



# Imperium Course Overview

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## Overview of Content: Imperium Books 1-3

Chapter	Language Content	History or Background content	Other notes, relevant information or sources
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Nouns: Nominative and Genitive cases in singular only</li><li>➤ Verbs: <i>est</i></li><li>➤ Complements after <i>est</i></li><li>➤ Definite and Indefinite articles in Latin</li><li>➤ Apposition</li><li>➤ Definition of <i>Declension</i> and brief notes on 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> declension formations</li></ul>	<p>Origin of name <i>Graeculus</i>, Hadrian growing up as a boy in Italica, Spain. Introduction of characters in the family. Approximate date: AD 76</p> <p>Family relationships between Hadrian's family and Trajan's, with family tree.</p>	
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Nouns: Plural forms in Nominative and Genitive cases for 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> declensions, masculine and feminine</li><li>➤ Verbs: <i>sunt</i></li><li>➤ Notes on singular and plural</li></ul>	<p>Life at home for Hadrian. Basic family members (and fictional animals) in Hadrian's family. Approximate date: AD 81</p> <p>Women in Hadrian's life, including Plotina, Matidia, Sabina.</p>	<p>There is some real doubt about Hadrian's mother, who is mentioned in the <i>Historia Augusta</i> and then forgotten about instantly. In a papyrus from the Fayum, which purports to be a letter from Hadrian to Antoninus, written shortly before Hadrian's death, there is a reference to him reaching almost the same age as his mother. But it was felt that his adoption by Trajan would be explained better to a modern audience by ensuring that both his parents died when he was young, rather than relying on such an obscure text.</p>
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Verbs: first, second and third person endings, singular and plural, in 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> conjugations</li><li>➤ Subjects: internal and external</li><li>➤ Subjects: need for plural nouns to have plural verbs in Latin</li><li>➤ Definition of <i>Conjugation</i></li></ul>	<p>Visit to Cadiz (fictional). Illness of Paulina (fictional). Approximate date: AD 85</p> <p>Importance of Spain as one of the first developing provinces in the Roman Empire. Brief mention of Carthage and the Punic wars.</p>	



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4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Nouns: Accusative case in singular and plural, in 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> declension</li><li>➤ Objects</li><li>➤ Word Order: in English it determines meaning when applied to subjects and objects, but not in Latin.</li><li>➤ Adjectives: early introduction of masculine/feminine and singular/plural endings (not developed yet)</li></ul>	<p>Death (fictional) of Hadrian's mother Paulina. Death (historical) of Hadrian's father Afer. Approximate date: AD 85</p> <p>Death, including reference to mythology (Ceres and Proserpina). Masks, sarcophagi, tombs, columbaria.</p>	
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Verbs: present active endings in all persons, infinitives and imperatives, in 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> conjugations</li><li>➤ Verbs: identifying a conjugation by looking at a verb's principal parts (normally 4 of them)</li><li>➤ Nouns: Vocative case in singular and plural, in 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> declensions, masculine and feminine</li><li>➤ Use of the Vocative case with imperatives and prohibitions</li><li>➤ Alphabet and Pronunciation</li></ul>	<p>Trajan becomes Hadrian's guardian (historical). Plotina befriends Hadrian (historical). Hadrian and Domitia Paulina live in Trajan's household (fictional). Approximate date: AD 86</p> <p>Trajan's early career. Plotina and her relationship with Hadrian. Trajan's Column.</p>	<p>Further pictures of Trajan's Column appear later on in the course, in chapter 24, where the events of the Dacian Wars are described in more depth.</p> <p>Further useful information about Trajan's Column can be sourced from Rome the Eternal City 2, available from J-PROGS. See <a href="http://www.j-progs.com">www.j-progs.com</a> for details.</p>
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Nouns: Dative case in singular and plural, in 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> declensions, masculine and feminine</li><li>➤ Dative of the Possessor</li><li>➤ Dative case with verbs of pleasing or thanking.</li></ul>	<p>Introduction of (fictional) slaves in Trajan's household. Trajan holds (fictional) games in honour of Afer in Italica. Approximate date: AD 86</p> <p>Amphitheatres and gladiators. The Colosseum. Different types of conflict.</p>	<p>There has been an attempt to make the material contemporary. In some cases, glorification of violence can occur, especially when teaching some classes of students. This material seeks to address the issue.</p>



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7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Nouns: Ablative case in singular and plural, in 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> declensions, masculine and feminine</li><li>➤ Different uses of the Ablative</li><li>➤ Prepositions with the Accusative and Ablative cases</li><li>➤ Nouns which do not need prepositions</li><li>➤ Nouns: Locative case for some nouns</li></ul>	<p>Hadrian is presented with his first (fictional) horse, called Bucephalus, after Alexander the Great's famous mount. The companion donkey begins to display bad habits. Approximate date: AD 86</p> <p>Horses, riding and social status. The Equites as a social class.</p>	
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Nouns: neuter, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> declension nouns</li><li>➤ Nouns: summary learning for SQN of 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> declensions, masculine, feminine and <i>neuter</i></li><li>➤ Gender, including explanation of <i>neuter</i></li><li>➤ Subordinate clauses (temporal and causal)</li></ul>	<p>Hadrian visits his parents' tomb. He dreams about becoming a hunter. Approximate date: AD 86</p> <p>Famous horses of antiquity. Alexander as a possible role model for Hadrian during his formative years.</p>	<p>There is little doubt that Hadrian must have grown up learning the things referred to here, especially given how he behaved later in his life.</p>
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Adjectives: 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> declensions</li><li>➤ Adjectival agreement</li><li>➤ Adjectives with internalised agreement</li></ul>	<p>In school, the teacher raises the question as to whether Domitia Paulina should learn the same things as her brother, given the gender difference and what will happen to them both later. He enthuses about the value of reading Homer. Approximate date: AD 86</p> <p>The relationship between Romans and Greeks. Reference to Sophocles and Thucydides.</p>	<p>The quotation from Thucydides is from Book I, chapter 22, of The Peloponnesian War. It can be found easily online. Try this link as one possible source: <a href="http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.+1.22&amp;fromdoc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0200">http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.+1.22&amp;fromdoc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0200</a> The translation is original.</p>



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10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Pronouns: <i>ego, tu, nos, vos</i></li><li>➤ Verbs: impersonal</li><li>➤ Dative case after impersonal verbs</li></ul>	<p>Hadrian meets Marciana, Matidia and Sabina in Trajan's house (fictional). Sabina was new-born at the time (historical). Hadrian and Matidia form a friendship (historical). Trajan announces that he must go to Rome to serve as praetor (historical). He says that Hadrian should go with him but that Domitia Paulina should stay in Spain (fictional). Approximate date: AD 86</p> <p>Education for girls and boys. A discussion about equality then and now, and how society's norms have changed.</p>	<p>It is hard to write about a male-dominated society in a politically correct way in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The approach has been to see things in a Roman way and talk honestly about the differences in society then and now.</p>
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Verbs: the subjunctive mood, with various meanings, including <i>may, should, let</i>, and full sets of endings in 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> conjugations</li><li>➤ <i>ut</i> as conjunction</li></ul>	<p>Hadrian and Trajan travel to Rome together and look for a new teacher for the boy (fictional). Approximate date: AD 86</p> <p>Domitian as the third of the Flavian emperors. Vespasian handing over power to Titus. Reference to the Sack of Jerusalem and Agricola's campaigns in Britain.</p>	<p>The Arch of Titus is pictured and referred to as a source. Cross-reference is made to Chapter 6, where the Colosseum was mentioned as part of Vespasian's campaign to win hearts.</p>
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ <i>ne</i> as conjunction</li><li>➤ Purpose clauses</li><li>➤ Indirect Command</li></ul>	<p>Trajan shows Hadrian around the major buildings of Rome. (The guided tour is fictional but the buildings are historical). Approximate date: AD 86</p> <p>Rome in the late first century AD. The temple of Julius Caesar, the Palatine, the Palace of Domitian, which was still being built at this time.</p>	<p>The quotation from Shakespeare comes from Julius Caesar, Act 3, Scene 2. It can be found easily online. Try this link as one possible source: <a href="http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.03.0027%3Aact%3D3%3Ascene%3D2">http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.03.0027%3Aact%3D3%3Ascene%3D2</a></p> <p>Further useful information about Rome can be sourced from Rome the Eternal City 2, available from J-PROGS. See <a href="http://www.j-progs.com">www.j-progs.com</a> for details.</p>



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13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Indirect Command</li></ul>	<p>Trajan introduces Hadrian to Quintilian (fictional), the most famous teacher of rhetoric in Rome (historical). Approximate date: AD 86</p> <p>Quintilian as a Roman educator and as an educational theorist whose work is still of interest in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.</p>	<p>The quotations call all be found easily online. Try this link as one possible source: <a href="http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Quintilian/Institutio_Oratoria/home.html">http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Quintilian/Institutio_Oratoria/home.html</a> All translations here are original.</p>
14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Verbs: the passive voice</li><li>➤ Verbs: table showing relationships between active and passive, indicative and subjunctive</li><li>➤ Agents of passive verbs</li><li>➤ Instruments of passive verbs</li><li>➤ Verbs: tables of all person endings used so far in the course in 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> conjugations</li></ul>	<p>Trajan introduces Hadrian to Scaurus, who becomes his teacher of grammar (<i>probably</i> historical). Hadrian shows great enthusiasm for all things Greek (historical). Approximate date: AD 86</p> <p>The grammaticus and his importance in the Roman educational system. How literature was used as the basis for secondary education.</p>	<p>The quotation from Catullus can be found online quite easily. Try this link as one possible source: <a href="http://www.negenborn.net/catullus/text2/l101.htm">http://www.negenborn.net/catullus/text2/l101.htm</a></p>
15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Pronouns: notes on personal and reflexive usages in English and Latin</li><li>➤ Pronouns: <i>is, ea, id; ille, illa, illud; hic, haec, hoc</i></li><li>➤ Pronouns: usage of <i>ille</i> and <i>hic</i> to refer to <i>the former</i> and <i>the latter</i></li></ul>	<p>Hadrian studies The Odyssey with Scaurus. He is interested as to why Odysseus is called Ulixes in Latin. Polyphemus makes an appearance. Approximate date: AD 86</p> <p>The Odyssey is introduced, together with some material about Homer. Some sections of the story are outlined, including Odysseus' homecoming.</p>	<p>Further usable material on Homer and the Odyssey which can be projected on screen in class can be sourced from Two Greek Myths 2, available from J-PROGS. See <a href="http://www.j-progs.com">www.j-progs.com</a> for details.</p> <p>The poem from Martial Epigrams V.43 can be found in Latin by proceeding from this link: <a href="http://www.thelatinlibrary.com/martial.html">http://www.thelatinlibrary.com/martial.html</a> The translation is original.</p>



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16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Pronouns: <i>ipse, ipsa, ipsum; iste, ista, istud; idem, eadem, idem</i></li><li>➤ Numbers: <i>unus, duo, tres</i> are included as numbers which decline, as well as some more of the common numbers, which are included as vocabulary</li></ul>	<p>Polyphemus takes over as the main story shifts into a literary framework. The version of the story given here was written in full view of Homer's Greek text and adapted accordingly.</p> <p>Myth is discussed as a basic part of human life. Links between myth and dreams are explored, and reference is made to James Bond, as well as the work of Carl Gustav Jung on Archetypes. Reference is made throughout to the Odyssey.</p>	<p>There is a wide range of useful material online. For a reasonable translation of the original Cyclops passage (used as the basis for Ex 16.1) which can be projected on screen and read in class, try this link: <a href="http://www.poetryintranslation.com/PITBR/Greek/Odyssey9.htm">http://www.poetryintranslation.com/PITBR/Greek/Odyssey9.htm</a></p>
17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Pronouns: <i>qui, quae, quod; quis, quis, quid; aliquis, aliquis, aliquid; quidam, quaedam, quoddam</i></li><li>➤ Pronouns; a full set of tables is given in SQN for all pronouns introduced in the course (includes <i>unus, duo, tres</i>)</li></ul>	<p>Trajan is now praetor in Rome. He holds games in the Colosseum, where various animals meet a sticky end (historical). Approximate date: AD 86</p> <p>There is discussion about games and festivals, as well as about how individuals used the experience to promote themselves in their own political careers. Comparisons are made to the modern day, and attention is drawn to the fact that games were horrifying events, at least seen from a modern perspective.</p>	<p>The poem from Martial Epigrams X.41 can be found in Latin by proceeding from this link: <a href="http://www.thelatinlibrary.com/martial.html">http://www.thelatinlibrary.com/martial.html</a> The translation is original.</p>



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18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Verbs: gerundives, formations and uses, including purpose and obligation</li><li>➤ Verbs: gerunds, formations and uses</li></ul>	<p>Domitian decides to go to Dacia, where Decebalus is stirring things up rather badly for the Romans. Trajan is sent by the emperor to take charge of the 7<sup>th</sup> Legion Gemina in Leon, Spain (historical). Hadrian is taken care of (fictional) by his second guardian Attianus (historical). Domitian puts Cornelius Fuscus in charge of events in Dacia, but he is defeated. Domitian decides to assemble a task force of 6 legions to attack Dacia, by calling up reserves from Britain and Spain (historical). Approximate date: AD 86-88</p> <p>Trajan had depended on Domitian and the Flavian Dynasty during his early career and was moved around by him into different positions of command at this crucial time in defending in the Empire.</p>	<p>This is the turning point in the course, after which a substantially historical narrative in Latin reflects real events. This complements the earlier (mostly fictional) account of Hadrian's childhood.</p>
19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Nouns: 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> declensions</li><li>➤ Nouns: a full set of tables for all declensions, as well as a key for the meanings of the cases and some notes on formations is given in SQN of this chapter</li></ul>	<p>The marriage of Domitia Paulina to Lucius Julius Servianus is arranged (historical) by Attianus and Domitian (fictional). Hadrian is reluctant to see her married to a man so much older than herself (fictional). Approximate date: AD 89</p> <p>Marriages in the Roman world were often arranged. Several examples are given of how this could affect real individuals, for good or bad. Often the motive of such a process was to cement a political alliance, which can seem very cynical to us today.</p>	<p>The text of Pliny's charming letter to Calpurnia can be found at this link: <a href="http://www.thelatinlibrary.com/pliny.ep7.html">http://www.thelatinlibrary.com/pliny.ep7.html</a> The translation is original.</p>



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20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Adjectives: regular and irregular with normal, comparative and superlative endings, formations and notes on all genders and cases</li><li>➤ Adverbs: regular and irregular in normal, comparative and superlative forms</li><li>➤ <i>quam</i>: four different uses of the word</li><li>➤ Ablative case after <i>plenus</i> and <i>dignus</i></li><li>➤ Ablative of Comparison</li></ul>	<p>Trajan writes a letter to Hadrian, telling him of the rebellion of Saturninus and the involvement of the Chatti. He has been told to leave Spain and proceed to the Rhineland to help (historical). Hadrian should go back to Spain (historical) for his sister's wedding and the putting on of his man's toga (fictional). The wedding in Spain with Servianus takes place and the donkey puts in a brief re-appearance. Approximate date: AD 89-90</p> <p>The importance of the toga virilis is discussed and a brief overview is given of historical events which followed, including Trajan's appointment to consul ordinarius in AD 91 and Hadrian's first public appointment as vigintivir in AD 94.</p>	<p>The exact sequence of events in Domitian's principate is hard to establish and the account given in this course is probably about as close as we can get to what happened.</p> <p>Two books can be quite useful here: <i>Hadrian the restless emperor</i>, by Anthony R Birley <i>Trajan optimus princeps</i>, by Julian Bennett</p>
21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Verbs: irregular, <i>possum, volo, nolo, malo, eo, fero</i> all in present tense with indicative, subjunctive, infinitive and imperatives</li><li>➤ Verbs: use of infinitives, active and present passive infinitives, prolative infinitives</li><li>➤ verbs: irregular imperatives, <i>fer, fac, dic, duc</i></li><li>➤ Connectors and asyndeton</li></ul>	<p>Hadrian becomes military tribune at Aquincum. He meets Marcius Turbo and various soldiers who have been re-posted from Agricola's campaigns in northern Britain. Then Hadrian takes up the same post at Oescus and then, for a third time at Moguntiacum. Here he serves under his brother in law Servianus, governor of Upper Germany. Death of Domitian in Rome. Approximate date: AD 95-98</p> <p>An introduction is given to Martial and his Epigrams. In order to explain the literary genre, some epitaphs from the modern age are given as parallels, alongside some of Winston Churchill's pithier remarks.</p>	<p>The poems from Martial Epigrams I.1 and V.9 can be found in Latin by proceeding from this link: <a href="http://www.thelatinlibrary.com/martial.html">http://www.thelatinlibrary.com/martial.html</a> The translations are original.</p> <p>Given that some of Martial's Epigrams are extremely rude, it may be advisable not to draw attention to websites where translations of them can be found. Of course, the selection of the poems in this course has been done after careful examination of the evidence and even more careful selection from it.</p> <p>Martial Epigrams included: I.16, II.20, II.21, III.9, VI.60</p>



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22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Time: expressions using accusative and ablative cases</li><li>➤ Verbs: future and future perfect tenses, meanings and formations in active and passive indicative, for conjugations 1 to 4, <i>sum, possum, volo, nolo, malo, eo, fero</i></li><li>➤ <i>num</i> and <i>nonne</i></li><li>➤ Suffixes <i>-que, -ve</i> and <i>-ne</i></li></ul>	<p>Various senators ask Nerva to become emperor and for Trajan to be made heir. Domitian's memory is condemned and the praetorian soldiers insist on Nerva punishing the assassins of Domitian, against his will. Death of Nerva. Servianus disapproves of Hadrian for his excessive hunting and gambling. Hadrian steals away to bring news to Trajan that he is now the new emperor of Rome.</p> <p>Approximate date: AD 96-98</p> <p>Nerva's short and rather unhappy reign is discussed, along with the accession of Trajan. Hadrian became one of Trajan's close friends and drinking partners and returned to Rome with him in AD 99.</p>	<p>Martial Epigrams included: I.57, III.15, V.81, VII.98, VIII.20</p> <p>One of the main primary sources for the hostility between Servianus and Hadrian shown in Ex 22.3 is the <i>Historia Augusta, Life of Hadrian, chapter 2</i>. This can be accessed via Perseus, at <a href="http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A2008.01.0508%3Awork%3D1%3Achapter%3D2">http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A2008.01.0508%3Awork%3D1%3Achapter%3D2</a></p>
23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Verbs: present perfect tense, meanings and formations in active and passive, indicative and subjunctive, for conjugations 1 to 4, <i>sum, possum, volo, nolo, malo, eo, fero</i></li><li>➤ Primary tenses</li><li>➤ Uses of the word <i>cum</i></li><li>➤ Prepositional prefixes (shown here in compounds of the verb <i>fero</i>)</li></ul>	<p>Trajan arranges Hadrian's marriage to Sabina, daughter of Matidia. Hadrian becomes quaestor and speech reader for Trajan, but is mocked for his Spanish accent.</p> <p>Approximate date: AD 100-101</p> <p>Trajan takes a huge task force of 10 legions to Dacia, where he embarks on a new campaign against Decebalus. Hadrian was a staff officer in this campaign. In AD 102, there was an apparent victory.</p>	<p>Martial Epigrams included: I.9, I.64, II.7, VIII.12, XI.17</p>



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24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Consecutive clauses</li><li>➤ Correlatives</li><li>➤ Verbs of fearing</li></ul>	<p>Hadrian becomes praetor, but is then required to go back to Dacia as a staff officer with Trajan after fighting breaks out again. Various scenes of fighting with the Dacians are described, using pictures from Trajan's Column. Decebalus is finally discovered and commits suicide, rather than be led to Rome and paraded in a triumphal procession.</p> <p>Approximate date: AD 105-7</p> <p>In the aftermath to the Dacian wars, a huge amount of money streamed into Rome, where it was used to fund the building of Trajan's Column and Forum. A huge set of celebratory games was held in Rome to mark the events.</p>	<p>Martial Epigrams included: I.67, I.75, II.38, XI.64, XII.30</p> <p>Further useful information about Trajan's Column can be sourced from Rome the Eternal City 2, available from J-PROGS. See <a href="http://www.j-progs.com">www.j-progs.com</a> for details.</p>



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25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Verbs: past perfect tense, meanings and formations in active and passive, indicative and subjunctive, for conjugations 1 to 4, <i>sum</i>, <i>possum</i>, <i>volo</i>, <i>nolo</i>, <i>malo</i>, <i>eo</i>, <i>fero</i></li><li>➤ Verbs: supines</li><li>➤ Nouns: abstract feminine ending -io, set alongside supines and derivatives in modern languages</li></ul>	<p>Hadrian becomes commander of the Second Legion Adiutrix in Aquincum. He is asked to be consul in Rome for the next year but is displeased that he cannot be <i>consul ordinarius</i>: instead he must take second place and become <i>consul suffectus</i>, an inferior honour. In view of this, he decides to go on his travels at the end of the period of office, and makes his way to Athens. En route (fictional) he stops off to meet with the philosopher Epictetus. Approximate date: AD 108-112</p> <p>It was at about this time that Hadrian started to wear a beard, though the reasons are not entirely known. Hadrian went to Athens with Sabina and stayed there for several years. In around AD 112, he became Eponymous Archon, equivalent to Lord Mayor.</p>	<p>Martial Epigrams included: II.52, I.10, IV.24, VI.40, XI.101</p> <p>The reference in Ex 25.3 to comments made by Epictetus about the arrogance of Caesar's son comes from Arrian's Discourses of Epictetus. It can be sourced online at: <a href="http://www.sacred-texts.com/cla/dep/dep004.htm">http://www.sacred-texts.com/cla/dep/dep004.htm</a></p> <p>The reference in Ex 25.3 to comments made by Epictetus about Caesar's inability to help in a storm or from fever comes from Arrian's Discourses of Epictetus. It can be sourced online at: <a href="http://www.sacred-texts.com/cla/dep/dep072.htm">http://www.sacred-texts.com/cla/dep/dep072.htm</a></p> <p>A translation of the inscription from Trajan's Arch at Benevento is: To the emperor Caesar, son of the divine Nerva, to Nerva Trajan the best Augustus, victor over Germany, victor over Dacia, High Priest, with 18 years of tribunician power, winner of 7 campaigns, consul 6 times, father of his country, the bravest emperor, the Senate and Roman People (dedicate this arch).</p> <p>If available, there is a version of Horace's journey to Brundisium in The Horace Trail 2, published by J-PROGS. This uses the text of Satires I.5 and matches places mentioned in the text to pictures of the places visited. See <a href="http://www.j-progs.com">www.j-progs.com</a> for details.</p>



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26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Verbs: imperfect and pluperfect tenses, meanings and formations in active and passive, indicative and subjunctive, for conjugations 1 to 4, <i>sum, possum, volo, nolo, malo, eo, fero</i></li><li>➤ Verbs: a huge set of tables and charts appears in SQN. Good luck with it.</li><li>➤ Roman dates</li></ul>	<p>Trajan goes to Athens, en route to Parthia and meets Hadrian. He tells him about the new troubles in Parthia caused by Chosroes and then makes him governor of Syria. After long campaigns in Armenia and Parthia, Trajan becomes very ill and dies on August 8, AD 117.</p> <p>One day later, on August 9, the news of Hadrian's adoption by Trajan arrives in Syria. On August 10, Hadrian supposedly dreams that his head is touched by fire from heaven. One day after that, on August 11, Hadrian receives news of Trajan's death and becomes emperor, aged 41.</p> <p>Approximate date: AD 113-117</p> <p>Trajan's apparent appointment of Hadrian as emperor has always been subject to scrutiny and probably owed more to Plotina and her machinations than to her husband. However, it marked the beginning of a period when the Roman Empire shrank back and consolidated its frontiers. It was the end of expansion.</p>	<p>Martial Epigrams included: II.13, II.9, II.65, III.57, VIII.74</p> <p>Pliny's Happy Birthday letter to Trajan mentioned in Ex 26.2 comes from Pliny's Letters Book X.88 and can be found online at: <a href="http://www.thelatinlibrary.com/pliny.ep10.html">http://www.thelatinlibrary.com/pliny.ep10.html</a></p> <p>Trajan's reply mentioned in Ex 26.2 comes from Pliny's Letters Book X.89 and can be found in the same location online. It comes with omissions.</p> <p>Translations for these (with a curious change of numbers) can be found online at: <a href="http://ancienthistory.about.com/library/bl/bl_text_plinyltrstrajan.htm">http://ancienthistory.about.com/library/bl/bl_text_plinyltrstrajan.htm</a></p> <p>The tests on verbs are repulsive to many students. It is advisable to set a pass mark before they take the first one, which should reflect what each teacher thinks is necessary in terms of this learning. In the author's experience, most students who get over 30/40 can cope quite well with Latin beyond GCSE, and this is our suggested pass mark.</p> <p>Not all students will hit this benchmark and local decisions will have to be taken concerning them. Retest after retest can work well with some students, but others will fall by the wayside. Plus ça change...</p>



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27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Sequence of Tense: implications for translating the perfect tense in Latin subordinate clauses</li><li>➤ Verbs: defective</li><li>➤ Verbs: deponent</li><li>➤ Verbs: semi-deponent</li></ul>	<p>Hadrian sends Trajan's ashes back to Rome and accepts his new job as emperor. Enemies begin to acquire ammunition against him when he gives back several new provinces recently acquired by Trajan, in the Tigris and Euphrates area, Assyria, Mesopotamia, Armenia and parts of Dacia. Attianus, as guard prefect, orders four ex-consuls to be killed in Rome, for conspiring against the new emperor. Hadrian is furious and sends Marcius Turbo out as a replacement praetorian prefect in Rome. Hadrian allows himself to be worshipped as New Dionysus in Ancyra. Approximate date: AD 117-118</p> <p>The beginning of Hadrian's principate started off quite badly, but by AD 119, he was holding huge games in Rome and beginning to enjoy more popularity. Hadrian embarked on a series of wide-ranging architectural projects, many of which still survive to mark his talents. These included the Pantheon and the temple of Venus and Rome.</p>	Martial Epigrams included: II.88, XIII.19, IX.10, X.84, XI.38



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Chapter	Language Content	History or Background content	Other notes, relevant information or sources
28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Conditional clauses</li> <li>➤ Positives and negatives, including <i>ullus</i> and <i>nullus</i></li> </ul>	<p>Hadrian reveals his plans to build a villa complex at Tivoli and a tomb near the river Tiber in Rome. He makes a journey to Germany, where he announces the building of a complete <i>limes</i> frontier system between the Rhine and the Danube rivers. Then he continues on to Britain, suffering regular annoyances from his wife Sabina. Approximate date: AD 121-122</p> <p>Hadrian's Villa at Tivoli was a huge construction project, involving bath houses and libraries, canals and even a peculiar hidey-hole surrounded by water, where Hadrian could get away from it all.</p>	<p>Martial Epigrams included: liber de spectaculis XXXII, IV.12, IV.71, X.8, X.43</p> <p>A marvellous resource for explaining the imperfect tense in an unreal condition is the song, <i>If I were a rich man</i>. This can be found on <a href="http://www.youtube.com">www.youtube.com</a>, by entering the search criteria <i>Topol rich man</i>.</p>
29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Indirect statement and subordinate clauses in indirect statement</li> <li>➤ Nouns: a repeat insertion of the tables from chapter 19 has found its way back in the final stages of the course.</li> </ul>	<p>Suetonius is on a road trip with Hadrian to Britain, thinking about what he has written in his book, the Lives of the Emperors. He falls foul of the emperor by behaving inappropriately with his wife. Approximate date: AD 122</p> <p>The construction of Hadrian's Wall in northern England represented a significant consolidation of what was and was not Roman territory. It was far more than just a wall: there were forts, turrets, a military road, and a peculiar ditch complex called the <i>Vallum</i>, which is still not fully understood today.</p> <p>Hadrian's love affair with Antinous is a tricky subject to raise but it has huge significance, both past and present. It should be talked about and not glossed over. Approximate date: AD 123-131</p>	<p>Martial Epigrams included: II.12, III.61, V.45, VIII.35, XI.67</p>



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30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Verbs: participles</li><li>➤ Embedded participles from deponent verbs to express combined actions</li><li>➤ Ablative absolutes</li></ul>	<p>Hadrian is close to death and becomes paranoid about the succession. He hears about Servianus' support for Pedanius Fuscus and orders them both to be killed. Servianus curses him to wish for death but be unable to find relief in it. Hadrian's health deteriorates but his heir Antoninus refuses to help him commit suicide. Eventually he dies a ghastly death in isolation at Baiae. Approximate date: AD 137-138</p> <p>Hadrian's legacy can be found all across the Roman world. As a Roman emperor, he continues to evoke fascination today. He was in many ways a controversial figure, but a fascinating human being.</p>	<p>Martial Epigrams included: II.25, VII.43, XI.35, XI.89, X.75</p> <p>The poem about Hadrian's soul, given at the end of the course, comes from the <i>Historia Augusta</i>, <i>Life of Hadrian</i>, Chapter 25. It can be found in context online at: <a href="http://www.thelatinlibrary.com/sha/hadr.shtml">http://www.thelatinlibrary.com/sha/hadr.shtml</a></p>