

05_Unit 5: Imperial Rome

Content Area: **World Language**
Course(s):
Time Period: **Full Year**
Length: **25 days**
Status: **Published**

General Overview, Course Description or Course Philosophy

Latin 1

Latin 1 is an introductory course in what is arguably the most influential language in the history of Western Civilization. Students study the fundamentals of the language, while learning its unique relationship with English. Focusing on the basics of Latin grammar, students develop the skills necessary to comprehend Latin texts of increasing difficulty. The course also examines the influence of Roman culture on our own world by examining the institutions, traditions, and history of the Greeks and the Romans. In general, Latin serves as an excellent preparation for the verbal and written assessments of the PSAT, SAT, and ACT.

OBJECTIVES, ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS, ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS

Objectives:

Students will demonstrate comprehension of:

- how Reflexive Pronouns and Possessive Adjective differ from regular Third Person Pronouns.
- how travel, though dangerous and arduous, linked the vast and diverse peoples of the Roman empire.

Essential Questions

Under what circumstances is a Reflexive Pronoun used?

How were Roman roads a revolution in the history of transportation?

Enduring Understanding

A pronoun is reflexive when it refers to the subject of a sentence.

The long history of the Roman Empire was made possible by the roads that joined together its far-flung regions.

CONTENT AREA STANDARDS

WL.NM.7.1.NM.IPRET.1	Identify familiar spoken and written words, phrases, and simple sentences contained in culturally authentic materials and other resources related to targeted themes.
WL.NM.7.1.NM.IPRET.2	Respond with actions and/or gestures to oral and written directions, commands, and requests that relate to familiar and practiced topics.
WL.NM.7.1.NM.IPRET.4	Report on the content of short messages that they hear, view, and read in predictable culturally authentic materials.
WL.NM.7.1.NM.IPRET.5	Demonstrate comprehension of brief oral and written messages found in short culturally authentic materials on global issues, including climate change.
WL.NM.7.1.NM.PRSNT.1	Present basic personal information, interests, and activities using memorized words, phrases, and a few simple sentences on targeted themes.
WL.NM.7.1.NM.PRSNT.3	Imitate, recite, and/or dramatize simple poetry, rhymes, songs, and skits.

RELATED STANDARDS (Technology, 21st Century Life & Careers, ELA Companion Standards are Required)

9.4.12.CI.1: Demonstrate the ability to reflect, analyze, and use creative skills and ideas

9.4.2.CI.1: Demonstrate openness to new ideas and perspectives

9.4.8.CI.4: Explore the role of creativity and innovation in career pathways and industries

L.SS.9–10.1. Demonstrate command of the system and structure of the English language when writing or speaking.

L.KL.9–10.2. Apply knowledge of language to make effective choices for meaning, or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading, writing, speaking or listening.

LA.RL.9-10.5	Analyze how an author's choices concerning how to structure a text, order events within it (e.g., parallel plots), and manipulate time (e.g., pacing, flashbacks) create specific effects (e.g., mystery, tension, or surprise).
LA.RL.9-10.6	Analyze a particular point of view or cultural experience reflected in a work of literature from outside the United States, drawing on a wide reading of world literature.
LA.RL.9-10.7	Analyze the representation of a subject or a key scene in two different artistic mediums, including what is emphasized or absent in each work (e.g., Auden's "Musée des Beaux Arts" and Breughel's Landscape with the Fall of Icarus).
LA.RI.9-10.5	Analyze in detail how an author's ideas or claims are developed and refined by particular sentences, paragraphs, or larger portions of a text (e.g., a section or chapter).
LA.RI.9-10.6	Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how an author uses rhetorical devices to advance that point of view or purpose.
LA.RI.9-10.7	Analyze various perspectives as presented in different mediums (e.g., a person's life story in both print and multimedia), determining which details are emphasized in each account.

LA.RI.9-10.8	Describe and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identify false statements and reasoning.
LA.SL.9-10.4	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically. The content, organization, development, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LA.L.9-10.1	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.
LA.L.9-10.2	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.
LA.L.9-10.3	Apply knowledge of language to make effective choices for meaning, or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading, writing, speaking or listening.
TECH.9.4.2.CI.2	Demonstrate originality and inventiveness in work (e.g., 1.3A.2CR1a).
TECH.9.4.2.CT.2	Identify possible approaches and resources to execute a plan (e.g., 1.2.2.CR1b, 8.2.2.ED.3).
TECH.9.4.2.CT.3	Use a variety of types of thinking to solve problems (e.g., inductive, deductive).
TECH.9.4.2.TL.7	Describe the benefits of collaborating with others to complete digital tasks or develop digital artifacts (e.g., W.2.6., 8.2.2.ED.2).

STUDENT LEARNING TARGETS

Refer to the 'Declarative Knowledge' and 'Procedural Knowledge' sections.

Declarative Knowledge

Students will understand that:

- Latin verbs have separate form to convey both positive and negative orders or commands, which are called Imperatives.
- the Genitive Case can be used to express possession (the truth *of the matter*), the part of the whole (few *of us*), and object of noun with verbal qualities (love *of war*).
- Latin, like English, has Cardinal and Ordinal Numerals.
- Third Person Reflexive Pronoun are different in form and meaning from regular pronouns of the third person.
- the Future Tense of all conjugations has morphology distinct from the Present and Imperfect Tense.
- the irregular verbs *sum* and *possum* have predictable form in the Future Tense.
- Relative Pronouns introduce Relative Clauses, which are dependent clauses.
- Interrogative Pronouns and Interrogative Adjectives introduce questions and that their morphology is often the same.

- Romans extensive road system that could efficiently transports people and materials over a vast area.
- the Romans believed that the new cities they built brought civilization and order to the areas they conquered.
- Roman Numerals consisted of only seven distinct symbols.

Procedural Knowledge

Students will be able to:

- recognize and reproduce the sounds of Latin.
- compare and contrast the basic language patterns of English and Latin.
- compare and contrast the the Partitive and Objective Genitives
- translate, comprehend, and create sentences using relative clauses.
- compare and contrast interrogative adjectives and pronouns
- identify and translate verbs in the future tense.
- connect Latin vocabulary to English derivatives to improve comprehension of both Latin and English.
- use dictionary entries to determine the etymology of English words.
- interpret and form Roman Numerals
- do basic addition, subtraction, and multiplication using Latin numbers 1-100.
- identify the meaning of English words derived from Latin numbers.

EVIDENCE OF LEARNING

Refer to the 'Formative Assessments' and 'Summative Assessments' sections.

Benchmark Assessments

Alternate Assessments

- Oral Presentations
- Multimedia Presentations
- Original Artwork Creations
- Modified Rubrics
- Teacher/Student Conferences
- Translation Analysis

Formative Assessments

- Observation of student performance in classroom setting
- Various closure activities
- Daily oral performance
- Oral presentations
- Pair-shares
- Cooperative learning assignments
- In class writing assignments
- Teacher-generated ancillary worksheets for review
- Workbook assignments completed for homework or in class.
- Exit Tickets
- KWL charts
- Graphic organizers
- Checklists
- Kahoot.it Assessments

- Quizizz.com Assessments
- NearPod Assessments

Summative Assessments

- Quizzes (Vocabulary, Derivatives, Morphology, Culture, and History)
- Chapter Tests
- Unit Test
- Multimedia projects

RESOURCES (Instructional, Supplemental, Intervention Materials)

Latin for the New Millennium, Level 1 (Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers)

Latin for the New Millennium, Level 1, Workbook (Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers)

Latin for the New Millennium, Level 1, Teacher's Manual (Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers)

Latin for the New Millennium, Level 1, Audio Recording (Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers)

Latin for the New Millennium, Level 1, Test Bank (Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers)

Latin for the New Millennium Teachers' Lounge (worksheets, paradigm sheets, maps, comprehension questions for background essays, sight readings, supplemental Latin readings)

The Original Dysfunctional Family: Basic Classical Mythology for the New Millennium, by Rose Williams (Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers)

From Romulus to Romulus Augustulus: Roman History for the New Millennium, by Rose Williams (Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers)

INTERDISCIPLINARY CONNECTIONS

Career Readiness

Employ valid and reliable research strategies.

Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.

Use technology to enhance productivity.

English/Language

Implementation of conventions of Standard English

Language Acquisition

Science & Health

Social Emotional Learning

Geoscience

Sustainability

Social Studies

Historical Research

Philosophy

Topography

Social relationships among people

Technology/Multimedia

Google

Media Literacy

Educational tech applications

Visual Performing Arts

Dramatization

Historical/current art analysis

Aesthetic Analysis

ACCOMMODATIONS & MODIFICATIONS FOR SUBGROUPS

See link to Accommodations & Modifications document in course folder.