

### ***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.)

### ***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.), *égoïste* (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 45<sup>th</sup> 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.)

### **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 20<sup>th</sup> 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.)

### ***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 Pompeian 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.)

### ***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 esperanza*<sup>3</sup>

*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.)

### ***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, *De 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.)

### ***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***

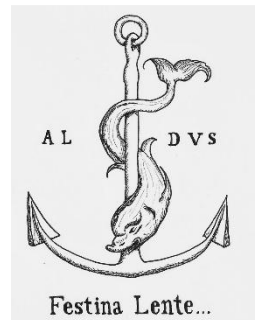
*Translation:* make haste slowly; Spanish *refrán:* *A camino largo, paso corto*

*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 *fi*, independent subjunctives

*Rhetoric:* metaphor, imagery

*Etymology:* fiat; elucidate, illuminate, lucent, lucid, Lucifer, pellucid, translucent, *el lucero*, *la luz* (Sp.), *la luce* (It.)

### ***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.)

### ***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.)

### ***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*, 3<sup>rd</sup> 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

### ***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.)

**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, semperjuvnescent, sempiternal, *siempre* (Sp.), *sempre* (It.); diffidence, diffident, fidelity, infidel, infidelity, *la fe*, *fiel* (Sp.)

### ***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, semperjuvnescent, sempiternal, *siempre* (Sp.), *sempre* (It.); apparatus, apparel, compare, comparison, comparative, inseparable, irreparable, parade, parry, preparation, prepare, repair, separate, sever, several, *preparado*, *preparar* (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.)

### **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.)

### ***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.)

## 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, aborrere* (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.)

## READING THE RULER!

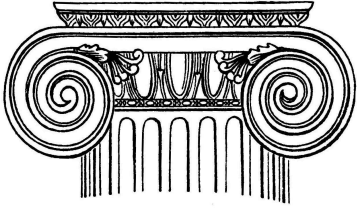
### A Quick Latin Vocabulary Reference List: Latin Words from the Scripta Ruler

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

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, meridiēi, 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.)

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.

## IMAGES ON THE RULER



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 5<sup>th</sup> 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

Cressewell, Julia, *Oxford Dictionary of Word Origins*, 2<sup>nd</sup> 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](http://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](http://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.

**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](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

## 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*, 2<sup>nd</sup> 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.

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.