; suggests either a very close and inseparable friend or another side of one's own personality; often used to describe the other personality or secret identity of a fictional character, such as Dr. Jekyll, Clark Kent, or Bruce Wayne
Teaching Points: adjectives, personal pronouns
Etymology: adulterate, adultery, alibi, alien, alter, alteration, altercation, alternate, alternative, altruistic, unadulterated, unaltered; *otro* (Sp.), ego, ego-centric, egotism, egotistical, *yo* (Sp.), *égoiste* (Fr.)

Anno Domini
Translation: in the year of the Lord
Notes: in the [specified] year of the Christian era; abbreviated "A.D.", as in "A.D. 2015", and shortened from *Anno Domini Nostri Iesu Christi*; year reckoning in the Christian era from the year of Jesus Christ's birth; based on the Gregorian calendar. *Annus Mirabilis*: "To British poet John Dryden, the 'year of wonders' was 1666. That was the year of a great British naval victory over the Dutch, as well as the date of the great London fire. When he titled his 1667 poetic review of 1666 and its events *Annus Mirabilis*, Dryden became one of the first writers to use that Latinate phrase in an otherwise English context. *Annus mirabilis* is a direct translation from New Latin, the form of Latin that has been used since the end of the medieval period (especially for scientific descriptions and classification). The phrase is not extremely common, but it is used by writers and historians to denote any particularly remarkable year." [from Merriam-Webster's Word-of-the-Day, January 1, 2016]. *Annus Horribilis:* Following the disastrous fire at Windsor Castle, Queen Elizabeth II declared 1992 an "*annus horribilis"*, a "horrible year". Although 1992 was the year that Queen and Prince Phillip celebrated their 45th wedding anniversary, 1992 was also the year that Queen Elizabeth agreed to pay taxes, the year that Princess Anne's and Prince Andrew's marriages were in turmoil, and the year in which Prince Charles and Princess Diana separated.
Teaching Points: ablative of time when, genitive construction
Rhetoric: consonance, assonance
Etymology: annals, anniversary, annual, annuity, biennial, centennial, millennium, perennial, solemn, superannuate, *el año,* (Sp.), *l'an* (Fr.), *l'anno* (It.); dame, damsel, danger, daunt, daunting, domain, dominant, dominate, domineering, dominion, domino, indomitable, Donna, dungeon, madam, predominate, *Dominica dies* (Lat.), *la dama, el domingo, Doña* (Sp.)

ante meridiem
Translation: before midday
Notes: pertaining to the time before noon; abbreviated "a.m.", as in "9:30 a.m."; indicates the 12 hours in a day from midnight till noon; cf. *post meridiem*
Teaching Points: preposition + accusative, prepositions as prefixes
Rhetoric: consonance, assonance
Etymology: ante- (prefix), ancestor, anterior, antediluvian, antepenultimate, antic, antique, antiquity; adjourn, adjournment, meridian, meridional, dial, diary, diurnal, journey, journal, quotidian, *sine die* (Lat.), *el día, el mediodía* (Sp.)

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ars gratia artis
Translation: art for the sake of art
Notes: art is valuable in itself as art; the pursuit of art needs no utilitarian or moral purpose; the motto of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios, Inc., a media corporation since the early 20th century; MGM realized its greatest financial success of later years with the remake of the 1925 hit silent film *Ben-Hur*, based on the novel by General Lew Wallace; the 1959 release of the 4-hour technicolor epic *Ben-Hur*, starring Charlton Heston in the title role, won 11 Academy Awards including Best Picture, a record held until matched in 1997 by *Titanic*. Compare *ars gratia artis* to *ars longa, vita brevis*; Hans Christian Andersen wrote: Dead men cannot walk the earth. That's true, but a work of art does not die. Its shape may be shattered, but the spirit of art cannot be broken ["The Most Incredible Thing"].
Teaching Points: ablative construction, genitive construction; cf. *exempli gratia*
Rhetoric: alliteration, consonance, assonance
Etymology: art, artful, artifice, artificial, artillery, artisan, artist, artistic, artistry, artless, inert, inertia, *el arte, la artesanía, artesano* (Sp.), *l'art*, *l'artiste* (Fr.), *l'arte*, *l'artista* (It.); agree, congratulate, congratulations, disagree, disagreeable, disgrace, grace, graceful, gracious, grateful, gratification, gratify, gratitude, gratuity, ingrate, ingratiate, ingratitude, ungracious, ungrateful, *persona non grata* (Leg.), *la gracia, ¡Muchas gracias!* (Sp.), *la disgrace, la grâce,* (Fr.), *la grazia* (It.)

bis das si cito das
Translation: you give twice if you give quickly; Spanish *refrán: Quien da luego, da dos veces*
Notes: also *bis dat qui dat celeriter* from Publilius Syrus, 225
Teaching Points: numbers, numeration, adverbs, present tense
Rhetoric: parallelism, consonance, assonance, antistrophe, chiasmus (*bis dat qui dat celeriter*)
Etymology: balance, biceps, bicycle, biennial, bigamy, bilateral, billion, binary, binocular, binomial, bipartite, biped, biscuit, bisect, bivalve, combination, combine, counterbalance, unbalance, well-balanced, *bis*, *le biscuit* (Fr.), *biscotti* (It.); citation, cite, excite, excitable, excitedly, excitement, exciting, incite, incitement, recital, recite, recitation, resuscitate, solicit, solicitation, solicitous, solicitude; add, addenda, addendum, addition, condition, data, date, dative, datum, donate, donor, dowry, edit, edition, perdition, tradition, traitor, *dar* (Sp.)

bona fide
Translation: in good faith
Notes: with good faith; genuine, sincere; without fraud or deceit; made in good faith; opposite of *mala fide* (in bad faith); also *bona fides* (good faith, honesty)
Teaching Points: ablative construction, noun/adjective agreement
Etymology: bonanza, boon, bonbon, bonus, bounteous, bountiful, bounty, debonair, *pro bono publico* (Lat.), *bueno* (Sp.), *bon* (Fr.); affidavit, confide, confidence, defy, diffidence, diffident, fiancé, fiancée, fidelity, infidel, infidelity, perfidy, perfidious, *la fe, fiel* (Sp.), *défier, fidèle* (*Fr*.), *fedele* (It.)

carpe diem
Translation: seize the day
Notes: from Horace, *Odes* I.11: *carpe diem quam minimum credula postero*; enjoy today, trust little to tomorrow; enjoy the present moment; take advantage of every opportunity; seize the present opportunity
Teaching Points: imperative mood, direct object
Rhetoric: metonymy
Etymology: carpet, excerpt, scarce, scarcely, scarcity; adjourn, adjournment, dismal, meridian, meridional, dial, diary, diurnal, journey, journal, quotidian, *dies mali* (Lat.), *sine die* (Leg.), *el día, el mediodía* (Sp.)

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caveat emptor
Translation: let the buyer beware
Notes: buyer beware; the buyer purchases at his or her own risk; a contract principle based upon early common law
Teaching Points: present subjunctive, suffix *–tor*
Rhetoric: consonance, assonance
Etymology: caution, cautious, cautiously, caveat, incautious, precaution, precautionary, *la caución, caucionar, la cautela* (Sp.); emporium, exempt, exemption, impromptu, preempt, preemptive, prompt, promptness, redeem, redemption,

cave canem
Translation: beware of the dog; Spanish *refrán*: *Cuidado con el perro*
Notes: phrase found on the threshold of a Pompeiian house; constellations *Canis major, Canis minor*; in Roald Dahl's "Beware of the Dog" the author incorporates an interesting language twist at the end of his short story about a British RAF pilot in World War II; the Canary Islands were so called because of a large breed of dogs that inhabited one of the islands
Teaching Points: imperative mood, direct object
Rhetoric: alliteration, assonance
Etymology: caution, cautious, cautiously, caveat, incautious, precaution, precautionary, *la caución, caucionar, la cautela* (Sp.); canary, Canary Islands, canine, chenille, kennel, *canino* (Sp.), *il cane* (It.)

citius altius fortius
Translation: faster, higher, stronger
Notes: motto of the Olympics
Teaching Points: comparative degree of adverbs
Rhetoric: consonance, assonance, asyndeton,
Etymology: citation, cite, excite, excitable, excitedly, excitement, exciting, incite, incitement, recital, recite, recitation, resuscitate, solicit, solicitation, solicitor, solicitous, solicitude; altar, altitude, alto, alto-cumulus (Meteorol.), contralto, enhance, exalt, exaltation, haughtily, haughtiness, haughty, haut, hauteur, oboe, *alto* (Sp.), *alto* (It.); comfort, comfortable, discomfort, effort, enforce, force, forcible, fort, fortress, fortify, fortitude, pianoforte, reinforce, *a fortiori* (Leg.), *fuerte* (Sp.), *fort* (Fr.), *forte* (It.)

cogito ergo sum
Translation: I think, therefore I am
Notes: philosophical proposition by René Descartes, *Principles of Philosophy* (1644); Descartes' first principle to resolve universal doubt and prove his own existence
Teaching Points: present tense conjunction, conjugation of *sum*
Rhetoric: consonance, assonance
Etymology: cogitation, cogitate, cogitator; ergo; absence, entity, essence, essential, presence, present, quintessence, quintessential, represent, *esencial* (Sp.)

cum grano salis
Translation: with a grain of salt
Notes: not to be taken seriously; approach with a bit of common sense and skepticism; consider with some reservation
Teaching Points: preposition + ablative, genitive construction, prepositions as prefixes
Rhetoric: synecdoche, metaphor, imagery
Etymology: co-, col-, com-, con-, cor- (prefix); grain, granary, engrained, filigree, garner, garnet, grange, granite, granulated, pomegranate, *el grano* (Sp.); desalinate, salad, salary, saline, salsa, sauce, saucy, sausage, *la sal* (Sp.), *le sel* (Fr.), *il sale* (It.)

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deus ex machina
Translation: a god from a machine
Notes: originally a theatrical device whereby the solution to a difficulty in the drama is solved by the appearance of a deity who is brought into the scene by a stage machine; a contrived or artificial solution to a literary plot
Teaching Points: preposition + ablative, prepositions as prefixes
Rhetoric: assonance, imagery, *deus ex machina* literary device
Etymology: adieu, deification, deiform, deify, deist, deity, divine, divination, divinity, *el dios, la diosa* (Sp.), *le dieu* (Fr.), *il dio* (It.); e-, ex- (prefix); machination, machine, *la máquina* (Sp.), *la macchina* (It.)

docendo discitur
Translation: by teaching, it is learned
Notes: by teaching, we learn; a similar phrase *docendo discimus* (we learn by teaching) from Seneca the Younger, *Epistulae Morales*
Teaching Points: gerund, passive voice
Rhetoric: alliteration, consonance, assonance
Etymology: docent, docile, doctor, doctrine, document, documentation, indoctrinate, *el/la docente* (Sp.); disciple, disciplinary, discipline, undisciplined, *disciplinar, la disciplina, el discípulo* (Sp.)

dum spiro, spero
Translation: while I breathe, I hope; Spanish *refrán: Mientras hay vida, hay esperanza3*
Notes: motto of South Carolina; modern paraphrase of idea found in Cicero *ad Atticum* 9, 10, 3, and in Theocritus *Idylls* 4, 42
Teaching Points: present tense
Rhetoric: alliteration, consonance, rhyme
Etymology: aspire, aspirate, aspiration, conspire, conspiracy, expire, inspiration, inspire, perspire, respiration, respiratory, spirit, spiritual, sprightly, transpire, *respirar* (Sp.), *respirer* (Fr.), *respirare* (It.); despair, desperado, desperate, desperation, *esperar* (Sp.), *espoir* (Fr.), *sperare* (It.)

dux femina facti
Translation: the leader of the deed [was] a woman
Notes: a woman was the leader of the deed; Vergil, *Aeneid, I.364*; word order emphasizes the strength of Dido as a leader, taking her people from the land of Phoenicia to Carthage to escape her evil brother Pygmalion
Teaching Points: nominative forms, genitive construction
Rhetoric: alliteration, ellipsis, anastrophe
Etymology: abduct, adduce, conducive, conduit, deduce, deduction, ducal, duchess, duke, educate, education, induce, introduce, produce, reduction, viaduct, *inducir, traducir* (Sp.), *conduire* (Fr.); feminine, femininity, effeminate, *femenino* (Sp.), *la femme* (Fr.); affect, affection, artifact, confection, counterfeit, defeat, deficit, deficiency, difficult, effect, efficacy, efficient, facile, facility, facsimile, fact, factor, factotum, factory, factual, faculty, infect, infection, manufacture, office, officious, perfect, perfection, proficient, sacrifice, suffice, sufficient, surfeit, *factual, hacer, la hacienda* (Sp.), *faire* (Fr.)

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e pluribus unum
Translation: out of many, one
Notes: motto on the obverse of the Great Seal of the United States, used on official US documents and currency issues; on the seal an American Bald eagle holds a banner in his beak bearing the words "E PLURIBUS UNUM"; the phrase contains 13 letters as does the motto "*Annuit coeptis*", found on the reverse of the Great Seal; *e pluribus unum* is sometimes confused with the US national motto "In God We Trust"; in the movie *The Wizard of Oz*, the Scarecrow receives a diploma from the "Society of *E Pluribus Unum*"
Teaching Points: preposition + ablative, prepositions as prefixes
Rhetoric: assonance
Etymology: e-, ex- (prefix); plural, plurality, plus, *plural, la pluralidad* (Sp.); reunion, reunite, unicorn, unify, union, united, *uno* (Sp.), *un* (Fr.)

esse quam videri
Translation: to be rather than to seem
Notes: motto of North Carolina; from Cicero, D*e Amicitia xxvi.98*; from Sallust, *Bellum Civile* 54.6
Teaching Points: present infinitives, passive infinitives
Rhetoric: assonance
Etymology: absence, entity, essence, essential, presence, present, quintessence, quintessential, represent, *esencial* (Sp.); evident, improvise, providence, prudent, survey, video, vision, *ver* (Sp.), *voir* (Fr.), *vedere* (It.)

Et tu, Brute!
Translation: "Even you, Brutus?"
Notes: the famous words spoken by Caesar [in Shakespeare's play] upon seeing Brutus among his assassins on March 15, 44 B.C. (*Julius Caesar*, Act III, Scene i); Plutarch quotes Caesar as speaking the words in Greek; Suetonius describes Caesar as dying without speaking (*The Twelve Caesars, Book I, LXXXII*)
Teaching Points: personal pronouns, vocative forms, direct address
Rhetoric: consonance, assonance
Etymology: & (ampersand), et cetera, etc.; *tu* (Sp., Fr., It.)

Excelsior!
Translation: Ever higher!
Notes: Ever upward! More lofty! Still higher! motto of New York State
Teaching Points: comparative degree
Etymology: excel, excellence, excellent, *excelente* (Sp.)

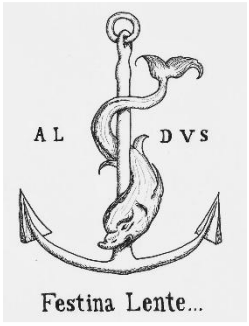
exempli gratia
Translation: for the sake of example
Notes: for example; abbreviated "e.g."; from Quintilian
Teaching Points: ablative construction, genitive construction; cf. *ars gratia artis*; the three Graces, known as *Gratiae,* are Euphrosyne, Aglaia, and Thalia
Rhetoric: assonance
Etymology: example, exemplary, exemplify, sample, *el ejemplo* (Sp.); agree, congratulate, congratulations, disagree, disagreeable, disgrace, grace, graceful, gracious, grateful, gratification, gratify, gratitude, gratuity, ingrate, ingratiate, ingratitude, ungracious, ungrateful, *persona non grata* (Leg.), *¡Muchas gracias!*
la gracia (Sp.), *la disgrace, la grâce,* (Fr.), *la grazia* (It.)

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ex post facto
Translation: from after the fact
Notes: from what is done afterwards; after a deed is done; at a later period of time; later; Article I of the U.S. Constitution prohibits the passing of an ***ex post facto*** law to protect the people from punishment for doing something for which no law existed at that time
Teaching Points: preposition + ablative; prepositions as prefixes
Etymology: e-, ex- (prefix); post- (prefix), preposterous, *a posteriori* (Leg.); affect, affection, artifact, confection, counterfeit, defeat, deficit, deficiency, difficult, effect, efficacy, efficient, facile, facility, facsimile, fact, factor, factotum, factory, factual, faculty, infect, infection, manufacture, office, officious, perfect, perfection, proficient, sacrifice, suffice, sufficient, surfeit, *factual, hacer, la hacienda* (Sp.), *faire* (Fr.)

facta non verba
Translation: deeds not words
Notes: actions not words [are what matter, are what count]
Teaching Points: neuter plural nouns
Rhetoric: assonance, ellipsis
Etymology: affect, affection, artifact, confection, counterfeit, defeat, deficit, deficiency, difficult, effect, efficacy, efficient, facile, facility, facsimile, fact, factor, factotum, factory, factual, faculty, infect, infection, manufacture, office, officious, perfect, perfection, proficient, sacrifice, suffice, sufficient, surfeit, *factual, hacer, la hacienda* (Sp.), *faire* (Fr.); nonentity; adverb, proverbial, verb, verbal, verbatim, verbose, *verbal, el verbo* (Sp.), *le verbe* (Fr.)

festina lente
Translation: make haste slowly; Spanish *refrán: A camino largo, paso corto*
Notes: a caution to take one's time. A similar thought is expressed by Johann Wolfgang von Goethe in his quote "Do not hurry; do not rest". The image of the dolphin and anchor is associated with *festina lente.* The intertwined figures illustrate the balance between haste and slowness. The dolphin, the swiftest of fish and friend of mankind, represents quickness and speed, while the anchor signifies delay and security. This historic symbol was used by Augustus and by the Emperor Titus and appears on the coins of Titus, his father Vespasian, and Domitian. Aldus Manutius used the image of the dolphin and anchor as his printer's mark at his press in Venice.



Teaching Points: imperative mood, adverbs
Rhetoric: oxymoron, assonance
Etymology: festinate, festination; lentic, *lentamente*, *lento* (Sp.), *lent* (Fr.), *lento* (It.)

fiat lux
Translation: let there be light
Notes: From *Genesis 1:3*, *dixitque Deus fiat lux et facta est lux* ("And God said let there be light, and there was light"); motto of many schools and colleges, including the California system of universities; see also *fiat iustitia, ruat caelum*
Teaching Points: subjunctive verb forms, forms of *fio*, independent subjunctives
Rhetoric: metaphor, imagery
Etymology: fiat; elucidate, illuminate, lucent, lucid, Lucifer, pellucid, translucent, *el lucero, la luz* (Sp.), *la luce* (It.)

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habeas corpus
Translation: you may have the body
Notes: legal term; common-law writ issued to bring a party before a court or judge; the right of a citizen against illegal imprisonment
Teaching Points: subjunctive mood, neuter nominative forms
Rhetoric: consonance, assonance
Etymology: able, ability, debilitate, exhibit, habit, habitat, habitation, habitual, inhabitable, inhibit, prohibit, *haber, la habilidad, la prohibición* (Sp.), *habillement, habiller* (Fr.); corporal, corporation, corpse, corpulent, incorporate, *corpulento, el cuerpo* (Sp.), *le corps* (Fr.), *il corpo* (It.)

in deo speramus
Translation: in God we hope; in God we trust
Notes: English translation of this motto, "In God We Trust", is the official motto of the United States; the Latin phrase is the motto of Brown University. *E pluribus unum* was the *de facto* motto of the US since 1776 when it was incorporated into the design of the Great Seal. "In God We Trust" was officially adopted as our national motto in 1956 by President Eisenhower. "In God We Trust" has been used on U.S. currency since 1795. A similar phrase appears in our national anthem by Francis Scott Key, "And this be our motto: 'In God is our trust'"
Teaching Points: preposition + ablative, present tense, prepositions as prefixes
Etymology: in- (prefix); adieu, deification, deiform, deify, deist, deity, divine, divination, divinity, *el dios, la diosa* (Sp.), *le dieu* (Fr.), *il dio* (It.); despair, desperado, desperate, desperation, prosper, prosperity, *esperar, la esperanza* (Sp.), *l'espoir* (Fr.), *la speranza* (It.)

in loco parentis
Translation: in the place of a parent
Notes: legal term, from English common law, indicating the duty of a person or institution to assume the responsibility of a parent
Teaching Points: preposition + ablative, genitive construction, prepositions as prefixes
Etymology: in- (prefix); allocate, allocation, collocation, dislocate, dislocation, lieutenant, local, locale, location, locative, locate, locomotive, *el local* (Sp.); parent, parental, *el/la pariente* (Sp.)

in medias res
Translation: into the middle of things
Notes: into the middle of the matter; often, into the middle of a narrative or plot; used specifically to describe a narrative that begins with some important event instead of events which occur chronologically first; Horace, *Ars poetica*, 148. Homer and Vergil both use this technique in their epics.
Teaching Points: preposition + accusative, prepositions as prefixes
Rhetoric: consonance, assonance, *in medias res* literary device
Etymology: in- (prefix); immediate, immediately, intermediary, intermediate, media, medial, mediate, mediation, mediator, medieval, mediocre, mediocrity, medium, Mediterranean, *medio, el mediodía* (Sp.); real, realia, reality, realize, rebus, *in re, in rem, res communis, res gestae, res publica, res ipsa loquitur* (Leg.), *res publica* (Lat.)

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ipso facto
Translation: by the fact itself
Notes: by the very fact; as an inevitable result; legal term also used in science and philosophy
Teaching Points: intensive pronouns, ablative construction
Rhetoric: assonance
Etymology: affect, affection, artifact, confection, counterfeit, defeat, deficit, deficiency, difficult, effect, efficacy, efficient, facile, facility, facsimile, fact, factor, factotum, factory, factual, faculty, infect, infection, manufacture, office, officious, perfect, perfection, proficient, sacrifice, suffice, sufficient, surfeit, *factual, hacer, la hacienda* (Sp.), *faire* (Fr.)

lapsus linguae
Translation: slip of the tongue
Notes: also *lapsus memoriae* (slip of memory) and *lapsus calami* (slip of the pen)
Teaching Points: genitive construction
Rhetoric: alliteration, metonymy
Etymology: collapse, lapse, prolapse; bilingual, language, lingo, linguist, linguistics, *collapsar, la lengua, el lenguaje* (Sp.), *la langue* (Fr.), *la lingua* (It.)

lux et veritas
Translation: light and truth
Notes: motto of Yale University
Teaching Points: nominative forms
Rhetoric: metaphor, metonymy, imagery, hendiadys
Etymology: elucidate, lucent, lucid, Lucifer, pellucid, translucent, *el lucero, la luz* (Sp.), *la luce* (It.); et al., & (ampersand), et cetera, etc., et seq.; aver, veracious, veracity, verdict, verify, verification, verily, verisimilar, veritable, very, *la verdad, veraz,* (Sp.), *la vérité* (Fr.), *la verità* (It.)

mea culpa
Translation: my fault
Notes: through or by my fault; acknowledgement of one's fault or error; a statement acknowledging that something is your fault
Teaching Points: adjective/noun agreement, possessive adjectives
Etymology: me, mine, my, *meo* (Sp.), *mon* (Fr.); culpability, culpable, culprit, exculpatory, inculpable, inculpate, *la culpa, la culpabilidad, culpable, culpar* (Sp.), *la culpabilité* (Fr.), *il colpevole* (It.)

mirabile dictu
Translation: Wonderful to speak!
Notes: Marvelous to say! Strange to tell! from Vergil, *Aeneid* I.439
Teaching Points: adverbs, supine
Rhetoric: exclamation
Etymology: admirable, admire, miracle, miraculous, mirage, mirror, *mirar* (Sp.) *le mirage, le miroir* (Fr.); abdicate, benediction, contradict, dictate, dictator, diction, dictionary, edict, indict, index, indicative, judge, judgment, judicious, jurisdiction, malediction, predicate, predict, prediction, valedictory, valedictorian, verdict, vindicate, vindicative, *decir* (Sp.), *dire* (Fr., It.)

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modus operandi
Translation: method of operating
Notes: mode or method of working; abbreviation "m.o."; way of doing something, as in a thief's m.o.
Teaching Points: gerund, declension of gerund
Rhetoric: consonance, assonance
Etymology: accommodate, commodious, mode, model, modest, modify, modulate, modulation, modus, *el modelo, el modo* (Sp.), *la mode* (Fr.), *il modo* (It.); cooperate, cooperation, inoperable, opera, operate, operatic, operator, opus, *operar* (Sp.)

mos maiorum
Translation: the custom of (our) ancestors
Notes: core concept of the Romans; unwritten code of laws based on tradition and custom; plural, *mores maiorum*
Teaching Points: genitive construction, irregular comparative degree of adjectives
Rhetoric: alliteration, consonance, assonance
Etymology: demoralize, immoral, moral, morale, morality, mores, *contra bonos mores* (Leg.), *moral* (Sp.); majestic, majesty, major, majorette, majority, majuscule, *mayor, los mayores* (Sp.)

multum in parvo
Translation: much in little
Notes: great things in a small place; modern equivalent "Big things come in small packages"
Teaching Points: preposition + ablative, adjectives as substantives, prepositions as prefixes
Rhetoric: oxymoron, assonance, consonance, ellipsis
Etymology: multifarious, multiform. multiple, multiplication, multiplicity, multiply, multitude, multitudinous, *mucho, la multitud, muy* (Sp.), *molto* (It.); in- (prefix)

ne plus ultra
Translation: nothing more beyond
Notes: the highest point capable of being attained; the summit of achievement; the acme; the most profound degree of a quality or state
Teaching Points: adverbs
Rhetoric: consonance, assonance
Etymology: plural, plurality, plus, surplus, *plus* (Sp.), ultimate, penultimate, antepenultimate, ultra, ultramarine, ultraviolet, *último* (Sp.), *l'ultimo* (It.)

nolo contendere
Translation: I do not want to fight
Notes: I am unwilling to contend or fight [the accusation]; plea submitted whereby the accused does not dispute or admit guilt but accepts the judgment of conviction as in a plea of guilty; *non vult contendere*, 3rd person singular form; see also *nolens volens* and *noli me tangere*
Teaching Points: irregular verb forms of *nolo* and *volo*, present infinitive, complementary infinitive
Rhetoric: consonance, assonance
Etymology: nolle prosequi (Leg.), *non voler* (It.); contend, contender, contentious

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non sequitur
Translation: it does not follow
Notes: indicates a statement or event that makes no sense in connection with the previous one
Teaching Points: deponent verb forms
Etymology: prefix non-, nobody, nonentity, nonstop, *non* (Sp.); consecutive, consequence, consequent, ensue, execute, execution, inconsequential, obsequious, persecute, persecution, prosecute, prosecution, pursue, pursuit, second, sequel, sequence, subsequent, sue, suit, suitable, suite, suitor, *seguir, según* (Sp.), *seguire* (It.), *suivre, la suite, ensuivre, exécuter* (Fr.)

nota bene
Translation: note well
Notes: abbreviated "N.B."; take special notice [of something]
Teaching Points: imperative mood, adverbs
Etymology: connote, connotation, denote, notable, notary, notation, note, *la nota, notable, notar* (Sp.); Benedict, benediction, benefactor, beneficiary, benefit, benevolent, benign, *bien* (Sp., Fr.), *bene* (It.)

omnia vincit amor
Translation: love conquers all; Spanish *refrán: El amor vence todo*
Notes: from Vergil, *Eclogues,* X.69: *omnia vincit amor: et nos cedamus amori*
Teaching Points: neuter plural forms, present tense, nominative singular forms
Rhetoric: assonance, consonance
Etymology: omni- (combining form), omnibus, omnifarious, omniscient, omnivore, *ogni* (It.); convince, convict, conviction, evict, evince, invincible, victim, victorious, victory, *vencer* (Sp.), *vaincre* (Fr.), *vincere* (It.); amateur, amatory, amicable, amity, amiable, amorous, inimical, *el amor* (Sp.), *l'amateur, l'amie, l'amour* (Fr.)

pater patriae
Translation: father of the country
Notes: father of his country; abbreviated as "P.P." on coins; Julius Caesar received this honor, as did Marius, Cicero, Augustus, Trajan, et al.; George Washington is known as the Father of Our Country
Teaching Points: genitive construction
Rhetoric: alliteration, assonance, consonance
Etymology: expatriate, Jupiter, paternal, paternity, Patrick, Patricia, patrician, patrimony, patriot, patriotism, patron, unpatriotic, *el padre, la patria* (Sp.), *la patrie* (Fr.), *la patria* (It.)

pax vobiscum
Translation: peace [be] with you
Notes: ecclesiastical term
Teaching Points: personal pronouns, preposition *cum* attached to end of pronoun; cf. *vademecum*
Rhetoric: ellipsis
Etymology: appease, Pacific Ocean, pacifier, pacify, *la paz* (Sp.), *la pace* (It.); *vos, vosotros* (Sp.); com- (prefix)

post meridiem
Translation: after noon, after midday
Notes: abbreviated "p.m."; indicates the hours in a day from noon till midnight; cf. *ante meridiem*
Teaching Points: preposition + accusative, prepositions as prefixes
Rhetoric: consonance, assonance
Etymology: post- (prefix); diurnal, diurnal arc (Astron.), diurnation (Zool.), meridian, meridional, dial, *el día, el mediodía* (Sp.)

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post mortem
Translation: after death
Notes: an autopsy; an examination after death; occurring, made, formed, or done after death; an *ex post facto* examination or analysis
Teaching Points: preposition + accusative, prepositions as prefixes
Rhetoric: consonance, assonance
Etymology: post- (prefix); immortal, immortalize, mortal, mortician, mortify, mortuary, *la muerte, muerto* (Sp.), *la mort* (Fr.), *la morte* (It.)

quid pro quo
Translation: something for something
Notes: one thing for or in place of another; an equivalent; something in return; tit for tat; a phrase sometimes used in trade agreements, suggesting "a favor for a favor"
Teaching Points: relative pronouns, preposition + ablative, prepositions as prefixes
Rhetoric: alliteration, assonance
Etymology: quiddity, quidnunc; pro- (prefix), *pro forma, pro rata, pro tem.* (Leg.); quorum, quota, quotidian, quotient, *la cuota* (Sp.)

rara avis
Translation: a rare bird
Notes: a rarity; an extraordinary or unusually excellent person or thing; something or someone unusual; Juvenal, *Satires* 6.165
Teaching Points: noun/adjective agreement
Rhetoric: metaphor, synecdoche, imagery, assonance, consonance
Etymology: rare, rarity, *raro* (Sp.); augur, auspices, auspicious, avian, aviary, inaugurate, inauguration, inauspicious, *el ave* (Sp.)

requiescat in pace
Translation: may he (or she) rest in peace
Notes: abbreviated R.I.P., oftentimes used on tombstones; a "requiescat" is a prayer for the repose of the deceased
Teaching Points: subjunctive mood, preposition + ablative, prepositions as prefixes
Rhetoric: epitaph
Etymology: acquiesce, disquiet, quiet, quietly, quietude, requiem, requiescat; in- (prefix); pacify, pacifier, Pacific Ocean, peace, *la paz* (Sp.), *la pace* (It.)

semper fidelis
Translation: always faithful
Notes: always loyal; motto of the U.S. Marine Corps; title of the USMC march, "*Semper Fidelis*" by John Phillips Sousa
Teaching Points: adverbs, adjectives
Rhetoric: consonance, assonance
Etymology: Sempervivant (Bot.), semperannual, semperjuvenescent, sempiternal, *siempre* (Sp.), *sempre* (It.); diffidence, diffident, fidelity, infidel, infidelity, *la fe, fiel* (Sp.)

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semper paratus
Translation: always prepared
Notes: always ready; motto of the U.S. Coast Guard
Teaching Points: adverbs, adjectives
Rhetoric: consonance, assonance
Etymology: Sempervivant (Bot.), semperannual, semperjuvenescent, sempiternal, *siempre* (Sp.), *sempre* (It.); apparatus, apparel, compare, comparison, comparative, inseparable, irreparable, parade, parry, preparation, prepare, repair, separate, sever, several, *preparado, preparer* (Sp.), *l'appareil, comparer, parer, preparer, réparer, sevrer* (Fr.), *preparare* (It.)

sine qua non
Translation: without which nothing
Notes: an indispensable thing or condition; something indispensable; a necessity
Teaching Points: preposition + ablative, relative pronouns, prepositions as prefixes
Etymology: sin-, sine- (prefix), sincere, sincerity, sincerely, sinecure, *sine die* (Leg.); quorum, quota, quotidian, quotient, *la cuota* (Sp.); nonchalant, nondenominational, nonstop, nonentity

tabula rasa
Translation: a scraped tablet, a smoothed tablet
Notes: a blank slate, a blank tablet; the phrase originates from the Roman writing tablet (*tabula rasa)* which was "erased" clean by smoothing the waxed surface with the end of the stylus; the phrase refers to the mind before it receives impressions from the senses which react to experiences and develop them as knowledge.
Teaching Points: noun/adjective agreement; Roman waxed tablet and stylus; Roman *tablinum* and *tabularium*
Rhetoric: assonance, metaphor, imagery
Etymology: entablature, table, tableau, tablet, tabloid, tabulare (Zool., Paleo.), tabulate, *la tabla, la tableta, tablear,* (Sp.); abrade, abrasion, abrasive, erase, eraser, erasure, rase, rasion, rasorial, *raser* (Fr.), *rasare* (It.)

tempus edax rerum
Translation: time [is] the devourer of things
Notes: Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, Book 15.234
Teaching Points: neuter nominative forms, genitive construction
Rhetoric: ellipsis, metaphor, personification, imagery
Etymology: contemporary, extemporaneous, temperance, temporal, temporary, temporize, *pro tempore* (Leg.), *el tiempo* (Sp.), *le temps* (Fr.), *il tempo* (It.); eat, edacious, edacity, edible, inedible; real, realia, reality, realize, rebus, *in re, in rem, res communis, res gestae, res publica, res ipsa loquitur* (Leg.), *res publica* (Lat.)

tempus fugit
Translation: time flies; Spanish *refranes: El tiempo vuela, El tiempo se escapa*
Notes: Vergil's *Georgics* III.284; Latin phrase often found on sundials
Teaching Points: neuter nominative forms, present tense
Rhetoric: personification, metaphor, imagery, consonance, assonance
Etymology: contemporary, extemporaneous, temperance, temporal, temporary, temporize, *pro tempore* (Leg.), *el tiempo* (Sp.), *le temps* (Fr.), *il tempo* (It.); centrifugal, fugacious, fugitive, fugue, refugee, subterfuge, *fuir* (Fr.), *fuggire* (It.)

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ubi mel, ibi apes
Translation: where [there is] honey, there [are] bees; Spanish *refrán: Donde hay fumo hay calor*
Notes: Plautus; also, *ornat spina rosas, mella tegunt apes*; compare with "where there's smoke, there's fire"
Teaching Points: conjunctions, nominative forms
Rhetoric: assonance, consonance, parallelism, ellipsis, imagery
Etymology: alibi, ubiquitous, ubiquity; marmalade, melliferous, mellifluous, mellisonant, mellite (Pharm.), mellivorous, Melissa, molasses, *la miel* (Sp.), *le miel* (Fr.), *il miele* (It.); ibidem, ibid.; apian, apiary, apiculture, *la abeja, la apicultura* (Sp.)

vade mecum
Translation: go with me
Notes: a book ready for reference; something regularly carried by a person; a manual, a handbook
Teaching Points: present imperative, personal pronouns, preposition + ablative, prepositions as prefixes, preposition *cum* attached to end of pronoun; cf. *pax vobiscum*
Rhetoric: consonance, assonance
Etymology: evade, evasion, invade, invasion, pervade, pervasive, vade mecum; me; co-, cog-, col-, com- con-, cor- (prefix)

veni, vidi, vici
Translation: I came, I saw, I conquered
Notes: Attributed to Julius Caesar by Suetonius, *Divus Julius*, 37.2; message supposedly sent by Julius Caesar to the Roman Senate describing his battle against King Pharnaces II near Zela in 47 B.C.
Teaching Points: perfect tense forms, principal parts of verbs
Rhetoric: alliteration, assonance, asyndeton, climax
Etymology: advent, adventure, avenue, circumvent, convene, convenient, convention, intervene, intervention, invent, inventory, prevent, revenant, revenue, venture, venturesome, *venir* (Sp.), *l'événement, venir, l'avenue* (Fr.), *venire* (It.); advise, advisable, envy, evident, evidence, improvise, invidious, provide, Providence, provident, province, prudent, revise, revision, supervise, survey, video, view, visa, visage, visible, vision, visionary, visit, vista, visual, *ver,* (Sp.), *l'envie, la visage, voir* (Fr.), *vedere, la vista* (It.); convict, conviction, convince, evict, evince, invincible, vanquish, Victor, Victoria, victorious, victory, *vencer, Vicente* (Sp.), *vaincre* (Fr.), *vincere* (It.)

verbum sapienti sat est
Translation: a word to the wise is sufficient; Spanish *refrán: Al buen entendedor, pocas palabras bastan*
Notes: enough said; the listener can fill in the rest; a good listener needs few words
Teaching Points: dative construction, verb *esse*, adjectives as substantives
Rhetoric: consonance, assonance, alliteration, synecdoche
Etymology: verb, verbal, verbalization, verbalize, verbatim, verbiage, verbose, *verbal, el verbo* (Sp.); insipid, sapid, sapience, sapient, saporous, savant, *el sabor, sabroso* (Sp.), *sapere* (It.); insatiable, satiety, satisfaction, satisfy, satire, satirical; absence, essence, essential, present, *ser* (Sp.)

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verbum volat scripta manent
Translation: the [spoken] word flies, written [words] remain; words disappear, writings remain;
Spanish *refrán: A las palabras se las lleva el viento*
Notes: also *verba volant scripta manent*; possibly from a famous speech by Caius Titus at the Roman Senate; the phrase speaks to the permanence of the written word as opposed to the spoken word; the meaning of the phrase suggests that it is best to put an agreement in writing rather than simply rely on an oral agreement; compare to the Spanish *refranes*: *Escrito en el agua* and *A las palabras se las lleva el viento*
Rhetoric: imagery, alliteration, assonance
Teaching Points: subject/verb agreement, participles as substantives
Etymology: verb, verbal, verbalize, verbose, *la verba* (Sp.); volary, volatile; circumscribe, conscription, describe, description, inscribe, postscript, P.S., prescription, scribble, scribe, scripture, transcription, *escribir, inscribir* (Sp.), *écrire* (Fr.), *scrivere* (It.); mansion, permanent, remain, remnant, *permanecer, permanente* (Sp.)

vincit qui se vincit
Translation: he conquers who conquers himself
Notes: he wins who [first] conquers himself; also written *bis vincit qui se vincit*: he conquers twice who [in the hour of conquest] conquers himself. The motto is written on the Beast's stained glass window in Disney's "Beauty and the Beast". *Invictus,* derived from the Latin verb *vinco,* is the name of the 1888 poem by the British poet William Ernest Henley. The verses were written by Henley who was inspired by recollections of his childhood of poverty and the more recent successful recovery from extensive surgeries to save Henley's remaining leg. These difficult circumstances are believed to play a major role in the poem's meaning. "Invictus" is also the 2009 biographical sports film about the events before and during the 1995 Rugby World Cup hosted by South Africa; the film describes the challenges facing Nelson Mandela newly elected as President of the country after the dismantling of apartheid. In the film Mandela presents a copy of Henley's *Invictus* to Francois Pienaar, captain of the national South African rugby team. President Barack Obama quoted the last stanza of *Invictus* in his memorial speech for Nelson Mandela: "I am the master of my fate: I am the captain of my soul."
Teaching Points: relative pronouns, reflexive pronouns, present tense forms
Rhetoric: chiasmus, alliteration, consonance, assonance
Etymology: convict, conviction, convince, evict, evince, victim, *Invictus,* invincible, vanquish, Victor, Victoria, victorious, victory, *vencer, Vicente* (Sp.), *vaincre* (Fr.), *vincere* (It.); quorum , quota, quotidian, quotient; ampersand, *per se* (Leg.), suicidal, suicide, *se* (Sp.)

vox faucibus haesit
Translation: [my] voice stuck in [my] throat
Notes: Vergil, *Aeneid* II.774: *obstipui, steteruntque comae et vox faucibus haesit*; Aeneas describing the moment, during the siege of Troy, when searching for his wife Creusa, he encountered her sorrowful ghost instead
Teaching Points: ablative constructions, perfect tense forms
Rhetoric: consonance, personification, imagery, synecdoche
Etymology: avocation, evocative, evoke, invocation, invoke, provocation, provoke, vocabulary, vocal, vocation, vociferous, voice, univocal, *vocal, vocalizer, la voz* (Sp.); faucal, fauces (Anat.), suffocate, *intra fauces terrae* (Leg.), *las fauces* (Sp.); adhere, adhesions, adhesive, coherence, cohesion, cohesive, incoherent, inherent, hesitate, *coherente* (Sp.)

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PREFIX ETYMOLOGY

A number of the Latin phrases on the ruler include prepositions that are very frequently used as prefixes in English and in other languages. Those prepositions are listed below along with a variety of words that are formed with these prepositional prefixes.

a, ab [a-, ab-, abs-] (preposition + ablative): from, away from
abdicate, abduct, abound, abrasion, abrupt, abscond, absent, absorb, abundance; *la abducción, abrupto* (Sp.); *absent, abstenir* (Fr.); *aberrare, abolire, aborrire* (It.)

ante [ante-, anti-] (preposition + accusative): before
ante, antebellum, antecedent, antechamber, antediluvian, antepenultimate, anterior, antescript, anticipate; *anteanoche, anterior, antes* (Sp.); *l'antebois, antérieur* (Fr.); *il antenato, la anticamera, il antipasto* (It.)

cum [co-, cog-, col-, com-, con-, cor-] (preposition + ablative): with, together with
coherent, *coincidence*, collate, collection, commiserate, commit, companion, complex, complexion, composition, concord, conduct, confer, congregate, conjecture, consecutive, correct, correlation, correspond; *el contrato, la cooperación, convenir* (Sp.); *combiner, le consommé, le codébiteur* (Fr.); *il condominio, condurre,il collegamento, la coincidenza* (It.)

e, ex [e-, ec-, ef-, ex-] (preposition + ablative): from, out of
educate, eliminate, emerge, emigrate, emigration, emit, escape, examination, exclusive, excursion, excuse, exonerate, expedite, extemporaneous; *la exclamación, excelente* (Sp.); *l'extrémité, l'élite, l'émission* (Fr.); *eletto, eliminare, estinto* (It.)

in [en-, il-, im-, in-, ir] (preposition + accusative/ablative): into, onto (accusative); in, on (ablative)
impediment, incarcerate, incident, incisive, increase, induction, infer, influence, influenza, influx, inhabit, inject, innate, innuendo, inoculate, inscribe, insect, insight, instill, investigate, involve; *inducer, la inspección* (Sp.); *inciser, en route, enterer, l'entrée,*(Fr.); *il incavo, il incubo, inscrivere, insediare* (It.)

post (preposition + accusative): behind, after
postdate, postdiluvian, posterior, posthumous, postmortem, posterity, postpone, postscript, preposterous; *la posteridad, el postre* (Sp.); *postérieurement, postposer,* (Fr.); *il poscritto, posporre, los posteri* (It.)

pro (preposition + ablative): for, before, in front of, on behalf of, in favor of
pro [and con], procrastinate, promise, pronoun, prospect, prosper; *por, el propósito, la prosperidad* (Sp.); *procurer, produire* (Fr.); *il pro, la procura, progredire* (It.)

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READING THE RULER!

A Quick Latin Vocabulary Reference List: Latin Words from the Scripta Ruler

ab (prep. + ablative)
alea, aleae, f.
alter, altera, alterum
altus, alta, altum
amor, amoris, m.
annus, anni, m.
ante (prep. + accusative)
apis, apis, f.
ars, artis, f.
avis, avis, f.
bis
bonus, bona, bonum
bene
canis, canis, m.
carpo, carpere, carpsi, carptum
caveo, cavēre, cavi, cautum
citus, cita, citum
cogito, cogitare, cogitavi, cogitatum
condo, condere, condidi, conditum
contendo, contendere, contendi, contentum
culpa, culpae, f.
cum (prep + abl.)
deus, dei, m.
dico, dicere, dixi, dictum
dies, diei, m.
disco, discere, didici
do, dare, dedi, datum
doceo, docēre, docui, doctum
dominus, domini, m.
dum
dux, ducis, m.
ego, mei, mihi, me, me
emptor, emptoris, m.
e, ex (prep. + abl.)
edax, edacis, f.
ergo
et
excelsus, excelsa, excelsum
exemplum, exempli, n.
facio, facere, feci, factum
factum, facti, n.
fauces, faucium, f.
femina, feminae, f.
festino, festinare, festinavi, festinatum

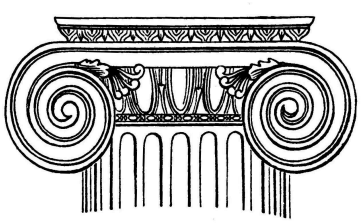
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fidelis, fidele
fides, fidei, f.
fio, fieri, factus sum
fortis, forte
fugio, fugere, fugi, fugitum
granum, grani, n.
gratia, gratiae, f.
habeo, habēre, habui, habitum
haereo, haerēre, haesi, haesum
iacio, iacere, ieci, iactum
ibi
in (prep. + acc./abl.)
ipse, ipsa, ipsum
lapsus, lapsūs, m.
laus, laudis, f.
lentus, lenta, lentum
lingua, linguae, f.
locus, loci, m.
lux, lucis, f.
machina, machinae, f.
maior, maius
maneo, manēre, mansi, mansum
medius, media, medium
mel, mellis, n.
meridies, meridiei, m.
meus, mea, meum
mirabilis, mirabile
modus, modi, m.
mors, mortis, f.
mos, moris, m.
multus, multa, multum
ne
nolo, nolle, nolui
non
notus, nota, notum
omnis, omne
operor, operari, operatus sum
paratus, parata, paratus
parens, parentis, m./f.
parvus, parva, parvum
pater, patris, m.
patria, patriae, f.
pax, pacis, f.
plus, pluris
post (prep. + acc.)
pro (prep. + abl.)

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quam
qui, quae, quod
quis, quid
rado, radere, rasi, rasum
rarus, rara, rarum
res, rei, f.
requiesco, requiescere, requievi, requietum
sal, salis, m.
sapiens, sapientis
sat
scriptum, scripti, n.
semper
sequor, sequi, secutus sum
si
sine (prep. + abl)
spero, sperare, speravi, speratus
spiro, spirare, spiravi, spiratus
sui, sibi, se, se
sum, esse, fui, futurus
summus, summa, summum
tabula, tabulae, f.
tempus, temporis, n.
tu, tui, tibi, te, te
ubi
ulter, ultra, ultrum
unus, una, unum
urbs, urbis, f.
vado, vadere
venio, venire, veni, ventum
verbum, verbi, n.
veritas, veritatis, f.
video, vidēre, vidi, visum
vinco, vincere, vici, victum
volo, volare, volavi, volatum
vos, vestrum, vobis, vos, vobis
vox, vocis, f.

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The Ionic column is the tallest and most slender of the three classical Greek columns. The capital of the Ionic column is distinguished by pairs of graceful, scrolled ornaments called volutes (*voluta*) that are enhanced with an "egg and dart" relief, a molding comprised of egg-shaped figures alternating with dart-shaped forms. The *abacus*, or top platform of the Ionic column, is more delicate than that of the Doric column. The Ionic column is characterized by graceful, carved flutes running the length of its shaft.

This coin from ancient Athens features the owl of Athena, the Greek goddess of wisdom and patron deity of Athens. The 5th century B.C. silver coin also bears the image of an olive branch, from the tree sacred to Athena, and the Greek inscription "AΘE". The owl, Athena's companion and part of her iconography, traditionally represents wisdom, knowledge, and learning.



RESOURCES

Cressewll, Julia, *Oxford Dictionary of Word Origins,* 2nd Edition, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2010

Halsey, Charles S., *An Etymology of Latin and Greek*, Aristide D. Caratzas, New Rochelle, NY

Onions, C. T., *Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology*, Oxford University Press, NY

Moore, Bob and Maxine Moore*, NTC's Dictionary of Latin and Greek Origins*, McGraw-Hill, NY 1997

Unabridged English dictionary that includes etymologies

Latin dictionary

INTERNET RESOURCES

Latin Mottoes and Phrases

http://www.merriam-webster.com/top-ten-lists/top-10-latin-words-to-live-by/amor-vincit-omnia.html
--10 mottoes well defined and described.

www.merriam-webster.com/word-of-the-day
--Subscribe to M-W's "word a day" that comes by email daily complete with meaning, pronunciation, etymology, and interesting notes about the day's selected word. See *Anno Domini* above with M-W's notation on *Annus Mirabilis.*

www.perseus.tufts.edu
--Helps students expand vocabulary use, read and research primary sources for understanding where and how Latin words and phrases are used.

http://writingcenter.unc.edu/handouts/latin-terms-and-abbreviations/
--Latin terms and abbreviations, UNC Chapel Hill.

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INTERNET RESOURCES

Rhetorical Devices and Literary Terms

https://mcl.as.uky.edu/glossary-rhetorical-terms
--Short treatment of many useful terms; multiple examples, many of which are in Latin.

http://www.dailywritingtips.com/50-rhetorical-devices-for-rational-writing/
--Concise descriptions of 50 rhetorical terms.

Latin Legal Terms

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_legal_Latin_terms
--Wikipedia – List of Legal Latin Terms.

ACTFL World-Readiness Standards

https://www.actfl.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/World-ReadinessStandardsforLearningLanguages.pdf
--Two-page (pdf) summary of the ACTFL World-Readiness Standards for Learning Languages, including the 5 goal areas and the 11 standards for learning languages.

Other Websites Related to Latin *Sententiae*

http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/artifactBrowser?object=Coin
--Part of the Perseus Digital Library, Tufts, that provides numerous images of ancient coins; Art and Archaeology Artifact Browser offers images of coins for the Coin Project.

http://www.adamghooks.net/2011/03/festina-lente.html
--Website devoted to a discussion of *festina lente* and its ties to Erasmus and other historical personalities

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ACTIVITIES

1. E PLURIBUS UNUM – Coin Project Using Latin Mottoes
    a. Students look at US coins and coins from other countries, noting any Latin mottoes and iconography used in the design of the coins.
    b. Students select two Latin mottoes, either from a list of mottoes or ones that they create, and incorporate the mottoes into the design of a Roman coin, featuring the two mottoes on the obverse and reverse of their coin.
    c. Students add iconography that pertains to the motto or relates to Roman culture or history.
    d. Students add a date to their coin, using the A.U.C. abbreviation and year reckoning.
    e. Students create an artistic rendering of their minted coin in paper, clay, or any other medium.
    f. Students share their newly minted coins with classmates, explaining the vocabulary, grammar, rhetoric, and any etymology relating to the motto on their coin.
    g. Students describe why they selected the particular iconography for the designs on the two sides of their coin.
    h. Students create a school exhibit of their newly minted coins.

    Reference: Students can research the history of ancient coinage on the Internet or in books. There are a number of good books students can use to learn about ancient coins, such as *Ancient Coin Collecting*, 2nd Edition, by Wayne G. Sales, Krause Publications, 2003, ISBN: 0-87349-514-2.

2. US State Mottoes in Latin
    a. Students search for Latin state mottoes.
    b. Students create a list of US state mottoes and their meanings, including any historical references they discover.
    c. Students analyze the vocabulary and grammar of the state mottoes in their list.
    d. Students note any rhetoric in the state mottoes.
    e. Students research derivatives from the Latin words in the US state mottoes.
    f. Students present their findings to the class.
    g. Students create drawings or collages illustrating various state Latin mottoes and display their work in the classroom or in a small exhibit in their school.

3. University and School Mottoes in Latin
    a. Students research various school and college mottoes in the United States and in other countries of the world.
    b. Students create a list of school Latin mottoes.
    c. Students analyze the vocabulary and grammar of the mottoes they have discovered.
    d. Students note any rhetoric and historical references in the Latin mottoes.
    e. Students analyze the meaning of the school mottoes, considering why each phrase is an appropriate motto for education or for that institution of learning.

4. Researching Latin Legal and Medical Phrases
    a. Students use dictionaries, Internet sites, and other resources to discover Latin phrases used in the medical profession, pharmacy profession, and legal profession and in courts.
    b. Each student creates a list of 10 (or more) Latin legal and/or medical phrases.
    c. Students note the Latin grammar, vocabulary forms, and the exact translation of each phrase.
    d. Students select 5 legal and/or medical phrases and teach those phrases to the class, explaining the meaning and use of the phrase in the courts, in legal transactions and/or in the medical profession.
    e. Students point out the grammatical forms used in each phrase.
    f. Students share their discoveries with the class or create displays for the school or library.

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5. Latin Mottoes of Other Countries
    a. Students research the Latin mottoes of other countries.
    b. Students create a list of international mottoes, including the name and location of the country and the meaning of each Latin motto.
    c. Students select three mottoes on their list and research the history and culture of each nation to discover the significance of its chosen Latin motto.
    d. Students analyze the vocabulary and grammar of the Latin mottoes of other countries
    e. Students note any rhetoric in the Latin mottoes.
    f. Students research derivatives from the Latin words in the mottoes of other countries, including derivatives in other languages as well as in English.
    g. Students present their findings to the class.
    h. Students compare the Latin mottoes of other countries to one another and to the Latin motto of the United States.

6. Creating a Latin Motto
    a. Each student creates an original Latin motto.
    b. Each student explains the grammar, vocabulary forms, and meaning of the motto to the class.
    c. Each student describes any rhetorical devices they used in creating the motto.
    d. Each student researches the etymology relating to the Latin words in the motto, including derivatives in other languages as well as English.
    e. Each student creates an illustration, collage or piece of art featuring the Latin motto and its meaning.
    f. The class creates a display for the classroom that includes every student's work.
    g. Students work together to create a school exhibit featuring their illustrated Latin mottoes.

7. Latin Phrase-a-Day
    a. Present one Latin motto or phrase to the class each day of the year.
    b. Discuss literal meanings and the use of the phrase in English.
    c. Discuss the grammar, vocabulary, any rhetoric, historical references or literary allusions in the phrase.
    d. Students keep a running list of daily Latin phrases and meanings.
    e. Students share any Latin phrases they discover outside of Latin class (in other classes, in literature, in advertisements, on buildings or monuments) with classmates.

8. Latin Poetry – Teachers can guide students in using various grammatical structures or figures of speech in their poems, depending on the class level or unit of study. Students "publish" their poetry in a class anthology or create larger illustrated poetry displays for the class, library or school.
    a. Students create short Latin cinquains or diamond poems based on a Latin phrase. The poem should express the meaning of the phrase and can include related Latin vocabulary and Latin phrases. The Latin *sententia* can be incorporated in the poem, used as a title or both.
    b. Students create a Latin concrete poem, arranging the words of a *sententia*/*sententiae* to create a visual illustration expressing the meaning/meanings of the phrase.
    c. Students write a Latin *sententiae* as a vertical acronym, creating a "poem" that incorporates other Latin words or phrases each of which begins with the letters of the *sententia* and relates to the meaning of the *sententia.* Teachers can provide guidelines, such as requiring specific parts of speech (all nouns, infinitives) or suggesting a variety of formats (include 2 prepositional phrases, nouns with adjectives, ordinal numbers) depending on the class level or current unit study.

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