Paper Code	ALTL-122	Cr. Hrs	02
Paper Title	CLASSICAL LATIN LANGUAGE		
Domain	Arts & Humanities		

Course Introduction
Have you ever come across the statement **"Latin is a dead language"** and questioned why it remains part of school curricula? Contrary to this belief, **Latin remains very much alive**, influencing the way we learn and use languages globally!   This course provides an introduction to the basic principles of Latin grammar, syntax, and vocabulary and **Latin Literature as well.** It focuses on reading, comprehending, and translating simple Latin texts. By the course's conclusion, students will acquire essential Latin skills that will ready them for advanced study of classical literature.Latin is also mother of **Romance Languages [**French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and Romanian], so learning Latin will also help in learning Romance Languages.   **Learning Latin** not only enhances your English vocabulary and sharpens critical thinking skills but also elevates your performance in games like Scrabble and enriches your knowledge of cultural references such as those found in Harry Potter. The Latin language offers numerous advantages for students in today's world!   **Latin is still the language of Church of Rome**. All papal documents are still written or published in Church Latin. **Latin is the language of Law**. The students of Law and all lawyers should have basic knowledge of Latin.

Learning Outcomes

LATIN CAN:
1. Improve your English vocabulary
2. Deepen your communication skills
3. Enhance critical thinking
4. Give you a new perspective on language
5. Give you clarity in understanding legal terms as Latin is language of Law
6. Make comprehend various terminologies of Science
7. Help you learn Romance Languages.

By the end of the course, students will be able to:
1. Understand and apply basic Latin grammar rules.
2. Translate simple Latin sentences and passages into English.
3. Demonstrate familiarity with Latin vocabulary.
4. Gain insight into the cultural context of the Latin language.

Course Content		Assignments/Readings
Week 1	**Lecture 01:**Present, Imperfect, and Future Indicative Passive of Laudō	Reading passages from **Ancient Latin writers**
	Lecture 02: Present, Imperfect, and Future Indicative Passive of Moneō; Ablative of Agent	Reading passages from Ancient Latin writers
Week 2	**Lecture 03**:Perfect Passive System of all verbs;	Reading passages from Ancient Latin writers
	Lecture 04: Interrogative Pronouns and Adjectives	Reading passages from **Latin Vulgate**

Week 3	**Lecture 05:**4th Declension:	Reading passages from Latin Vulgate
	Lecture 06: Ablatives of Place from Which and Separation	Reading passages from Latin Vulgate
Week 4	**Lecture 07:** 3rd Conjugation: Passive voice	**Latin Mass, from Rome**Listening practice
	Lecture 08: 4th Conjugation: Passive voice	Reading passages from Latin Vulgate
Week 5	**Lecture 09**: 5th Declension:	Quiz
	Lecture 10: summary of Ablatives; Latin Maxims	Latin Texts Reading assignments
Week 6	**Lecture 11**: Participles; Ablative Absolute;	Latin Texts Reading assignments
	Lecture 12: Passive Periphrastic: Dative of Agent	Presentation
Week 7	**Lecture 13**: All infinitives Active and Passive;	**Ancient Latin documents** from *Graeco-Roman* world
	Lecture14: Indirect Statement	Learning vocabulary words.
Week 8	**Revision and Assessment** **Lecture 15**: Review	
	Lecture 16: Mid-Terms	Assessment and viva
Week 9	**Lecture 17**: Comparison of Adjectives; Declension of Comparatives:	**Latin Poetry**— Introduction
	Lecture 18: Special and Irregular Comparison of Adjectives	Latin poetry
Week 10	**Lecture 19**: Subjunctive; Present Active and Passive; Jussive; Purpose;	Latin poetry
	Lecture 20: Imperfect Subjunctive; Present and Imperfect Subjunctive of Sum; Result	Latin poetry
Week 11	**Lecture 21**: Perfect and Pluperfect Subjunctive Active and Passive;	Latin **Listening**
	Lecture 22: Indirect Questions; Sequence of Tenses	Latin Texts Reading assignments
Week 12	**Lecture 23**: Cum with Subjunctive; Ferō;	Assignments on using **Latin diction**
	Lecture 24: Adverbs: Formation and Comparison; Velō; Conditions	Assignments on using **Latin Law Maxims**
Week 13	**Lecture 25**: Deponent Verbs; Ablative with Special Deponent;	Assignments on **translation** from Latin to English
	Lecture 26: Dative with Special Verbs; Dative with Compounds	Quiz
Week 14	**Lecture 27**: Jussive Noun Clauses; Fiōl	Listening Latin
	Lecture 28: Conjugation of Eō; Constructions of Place and Time; Law Terms	**Speaking**Latin
Week 15	**Lecture 29**: Relative Clauses of Characteristic;	Magazines and **Historical material**

	Lecture 30: Dative of Reference, Gerund and Gerundive; Numerals.	Collecting data from Websites concerning **Roman culture**
Week 16	**Review and Assessment** **Lecture 31**: Review and discussion	
	Lecture 32: Final Term Exam	Viva

Textbooks and Reading Material

1. **Textbooks.**
   For Classical Latin:
   1. Wheelock's Latin, 7th Edition (or another approved introductory Latin textbook)
   2. Latin Demystified, Richard E. Prior
   3. Latin Readings for Review, by A.E. Hillard & C.G. Bottling
   4. Beginning Latin Poetry Reader, Gavin Betts and Daniel Frankin
   5. Latin Literature: A History. Translated by Joseph B. Solodow
   6. Vulgate, the Latin translation of the Bible by St. Jerome
   7. Latin-English dictionary (recommended: Oxford Latin Dictionary or Collins Latin Dictionary)
2. **Suggested Readings**
   2.1. Notes provides by the instructor
   2.2. Second Latin by Cora Carrol Scanlon, A.M. & Charles L. Scanlon, A.M.

Teaching Learning Strategies

1. **Active Learning**: Encouraging students to engage actively with the material through discussions, problem-solving activities, and hands-on experiences.
2. **Collaborative Learning**: Promoting group work and collaborative projects where students learn from each other through shared ideas and perspectives.
3. **Technology Integration**: Leveraging educational technologies and digital tools to enhance learning experiences, such as interactive simulations, online resources, and virtual labs.
4. **Differentiated Instruction**: Adapting teaching methods to meet the diverse learning needs and preferences of students, such as using multimedia, varying the pace of instruction, or offering alternative assessments.
5. **Ranieri Reverse Recall:** A Method of Memorization Applied to Life Paperback – January 30, 2017

Assignments: Types and Number with Calendar

1. Written assignments
2. presentations
3. Translation assignments
4. Speaking practices
Number of assignments with calendar will be accorded to the classes.

Assessment

Sr. No.	Elements	Weightage	Details
1.	Midterm Assessment	35%	Written Assessment at the mid-point of the semester.
2.	Formative Assessment	25%	Continuous assessment includes: Classroom participation, assignments, presentations, viva voce, attitude and behavior, hands-on-activities, short tests, projects, practical, reflections, readings, quizzes etc.

3.	Final Assessment	40%	Written Examination at the end of the semester. It is mostly in the form of a test, but owing to the nature of the course the teacher may assess their students based on term paper, research proposal development, field work and report writing etc.