Saying / Thinking / Commanding

In this text you will find:

- **indirect statements**

Difficulty: 🏛

After Troy had fallen, two heroes managed to escape, Antenor and Aeneas. In this passage, Livy talks about how both eventually settled down in Italy and founded new nations.

1. satis constat[1] Troia capta Aenam Antenoremque superfuisse. casibus deinde variis

Antenorem cum multitudine Enetum venisse in intimum maris Hadriatici sinum, et hunc

locum Troiam vocatum esse et gentem universam Venetos appellatam esse. Aeneam

autem post multos annos ad Laurentem agrum venisse. ibi, cum Troiani praedam agerent,

Latinus rex Aboriginesque ex urbe atque agris concurrerunt. duplex inde fama est[2]. alii[3]   5

Latinum, proelio victum, pacem cum Aenea iunxisse tradunt; alii Latinum ducem

advenarum evocasse ad conloquium. postquam audivisset multitudinem Troianos esse,

ducem Aeneam filium Anchisae et Veneris, foedus[4] ictum inter ducesque filiam regis

Aeneae in matrimonium datam esse.

Livy, Ab urbe condita, Liber I

1 *constat* = it is well known that …
2 *duplex fama est* = two different versions of the legend arose
3 *alii … alii* = some … others
4 *foedus, foederis* = treaty, alliance

Aeneas and his family fleeing Troy, by Pompeo Batoni
[Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons

1a)   List all the verbs in the main clauses which introduce the **indirect statements** used in the text.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

1b)   Which of these verbs is **implied** (= it is not repeated) in most of the constructions?

_____

2)   Parse the verbs below:

agerent (line 4) is (1st / 2nd / 3rd) person (singular / plural) (present / imperfect / perfect / pluperfect / future) (active / passive / deponent) (indicative / subjunctive / imperative) of the verb (write principal parts here) _____

_____

This mood is used because _____

_____

tradunt (line 6) is (1st / 2nd / 3rd) person (singular / plural) (present / imperfect / perfect / pluperfect / future) (active / passive / deponent) (indicative / subjunctive / imperative) of the verb (write principal parts here) _____

_____

This mood is used because _____

_____

3)   In which instances can *cum* be translated as *with* and when does it introduce a secondary clause? Justify your answers.

Line 2:

_____

Line 4:

_____

Line 6:

_____

In this text you will find:

- **indirect commands**

Difficulty: 🏛

On his way to the territories occupied by the Germans, Caesar receives an ambassery from the enemy, who begs him not to proceed any further.

11. cum Caesar ab hoste non amplius XII milia passuum abesset, ad eum legati revertuntur. qui[1] orabant ne longius[2] procederet. quod Caesar id negavit, petebant ut ad eos equites praemitteret eosque pugna prohiberet. hostes ostendebant se facturos esse[3] quod Caesar ab his petiturus erat[4]. his rebus auditis, Caesar dixit se eo die non longius quattuor milia passuum aquationis causa[5] processurum esse[3]. postero die, huc[6] quam 5 frequentissimi[7] convenerunt, ut Caesar de eorum postulatis cognosceret. interim ad praefectos, qui cum[8] omni equitatu antecesserant, mittit legatos, ut nuntiarent ne hostes proelio lacesserent. ipse cum exercitu propius accessit.

Caesar, De bello Gallico, Liber IV

1 *qui* = these people (the ambassadors)
2 *longius* = further
3 *facturos esse/processurum esse* = these are examples of *future infinitive*
4 *ab his petiturus erat* = he would ask them (to do)
5 *aquationis causa* = in order to fetch water
6 *huc* = to that place
7 *quam frequentissimi* = as many as possible
8 *cum* = with

Statue of Julius Caesar in Rome, Italy

1) Which clause does *ne* (line 2) introduce?

_____

_____

2) Which clause does *ut* (line 2) introduce?

_____

_____

3) Analyse the construction *his rebus auditis* (line 4).

_____

_____

4) Parse *se* (line 4) and account for its use.

_____

_____

5) Parse *die* (line 4) and account for its use.

_____

_____

6) Find an example of an adverb in its **comparative form**.

_____

_____

7) Which clause does *ut* (line 6) introduce?

_____

_____

In this text you will find:

- **indirect statements**

Difficulty: 🏛 🏛

The general Caius Fabricius was famous for his austerity and incorruptibility. When ambassadors from the Samnites went to him to offer gifts, he showed them how much he dispised wealth.

14. Hyginus legatos dicit a Samnitibus ad C. Fabricium, imperatorem populi Romani, venisse et, memoratis multis magnisque rebus, quae bene ac benevole post redditam pacem Samnitibus fecisset, obtulisse dono grandem pecuniam oravisseque ut acciperet utereturque. tum dicitur Fabricium manus ab auribus ad oculos et deinceps ad nares et ad os et ad gulam atque inde ad ventrem imum deduxisse et legatis ita respondisse: dum illis 5 omnibus membris[1], quae attigisset, imperare posset, numquam quicquam defuturum esse[2]; propterea se pecuniam, qua nihil esset usus sibi, ab his, qui vere ea carebant[3], non accipere.

Aulus Gellius, Noctes Atticae, Liber I

1 *membra, -orum* = parts of the body
2 *desum, defui, deesse* = to lack
3 *careo, ēre, carui* (+ ablative) = to need

Samnite soldiers from a tomb frieze in Nola, 4th century BC,
[Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons

1) Identify the subject and the verb for all **8 indirect statements** used in the text. If the subject is implied, put it in brackets. The first two are completed for you.

   1. legatos venisse
   2. (legatos) obtulisse
   3. _____
   4. _____
   5. _____
   6. _____
   7. _____
   8. _____

2) Put the **indirect statements** into the correct column in the table below.

Perfect infinitive	Present infinitive	Future infinitive
• _____	• _____	• _____
• _____	• _____	
• _____		
• _____		
• _____		

3) *memoratis rebus* (line 2). Which construction is this? How would you translate it literally?

   _____

   _____

4) Which noun is the relative pronoun *quae* (line 6) referring to? Indicate case, number, gender and declension of this noun.

   _____

   _____

5) Which noun is *his* (line 7) referring to? And *ea*?

   _____

   _____

Grammar activities

6) Parse the items below:

uteretur (line 4) is (1st / 2nd / 3rd) person (singular / plural) (present / imperfect / perfect / pluperfect / future) (active / passive / deponent) (indicative / subjunctive / imperative) of the verb (write principal parts here) _____

_____ .

This mood is used because _____

_____ .

qua (line 7) is (nominative / accusative / genitive / dative / ablative) (singular / plural) (masculine / feminine / neuter) of the pronoun

(write nominative and genitive singular form here) _____

which means _____ ; this case is used because the pronoun _____

_____ .

In this text you will find:

- **indirect commands**
- *iubeo / veto*

Difficulty: ♆ ♆

The Numidians played a paramount role in helping the Carthaginians win the battle of Cannae. In this passage, Livy focuses on their tactics and achievements in the fight.

48. iam sinistro cornu[1] consertum proelium[2] erat. quingenti ferme Numidae, habentes praeter solita arma telaque gladios occultos sub loricis, specie[3] transfugarum, cum parmas habentes post terga adequitassent, repente ex equis desiliunt et, parmis et iaculis ante pedes hostium proiectis, ut consideant a tergo imperantur. ac dum proelium ab omni parte conseritur, quieti manserunt; postquam certamen omnium animos occupaverat[4], arreptis 5 scutis, aversam adoriuntur Romanam aciem ut feriant tergaque poplites[5] caedant et stragem ingentem faciant. tum Hasdrubal Numidas mittit ut persequantur passim fugientes, et iubet Hispanos et Gallos pedites subvenire[6] Afris, prope iam fessis caede magis quam[7] pugna.

Livy, Ab urbe condita, Liber XXII

1 *cornu, -us* = flank (of the army)
2 *conserere proelium* = to engage in battle
3 *specie* = under the guise
4 *animos occupaverat* = had overcome the spirits
5 *poples, poplitis* = back of the heel
6 *subvenio, -ire, -ii, -ventum* (+ dative)
= to come to help, to rescue
7 *magis quam* = more than

Roman sculpture, hunting scene, sarcophagus, Spoleto, Umbria

1)   Explain the function of the **ut + subjunctive** constructions in lines 4 and 7 of the text and parse the verbs used.

_____

_____

_____

_____

2)   *parmis et iaculis proiectis* (line 3-4): what is the name of this construction?

_____

3)   What constructon applies to the verb *iubeo* (line 8)?

_____

_____

4)   Parse the verbs below:

adequitassent (line 3) is (1st / 2nd / 3rd) person (singular / plural) (present / imperfect / perfect / pluperfect / future) (active / passive / deponent) (indicative / subjunctive / imperative) of the verb (write principal parts here) _____

_____

This mood is used because _____

_____

persequantur (line 7) is (1st / 2nd / 3rd) person (singular / plural) (present / imperfect / perfect / pluperfect / future) (active / passive / deponent) (indicative / subjunctive / imperative) of the verb (write principal parts here) _____

_____

This mood is used because _____

_____

Time

In this text you will find:

- *cum* clauses
- **ablative absolutes**

Difficulty: 🏛

The life and deeds of Romulus, founder of Rome.

2. condita civitate, quam ex nomine suo Romam vocavit, haec fere[1] egit. multitudinem finitimorum in civitatem recepit, centum ex senioribus[2] legit[3], quos senatores nominavit propter senectutem. tum, cum uxores ipse et populus suus non haberent, invitavit ad spectaculum ludorum vicinas urbi Romae nationes[4] atque earum virgines rapuit. commotis bellis propter iniuriam Caeninenses vicit, Antemnates, Crustuminos, Sabinos, 5 Fidenates, Veientes. haec omnia oppida urbem cingunt. et cum orta subito tempestate non comparuisset anno regni tricesimo septimo, eum ad deos transisse creditum est et consecratum. deinde Romae per quinos dies senatores imperaverunt et, his regnantibus, annus unus completus est.

Eutropius, Breviarium historiae Romanae, Liber I

1 *fere* = mainly
2 *ex senioribus* = this is an example of partitive (you can also express the partitive with the genitive)
3 *legit* = (here) to select, to pick, to choose
4 *nationes* = tribes

She-wolf with the twins Romulus and Remus

1) What is the case of *senectutem* (line 3)? Account for its use.

_____

_____

2) Find all the **4** examples of **ablative absolutes** present in the text.

_____

_____

3) Find **2** examples of **cum + subjunctive** present in the text.

_____

_____

4) Name the following construction: *eum ad deos transisse creditum est et consecratum* (lines 7-8).

_____

_____

5) Parse *transisse* (line 7).

_____

_____

In this text you will find:

- **perfect participles**
- **ablative absolutes**

Difficulty: 🏛

After crossing Mount Cevenna, Caesar confronts and vanquishes the Arverni. The rumour of Caesar's victory spreads all over Gaul and reaches Vercingetorix.

8. his rebus comparatis, [Caesar] in Helvios proficiscitur. etsi mons Cevenna, qui

Arvernos ab Helviis discludit, durissimo tempore anni altissima nive[1] iter impediebat,

discussa nive sex in altitudinem pedum atque ita viis patefactis summo militum sudore, ad

fines Arvernorum pervenit. oppressis hostibus, qui existimabant se Cevenna muniri,

equitibus imperat ut quam latissime vagentur et quam maximum hostibus terrorem 5

inferant. celeriter haec fama ad Vercingetorigem perfertur, quem omnes Arverni perterriti

circumsistunt atque obsecrant, ut suis fortunis consulat[2], praesertim cum videat omne

bellum ad se translatum esse. quorum precibus auditis, ex Biturigibus movet in Arvernos.

Caesar, De bello Gallico, Liber VII

1 *nix, nivis* = snow
2 *consulo, -are, -avi, -atum* (+ dative) = to look after

In sight of Rome, by Évariste Vital Luminais,
[Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons

---

1) Identify **2 ablative absolutes** used in the text and provide a literal translation.

   1. _____

   2. _____

2) Account for the use of *auditis* (line 8) and change *auditis* into its **present participle** form (provide nominative and genitive singular).

   _____

   _____

3) What is the subject of *impediebat* (line 2)? _____

4) Parse the verbs below:

   vagentur (line 5) is (1st / 2nd / 3rd) person (singular / plural) (present / imperfect / perfect / pluperfect / future) (active / passive / deponent) (indicative / subjunctive / imperative) of the verb (write principal parts here) _____

   _____

   This mood is used because _____

   _____

   inferant (line 6) is (1st / 2nd / 3rd) person (singular / plural) (present / imperfect / perfect / pluperfect / future) (active / passive / deponent) (indicative / subjunctive / imperative) of the verb (write principal parts here) _____

   _____

   This mood is used because _____

   _____

5) *(altissima) nive* (line 2). This noun is in the _____ case. This case is used because the noun _____

6) Which clause does the verb *impero* (line 5) introduce? Provide **4 verbs** that introduce this clause.

   _____

   _____

   _____

In this text you will find:

- **perfect participles**

Difficulty: 🏛

Hannibal, having been elected general, starts a campaign against the city of Saguntum, an ally of the Roman Republic. On his way to Saguntum, he besiges and conquers a number of cities.

5. postquam Hannibal dux declaratus est, Italia ei provincia decreta bellumque Romanum

mandatum est, inferre bellum Saguntinis statuit. quia haud dubie exercitus Romanus

movebatur, in Olcadum[1] fines induxit suum exercitum. Cartalam, urbem opulentam,

expugnat diripitque; metu perculsae, minores civitates, stipendio[2] imposito, eius

imperium[3] acceperunt. postea, urbes Hermandica et Arbocala vi[4] captae sunt, quamquam   5

Arbocala virtute oppidanorum diu defensa est; postquam profugi ab Hermandica

exsulibus[5] Olcadum se iunxerunt, concitant Carpetanos et cum eis Hannibalem

adoriuntur[6]. Hannibal, castris super ripam positis, equitibus praecepit ut adorirentur

hostium agmen et, quadraginta elephantis in ripa dispositis, eos fugavit.

Livy, Ab urbe condita, Liber XXI

1 *Olcades, Olcadum* = the Olcades
2 *stipendium, -i* = tribute
3 *imperium, -i* = authority
4 *vis, roburis* = violence, force
5 *exsul, -is* = exile
6 *adorior, adoriri, adortus sum* = to assault, to attack

Statue of Hannibal, Jardin des Tuileries, Paris

1) Which clause does *quia* (line 2) introduce?

2) Parse *perculsae* (line 4) and account for its use.

3) What is the case of *virtute* (line 6)? Account for its use.

4) Which clause does *ut* (line 8) introduce?

5) Find all the **3** examples of **ablative absolutes** present in the text.

In this text you will find:

- **perfect participles**
- **ablative absolutes**

Difficulty: 🏛 🏛

The friends of the king of Egypt Ptolemy persuade him to kill Pompey, who at that time had sought shelter at the court of the king after his disastrous defeat at Pharsalum against Caesar.

104. his tum cognitis rebus, amici regis, qui propter aetatem[1] eius in procuratione regni erant, sive[2] timore adducti, ut postea praedicabant, ne[3] Pompeius, sollicitato exercitu regio, Alexandriam Aegyptumque occuparet, sive despecta eius fortuna, his, qui erant ab eo missi, palam liberaliter responderunt Pompeiumque ad regem venire iusserunt. ipsi, clam consilio inito, Achillam, praefectum regium, singulari hominem audacia, et L.   5 Septimium, tribunum militum, ad interficiendum Pompeium miserunt. ab his liberaliter Pompeius acceptus et quadam notitia[4] Septimii productus, quod in bello contra piratas apud eum ordinem duxerat[5]. naviculam parvulam conscendit cum paucis suis: ibi ab Achilla et Septimio interficitur.

Caesar, De bello civili, Liber III

1 *propter aetatem* = because of his young age
2 *sive ... sive* = either ... or
3 *ne* = here *ne* introduces a *fearing clause*
4 *notitia, -ae* = acquaintance
5 *apud eum ordinem duxerat* = he had been in charge of a military unit under him (Pompey)

Ptolemy offering to Amun

1) Identify all **8 perfect participles** used in the text. The first one is completed for you.

1. cognitis
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

2) Provide a literal translation for **5 perfect participles** of your choice.

a) _____
b) _____
c) _____
d) _____
e) _____

3) Parse the items below:

procuratione (line 1) is (nominative / accusative / genitive / dative / ablative) (singular / plural) (masculine / feminine / neuter) of the noun (write nominative and genitive singular form here) _____

_____which means _____;

this case is used because the noun _____

_____.

exercitu (line 2) is (nominative / accusative / genitive / dative / ablative) (singular / plural) (masculine / feminine / neuter) of the noun (write nominative and genitive singular form here) _____

_____which means _____;

this case is used because the noun _____

_____.

singulari (line 5) is (nominative / accusative / genitive / dative / ablative) (singular / plural) (masculine / feminine / neuter) of the adjective (write nominative and genitive singular form here) _____ ___ _____ ____

_____which means _____ _____;

this case is used because the adjective _____

_____.

suis (line 8) is (nominative / accusative / genitive / dative / ablative) (singular / plural) (masculine / feminine / neuter) of the pronoun (write nominative and genitive singular form here) ____ __ __ __ __ _____ ___

_____which means _____;

this case is used because the pronoun _____ _____ ___ _____

_____

In this text you will find:

- *cum* clauses

Difficulty: 🏛 🏛

Alexander the Great, warned by a prophecy, sentences a young donkey driver to death. However, the boy turns the situation around thanks to his wit.

3.ext.1. Alexander, Macedonum rex, sorte[1] monitus ut eum, qui primus sibi porta egresso occurrisset[2], interficeret, asinarium[3] forte[4] ante omnes obviam ad mortem abripi imperavit. cum iuvenis quaereret quidnam[5] se immerentem capitali supplicio innocentemque addiceret, et Alexander ad excusandum factum oraculi praeceptum retulisset, asinarius, 'si ita est' inquit, 'rex, sors alium morti destinauit: nam asinellus, 5 quem ego ante me agebam, prior tibi occurrit'. postquam Alexander hoc audivit, cum delectatus tam callido dicto illius iuvenis et ipse ab errore revocatus esset, statuit sacrificare animal pro viro. summa mansuetudo in rege, calliditas in equisone[6].

Valerius Maximus, Factorum et dictorum memorabilium, Liber VII

1 *sors, sortis* = prophecy
2 this verb takes the *dative* of the person you run into
3 *asinarius, -i* = donkey driver
4 *forte* = by chance
5 *quidnam* = what
6 *equiso, -onis* = stable boy

Alexander Mosaic, "Darius III of Persia",
by Carole Raddato, via Wikimedia Commons

1) Which construction is the verb *moneo* (line 1) followed by?

2) Which word does *egresso* (line 1) refer to? Parse *egresso* (case, number, gender, principal parts of the verb).

3) What is the case of *mortem* (line 2)? Account for its use.

4) Find **2** examples of **cum + subjunctive** in the text and specify which tense of the subjunctive mood is used and why.

5) Find an example of the **gerundive** in the text.

6) Which clause does the word *quidnam* (line 3) introduce?

In this text you will find:

- **present participles**

Difficulty: 🏛 🏛 🏛

Valerius Maximus illustrates how ants and bees can predict men's glorious future. King Midas is the protagonist of the first myth, whilst the Greek philosopher Plato is the protagonist of the second.

6.ext.2. olim in os[1] Midae dormientis, cuius imperio Phrygia subiecta fuit, formicae grana tritici[2] congesserunt. parentibus prodigium explorantibus, augures responderunt illum ditissimum omnium mortalium futurum esse. nec vana praedictio fuit: nam Midas beatissimus factus est[3] et vilia dona[4] deorum gazis onustis auro atque argento pensavit[5]. tamen, formicis Midae apes Platonis praefero[6]: illae enim caducae ac fragilis felicitatis, 5 hae solidae et aeternae felicitatis indices[7] extiterunt, mel inserendo labellis[8] parvuli[9] dormientis in cunis: hac re audita, augures eloquii suavitatem ex ore eius emanaturam dixerunt. ac igitur mihi apes videntur[10] superiores, quod dulcissima alimenta summae eloquentiae instillant.

Valerius Maximus, Factorum et dictorum memorabilium, Liber I

1 *os, oris* = mouth
2 *triticum, -i* = wheat
3 *beatissimus factus est* = he became extremely rich
4 *dona* = birthday gifts
5 *penso, -are, -avi, -atum* = to compensate
6 *praefero, -tuli, -latum, -ferre* = to prefer
7 *index, indicis* = messenger
8 *labella, -orum* = lips
9 *parvulus, -i* = young child
10 the verb *video* in its passive form means *to seem*

Plato, by Silanion, Musei Capitolini
© Marie-Lan Nguyen / Wikimedia Commons

1) Identify all **3 present participles** used in the text, parse them (case, number, gender and principal parts of the verbs they come from) and specify the nouns they are referencing:

   1. _____

   2. _____

   3. _____

2) What is *futurum esse* (line 3)? Where does it come from and why is it used here?

   _____

   _____

3) What is the subject of *videntur* (line 8)?

   _____

4) Parse the nouns below:

   parentibus (line 2) is (nominative / accusative / genitive / dative / ablative) (singular / plural) (masculine / feminine / neuter) of the noun (write nominative and genitive singular form here) _____ _____

   _____ which means _____;

   this case is used because the noun _____

   _____.

   gazis (line 4) is (nominative / accusative / genitive / dative / ablative) (singular / plural) (masculine / feminine / neuter) of the noun (write nominative and genitive singular form here) _____ _____

   _____ which means _____;

   this case is used because the noun _____

   _____.

ore (line 7) is (nominative / accusative / genitive / dative / ablative) (singular / plural)

(masculine / feminine / neuter) of the noun (write nominative and genitive singular

form here) _____

_____ which means _____ ;

this case is used because the noun _____

_____ .

In this text you will find:

- **present participles**
- **perfect participles**
- **ablative absolutes**

Difficulty: 🏛 🏛 🏛

The day after the battle of Cannae, the corpses of the slaughtered soldiers offer a dreadful spectacle to the survivors of the Roman army.

51. postero die, ubi primum inluxit, ut spolia[1] legant foedamque stragem spectent insistunt. iacebant milia Romanorum, pedites passim equitesque, quos fors aut pugna aut fuga iunxerat. adsurgentes quidam ex strage cruenti, quos volnera, stricta[2] mactutino frigore, excitaverant, ab hostibus oppressi sunt. quosdam iacentes vivos succisis feminibus[3] poplitibusque[4] invenerunt, nudantes cervicem iugulumque et iubentes hostes 5 reliquum sanguinem haurire. inventi sunt quidam mersis capitibus in effossam terram, et apparebat[5] eos ipsos fecisse foveas[6] obruentesque ora, superiecta humo, interclusisse spiritum[7]. praecipue convertit omnes Numida, naso auribusque laceratis, subtractus vivus mortuo superincubanti Romano, qui laniando[8] dentibus hostem exspiraverat.

Livy, Ab urbe condita, Liber XXII

1 *spolia, -orum* = the remains
2 *stricta* = aggravated
3 *femen, feminis* = thighbone
4 *poples, poplitis* = heel
5 *apparebat* = it was clear that
6 *fovea, -ae* = hole (in the ground)
7 *interclusisse spiritum* = they had died
8 *laniando* = tearing to pieces

Carthaginian hoplite,
by user: Aldo Ferruggia, Wikimedia Commons

1) Find **2** examples of **present participles** and **2** examples of **perfect participles** used in the text. Parse them (case, number, gender and principal parts of the verbs they come from) and specify the nouns they are referencing:

pres.p.1 _____

pres.p.2 _____

p.p.1 _____

p.p.2 _____

2) Parse *stricta* (line 3) and account for its use.

_____

_____

3) What is the case of *frigore* (line 4)? Account for its use.

_____

_____

4) *iubentes* (line 5). Which construction does the verb *iubeo* introduce? Provide an example.

_____

5) *apparebat* (line 7). Which construction does this verb introduce? Provide an example.

_____

6) *superiecta humo* (line 7). This is an example of_____.

Purpose

In this text you will find:

- **purpose clauses**

Difficulty: 🏛 🏛

Publius Cornelius Scipio is sent to Spain to help the soldiers in the war against the city of Numantia. Thanks to his discipline and authority, the Roman army regains its former strength.

7.1. P. Cornelius Scipio, cui deleta Karthago avitum cognomen dedit, consul in Hispaniam missus est ut Numantinae urbis insolentissimos spiritus, nutritos culpa superiorum[1] ducum, contunderet. eodem momento temporis, quo castra intravit, edixit ut omnia, quae voluptatis causa[2] conparata erant, auferrentur ac summoverentur: nam constat tum maximum numerum institorum[3] et lixarum[4] adesse. vacuefactus tanta 5 ignominia exercitus noster, qui paulo ante foederis ictu[5] metu mortis se maculaverat, ut[6], erecta et recreata virtute, milites illam acrem et animosam Numantiam incendiis exustam solo aequaret[7]. itaque speciosissimus Scipionis triumphus merces[8] servatae disciplinae fuit.

Valerius Maximus, Factorum et dictorum memorabilium, Liber II

1 *superior, superioris* = the previous
2 *genitive + causa/gratia* indicates a purpose, *i.e.* for the sake of
3 *institor, -oris* = merchant
4 *lixa, -ae* = camp-follower (cook, servant, sutler, etc.)
5 *foederis ictu* = by striking a deal
6 *ut* = it introduces a *result clause*
7 *solo aequaret* = to level to the ground (= to destroy)
8 *merces, mercedis* = recompense, reward

Story of Regulus, by Hélène Guerber, [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons

1) Find **2** examples of **superlative adjectives** and specify which nouns they are referencing.

_____

2) Parse the items below:

auferrentur (line 4) is (1st / 2nd / 3rd) person (singular / plural) (present / imperfect / perfect / pluperfect / future) (active / passive / deponent) (indicative / subjunctive / imperative) of the verb (write principal parts here) _____.
This mood is used because _____
_____.

summoverentur (line 4) is (1st / 2nd / 3rd) person (singular / plural) (present / imperfect / perfect / pluperfect / future) (active / passive / deponent) (indicative / subjunctive / imperative) of the verb (write principal parts here) _____.
This mood is used because _____
_____.

virtute (line 7) is (nominative / accusative / genitive / dative / ablative) (singular / plural) (masculine / feminine / neuter) of the noun (write nominative and genitive singular form here) _____ _____which means _____; this case is used because the noun _____.
_____.

triumphus (line 8) is (nominative / accusative / genitive / dative / ablative) (singular / plural) (masculine / feminine / neuter) of the noun (write nominative and genitive singular form here) _____which means _____; this case is used because the noun _____.
_____.

Grammar activities

3) Identify **1 purpose clause** in the text and specify the mood and tense of the verb used.

_____

_____

_____

Text 13

In this text you will find:

- **gerund**
- **gerundive**
- **genitive** + *causa / gratia*

Difficulty: 🏛 🏛

Queen Artemisia was distraught after the death of her husband Mausolus. To cope with her grief, she built an enormous sepulchre for her spouse and organised poetry games in his honour.

18. Artemisia Mausolum, regem terrae Cariae, amavisse fertur supra omnia. ubi Mausolus

fato perfunctus et inter lamenta manusque uxoris funere magnifico sepultus est,

Artemisia, ad retinendum spiritum mariti sibi, ossa cineremque eius mixta odoribus

contusaque in faciem pulveris aquae indidit ebibitque. deinde molita est[1], conservandae

mariti memoriae gratia[2], illud memoratissimum sepulcrum, dignatum numerari inter   5

septem omnium terrarum spectacula[3]. postquam id monumentum Artemisia dicavit,

agona[4] facit ponitque praemia pecuniae aliarumque rerum bonarum amplissima. ad eas

laudes[5] decertandas dicuntur venisse Theopompus, Theodectes atque Naucrates, viri

nobiles ingenio atque lingua praestabili. eo certamine vicisse Theopompum iudicatum est.
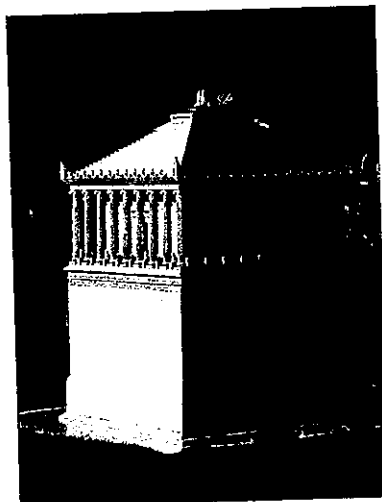
Aulus Gellius, Noctes Atticae, Liber X

1 *molior, moliri, molitus sum* = to build, to erect
2 see note 2 Text 12
3 *spectaculum, -i* = wonder
4 *agon, agonis* = poetry competition
5 *laudes* = (here) rewards

The Mauseleum of Mausolus, by Nevit Dilmen, Wikimedia Commons

1) List **2** examples of **gerundives** and the nouns they are referring to.

_____

_____

2) Parse the items below:

fato (line 2) is (nominative / accusative / genitive / dative / ablative) (singular / plural) (masculine / feminine / neuter) of the noun (write nominative and genitive singular form here) _____

_____ which means _____ ;

this case is used because the noun _____

_____

faciem (line 4) is (nominative / accusative / genitive / dative / ablative) (singular / plural) (masculine / feminine / neuter) of the noun (write nominative and genitive singular form here) _____

_____ which means _____ ;

this case is used because the noun _____

_____ .

iudicatum est (line 9) is (1st / 2nd / 3rd) person (singular / plural) (present / imperfect / perfect / pluperfect / future) (active / passive / deponent) (indicative / subjunctive / imperative) of the verb (write principal parts here) _____

_____ ; this verb introduces

_____ .

Cause

In this text you will find:

- **causel clauses with *quod / quia***
- ***cum* clauses**

Difficulty: 🏛 🏛

Rome and Alba Longa are at war. Rather than sacrifice the lives of their men, both cities decide to choose the best warriors among their soldiers, who will fight gainst each other in order to determine the winning nation. Rome's champions are the triplets Horatii, whilst Alba Longa's are the triplets Curiatii. After the oath of loyalty to Rome, the Horatii join the battle, however things get bad almost immediately for Rome...

25. foedere icto, trigemini, sicut convenerat, arma capiunt. consederant utrimque pro

castris duo exercitus, magis periculi praesentis quam curae expertes[1], quod imperium[2]

positum in tam virtute atque fortuna paucorum agebatur[3]. itaque, erecti suspensique, ad

certamen se parant. datur signum et terni[4] iuvenes magnorum exercituum animos

gerentes concurrunt. conserta deinde pugna[5], duo Romani, volneratis tribus Albanis, 5

exspirantes alius super alium[6] mortui sunt. forte[7] unus ex Horatiis integer fuit, ut[8] solus

nequaquam ceteris par erat, tamen ad pugnandum adversus singulos paratus erat. ergo, ut

segregaret pugnam[9], capessit fugam, cum ratus esset[10] eos eum secuturos esse.

1 *expers, expertis* (+ genitive) = unaware
2 *imperium, -i* = territorial supremacy
3 *agebatur* = was at stake
4 *terni* = six
5 *pugnam conserere* = to engage in battle
6 *alius super alium* = one above the other
7 *forte* = by chance
8 *ut* = although
9 *capessit fugam* = he started running
10 *reor, reri, ratus sum* = to think

The Oath of the Horatii, by Jacques-Louis David,
[Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons

---

1) Parse the items below:

virtute (line 3) is (nominative / accusative / genitive / dative / ablative) (singular / plural) (masculine / feminine / neuter) of the noun (write nominative and genitive singular form here) _____

_____which means _____ ;

this case is used because the noun _____

_____ .

animos (line 4) is (nominative / accusative / genitive / dative / ablative) (singular / plural) (masculine / feminine / neuter) of the noun (write nominative and genitive singular form here) _____

_____which means _____ ;

this case is used because the noun _____

_____ .

2) Analyse *positum* (line 3) and account for its use.

_____

_____

3) Provide **1** example of **future participle** and parse it.

_____

4) Provide **1** example of **ablative absolute**.

_____

Difficulty: 🏛 🏛

Thanks to his ingenious tactic, the last of the Horatii manages to turn the tide of the battle. His victory is then celebrated by his comrades.

iam, cum ex eo loco aufugisset, ubi vidit eos sequentes magnis intervallis et unum haud

procul a sese[1] abesse, constitit. in eum magno impetu rediit et eum necavit. Horatius,

caeso hoste, secundam pugnam petebat. itaque, prius quam alter consequi posset, alterum

Curiatum conficit; iamque, cum Mars[2] equatus fuisset, solum singuli supererant.

Romanus exsultans "cum duos" inquit, "fratrum manibus[3] dedissem, tertium causae huius   5

belli dabo, ut Romanus Albano imperet". Curiatio, male sustinenti arma, gladium superne

iugulo defigit[4]. Romani ovantes ac gratulantes Horatium accipiunt maximo cum gaudio.

Livy, Ab urbe condita, Liber I

1 *a sese* = from him
2 *Mars, Martis* = (here) battle, fight
3 *manes* = gods
4 this verb takes the *dative case* of the person who receives the action

Combat of the Horatii and the Curiatii, by Fulcran-Jean Harriet,
[Public domain], via Wikimedia Comnions

1)   Provide **1** example of **indirect statement** and specify what the subject is and why the verb is in that tense.

_____

_____

2)   Parse *aufugisset* (line 1) and specify the clause it is part of.

_____

_____

3)   Parse *sequentes* (line 1) and account for its use.

_____

_____

4)   Parse *caeso* (line 3) and specify the construction it is part of.

_____

_____

Text 1

It is well known that[1], after Troy was captured, Aeneas and Antenor survived. [And that]

subsequently[2], after various adventures, Antenor came to the inmost bay of the Adriatic Sea

with a multitude of Eneti, and that place was called Troy and the whole nation was named

Veneti. [And that] Aeneas, instead, came to the Latian land after many years. There, while

the Trojans were looting, king Latinus and the natives rushed from the city and the fields.

From there two different versions of the legend arose. Some say that Latinus, after he was

defeated in battle, sought peace with Aeneas; others [say that] Latinus summoned the leader

of the foreigners. Once he heard that the crowd were the Trojans, [and that] their general was

Aeneas, the son of Anchises and Venus, a treaty was made between the leaders, and the

daughter of the king was promised in marriage to Aeneas.

---

[1] **Constat/dicunt:** these are examples of **historical presents** (but you can keep the verbs in the present tense here)

[2] This text contains several infinitive clauses which depend on a verb introduced in a previous sentence (see for example the clauses that depend on *constat*)

Grammar activities

1a) 1. constat
     2. tradunt
     3. audivisset

1b) The implied verb is *constat*.

2)   *agerent* (line 4) is (1st / 2nd / <u>3rd</u>) person (singular / <u>plural</u>) (present / <u>imperfect</u> / perfect / pluperfect / future) (<u>active</u> / passive / deponent) (indicative / <u>subjunctive</u> / imperative) of the verb *ago, -ere, egi, actum*; this mood is used because the verb is part of a '*cum' clause*.

     tradunt (line 6) is (1st / 2nd / <u>3rd</u>) person (singular / <u>plural</u>) (<u>present</u> / imperfect / perfect / pluperfect / future) (<u>active</u> / passive / deponent) (<u>indicative</u> / subjunctive / imperative) of the verb *trado, -ere, tradidi, tractum*; this mood is used because the verb is part of the *main clause*.

3)   *Line 2*: here *cum* means *with*, as it is followed by a noun in the *ablative case* (*multitudine*).

     Line 4: here *cum* introduces a *cum clause* (see verb in the *subjunctive mood*).

     Line 6: here *cum* means *with*, as it is followed by a noun in the *ablative case* (*Aenea*).

Text 2

Since Caesar was no longer than twelve thousand feet away from the enemy, the ambassadors came back to him. These people were begging him not to proceed any further. Because Caesar refused that, they asked him to send ahead the cavalrymen to them and to prevent them (= the cavalrymen) from fighting[1]. The enemies stated that they would do what Caesar would ask them [to do]. Having heard these things, Caesar said that on that day he would advance no further than four thousand feet in order to fetch water. On the following day, they arrived at the place as many as possible so that Caesar could be informed about their requests. Meanwhile, he sent ambassadors to the prefects, who had gone ahead with all the cavalry, so that they could give warning not to provoke the enemy in battle. He himself drew near with the army.

---

[1] **Pugna:** Lit. = *from the fight*

Grammar activities

1)   *ne* introduces a *purpose clause*.

2)   *ut* introduces an *indirect command*.

3)   *his rebus auditis* = *ablative absolute*.

4)   *se* is accusative singular from *is, ea, id*. It is the subject of the *infinitive clause dixit...processurum esse*.

5)   *die* is ablative singular from *dies, diei*. It indicates the *specific time* when the action occurs.

6)   *longius* (line 4) is an example of an adverb in its *comparative form*.

7)   *ut* introduces a *purpose clause*.

Text 3

Hyginus says[1] that ambassadors came from the Samnites to C. Fabricius, general of the Roman people, and cited all the great deeds [which] he had accomplished well and generously after making peace with the Samnites[2], and they offered him a large amount of money as a gift and begged him to accept and use it. Then they say[3] that Fabricius moved his hands from his ears to his eyes and then from his nose to his mouth and throat, and from there down to his stomach, and he responded to the ambassadors in this way: as long as he could control all those parts of the body, which he had touched, he would never lack anything; therefore he could not accept money, which was not necessary to him[4], from people who truly needed it.

---

[1] **Narrat:** example of **historical present** (but you can keep the present tense here)
[2] **Post redditam pacem:** Lit. = *after peace with the Samnites had been made*
[3] **Traditur:** example of **historical present** and passive construction (Lit. = *it is said*)
[4] **Qua nihil esset usus sibi:** Lit. = *which was of no use to him*

Grammar activities

1)
    1. legatos venisse
    2. (legatos) obtulisse
    3. (legatos) optavisse
    4. Fabricium deduxisse
    5. (Fabricium) respondisse
    6. quicquam defuturum esse
    7. se accipere
    8. eam esse

2)

Perfect infinitive	Present infinitive	Future infinitive
• legatos venisse	• se accipere	• quicquam defuturum esse
• (legatos) obtulisse	• eam esse	
• (legatos) optavisse		
• Fabricium deduxisse		
• (Fabricium) respondisse		

3)   This is an *ablative absolute*. It can be translated as *after / when these things had been mentioned / cited.*

4)   *quae* refers to *membris*, dative plural of the word *membra, -orum*, 2nd declension neuter.

5)   *his* refers to *them* (= the Samnites), whilst *ea* refers to *pecunia*.

6)   *uteretur* (line 4) is (1st / 2nd / 3rd) person (singular / plural) (present / imperfect / perfect / pluperfect / future) (active / passive / deponent) (indicative / subjunctive / imperative) of the verb *utor, uti, usus sum*; this mood is used because the verb is part of a *purpose clause.*

    qua (line 7) is (nominative / accusative / genitive / dative / ablative) (singular / plural) (masculine / feminine / neuter) of the pronoun *qui, quae, quod*, which means *who, which*; this case is used because the pronoun depends on the verb *utor*, which takes the *ablative case.*

Text 4

Now battle was engaged in the left flank [of the army]. Almost five hundred Numidians, who were holding swords hidden under their leather breastplates besides the usual weapons and missiles, under the guise of deserters, after they had ridden with their shields behind their shoulders[1], suddenly dismounted[2] from the horses and after throwing the shields and the javelins at the feet of [their] enemies, they were ordered[3] to settle behind. And while the battle was engaged from all directions, they stayed inactive; after the battle had overcome the spirits of everyone, having seized the shields, [they] attacked the front of the Roman army that was turned away in order to slew their shoulders and cut the back of their heels and make a great carnage[4]. Then Hasdrubal sent[5] the Numidians to follow the ones who were escaping everywhere, and ordered the Spanish and the Gallic infantry to assist the Africans [who were] now more exhausted by the carnage than by the fight.

[1] **Cum parmas habentes post terga adequitassent:** Lit. = *having ridden up with their shields behind their shoulders*
[2] **Desiliunt:** example of **historical present**
[3] **Imperantur:** example of **historical present** and passive construction
[4] **Ut ... stragem ingentem faciant:** Lit. = *so that they made a massive carnage*
[5] **Mittit:** example of **historical present**

Grammar activities

1) Line 3 = (*ut* + *consideant*). *Ut* introduces an *indirect command. Consido, -ere, -sedi, -sessum*.

   Line 7 = (*ut* + *persequantur*). *Ut* introduces a *purpose clause. Persequor, persequi, persecutus sum*.

2) *iubeo* is followed by *accusative* + *infinitive*.

3) *parmis et iaculis proiectis* (line 3-4): it is an example of *ablative absolute*.

4) Parse the verbs below:

   adequitassent (line 3) is (1st / 2nd / <u>3rd</u>) person (singular / <u>plural</u>) (present / imperfect / perfect / <u>pluperfect</u> / future) (<u>active</u> / passive / deponent) (indicative / <u>subjunctive</u> / imperative) of the verb *adequito, adequitare, adequitavi, adequitatum*; this mood is used because the verb belongs to a '*cum*' clause.

   persequantur (line 7) is (1st / 2nd / <u>3rd</u>) person (singular / <u>plural</u>) (<u>present</u> / imperfect / perfect / pluperfect / future) (active / passive / <u>deponent</u>) (indicative / <u>subjunctive</u> / imperative) of the verb *persequor, persequi, persecutus sum*; this mood is used because the verb belongs to a *purpose clause*.

Text 5

[Romulus], after founding the city, which he called Rome from his own name, proceeded

mainly in this way. He took a multitude of the neighbouring inhabitants into the city; he

chose a hundred among the older men whom he nominated senators because of their age.

Then, because he himself and his people did not have wives, he invited the tribes near the city

of Rome to a festival, and seized upon their young women. After wars had started[1] because of

[this] affront, he conquered the Caeninenses, the Antemnates, the Crustumini, the Sabines,

the Fidenates, and the Vejentes. All these towns surrounded the city. And because, after a

tempest had suddenly arisen, in the thirty-seventh year of his reign, he was nowhere to be

seen, they believed[2] that he had joined the gods, and he was deified. The senators then ruled

in Rome for five days and, while they were governing[3], a year passed.

---

[1] **Commotis bellis:** Lit.= *wars having arisen*
[2] **Creditum est:** passive construction (Lit. = *it was believed*)
[3] **His regnantibus:** More fluently = *under their government*

Grammar activities

1)   *senectutem* is accusative. It follows the preposition *propter* to indicate a *cause*.

2)   **Ablative absolutes**: *condita civitate* (line 1) / *commotis bellis* (line 5) / *orta tempestate* (line 6) / *his regnantibus* (line 8).

3)   *cum...haberent* (line 3) / *cum...comparuisset* (line 6-7).

4)   *eum ad deos transisse creditum est et consecratum* (line 7-8) is an example of **infinitive clause** introduced by the impersonal construction *creditum est*.

5)   *transisse* = perfect active infinitive from *transeo, transire, transii/transivi, transitum* = (here) to join.

Text 6

Once he had looked after such things, Caesar set off to the territory of the Helvii. Although

Mount Cevenna, which divides the Arverni from the Helvii, was impeding the march because

of the harsh season of the year and the very deep snow, after the snow had been dug out for

six feet in depth and the path had finally been cleared with great suffering of the soldiers, he

arrived at the borders of the Helvii. Once he had overcome the enemies, who thought they

would be protected by the Cevenna, [Caesar] ordered the cavalry to roam as widely as

possible and to inspire the greatest fear in the enemy[1]. This news was quickly announced to

Vercingetorix, who[2] was surrounded and begged by all the frightened Arverni to look after

their situation, especially when he could see that the whole war had been brought to him.

After listening to their prayers[3], [Vercingetorix] left the territory of the Biturgi for the

territory of the Arverni[4].

---

[1] **Quam maximum hostibus terrorem inferant:** Lit. = *to bring the greatest fear to the enemy*
[2] **Quem omnes Arverni perterriti circumsistunt:** this sentence is active in the text = *whom the frightened Arverni surrounded ....*
[3] **Quorum precibus auditis:** Lit. = *after their prayers had been listened to*
[4] **Ex ... movet in ...:** Lit. = *moved from ... to ...*

Grammar activities

1)   1. *his rebus comparatis* = after/when these things had been looked after/estimated.
     2. *oppressis hostibus* = after the enemies had been overcome.

2)   *auditis* is part of an *ablative absolute* construction and it agrees with *precibus*. Its form in the present participle is *audiens, -ientis*.

3)   *mons Cevenna* is the subject.

4)   *vagentur* (line 5) is (1st / 2nd / 3rd) person (singular / plural) (present / imperfect / perfect / pluperfect / future) (active / passive / deponent) (indicative / subjunctive / imperative) of the verb *vagor, -ari, vagatus sum*; this mood is used because the verb is part of an *indirect command*.

    inferant (line 6) is (1st / 2nd / 3rd) person (singular / plural) (present / imperfect / perfect / pluperfect / future) (active / passive / deponent) (indicative / subjunctive / imperative) of the verb *infero, inferre, intuli, inlatum*; this mood is used because the verb is part of a *purpose clause*.

5)   This noun is in the *ablative case*. This case is used because the noun is the *cause* of the action (*ablative of cause*).

6)   *impero* introduces an *indirect command* formed by *ut* and a verb in the *subjunctive mood*. Other verbs which introduce such clause are *oro, persuadeo, hortor, moneo*. *Veto* and *iubeo*, although they are verbs which express an order, take an *accusative + infinitive construction*.

Text 7

After Hannibal had been nominated[1] general, Italy had been assigned to him as a province and the military operations had been handed over to him[2], he decided to declare war on the inhabitants of Saguntum. Since the Roman army was certainly being alerted[3], he led his army though the territory of the Olcades. He conquered Cartala, a rich city, and destroyed it; having been struck with fear, the other cities, after a tribute had been imposed [on them], recognised his authority. Afterwards, the cities of Hermandica and Arbocala were conquered by force, although Arbocala was defended for a long time thanks to the courage of its citizens: after the fugitives from Hermandica had joined the exiled Olcades[4], they roused the Carpetians and attacked Hannibal with them. Hannibal, having the military camp been placed on the river bank, ordered the cavalrymen to attack the enemy's army and, after collocating forty elephants on the river bank, chased them away.

---

[1] **Postquam Hannibal dux declaratus est:** Lit. = *after he was nominated*
[2] **Bellum mandatum est:** Lit. = *war was handed over (to him)*
[3] **Movebatur:** Lit. = *it was being moved*
[4] **Exsulibus Olcadum se iunxerunt:** Lit. = *they had joined themselves to the exiled Olcades*

Grammar activities

1)   *quia* introduces a *causal clause*.

2)   *perculsae* is the perfect participle of the verb *percello, percellere, perculi, perculsum*. It is plural nominative feminine and it refers to *civitates* on line 4.

3)   *virtute* = ablative singular feminine from *virtus, virtutis*. This is an example of *ablative of instrument*.

4)   *ut* introduces an *indirect command*.

5)   **Ablative absolutes**: *stipendio imposito* (line 4) / *castris…positis* (line 8) / *elephantis dispositis* (line 9).

Text 8

After these things had been discovered, the king's friends, who were in charge of the kingdom because of his young age, either because they feared[1], as they were declaring afterwards, that Pompey, after inciting the royal army[2], would occupy Alexandria and Egypt, or because [his] fate had been decided[3], they openly and courteously responded to those who had been sent by him and ordered that Pompey come to the king. They themselves, after making a plan secretly[4], sent Achillas, [who was] the king's prefect, a man of extraordinary courage, and L. Septimius, [who was] the tribune of the soldiers, to kill Pompey. Pompey was welcomed in a friendly way by them and induced by a certain acquaintance of Septimius, because [Septimius] had been in charge of a military unit under him in the war against the pirates. [Pompey] boarded a small ship with some of his men: there he was killed by Achillas and Septimius.

[1] **Timore adducti:** Lit. = *they had been persuaded by fear*
[2] **Sollicitato exercitu:** Lit. = *with the royal army having been incited*
[3] **Despecta:** Lit. = *turned down, despised*. In other words, luck had turned his back on Pompey and he was doomed to die.
[4] **Consilio inito:** Lit. = *after a plan had been made secretly*. Remember that the verb *ineo* can be transitive!

Grammar activities

1)   1. cognitis
     2. adducti
     3. sollicitato
     4. despecto
     5. missi
     6. inito
     7. acceptus
     8. productus

2)   a) *cognitis* = having been discovered
     b) *adducti* = having been persuaded
     c) *missi* = having been sent
     d) *inito* = having been made/formed
     e) *productus* = having been induced

3)   *procuratione* (line 1) is (nominative / accusative / genitive / dative / ablative) (singular / plural) (masculine / feminine / neuter) of the noun *procuratio, -onis* which means *charge, administration*; this case is used because the noun follows the preposition *in* and a verb which *does not* involve movement.

exercitu (line 2) is (nominative / accusative / genitive / dative / ablative) (singular / plural) (masculine / feminine / neuter) of the noun *exercitus, ūs* which means *army*; this case is used because the noun is part of an *ablative absolute construction*.

singulari (line 5) is (nominative / accusative / genitive / dative / ablative) (singular / plural) (masculine / feminine / neuter) of the adjective *singularis, -e* which means *unique, remarkable*; this case is used because the adjective refers to a noun in the *ablative case* (*audacia*).

suis (line 8) is (nominative / accusative / genitive / dative / ablative) (singular / plural) (masculine / feminine / neuter) of the pronoun *suus, -a, um*, which means *his, hers, its*; this case is used because the pronoun follows the preposition *cum*.

Text 9

Alexander, king of the Macedonians, warned by a prophecy to kill that person who first had ran into him after he went out the door, ordered that a donkey driver, who by chance was in front of everyone, was sentenced to death. Because the young man[1] asked what condemned him[2], undeserving and innocent, to the death penalty, after Alexander had referred the prophecy's decree[3] in order to excuse his action, the donkey driver said: "If this is how it is, king, the prophecy condemned someone else to [this] death, for the donkey that I was leading before me came to you first". After Alexander heard these words[4], delighted by the very skillful thing said by that young man and since he himself had been called back by [making] an error, he decided to sacrifice an animal instead of a man. Great clemency [was] in the king, [while] skillfulness [was] in the stable boy.

[1] **Iuvenis:** *the donkey driver*
[2] **Se:** *him*
[3] **Factum oraculi praeceptum:** Lit. = *the decree received from the oracle*
[4] **Hoc:** Lit. = *this thing*

Grammar activities

1) *egresso* refers to *sibi*. It is dative masculine singular. The principal parts of the verb are: *egredior, egredi, egressus sum*.

2) *mortem* is in the accusative case. It follows the preposition *ad*.

3) *cum + addiceret* (lines 3-4). *Cum + imperfect subjunctive* because the action in the secondary clause happens *at the same time* as the action in the main clause and the verb in the main clause is in the past tense.

   cum + revocatus esset (lines 6-7). *Cum + pluperfect subjunctive* because the action in the secondary clause happened *before* the action in the main clause and the verb in the main clause is in the past tense.

4) *moneo* is followed by *ut + subjunctive*.

5) An example of the *gerundive* is *excusandum* (line 4).

6) *quidnam* introduces an *indirect question*.

Text 10

Once, while he was sleeping, ants amassed grains of wheat into Midas's mouth[1], whose

power Phrygia was subjected to. The prophets responded to his parents, who were enquiring

about that portent, that he would become the richest of all mortals. And this prediction was

not false: for Midas became extremely rich and compensated the worthless birthday gifts of

the gods with treasures abundant in gold and silver. However, I prefer the bees of Plato than

the ants of Midas: for the former stood out as messengers of fleeting and fragile happiness,

[while] the latter[2] as messengers of lasting and eternal happiness, after pouring[3] honey onto

the lips of a small child who was sleeping in his cradle. After hearing this story, the prophets

said that an incredible sweetness of speech would emanate from his mouth. Therefore, the

bees seem superior to me, because they drop the sweetest nourishment of great eloquence.

---

[1] **Olim in os Midae dormientis:** Lit. = *to the mouth of the sleeping Midas*
[2] **Illae** is referring to the ants, whilst **hae** refers to the bees
[3] **Inserendo:** Lit. = *by pouring*

Grammar activities

1)   1. *dormientis* = genitive singular masculine of the verb *dormio, -ire. –ii, -itum*.
     It refers to *Midae*.
     2. *explorantibus* = dative plural masculine of the verb *exploro, -are, -avi, -atum*.
     It refers to *parentibus*.
     3. *dormientis* = genitive singular masculine of the verb *dormio, -ire. –ii, -itum*.
     It refers to *parvuli*.

2)   *futurum esse* is the future infinitive of the verb *sum, fui, esse*. It is the verb of an *indirect statement* introduced by *responderunt*.

3)   *apes* is the subject of the verb.

4)   *parentibus* (line 2) is (nominative / accusative / genitive / <u>dative /</u> ablative) (singular / <u>plural) (masculine /</u> feminine / neuter) of the noun *parens, parentis* which means *parent*; this case is used because the noun is the *indirect object* of the verb.

     gazis (line 4) is (nominative / accusative / genitive / dative / <u>ablative)</u> (singular / <u>plural)</u> (masculine / <u>feminine /</u> neuter) of the noun *gaza, gazae* which means *treasure*; this case is used because the noun indicates *the means by which the action is carried out*.

     ore (line 7) is (nominative / accusative / genitive / dative / <u>ablative)</u> (<u>singular /</u> plural) (masculine / feminine / <u>neuter)</u> of the noun *os, oris* which means *mouth*; this case is used because the noun follows the preposition *ex*, which requires this case.

Text 11

On the following day, as soon as it dawned, they stood in order to collect the remains and look at the dreadful massacre. Thousands of Romans, both foot soldiers and cavalrymen, who had been joined together either by chance, fight or flight[1], were lying here and there. Those who were rising from the cruel carnage, whose wounds, aggravated by the morning cold, had woken up, were oppressed by the enemies. They found some lying alive with their thighbones and heels lacerated, baring their necks and throats[2] and begging the soldiers to drain the remaining blood. Some were found with their heads plunged in unearthed soil and it was clear that they had dug up the holes themselves and had died burying their head under the ground[3]. A Numidian especially caught everyone's attention, his nose and ears torn apart, extracted alive from underneath a dead Roman [who was] above him, who had died mutilating the enemy with his teeth.

---

[1] **Qnos fors aut pugna ant fuga iunxerat:** Lit. = *whom either chance, fight or escape had joined together*
[2] **Cervicem iugulumque:** these nouns are technically singular
[3] The original passage says they had died by putting their heads under soil, which had been placed above [their heads]. They committed suicide.

Grammar activities

1) **pres.p.1**: *adsurgentes* = nominative plural masculine of the verb *adsurgo, -ere, -surrexi, -surrectum*. It refers to *quidam*.

   pres. p.2: *iacentes* = accusative plural masculine of the verb *iaceo, -ere, iacui*. It refers to *quosdam*.

   p.p.1: *succisis* = ablative plural neuter of the verb *succido, -ere, succidi, succisum*. It refers to *feminibus*.

   p.p.2: *mersis* = ablative plural neuter of the verb *mergo, -ere, mersi, mersum*. It refers to *capitibus*.

2) *stricta* is the perfect participle of the verb *stringo, ere, strinxi, strictum*. It is nominative neuter plural and it refers to *vulnera*.

3) *frigore* is *ablative singular*. This case is used as the noun is the *agent* of the verb (*ablative of agent*).

4) *iubentes* introduces an *indirect command* with a verb in the *infinitive mood* and the subject in the *accusative case*. The example in the text is *iubentes hostes ... haurire*.

6) *apparebat* introduces an indirect statement: *eos ipsos fecisse*.

7) *superiecta humo* is an example of an *ablative absolute construction*.

Text 12

Publius Cornelius Scipio, to whom the destroyed Karthago gave the ancestral name, was sent to Spain as a consul to wear out the very insolent spirits of the city of Numantia, [which had been] fostered by the blame of the previous generals. At the exact moment[1] in which he came into the camp, he declared that all the things which had been arranged for the pleasure [of the soldiers] were removed and eliminated: for it is well known that then a very great number of merchants and camp-followers were present. Our army, that shortly before had dishonored itself by striking a deal due to fear of death, after raising and restoring its valour, was freed of such a disgrace to the extent that the soldiers levelled to the ground that proud and brave Numantia, [which was] consumed by the flames. In this way the very splendid triumph of Scipio was the reward of regimented discipline.

---

[1] **Eodem momento temporis:** Lit. = *in the same moment of time*

Grammar activities

1) **Superlative 1** = *insolentissimos* (line 2). It refers to *spiritus*.
   Superlative 2 = *speciosissimus* (line 7). It refers to *triumphus*.

2) *auferrentur* (line 4) is (1st / 2nd / <u>3rd</u>) person (singular / <u>plural</u>) (present / <u>imperfect</u> / perfect / pluperfect / future) (active / <u>passive</u> / deponent) (indicative / <u>subjunctive</u> / imperative) of the verb *aufero, auferre, abstuli, ablatum*; this mood is used because the verb belongs to a *purpose clause*.

   summoverentur (line 4) is (1st / 2nd / <u>3rd</u>) person (singular / <u>plural</u>) (present / <u>imperfect</u> / perfect / pluperfect / future) (active / <u>passive</u> / deponent) (indicative / <u>subjunctive</u> / imperative) of the verb *summoveo, ere, movi, motum*; this mood is used because the verb belongs to a *purpose clause*.

   virtute (line 7) is (nominative / accusative / genitive / dative / <u>ablative</u>) (<u>singular</u> / plural) (masculine / <u>feminine</u> / neuter) of the noun *virtus, virtutis* which means *courage*; this case is used because the noun is part of an *ablative absolute construction*.

   triumphus (line 8) is (<u>nominative</u> / accusative / genitive / dative / ablative) (<u>singular</u> / plural) (<u>masculine</u> / feminine / neuter) of the noun *triumphus, triumphi* which means *triumph*; this case is used because the noun *is the subject of the clause*.

3) **1 purpose clause** = *ut ... condunderet* (lines 2-3). *Condunderet* is an imperfect subjunctive.

Text 13

It is said[1] that Artemisia loved her husband Mausolus, king of the land of Caria, above everything. When Mausolus, discharged by the fate[2], was buried with a magnificent funeral surrounded by the laments and the arms of his wife[3], Artemisia, in order to keep the spirit of her husband for herself, mixed his bones and ashes, which had been blended with fragrances and had been crushed into powder[4], with[5] water and drank [the mixture]. To preserve the memory of her husband, she also built that very memorable monument, deemed worthy of being included among the seven wonders of the whole world[6]. After Artemisia dedicated that monument, she organized poetry competitions and offered prizes of money and many other enticing rewards[7]. It is said[1] that renowned men of talent and excellent speech, such as Theopompus, Theodectes, Naucrates, came to contend these rewards[8]. Theopompus was judged the winner[9].

---

[1] Passive construction
[2] **Fato perfunctus:** More fluently = *he died*
[3] **Inter lamenta manusque uxoris:** Lit. = *among the laments and the arms of his wife*
[4] **In faciem pulveris:** Lit. = *in the shape of powder*
[5] **Aquae:** Lit. = *to water*
[6] **Omnium terrarium:** Lit. = *of all lands*
[7] **Aliarumque rerum bonarum amplissima:** Lit. = *very ample with other good things*
[8] Lit. = *renowned men of talent and excellent speech, Theopompus, Theodectes, Naucrates, are said to have come to contend these rewards*
[9] **Eo certamine vicisse Theopompum iudicatum est:** Lit. = *It was judged that Theopompus had won in this contest.*

Grammar activities

1) **2** examples of *gerundives*:

    retinendum (line 3). It refers to *spiritum*.
    decertandas (line 7). It refers to *laudes*.

2) *fato* (line 2) is (nominative / accusative / genitive / dative / <u>ablative</u>) (<u>singular</u> / plural) (masculine / feminine / <u>neuter</u>) of the noun *fatum, fati* which means *fate*; this case is used because the noun expresses the *ablative of cause*.

    faciem (line 4) is (nominative / <u>accusative</u> / genitive / dative / ablative) (<u>singular</u> / plural) (masculine / <u>feminine</u> / neuter) of the noun *facies, faciei* which means *look*; this case is used because the noun *follows the preposition in*.

    iudicatum est (line 9) is (1st / 2nd / <u>3rd</u>) person (<u>singular</u> / plural) (present / imperfect / <u>perfect</u> / pluperfect / future) (active / <u>passive</u> / deponent) (<u>indicative</u> / subjunctive / imperative) of the verb *iudico, iudicare, iudicavi, iudicatum*; this verb introduces an *indirect statement*.

Text 14a

After taking the oath, as it had been decided, the triplets took their weapons. The two armies on both sides had sat down in front of their own camp, more unaware of the present dangers than their anxiety, because territorial supremacy, which had been placed on the courage and valour of a small number of people, was at stake. Both hopeful and anxious, [the triplets] prepared[1] for the fight. The signal was given and the six young men, carrying the hopes of great armies, ran[2] together. Two Romans, engaging in battle, after wounding the three Albans, fell down one on top of the other as they were dying. By chance one of the Horatii was unwounded, although he alone was by no means equal to the rest [of the warriors]; however he was ready to fight each single enemy. Therefore, in order to delay the fight, he started running, because he had thought that they would have followed him.

---

[1] **Se parant:** example of **historical present**
[2] **Concurrunt:** example of **historical present**

Grammar activities

1) *virtute (line 3)* is (nominative / accusative / genitive / dative / <u>ablative</u>) (<u>singular</u> / plural) (masculine / <u>feminine</u> / neuter) of the noun *virtus, virtutis* which means *courage*; this case is used because the noun *follows the preposition in*.

2) *animos* (line 4) is (nominative / <u>accusative /</u> genitive / dative / ablative) (singular / <u>plural</u>) (<u>masculine</u> / feminine / neuter) of the noun *animus, animi* which means *mind*; this case is used because the noun *is the direct object of gerentes*.

3) *positum* (line 3): accusative, singular, neuter, perfect participle from *pono, ponere, posui, positum*. It refers to *imperium*.

4) *secuturos* (line 8): accusative, plural, masculine, future participle from *sequor, sequi, secutus sum*.

5) *volneratis tribus Albanis* (line 5).

Text 14b

Now, after he had run away from that place, when he saw that they were following [him] at great distances and that one was not at all far from him, he stopped. He turned back to him and killed him with great violence. Horatius, having killed the enemy, was now seeking the second fight. And so, before the other was able to reach him, he killed another Curiatius; with the fight having been equaled, only one soldier survived [on each side][1]. The Roman, exulting, said: "After giving[2] two of these brothers to the gods, I will give the third to the cause of this war, so that the Romans could rule over the Albans". He then thrusted his sword on the throat of [3] the last Curiatus, who was barely holding his weapons. The Romans, exulting and rejoicing and congratulating Horatius, welcomed [him] with the greatest joy.

[1] **Solum singuli supererant:** Lit. = *only single men were remaining*
[2] **Cum...dedissem:** Lit. = *I had given*
[3] **Curiatio:** Lit. = *to the Curiatius*

Grammar activities

1) *unum...abesse* (line 1-2). The subject is *unum*. *Abesse* is a present infinitive because the action in the secondary clause happens *at the same time* as the action in the main clause.

2) 3rd singular person pluperfect subjunctive from *aufugio, -ere, -fugi*. It is used because the verb is part of a *cum clause*.

3) Present participle accusative masculine plural from *sequor, sequi, secutus sum*. It refers to *eos*.

4) Perfect participle ablative masculine singular from *cado, cadere, cecidi, casum*.