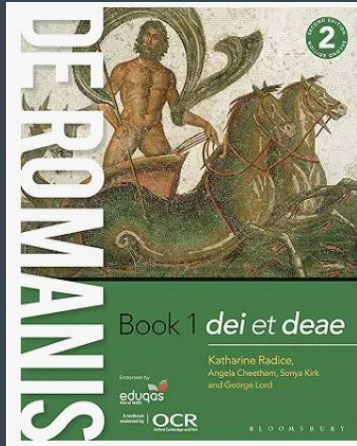
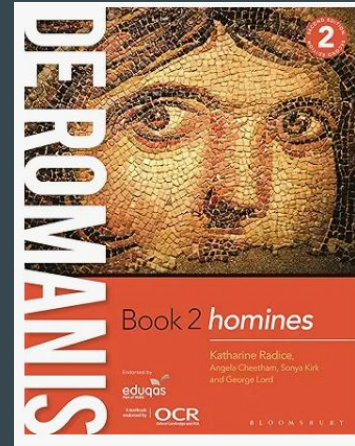


# *de Romanis* - 2nd edition!



...



# Headlines

- endorsed by OCR & Eduqas
  - direct connection with GCSE vocabulary
- even more flexibility - we've added more...
  - single-focus tasks
  - short tasks
  - visual sources

# Quick, single-focus option

Look at the **verbs** in bold: which **person** are they?

## EXERCISE 2.7

1. multōs Graecōs **interfēcimus**.
2. 'hastam ingentem,' inquit Horātius '**iēcī**'.
3. filiās **pūnivistī**.
4. ad silvam **cucurristis** et prope flūmen **mānsistis**.
5. in Rōmānōs multās sagittās **iēcit**.
6. patrem et mātrem **amāvimus**.
7. Horātium audācem **laudāvērunt**.
8. etiam rēgem fortem **terruistī**.

### EXERCISE 3.8: ROMULUS IS TURNED INTO THE GOD QUIRINUS

*In the very early history of Rome, Romulus was seen for the last time at a Roman assembly in a large open public space known as the Campus Martius. His mysterious disappearance during this assembly meant that many Romans believed he had been instantly deified. He was given a new name, Quirinus, and worshipped as a god.*

*In Source 3.2 you can read Livy's version of this story.*

diū Rōmulus Rōmānōs regēbat. saepe in bellō fēlix erat et per terram  
clārus erat. ōlim Rōmulus Rōmānōs ad Campum Martium ire iūssit. in Campō  
Martiō Rōmānī Rōmulum cōspicere poterant et Rōmulum audire poterant.  
subitō nūbēs ingēns dē caelō dēscendēbat; subitō Rōmānī Rōmulum cōspicere  
5 nōn poterant; subitō Rōmānī  
Rōmulum audire nōn poterant.

Rōmānī timēbant: rēx in terrā  
nōn erat. Rōmānī lacrimābant:  
Rōmulum amābant quod pater  
10 Rōmānōrum erat. tandem  
Rōmānus quīdam 'Rōmulum,'  
inquit, 'in caelō cōspexī!  
Rōmulus in caelum ascendit!  
Rōmulus nunc deus est! nunc  
15 facile est ā Rōmulō auxilium  
petere quod deus est!'

tum Rōmānī laetī Rōmulum  
laudāvērunt: Rōmulum ut  
deum, Quirīnum nōmine,  
20 adōrābant.



#### Can you find

4 different imperfect  
tense verbs?

# Derivations & visual prompts

The Latin noun *locus* means *place*. Explain the meaning of *located*.

The she-wolf cared for Romulus and Remus until a shepherd found the twins and raised them as his own. When they were grown up, the brothers wanted to create their own city. The twins chose the place where Rome is ~~located~~ today, but each brother wanted to place the city on a different hill. Remus thought the city should be on the Aventine Hill. Romulus preferred the Palatine Hill and began building a wall around it. However, Remus made fun of Romulus' unfinished wall, jumping over it and laughing to show Romulus how easy it was to cross. **This made Romulus angry and he killed Remus.** Romulus continued to build his city and later Romans believed that he officially founded it in 753 BC. **Romulus made himself king and named the city Rome after himself.**

## CHAPTER 4: SOURCES TO STUDY

### Source 4.1: Design of a Roman temple

The Latin noun *status* means a *standing* position. Explain the meaning of *statue*.

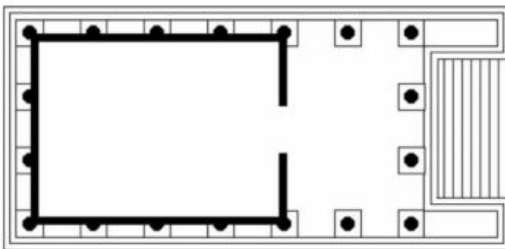
*Roman temples were buildings dedicated to one or more gods and goddesses. While they could be spaces to worship the gods, it is better to think of temples as a house for the god. Offerings, or gifts for the gods, such as statues, jewellery or perfumed oils were kept inside the temple.*

*The diagram below illustrates the design of a typical Roman temple. The main area of the temple was called the cella. In this large single room, Romans often placed a statue of the god or goddess. The most important part of the temple was the altar where animal sacrifices were offered to the god. Altars were always located outside the temple, usually in front.*



**FIGURE 4.8** Temple of Apollo in Pompeii

Here you can see the front of the Temple of Apollo in Pompeii. It is one of the oldest religious buildings in Pompeii. The bronze statue of Apollo outside it is a replica of the statue which may have been there in the 1st century AD.



**FIGURE 4.9** Plan of a typical Roman temple

Most Roman temples were based on a design similar to this one, although there were variations due to space, materials and artistic expression. Most Roman temples were built on a tall base called a podium and had steps leading up to the entrance. Temples usually were surrounded by columns; the row of columns on the front of the temple was called a colonnade. Around the main building there were often columns which were embedded into the wall, known as semi-engaged columns.

Questions....?

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