

MEI NUCESQUE

A newsletter for Classics at the University of Dallas

Roman Festivals in November

November 4 -17- Plebeian Games

November 13- Festivals of Jupiter and Juno

November 15- Festival of Feronia

November 18- Festival of Ceres

Source: <http://www.festivals-rome.com/november-roman-festivals>

Classics Club Events

I, Claudius, Episode II

Monday, Nov. 9th, 7 pm, Gorman C

“Homer, Sweet, Homer”-Wishbone Episode
featuring Dr. Sweet

Monday, Nov. 9th, 8 pm, Gorman C

I, Claudius, Episode III

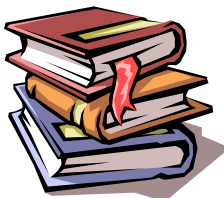
Monday, Nov. 23rd, 7 pm, Gorman C

Correction to last month's newsletter:

President-Moriah Sherman

Vice-President-Kaitlyn Willy

Secretary-Allannah Karas



Need a new place to eat, a different place to study?

Try THE SALAD BOWL

4000 N. MacArthur Blvd #122 in Irving

www.saladbowlcafe.com

Their food is very fresh, large tables, free wi-fi,
and friendly staff.

God of the Month

Jupiter



Encyclopedia Britannica
<http://www.britannica.com>

Jupiter is the Ruler of the Gods. He is the god of Sky, Lightning and Thunder. He is the son of Saturn and brother of Neptune, Pluto and Juno, who is also his wife. His attribute is the lightning bolt and his symbol the eagle, which is also his messenger. He was also considered the Patron god of Rome, and his temple was the official place of state business and sacrifices.

Source: <http://www.unrv.com/culture/major-roman-god-list.php>

Latin Grammar Corner

Future Passive Participle

The future passive participle (gerundive) is a verbal adjective, having 30 forms. It has two distinct uses:

1. As a predicate adjective with the forms of **sum**, when it is naturally indicates, as in English, what must be done. The person upon whom the obligation rests is in the dative.

Caesarī omnia errant agenda, Caesar had to do all things (lit. all things were to be done by Caesar).

2. As modifier of a noun or pronoun in various constructions, with no idea of obligation:

dē Rōmā cōstituendā, about founding Rome (lit. about Rome to be founded).

Note: With phrases introduced by **ad** and the accusative or by **causā** (or **grātiā**) and the genitive it expresses purpose. **Causā** and **grātiā** are always placed after the participle.

Ad eās rēs cōficiendās Mārcus dēligitur, Marcus is chosen to accomplish these things (lit. for these things to be accomplished).

Caesaris videndī causā (or **grātiā**) **vēnit**, He came for the sake of seeing Caesar (lit. for the sake of Caesar to be seen).

Source: Latin for Americans: Second Book

Greek Grammar Corner

917. Copula. This is a term for an indeterminate verb that serves simply to couple a predicate substantive or adjective to the subject: Xenophon was an Athenian. The most common copulative verbs are εἶναι be and γίνεσθαι become. Many other verbs serve as copulas: καθιστάσθαι become, πεφύκεναι, ὑπαρχειν, πελειν be, δοκειν seem, φαίνεσθαι appear, καλεισθαι, ονομαζεσθαι, ακουειν, κλυειν be called, τυγχανειν, κυρειν happen, turn out, αιρεισθαι be chosen, νομιζεσθαι be regarded, κρινεσθαι be judged, and the like.

Source: Smyth's Greek Grammar

Plebeians in Ancient Rome



Plebeians were the working class of Ancient Rome. They typically lived in three-or-four story apartment houses called insulae. The insulae were often crowded where two families would have to share a single room. There were no bathrooms in the apartments, so a pot was often used. The pot would be emptied out of the window into the streets, creating very unsanitary and smelly conditions around the apartments. The apartments were built from wood and often badly constructed. It was not unheard of for a building to collapse or start on fire. Slaves in patrician households often lived in better conditions than was found in plebeian apartments.

Plebeian children would follow in the career of their parents. Schooling, if any, was usually only for a couple of years in order for them to learn to read, write and do basic math. Plebeian children usually did not have beds, but if they did, they often had to share it with others in their apartment. The apartments often had no kitchens, so families would pick up food at local take out restaurants or bars. Meals for these people consisted of coarse bread, bean or pea soup, and some porridge. It was a treat if once a month they could include a roasted chicken or rabbit with their meals.

Source: <http://historylink102.com/Rome/roman-plebeians.htm>