



TEACHING TIP

Instruct the students to locate Antioch and Syria on the map on pp. xxxiv–xxxiv (SE) and to find Ammianus Marcellinus, Cornelius Tacitus, and Attila the Hun on the timeline on pp. 407–408 (SE).



TEACHER BY THE WAY

Julian's troops proclaimed him emperor upon the sudden death of his cousin Constantius in December 361 CE. The new emperor attended to some administrative concerns at the capital Constantinople and soon set his sights on the conquest of Sassanid Persia with whom Constantius had concluded a peace. With an army of 65,000, the largest ever assembled against the Persians, Julian began his campaign in March 362 CE. Realizing that his siege of Persian Ctesiphon, near today's Baghdad, was about to fail, Julian retreated. In a subsequent Persian guerrilla raid, Julian was mortally wounded on June 26th, 362 CE, at age thirty-one and after just twenty months in office.

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ANSWERS TO COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. They wanted to look terrible and frighten their enemies.
2. Roots of herbs and raw meat, which had been rubbed between their thighs and the horse's back for a while.
3. They did not have houses, but were nomads. They lived mostly on their horses.
4. Animal skins.



TEACHER BY THE WAY

In addition to the word *femur* given in the vocabulary, which is the name of the thigh bone in modern medicine, there are many other human bones with names directly from the Latin with no spelling change:

- *carpus* – the wrist
- *fibula* – in the lower leg
- *umerus* – upper arm bone
- *malleus* (hammer); *incūs*, (anvil); and *stāpēs* (ML, stirrup) – the three bones that make up the “ossicles” (little bones) of the ear
- *maxilla* – the upper jaw
- *os sacrum* – part of the pelvis
- *patella* – the kneecap
- *pelvis* – the cavity in the lower part of the trunk
- *radius* – located in the forearm
- *scapulae* – shoulder blades
- *tibia* – the shin bone