

LESSON XXXVI

TEMPLA DEŌRUM

A **Independent and subordinate clauses** As you know from your studies of English grammar, a *clause* is a group of words containing a *subject* and a *verb*. It expresses an action about a subject, but it is not necessarily a complete, self-contained thought. Units of thought containing subject and verb that depend on others to complete their meaning are called *subordinate clauses*.

Indicate which of these word sequences are independent clauses based on the criteria above. Do not consider capitalization or punctuation.

1. _____ because he cannot be here
2. _____ why can't he be here
3. _____ who cannot be here
4. _____ of whom we spoke
5. _____ we spoke of him

Indicate which of the following are subordinate clauses based on the criteria above.

6. _____ for which it stands
7. _____ to whose advantage
8. _____ of thee I sing
9. _____ what so proudly we hailed
10. _____ with a grain of salt

B **Subordinating ideas using relative clauses** *Relative clauses* are one kind of subordinate (dependent) clause. In each of the sets below, create one sentence by *subordinating* the information in the second sentence. The italicized words in the first sentences should be your antecedents. Note that there are several correct ways to combine these sentences.

EXEMPLĪ GRĀTIĀ

Gemellus has recently married *Maronilla*.

Maronilla is an unattractive and elderly woman.

Gemellus has recently married *Maronilla*, *who* is an unattractive old woman.



The names and the humorous anecdotes that you will use in this activity derive from the collected epigrams of the Roman poet Martial.

Following the preceding model, combine each set of sentences.

1. *Diaulus* has become an undertaker.
Until recently, *Diaulus* was a doctor.
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2. *Laecania* has white *teeth*; *Thais'* *teeth* are black.
Laecania's teeth are dentures; *Thais'* teeth are her own.
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C **Relative clauses, pronouns, and antecedents** Identify the relative clauses in the following sentences by placing them within brackets []. Next, underline the subject once and the verb twice in each clause. Then, circle the relative pronoun and draw an arrow to its antecedent.

EXEMPLI GRĀTIĀ

History has preserved the fame of Alexander, (who) was born to King Philip of Macedonia and Queen Olympias of Epirus].

1. Alexander was taught by a famous Greek philosopher, whose name was Aristotle.
2. The young prince received a wild horse to whom he gave the name Bucephalus, meaning *ox-head*; on this animal, he later rode to many victories.
3. After he subdued the kingdom of Persia, he met Roxane, a beautiful princess, whom he married.
4. At last, in India, he recognized a truth about which he wept: there were no more worlds to conquer.

D **Sentences with relative clauses in Latin** In order to analyze and successfully translate complex sentences, you must learn to identify key elements in a sentence. In each sentence, circle the relative pronoun, draw an arrow to its antecedent, and then bracket the relative clause. Finally, fill in the blanks.

1. *Ōlim in Forō Rōmānō erat magnum fissum* quod Rōmānōs terrēbat.*

gender of antecedent _____
 number of antecedent _____
 case of relative pronoun _____
 case use of relative pronoun _____
 **fissum, -ī, n. crack, fissure*

2. *Ab ōrāculo* cuius sententia petīta erat populus causam fissī nōverat.*

gender of antecedent _____
 number of antecedent _____
 case of relative pronoun _____
 case use of relative pronoun _____
 **ōrāculum, -ī, n. oracle, prophecy*

3. Ōrāculum dixerat: “Legite thēsaurum* ēgregium ē cōpiā bonōrum quae habētis et pōnite thēsaurum in fissum.”

gender of antecedent _____

number of antecedent _____

case of relative pronoun _____

case use of relative pronoun _____

*thēsaurus, -i, m. *treasure, savings*

4. “Tum fissum quod vōs terret removēbitur et glōria Rōmae aucta erit.”

gender of antecedent _____

number of antecedent _____

case of relative pronoun _____

case use of relative pronoun _____

5. Viri docti dē ēgregiō thēsaurō ēgērunt et populō nūntiāvērunt: “Animus noster qui ā finitimīs nostrīs vīsus est et laudātus est, ēgregius thēsaurus Rōmānōrum est.”

gender of antecedent _____

number of antecedent _____

case of relative pronoun _____

case use of relative pronoun _____

6. Inter Rōmānōs qui verba ōrāculi audīvērunt erat Mārcus Curtius, vir clārus.

gender of antecedent _____

number of antecedent _____

case of relative pronoun _____

case use of relative pronoun _____

7. Ad Forum properāvit in equō quōcum in fissum ruit.*

gender of antecedent _____

number of antecedent _____

case of relative pronoun _____

case use of relative pronoun _____

*ruit *he rushed*

8. Per annōs in memoriā populī Mārcus Curtius tentus est ob exemplum quod prōposuit.

gender of antecedent _____

number of antecedent _____

case of relative pronoun _____

case use of relative pronoun _____