Fabulae Romanae is a reader for students at the intermediate level; it may be used with Ecc Romani or any basic Latin program. Through readings derived from ancient sources, students will encounter these famous figures in Roman history: Actaeon, Romulus, the Sibyl, Horatius, Cloelia, Cincinnatus, Scipio Africanus, the Gracchi, Sulla, Julius Caesar, Cicero, and many others. Running vocabulary lists speed reading while guiding students in the acquisition of vocabulary. Systematic grammar notes review the structures taught in elementary courses and introduce advanced material such as gerunds and conditional sentences.

The readings in this book provide excellent preparation for reading standard Latin authors such as those found in the Longman Latin Readers series. A teacher’s guide for Fabulae Romanae is available.

79289  Fabulae Romanae
79290  Fabulae Romanae Teacher’s Guide

Other intermediate Latin Readers available from Longman:

78785  Fabulae Graecae
75797  Latin Poetry
76133  Catulli Carmina I-XI
78041  The Romans Speak for Themselves Book II
Contents

Preface for Students vii

Maps ix

Part I: The Kings of Rome 1

1. Aeneas Arrives in Italy 2
2. The Founding of Alba Longa 6
3. Romulus and Remus 8
4. The Founding of Rome 10
5. The Sabine Women 12
6. Numa Pompilius 18
7. Tullius Hostilius 22
8. Ancus Marcus 30
9. Tarquinius Priscus 34
10. Servius Tullius 42
11. Tarquinius Superbus 46
12. Sex. Tarquinius and Lucretia 52
13. The Banishment of Tarquinius Superbus 56

Part II: The Early Republic 61

14. Horatius Cocles 62
15. Lays of Ancient Rome 66
16. Cloelia 68
17. The Secession of the Plebs 70
18. Menenius Agrippa 72
19. Coriolanus and His Family 74
20. Lucius Quinctius Cincinnatus 78
21. The Gallic Invasion 82
22. Gaius Fabriicius 90

Part III: Rome as a World Power 95

22. Marcus Attilius Regulus 96
23. Hannibal 100
24. Quintus Fabius Maximus 106
25. Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus 108

Part IV: The Last Years of the Republic 119

26. Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus 120
27. Gaius Marius 128
28. Lucius Cornelius Sulla 134
29. Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus 140
30. Gaius Julius Caesar 146
31. Marcus Tullius Cicero 162

Time Line 170

Grammatical Index 171

Forms 178

Vocabulary 198

Index of People 223

Index of Peoples, Places, and Maps 225

Credits 228

List of Maps and Charts

Italia  ix
Urbs Roma Antiqua x–xi
The Voyage of Aeneas xii
The Line of Aeneas  6
Rome and neighboring states of central Italy 17
The Kings of Rome 21
Family Tree of the Tarquins 57
The expansion of Roman power in Italy 89
The Second Punic War 113
Impertum Romanum 118
The campaigns of Marius against the Teutons and the Cimbri and of Sulla against Mithridates 131

Preface for Students

This book contains a series of stories that outline the history of Rome from its founding in the middle of the eighth century B.C. down to the death of Cicero in 43 B.C. The stories have been collected from a variety of ancient authors and arranged for students at the intermediate level of Latin. The majority come from Livy, the famous historian of the first century B.C., who wrote a history of Rome from its founding entitled Ab urbe condita. In some cases stories have been shortened or simplified somewhat, but the editors have attempted to keep the accounts in this volume as close as possible to the original ancient sources.

The main purpose of this book is to help you become more proficient at reading Latin. You will do this primarily through extensive reading, but you will also need to review and consolidate your knowledge of the grammar you have already learned, to learn a few new grammatical items, and to enlarge your vocabulary. In addition, the stories in this book will provide you with an overview of Roman history, an acquaintance with the outstanding figures in Roman tradition, and some understanding of the process by which Rome grew from a small city-state into a world empire. To help you with these tasks the present edition contains the following features:

1. Running vocabularies for each paragraph of the Latin text, printed on facing pages
2. Grammatical notes incorporated into the running vocabularies
3. Fuller descriptions of selected elements of grammar, illustrated by examples taken from the Latin readings; these are contained in boxes, and are placed at the bottom of the page; these grammar notes are written to help you translate from Latin to English as easily as possible
4. Exercises to reinforce some of the grammatical points
5. Notes on rhetorical figures

At the end of the book you will find:

1. A time line to help you follow the events in Roman history
2. A list of the grammatical topics covered in both the running vocabulary notes and in the boxed grammar notes
3. Charts of Latin grammatical forms
4. A Latin to English vocabulary list with all the information you need about individual words.
5. An index of people and a separate index of peoples, places, and maps with references to the first place in the stories where each person, people, and place is mentioned and with references to the maps in this book on which the places mentioned in the stories may be located.

The running vocabularies contain all the words you will meet in the stories except for those taught in ECCE ROMANI, Books 1-4. Asterisks in the running vocabularies indicate that the new words so marked should be learned when you first meet them in reading. They will reappear in the stories but will usually not be given again in the facing vocabularies; they are, however, included in the vocabulary or the indexes of proper names at the end of the book. The vocabulary at the end of the book also includes all of the words taught in ECCE ROMANI, Books 1-4, that appear in these stories.

Upon completion of this book, you will be ready to read any of a variety of Latin authors as they are presented in the standard school and college textbooks. You will find that your background in Roman history, as well as the reading skills you have gained from this book, will be a great help in appreciating authors such as Caesar, Cicero, Virgil, Horace, and many others.

At the lower left are Romulus and Remus with the she-wolf. Above them is the Palatine Hill with some animals, including an eagle, symbol of Jupiter. In the upper right are shepherds who have found Romulus and Remus. At the lower right is Father Tiber, the god of the river.
URBS ROMA ANTIQUA
TEMPORE CICERONIS

SCALE OF ROMAN FEET

MAPS
The Kings of Rome

The first section of this book will be concerned with the founding of the city of Rome and with the first 240 years of its existence, when it was ruled by kings. The Romans told many stories about this period, most of which can be described more accurately as legends than as historical facts. One of these legends concerned Aeneas, son of the goddess Venus and the mortal Anchises, who lived in Troy on the western coast of Asia Minor. This legend is particularly famous because the great Roman poet Publius Vergilius Maro (Vergil) used it as the basis of his epic poem, the Aeneid.

Troy was attacked by the Greeks and besieged for ten years; it finally fell when Greek soldiers entered the city through the famous trick of the wooden horse. As Troy began to burn, Aeneas was ordered by the gods to flee with his family; he obeyed, although he would have preferred to stay and die in his homeland. Aeneas escaped carrying his crippled father Anchises and accompanied by his son Ascanius, but his wife Creusa became separated from the group and was killed by Greek soldiers. Jupiter then told Aeneas that it was his destiny to found a new city in the “Western Land,” and he promised that Aeneas’ descendants would someday rule the world. Aeneas collected other survivors of Troy and set sail. He did not know exactly where this “Western Land” was, and he and his followers sailed the Mediterranean for several years. They tried to set up their new home in several places, but the gods continually urged them westward until finally they reached Italy. The Romans regarded Aeneas as their most distant ancestor, and so we begin this book with the story of his arrival in Italy.
1. Aeneas Arrives in Italy

Olim in Asīā erat urbs antiqua, quae Troia appellāta est. Eam urbem Graeci decem annos obsēdērunt tandemque cēperunt. Priamō rēge filīisque intersectīs, urbem dēlēverunt. Sed Aenēās, qui inter clārissimōs dēfēnsōrēs urbis fuerat, cum paucīs comitibus ex urbe effugīt; cum profugōs ex omnibus partibus coēgisset, in Italian migrāre cōstituit.


Accusative of Duration of Time

A word or phrase in the accusative case may tell how long an action lasts; this is called the accusative of duration of time. No preposition is used in the Latin, but a preposition is often used in the English translation, e.g.:

Eam urbem Graeci decem annōs obsēdērunt. (above: 2)
The Greeks besieged this city for ten years.

Ablative Absolutes

You will often meet nouns or pronouns and participles in the ablative case forming constructions of their own set off from the rest of the sentence, e.g.:

Priamō rēge filīisque intersectīs, urbem dēlēverunt. (above: 3-4)
After king Priam and his sons had been killed, they (i.e., the Greeks) destroyed the city.

These constructions are called ablative absolutes, and they usually indicate time or describe circumstances. The perfect passive participle in an ablative absolute denotes an action that was completed before the action of the main verb in the sentence, thus intersectīs above is translated “had been killed.”
Deinde Turnus, rēx Rutulōrum, cum Lāvīnia ante adventum Aenēae despōnsa erat, bellō Latinī Troiānōsque aggressus est. Victi sunt Rutuli, sed victorēs ducem Latinum āmisērunt. Inde Turnus auxilium petuit ab Etrūscis, qui tō tam Italian fāmā nōminis sui impleverant; illī metuentēs novam urbem multitūdine opibusque crēscentem laeti auxilium tulērunt. Aenēas in tantō discriminē, ut Abōrīginēs Troiānōsque sub ēodem īure atque nōmine habēret, Latinōs utramque gentem appellāvit. Cum adversus Etrūscōs sē moenibus defendēre posset, tamen in aciem cōpiās ēdūxīt. Etrūsci victi sunt; victorēs tamen ducem ut anteā āmisērunt; post pugnam enim Aenēam reperire nōn putērunt; multi igitur eum ad deōs trānsisse crēdiderunt.

Cum Concessive Clauses

Sometimes the context of a sentence as a whole will suggest that the conjunction cum may best be translated "although." The clause that it introduces is then called a concessive clause. The word tamen "nevertheless" often appears in the main clause and gives a clue that cum means "although," e.g.:

Cum adversus Etrūscōs sē moenibus defendēre posset, tamen in aciem cōpiās ēdūxīt. (above: 24–25)

Although he was able to defend himself against the Etruscans with his walls, nevertheless he led his troops out into battle.

The concessive use of the conjunction cum is less common than the circumstantial or causal uses discussed on page 2.
2. The Founding of Alba Longa


Dative of Possession

You will sometimes find the dative case used in a clause with some form of the verb esse, e.g.:

Quīdam ex his, cui nōmen Proca erat, . . . (above: 6)
A certain one of them, to whom there was the name Proca (better English) whose name was Proca, . . .

This use of the dative is called the dative of possession. The word in the dative case indicates the owner, and the thing owned is the subject of the verb esse.

Here is another example:

Rhēae Sīlviae fuērunt duo filīi.
Two sons were to Rhēa Sīlvia.
(Better English) Rhea Sīlvia had two sons.

Here are two more examples for you to translate:

Nōbīs erat pecūnia.
Sunt Aenēae plurēs nāvēs.
3. Romulus and Remus


Dum quīdam lūdi celebrantur, latrōnēs īrātī ob praedam āmissam impētum in Rómulum et Remum fēcrērunt; captum Remum rēgī Amulīō trādīdērunt. Puerōs praedam ex agrīs Numītōris ēgisse incūsābant. Sīc ad supplīcium Numītōri Remus dēditur.

---

Present Passive Infinitives

The infinitive in the example in the grammar note on page 8 (inīctē) is a present passive infinitive. Present passive infinitives may be recognized by the presence of -ī instead of the final -e of the present active infinitive, e.g.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Active</th>
<th>Present Passive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st amāre, to like</td>
<td>amārī, to be liked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd tenēre, to hold</td>
<td>tenērī, to be held</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd pellere, to drive</td>
<td>pellī, to be driven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd-ī iaeere, to throw</td>
<td>iact., to be thrown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th impedire, to hinder</td>
<td>impedīrī, to be hindered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that in the 3rd conjugation -ī replaces the whole -eres ending of the active infinitive.

---

Iubeō + Accusative and Infinitive

An accusative and an infinitive are regularly found with the verb iubeō, e.g.:

Puerōs rēx in Tiberim inīcit iūssit. (opposite: 4–5)

The king ordered the boys to be thrown into the Tiber.
4. THE FOUNDING OF ROME

Ab initiō Faustulus crēdiderat purēs iussū rēgēs exposītos apud sē educārī. Tum periculō Remi mōtus rem Rōmulō aperit. Forte Numitor quoque audīverat frātrēs gēminōs esse; tum comparāns et aetātem eōrum et nōbilem animum Remi nepōtem agnōvit. Rōmulus cum manū pāstōrum in rēgēm Amōlium impetum facit; Remus aliā parte manū adivat. Ita rēx interfectus est. Imperium Albinum Numitorī avō ab iuvenibus restitutum est. Deinde Rōmulus et Remus in eōs locis ubi exposītō ubique educāti erant urbem condere cōnstituērunt.

4. The Founding of Rome

According to tradition, Rome was founded on April 21, 753 B.C. While we cannot accept this as an accurate date, studies by modern archaeologists have confirmed that people began living on the Palatine hill during the eighth century B.C. Rōmulus, as you will see, became the first king; six other kings ruled after him during the period of the Monarchy (753–509 B.C.)


Deponent Verbs

Some verbs appear in passive forms but are to be translated actively. These are called deponent verbs. Compare the following sentences:

Turnus . . . Troianōs aggressus est. Turnus . . . attacked the Trojans. (deponent verb) (1:16–18)
Vīctō sunt Ῥυτūlī. The Rutulians were defeated. (regular verb, passive voice) (1:18)

If a verb that appears to be passive has a direct object (as in the first example above), it is a deponent verb, since true passive verbs never have direct objects.

Deponent Verbs (continued)

You can also tell if a verb is deponent by looking at its principal parts. Deponent verbs have only three principal parts, e.g.:
cōnōr, cōnārī (1), cōnātus sum, to try
aggredīōr, aggredī (3), aggressus sum, to attack

You will find a few deponent verbs that are used with the ablative case. You met ātōr and potītus in lines 3 and 10 of the paragraph above; the verb vēscōr, vēscī (3), "to feed upon," "to eat," is also used with the ablative.
5. The Sabine Women

IAM RÈS ROMÀNA FIRMA ET FINITIMIS CIVITÀTIBUS BELLÒ PÆR ERAT. SED RÔMÀNI NEQUE UXÔRÈS NEQUE CUM FINITIMIS IUS CONÚBII HABÈBANT. TUM RÔMULUS QUÕSDAM EX PATRIBUS LÉGATÔS IN VICÍNAS GENTES MISIT QUI SOCIETÅTEM CONÚBÌUMQUE NOVÔ POPULÔ PETERENT. NUSQUAM BENEÎGÉ LÉGATÌ AUDIÎT SUNT; NAM FINITIMI NON SÔLUM RÔMÀNÔS SPERNÈBANT, SED ETIAM TANTAM IN MÉDÌO CRÈSÈNTEM URBEM METUÈBANT. ITAQUE IRÀTÌ RÔMÀNI VÌ ÙTTI STATUÈRUNT.


Relative Clauses of Purpose

A clause introduced by a relative pronoun and with its verb in the subjunctive may express purpose and be called a relative clause of purpose, e.g.:

Rômulus quôsdam ex patribus . . . misit quî societåtem conûbìumque . . . peterent. (5.3--5)
Romulus sent some of the senators who . . . should seek to seek alliance and the right of intermarriage. . . .
5. THE SABINE WOMEN

Iam multō minus perturbātī animī raptārum erant. At parentēs cārum civitātēs finitimās, ad quās eius iniūriāe pars pertinēbat, ad arma concitābant. Hae civitātēs omnēs

Tum Sabinīae mulierēs ausae sunt sē inter telā volantia
īnferre, ut pācem ā patribus virisque implōrarent. Duces ēa
rē motī nōn modo pācem sed etiam civitātem ūnam ex
duābus faciunt; régnum quoque consciēnt atque Rōmam
faciunt sēdem imperi. Multūtūdō ita aucta novō nōmine
Quirītēs appellātā est ex Curibus, quae urbs caput Sabinōrum erat. Deinde Rōmulus, populō in cūriās trīgintā
divisō, nōmina mulierum raptārum cūris dedit.

Predicate Nominative with Verbs of Calling

You will find that with verbs meaning “to call” or “to name” a predicate nominative is used, not a direct object in the accusative, e.g.:

Multūtūdō . . . Quirītēs appellātā est. (above: 32–33)
The multitude . . . was called Quirites.

. . . quae Troia appellātā est. (1:1)
. . . which was called Troy.

Semi-deponent Verbs

You already know about deponent verbs (review the grammar note on pages 10 and 11, if necessary). The form ausae sunt, “they dared,” that you met in line 22 on page 15 is deponent, but look at the principal parts of this verb:

audeō, audēre (2, semi-deponent), ausus sum

In the present, imperfect, and future tenses (those formed from the present infinitive stem), such semi-deponent verbs have normal active forms. In the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect, they are deponent. There are not many semi-deponent verbs; you can identify them by looking at their principal parts. Here are two other semi-deponents that you may know:

gaudēō, gaudēre (2, semi-deponent), gavisus sum, to be happy, re-joice
soleō, solēre (2, semi-deponent), solitus sum (+ infinitive), to be accustomed (to doing), be in the habit (of doing), usually (do)

Archaeologists have found on the Palatine Hill the remains of simple huts, one of which is shown reconstructed above. The very first inhabi-ants of Rome lived in shelters such as these.
For a few years Romulus and Titus Tatius, king of the Sabines, ruled jointly. After Tatius’ death, Romulus ruled alone until—


---

**Dative Case with Special Intransitive Verbs**

In your reading you met this sentence (opposite: 43–44):

> ... nūllae opēs hūmānae armīs Rōmānīs resistere possunt.
> ... no human power can resist Roman arms.

Notice that the meaning of resistere is completed by an indirect object in the dative case and not by a direct object in the accusative. There are a number of special intransitive verbs in Latin, such as resistere above, that take the dative case, while in English we often translate them as if they had accusative direct objects. These verbs are identified in vocabulary lists by “(+ dat.).” Here are some other intransitive verbs that you will find used with dative indirect objects:

- crēdō, crēdere (3), crēdidī, crēditum (+ dat.), to believe in, trust
- favēo, favēre (2),favī, fātum (+ dat.), to give favor to, support
- parē, parāre (3), peperēri (+ dat.), to spare
- permittē, permittere (3), permisī, permīssum (+ dat.), to permit
- persuādē, persuādere (2), persuāsi, persuāsum (+ dat.), to persuade (literally, to make sweet or pleasant to)
PART I: THE KINGS OF ROME

6. Numa Pompilius

The rest of Part I will relate some of the stories that were handed down in Roman tradition concerning the six kings who followed Romulus.

6. Numa Pompilius


Habitābat eō tempore Curibus Numa Pompilius, vir iūstissimus peritusque omnis divīni atque hūmāni iūris. Rēgnum ei omnium consēnsū délātum est. Is urbem novam, quae ā Rōmūlō armīs condita erat, iūre lēgibusque firmāvit. Arcum portūs instrūctum fēcit, qui arcus ānī appellātus est; apertus bellī index erat, clausus pācīs. Per omne rēgnum Numae clausus fuit. Pax cum civitātibus finitimis societāte ac foederibus facta est.

Indirect Statement

You know that verbs of saying, thinking, or feeling are often followed by an accusative and infinitive construction. This is known as indirect statement, e.g.:

Deinde plēbs clamāre coepti multōs dominōs prō ūnō factōs esse.
(opposite: 4-5)
Then the people began to complain that many masters had been made in place of one.

A present infinitive shows that the action takes place at the same time as the action of the main verb, e.g.:

Crēdō populum novum rēgem velle.
I believe that the people want a new king.

Crēdēbam populum novum rēgem velle.
I believed that the people wanted a new king.

Indirect Statement (continued)

A perfect infinitive shows that the action took place prior to the action of the main verb, e.g.:

Patrēs dicunt rēgem subīmon raptum esse.
The senators say that the king was taken up into heaven.

Patrēs . . . dixerunt rēgem subīmen raptum esse. (5:33-39)
The senators . . . said that the king had been taken up into heaven.

A future infinitive shows that the action will take place after the action of the main verb, e.g.:

Crēdimus Numam rēgem futūrum esse.
We believe that Numā will be king.

Crēdēbamus Numam rēgem futūrum esse.
We believed that Numā would be king.

In the examples above, notice how the translation of the infinitive in indirect statement changes as the tense of the main verb changes.
Röx inde ad mörės populi cultumque deörum animum convertit. Út populi fidem conciliaret, simulavit sē cum dea Ėgeriā congressūs habère et moniēt eius sacra instituere sacerdōtēsque legere. Annun ad cursum lūnæ in duodecim mēnsēs discipsit. Quōsām diēs nefāstōs fēcit, per quós diēs comitía nōn habēbantur. Virgīnēs Vestālēs ēgit, quās caerimōniās quibusdam sāctās fēcit.


*Note the parallel word order in line 26 above: Íta duo deinceps règēs, Rōmulus bellō, Numa pāce, civitātem auxērunt.

---

**The Kings of Rome**

**ROMULUS**

**NUMA POMPILIUS**

**TULLUS HOSTILIUS**

**ANCUS MARCIUS**

**L. TARQUINIUS PRISCUS = Tanaquil**

SERVIUS TULLIUS = daughter of Lucius

Lucius¹ Arruns

- Tullia Maior²
- Tullia Minor²

**L. TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS (son of L. Tarquinius Priscus and Tanaquil)**

Titus Arruns Sextus

1. later becomes king under the name of L. Tarquinius Superbus
2. married to Lucius Tarquinius; subsequently murdered
3. married first to Arruns Tarquinius, then after his death to Lucius Tarquinius

---

**Sē in Indirect Statement**

The reflexive pronoun sē as the subject of an indirect statement refers to the subject of the main verb. Compare these two sentences:

Numa simulavit sē cum dea Ėgeriā congressūs habère. (opposite: 16–17)

Numa pretended that he (Numa himself) had meetings with the goddess Egeria.

Numa simulavit cūm cum dea Ėgeriā congressūs habère.

Numa pretended that he (someone else) had meetings with the goddess Egeria.
7. Tullus Hostilius


Comparative Adjectives

The letters -ior (masculine and feminine) or -ius (neuter) added to the stem of adjectives express the comparative degree, e.g.: ignāvus, -a, -um ignāviōr, ignāvius lāzius, quite lazy, rather lazy, too lazy aeger, aegra, aegrōrum aegerior, aegerius sickius, quite sick, rather sick, too sick fērōx, fērōcis fērōciōr, fērōcius more savage, quite savage, etc.

Comparative adjectives have 3rd declension endings. Use the chart on page 161 to review their forms.

When two items are being compared, the adverb quam, "than," may be found, e.g.: Hic fercūrior etiamquam Rōmulus fuit. (above: 2–3) This man was even more savage than Rōmulus.

Instead of quam, you will often find the second item of the comparison in the ablative case (ablative of comparison), e.g.: Hic fercūrior etiam Rōmulō fuit.
Fortē in utrōque exerciō erant trigēmini frātēs, nec aetāte nec viribus disparēs, Horātiēs et Curiātiēs. Ῥωμαῖi erant, illī Romānī. Trigēmini ad hanc pugnam dēlēcti arma capiunt et in medium inter duās aciēs procédunt. Duo exercitus, ērēti ānxiōse, in spēctāculum animōs intendunt. Signō datō, tēnēm iuvenēs concurrunt.


*nec spē nec viribus parēs: note the echo of nec aetāte nec viribus disparēs (17–18). Explain the significance of the echo.

**défessus vulnere, animō fractus: note the chiasτic word order (ABBA pattern). Compare the parallel word order noted on page 21. What is the effect of the chiasτic arrangement of words here?

### Indirect Commands

Verbs meaning "to beg," "to ask," "to order," "to encourage," or something similar often introduce subordinate clauses with ut (negative nō) and the subjunctive, e.g.:

- **... dum exercitus Albānus Curiātiōs obscurant ut frātēs auxiliōm ferant, Horātiēs eum interfēcunt.** *... while the Alban army was begging the Curiati to help their brother, Horatius killed him.*

The clause ut frātēs auxiliōm ferant is called an indirect command because it tells what the bystanders were encouraging the Curiatiōs to do.

The best translation for a Latin indirect command is usually an English infinitive ("to help").
7. TULLUS HOSTILIUS

Ad sepúltūram inde suōrum Rōmānī atque Albānī
nēquāquam paribus animīs vertuntur, alterī victorēs alterī
victi. Exercitūs domōs abdūtī sunt. Horātīi soror, quae
ūnī ex Curiātīis despōnsa erat, agnōvit inter spolia palūdā
tum spōnsī, quod ipsa cōnfecerat. Solvit crīnēs et
multīs cum lacrimās spōnsum mortuīm appellāt. Frāter,
frātus propter maerōrem sorōris in victorīa suā tantōque
publīcō gaudīo, gladiō eam interfēcit. Rēs ad populum
relāta est. Hominēs vehemens mōtī sunt in eō iūdiciō,
Pūblī Horātīī patre clāmante filiam īūre caesam esse. Sed
magis admirātiōne virtūtīs quam īūre causae iuvenem
absolvērunt.

Postēa pestilentia gravis in urbem incidit, quā rēx
quoque affectus est. Hāc calamitātē frāctus sacrīs postēa
animīs dedit. Postrēmō, quia sacrum quoddam nōn rēte
fēcerat—ita fāma est—Tullus fulmine percussus cum domō
cōnflagrāvit. Rēgnāvit annōs duōs et trīgitā.

Relative Pronouns (continued)

Postēa pestilentia ... quā rēx quoque affectus est. (above: 50-51)
Later on a plague ... by which the king also was stricken.

Use the chart on page 184 to review the forms of the relative
pronoun. The relative pronoun agrees with its antecedent (the word that it
modifies in the main clause) in gender and number; it takes its case
from its use in its own clause. In the first example on the opposite
page, quae is feminine singular because its antecedent, soror, is femi-
nine singular; it is nominative because it is the subject of the verb in its
own clause, erat. Perform a similar analysis for the other two exam-

Ablative Absolutes

The ablative absolutes you have met so far in these stories have used
perfect participles (see the grammar note on page 3). The present par-
ticiple may also be used, e.g.:

Hominēs vehemens mōtī sunt in eō iūdiciō, Pūblī Horātīī patre
clāmante filiam īūre caesam esse. (above: 46-47)
Men were very upset in this trial, when Publius Horatius the father
was shouting that his daughter had been justly slain.

(continued on next page)
Ablative Absolutes (continued)

The present participle denotes an action going on at the same time as that of the main verb in the sentence, thus clamante in the example in the box on page 27 is translated “was shouting” because the main verb (mōēf sunt) is in the past tense.

Subjunctive in Main Clauses (= Independent Subjunctive)

You have often seen the subjunctive used in clauses introduced by the conjunction cum and in purpose clauses introduced by ut, e.g.:

Many assembled so that they might watch/to watch the games and so that they might see/to see the new city.

Command (Jussive Subjunctive):

Pereat quicumque alius trahsit moenia mea. (4:9-10)
Let him perish, whoever else jumps over my walls!

Exhortation (Hortatory Subjunctive):

Certāmen de imperiō paucōrum proeliō dēcerēmus. (7:13–14)
Let us decide the contest for power by the battle of a few.

Wish (Optative Subjunctive):

Nē Remus rēx sit!
May Remus not be king!

Wishes may be introduced with the word utinam, with no difference in translation, e.g.:

Utinam nē Remus rēx sit!
May Remus not be king!

Nē is used for the negative in commands, exhortations, and wishes, as in the examples above.

Subjunctive in Main Clauses (continued)

Deliberative Question (Deliberative Subjunctive):

Quid agāmus? Quid nōn agāmus?
What are we to do? What are we not to do?

Possibility (Potential Subjunctive):

Velim hoc faciās. Nōn ausim hoc facere.
I would like you to do this. I would not dare to do this.

Nōn is used for the negative in deliberative questions and expressions of possibility, as in the examples above.

Exercise 1

Read aloud and translate. In each sentence identify the use of the subjunctive as expressing a command, an exhortation, a wish, a deliberative question, or a possibility. Some of these sentences may be translated more than one way. Be ready to explain your translation of each sentence.

1. Vincent Rōmānī Albinōs!
2. Spectāmus pugnam inter trigeminōs frātrēs!
4. Si Rōmulus et Remus Albae habitāre nōlunt, condant novam urbēm!
5. Nē Amulius puerōs in Tiberim iaciat! Nē Rheam Silviam in custōdiam det!
7. Rōmulus et Remus auguriōs ūtantur. Is quī augurium maius videt, det nōmēn urbī!
8. Utinam bonus rēx sit Rōmulus!
12. Dicam ego Horātiōs fortius quam Čuriātiōs pugnāvisse; dīcās autem tū fortanām Horātiōs fāvisse.
13. Nōlinus contrā exercitum Rōmānām pugnāre; pācem igitur cum eīs faciāmus.
8. Ancus Marcius

Numa in pæce religiônês instituerat, sic Ancus caerimôniaês instituit, quibus bella posteà indïcta sunt. Sacerdôtes, quibus id negotium mandatórum est, fétilês appellâvit.

Iâniculum, qui collis trâns Tiberim est, cum urbe ponte. Subliciö coniânxit. Carcer, qui étiam nunc exstat, sub monte Capitólinô aedificátus est. Imperium usque ad mare prûlátum est, et in ôre Tiberis Ostia urbs condita.

Superlative Adjectives

The letters -issimus, -a, -um added to the stem of most adjectives express the superlative degree, e.g.:

- cupidus, -a, -um
cupidissimus, -a, -um
cupidest, very greedy

- fortis, -is, -e
fortissimus, -a, -um
bravest, very brave

- prûdens, prûdentis
prûdentissimus, -a, -um
wisest, very wise

The letters -errimus, -a, -um are found to mark the superlative with adjectives of which the masculine nominative singular ends in -er, e.g.:

- miser, misera, miserum
miserrimus, -a, -um
most wretched, very wretched

- pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum
pulcherrimus, -a, -um
most beautiful, very beautiful

The letters -illimus, -a, -um are found to mark the superlative with a few (but not all) adjectives that end in -lis, e.g.:

- similis, -is, -e
simillimus, -a, -um
most similar, very similar

Other adjectives that follow this same pattern are:

- difficilis, -is, -e, difficult
dissimilis, -is, -e, unlike
facilis, -is, -e, easy
grácilis, -is, -e, slender
humilis, -is, -e, low, humble


**Flō: An Irregular Verb**

The verb flō, fieri (irreg.), factus sum has several meanings: “to be made,” “to be done,” “to become,” and “to happen.” It serves as the passive of the verb faciō, facere (3), fecī, factum, “to make,” “to do.” Latin does not use passive forms of factū in the present, imperfect, or future tenses (the tenses formed from the present stem), but uses forms of flō instead, as in the following sentence:

Lavorā servis fit.
*The work is being done by the slaves.*

The verb flō can also mean “to happen,” as in the following:

Quid fieri?
*What will happen?*

In the perfect passive, pluperfect passive, and future perfect passive, the forms of flō and faciō are identical, and they can mean “to be made,” “to be done,” “to become,” or “to happen,” e.g.:

Ibi paullūtām insignis factus est. . . . (above: 20–21)
*There he gradually became well-known. . . .*

Use the charts on pages 194 and 196 to review the forms of flō.
9. Tarquinius Priscus


Tarquinius, Latīnīs bellō victīs, lūdōs magnificōs fēcīt. Tum primum locum circō, qui Maximus dicētur, dēsignātus est. Lūdī sollemnēs mānsērunt, Rōmānī aut Magnī appellantāti.

Magna quoque opera ā rēge incepta sunt, ut populus nōn quiētior in pace quam in bellō esset. Mūrō lapideō urbem cingere parāvit, et loca circē forum aliāque convallēs cloācis siccāvit. Fundāmenta aedēs Iōvis in Capitōliō iēcit.

*nōn quiētior: Itotes, a rhetorical figure by which an affirmative is expressed by the negation of its opposite: "not more idle" = "as energetic."

Perfect Passive Participles

The fourth principal part of the verb (the supine) is frequently met as an adjective with 1st and 2nd declension endings. When so used it is called a perfect passive participle and may be translated in a variety of ways, e.g.:

Lūdī sollemnēs mānsērunt, Rōmānī aut Magnī appellāti. (above: 7–8) The annual games continued, called the "Roman" or "Great" games.

..., which were called the "Roman" or "Great" (games).

Tarquinius Priscus, a populi iussus, rēgnāre incēpit.

Tarquinius Priscus began to rule after/when/because he had been ordered by the people.

Tarquinius Priscus, who had been ordered by the people, began to rule.

Notice that the action shown by the perfect passive participle is thought of as having been completed prior to the action of the main verb in the sentence. Thus, in the second example above Tarquinius was ordered by the people before he began to rule.

Present Active Participles

The letters -nt-, added to the present stem of a verb and followed by 3rd declension case endings make the present active participle, e.g., dormiēntis (gen. sing.). The nominative singular has -ns added to the verb stem, e.g., dormiēns. Like perfect passive participles, present active participles can be translated in several ways, e.g.:

Caput puērī dormientis ārīt. (opposite: 13–15)
The head of a sleeping boy burst into flames.
The head of a boy who was sleeping burst into flames.
The boy’s head burst into flames while/as he was sleeping.

Use the charts on pages 182 and 197 to review the formation of present active participles. Notice that the present participle shows an action that is going on at the same time as the action of the main verb (not necessarily in present time).

Future Active Participles

The letters -ūrus, -a, -um added to the supine stem of a verb make the future active participle. Future participles show an action that takes place after the action of the main verb. The future active participle can often be translated “about to . . .,” “going to . . .,” or “intending to . . .,” and the translation may be introduced by words such as since or who, e.g.:

Tarquinius, rēgnum sibī obtōntūrus, officia et beneficiātem in omēs memorābat. (based on 9:1–3)
Tarquinius, who intended to obtain the kingship for himself, kept pointing out his services and kindness toward everyone.

The following example shows the future active participle used with esse to form the future active infinitive (here in indirect statement):

Lūmen profectō portēndit eum aliāquā ndīs praeṣiōdī futūrum esse. (above: 19–20)

. . . that he is about to be/will be . . .
9. TARQUINIUS PRISCUS

Etst Anci filii duo anteä iratā fuerant quod peregrinus Rōmæ rēgnābat, tum maior erat indignātiō, quoniam servō itam rēgnum patēre videbatur. Rēgem igitur interficere rēgnumque occupāre constituerunt. Ex pāstōribus duo fēro-cissimī ad fācium dēiectī in vestībulo rēgīae specīe rīxae in sē omnēs appāritōrēs rēgiōs convertērunt. Inde vocātī ad rēgem dicere in vicem iussi sunt. Unus rem expōnit. Dum intentus in eum sē rēx tōtus āvertī, alter ēlāta secūrīm in captū régis deiectī; reīctō in vulnere tēlo, ambō forās fugiunt. Tarquiniō moribundum appāritōres exsiciunt; illōs fugientēs līctōres comprehendunt.


### Imperative

The imperative mood indicates a command, e.g.:

**Erige tā...**! *Arise...!* (opposite: 39)

The singular imperative is formed by dropping the final -re from the 2nd principal part (the infinitive) of a verb. The plural imperative is formed by adding -te to the singular form, except in the 3rd conjugation, where the final -e of the singular imperative changes to -i- before the letters -te are added, e.g.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Sing. Imperative</th>
<th>Pl. Imperative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st regulare</td>
<td>régna</td>
<td>régnae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd iubère</td>
<td>iubes</td>
<td>iubēte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd relinquere</td>
<td>relinquque</td>
<td>relinquque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd -io excipere</td>
<td>excipe</td>
<td>excipite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th dormire</td>
<td>dormi</td>
<td>dormite</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You will meet forms of deponent verbs that look exactly like present active infinitives, e.g., sequere (opposite: 43). These are singular imperatives. The plural is sequimini.

### Negative Commands

A negative command or prohibition may be expressed with nōlī (sing.) or nōlite (pl.) plus an infinitive:

**Nōlī perturbāri...**! *Don’t be upset...!* (above: 40)

### Vocative Case

The vocative case will be found when someone addresses a person directly. For most nouns, the vocative is the same as the nominative. In the 2nd declension, however, there are special forms. A noun ending in -us has its vocative singular in -e, and one ending in -ius has its vocative singular in -i, e.g.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominative</th>
<th>Vocative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>servus</td>
<td>serve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancus</td>
<td>Ance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filius</td>
<td>fili</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Servius</td>
<td>Servi (above: 37)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The word *meus* also has its vocative in -i, e.g.: mi fili, “my son.”
Cum iam clamor multitūdinis vix sustinērī posset, Tanaquil ex superiorō parte rēgiae populum ita allocūta est: "Cum vulnus rēgis grave sit, iam tamen ad sē redīt; brevī tempore rēgem ipsum vidēbitis. Interim vult Servium Tullium rem pūblīcam administrāre." Itaque Servius per aliquot diēs, cum Tarquinius iam mortuus esset, suas opēs firmāvit. Tūm dēmum mōrīs rēgis nūntiāta est. Servius, praesidio firmō mūnitus, prīmus iniusū populi voluntāte patrum* rēgnāvit.

*iniusū populi voluntāte patrum: an example of asyndeton or lack of a connective such as sed: "without an order from the people (but) with the goodwill of the senate." What is the effect of the use of this rhetorical device here?

**Ablative of Time When or within Which**

A word or phrase in the ablative case may tell the time when or within which something happens, e.g.:

... brevī tempore rēgem ipsum vidēbitis. (above: 46–47)

... in a short time you will see the king himself.

Contrast the accusative case, which may tell how long something lasts (accusative of duration of time; see the grammar note on page 3).
PART I: THE KINGS OF ROME

10. Servius Tullius


Lūcius Tarquinius, Prīscī filius, interdum querēbātur quod Servius iniussū populī rēgnāret. Servius igitur agrum prius captum ex hostibus virītim divīsit; hōc modō voluntātem plēbis conciliāvit. Populus deinde maximō cōnsēnseī eum rēgnāre iussīt.


Ablative of Personal Agent

Ā or ab with a word or phrase in the ablative case is often used with passive verbs to tell by whom the action is carried out, e.g.:

Fānum erat... dē quō commūniter ā civitātibus Asiae factūm esse dīcēbatur. (above: 5–7)

There was a shrine... which was said to have been built in common by (the people of) the city-states of Asia Minor.
PART I: THE KINGS OF ROME

27 tempus agendi: "the time for action," literally "the time of acting," gerund (see the grammar note on page 58).
28 stipōs (1.), to crowd, crowd around, accompany.
29 armāti, -orum (m. pl.), armed men.
30 praeċō, praeċōnis (mz.), herald, crier.
31 quod . . . occupāvisses: in quod causal clauses the subjunctive is used, as here, when the reason given is being quoted, as if in indirect statement, as that of someone other than the narrator (here as that of Lucius Tarquinius).
32 mulōbra, -is, -e, of a woman, womanly.
33 popularis, -is, -e, popular, pleasing to the people.
34 dē agrō plēbī divīsō, dē cēnsū institūtō: "about the division of land to the plebes, about the . . .," Latin uses the perfect passive participle in agreement with a noun where in English we would use an abstract noun followed by a prepositional phrase. Compare the title of Livy's history, Ab urbe condita (literally, From the City Having Been Founded, better English, From the Foundation of the City).
35 intervenī, intervenīre (4), intervēni, interventum, to come along, intrude.
36 tibi vis: velle + reflexive pronoun = to want for oneself, have as one's purpose, aim at.
37 Tarquinius: the accent in this vocative form falls on the next to the last syllable.
38 *audācia, -ae (f.), boldness, audacity.
39 *vīvus, -a, -um, alive, living.
40 mé vivō: "with me (being) alive," ablative absolute (without a participle since there is no present participle of the verb esse).
41 *hērēs, hērēdis (m.), heir.
42 medium . . . Servium: "the middle of Servius," i.e., by the waist.
43 carpentum, -i (n.), two-wheeled carriage.
44 invehī, invehere (3), invext, inventum, to carry into; (passive) to ride into.
45 ēvōcō (1), to call out, summon.
46 domum: "to home," "home" (see the grammar note on pages 52–53).
47 dicitur . . . invēnisse: "she is said to have found."
48 scelerātus, -a, -um, wicked.

10. SERVIIUS TULLIUS

Postrēmō, ubi iam tempus agendi visum est, stōpātus armātīs in forum irruptīt. Inde in rēgiā sēde Čūriā sedēns patrēs Čūriam per praecōnem ad rēgem Tarquiniō vocāri iussit. Ibi incūsābat rēgem, quod rēgnum muliebri dōnō occupāvissit; querēbatur item dē ċonsiliis popularībus, dē agrō plēbī divisō, dē ċēnsū institūtō. Dum loquitur, Servius interventīt et ā vestībulo Čūriāe magnā vōce, "Quid tibi vis," inquit, "Tarquiniō? Quā audācia tū, mē vivō, vocare patrēs aut ē sēde mēa consīdere ausus es?"


Adverbs

Words formed from adjectives and ending in -ē or -iter are adverbs. The ending -ē is found on 1st and 2nd declension adjectives, and the ending -iter on 3rd, e.g.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjectives</th>
<th>Adverbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st and 2nd Declension:</td>
<td>3rd Declension:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vērūs, -a, -um, true</td>
<td>fortis, -is, -e, brave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pulcher, pulchra,</td>
<td>ferōx, ferōcis, savage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pulchrūm, beautiful</td>
<td>ferōciter, bravely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pulchrē, beautifully</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Third declension adjectives ending in -ns, such as prūdens, prūdēns, "wise," add -er to the stem, e.g., prūdenter, wisely.
11. Tarquinius Superbus


Tarquinius, quamquam inīstus in pāce rēx fuit, ducem belli tamen nōn prāvum*** sē praebuit. Is prīmus cum Volsciis bellum gessit, et magnum praedam cēpit. In aliō belliō, cum Gābiōs, vicīnam urbem, vī capere nōn posset, fraude ac dōlō per filium suum Sex. Tarquinium aggressus est.

*Notice the four nouns Bellum, pācem, foedera, sociētātēs strung together without any conjunctions such as et (asynedeton; see note on page 41).

**The phrase nōn prāvum is an example of litotes (see note on page 35): “not incompetent” = “competent.”

Reconstruction of the temple on the Capitoline Hill as it was built by Tarquinius Superbus, who completed a plan drawn up by his father Tarquinius Priscus (see 9:12 and 11:20). The temple was dedicated to Jupiter Optimus Maximus, Juno, and Minerva.

Dum haec aguntur, portentum terribile visum est; anguis ex columná lignéa élápsus terrórem fugamque in régiá fécit atque ipsíus régis pectus ánxiís curís implèvit. Itaque Tarquiníus filiós, Titum et Arruntem, Delphós ad clarissí- mum in terris órácolum mittere statuit. Comes eis additús est L. Iúnius Brútus, ex Tarquiníá, soróre régis, nátus. Cognómen eius hóc modó parárum erat; róx eós principés cívítátis quós timébat interficere solásbat, in quibus frátrém Brútis interfecit. Hic, ut crudélicitátem régis vitáret, consultó stultitiam imitávit bona suæ régem spoliáre passus est neque cognómen Brútis recúsavit. Is tum iigitur ab Tar- Quinníó ductus est Delphós, lúdiárium vérius quam comes. Tulit tamen dònum Apollínis aureum baculum inclúsium in baculó corneó, tamquam effigiem ingénii sui.

Perfect Participles of Deponent Verbs

Perfect participles of deponent verbs are active in meaning, unlike perfect participles of regular verbs, which are passive. Compare the following:

Anguis ex columná lignéa élápsus terrórem fugamque in régiá fécit. . . . (above: 28–30)
A snake, having slid down a wooden column, caused terror and flight in the palace. . . . (deponent verb)

Servius iigitur agrum prius captum ex hostibus virítim divisit. (10:13–14)
Servius therefore divided the land that had been previously cap- tured from the enemy among individuals. (regular verb)

In the second paragraph above, find and translate another sentence with a perfect participle of a deponent verb.
11. TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS


Delphi, with the ruins of the Temple of Apollo
12. Sex. Tarquinius and Lucretia

Paulus post Romani, qui iam duodem superbiam Tarquini regis atque filiorum aeger ferent, ita scelesti quodam Sex. Tarquini concitat sunt ut regiam familiam in exilium pellere statuerent.

Tarquinius Collatinius, sorore Tarquini Superbi natus, in contubernio iuvenem regiorem Ardeae erat; cum forte in liberiores convivi consuem suam unusqueque laudaret, placuit experiri. Itaque equis Romam petunt. Regias nurus in convivi vel luxi depredantium. Et inde Collatiam petunt. Lucertiam, uxorem Collatini, inter ancillas in laminio offerunt; itaque ea pudicissima iudicetur. Ad quam corrupendam Sex. Tarquinius nocte Collatiam redit et iure propinquitati in domum Collatini venit et in cubiculo Lucertiae irrupit, pudicitiam expugnavit.

**Place Constructions (continued)**

These words will be found in the ablative case with a preposition to show the *place from which someone comes*:

Roma egressus . . .

_Having departed from Rome_.

Domus extensa . . .

_Leaving home_.

These words will be found in the locative case without a preposition to show the *place where someone is*:

Habitabat e tempore Curibus Numa Pompilius. (6:7)

_There lived at this time in Cures Numa Pompilius._

Domus manens . . .

_Remaining at home_.

The locative case has the same endings as the genitive in the 1st and 2nd declensions in the singular. In the 3rd declension and in all plural words, it has the same endings as the dative or ablative.

When other words are used in place constructions, prepositions (ad, ab, ex, and in) are regularly used with the accusative and _ablative_ cases.
Illa posterō die advocātis patre et coniuge rem his verbis exposuit: “Vestīgia virī aliēni, Collātīne, in lectō sunt tuō; cēterum corpus est tantum violātum, animus ìnsōns; mors testis erit. Sed date dexterās fidemque haud impūne adulterō fore. Sex. est Tarquinius, qui hostis pró hospite priōre nocte vi armātus mīhi sibique, si vōs virī estis, pestiferum hinc abstulit gaudium.”


*haud impūne: lītones: “not unpunished” = “punished.”

Ablative of Separation

The ablative case (often without a preposition) is used with certain verbs that mean “to rob of,” “to deprive,” and “to set free.” This is called the ablative of separation, e.g.:

Ita poterat... bonis spoliāre omēs quōs cupiēbat. (11.2-6)
So he was able to deprive of their property all whom he wished.

Ego mē eti peccātō absolvō, supplicii nōn liberō. (abovē: 25-26)
I, although I absolve myself of wrongdoing, do not free myself from punishment.”
13. The Banishment of Tarquinius Superbus

Tum primum vērum ingenium Brūtī apertura est. Eō
enim duce populus iūrāvit sē nec Tarquiniun nec alium
quamquam rēgnāre Rōmae passūrum esse. Brūtus inde in
castro prefectus est, ubi exercitus Rōmanus Ardeam, caput
Rutulorum, obsidebat. Tulliam rēgnum domō profugien-
tem omnēs viri mulierēsque exerētātē sunt.

Ubi nūntī hārum rērum in castra perlātī sunt, rēx Rō-
man perrēxit. Brūtus adventum rēgis sēnsit flexitque
viam. Ita eōdem ferē tempore diversī itineribus Brūtus
Ardeam, Tarquiniun Rōman vēnērunt. Hic portās clausās
invēnit; Brūtus liberātōrem urbīs laeta castra accēpērunt
exāctīque sunt liberī rēgis; duo patrem secūti exulēs ad-
vēnērunt Caere, quae urbs Etrūscā erat; Sextus Tarquinius
Gabiōs, tamquam in suum rēgnum, prefectus ab utōribus
veterum iniūriārum quās ipse intulerat interfecēt est.

L. Tarquinius Superbus rēgnāvit annōs quīnque et
vīgniū. Rēgnum Rōmae annōs ducentōs quadrāgentā durā-
verat. Duo consūlēs inde créati sunt, L. Iūnius Brūtus et L.
Tarquinius Collatinus.

Result Clauses

You have seen that subordinate clauses introduced by ut and having
their verbs in the subjunctive can express purpose (see the grammar
note on page 12) or indirect commands (see the grammar note on page
25). They can also express result, e.g.:

Rōmāni . . . ita sceleré quōdam Sex. Tarquiniī conscītātē sunt ut rē-
giam familiām in exilium pellēre statuerent. (12:1–4)
The Romans . . . were so aroused by a certain crime of Sextus Tar-
quinius that they decided to drive the royal family into exile.

Result clauses are introduced by ut (affirmative) and ut nōn
(negative); compare purpose clauses and indirect commands that use ut
and nē.

Result clauses are easy to identify since the presence of words such
as ita, sic, "in such a way," "so," tot, "so many," tālis, "such," tāntus, "so
great," or adeō, "so," in the main clause provides a clue that a result
clause may follow. Note the use of ita in the example above.

Family Tree of the Tarquins

Lucius Tarquinius Priscus* = Tanaquil
Servius Tullius = d1
Arruns = d2 = Junius = d3 = Collatinus
Tullia Maior Tullia Minor = Lucius** = L. Junius Brūtus
Titus Arruns Sextus Lucretia = L. Tarquinius Collatinus

* L. Tarquinius Priscus had three daughters; their names are not
given in the story, so they are identified simply as d1, d2, and d3
in this chart.
** Lucius later becomes king and is known as Tarquinius Superbus
Gerunds

A gerund is a verbal noun—that is, a noun formed from a verb. In the following sentences "swimming" and "running" are gerunds:

He likes swimming. He escaped by running.

The Latin gerund may be recognized by the letters -nd-, e.g.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Gerund</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>creāre</td>
<td>creandum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>habēre</td>
<td>habendum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vincere</td>
<td>vincendum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capere</td>
<td>capiendum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impedire</td>
<td>impedimentum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notice the -ie- before the -ndum ending in the 3rd and 4th conjugations. Gerunds of deponent verbs are formed in the same way as those of regular verbs.

The gerund is declined as a 2nd declension neuter noun. It is used only in the singular. Gerunds will be found in various cases, like other nouns:

Tullus erat cupidus pugnandi. (genitive)
Tullus was desirous of fighting.

Hic locus est idōneus pugnandi. (dative)
This place is suitable for fighting.

Tarquinii in sōlē régali considendō tumultum fēcit. (ablative)
Tarquinii caused an uproar by sitting in the king's chair.

Gerunds are not used in the nominative case. Instead, the infinitive is used as a verbal noun in the nominative, e.g.:

Expellēre familiam Tarquiniiōrum erat dīficilīs.
Expelling the family of the Tarquinii was difficult.

Gerunds are often used to express purpose, with the prepositions ad (+ acc.), "for the purpose of," and causā or grātiā (+ a preceding gen.), "for the sake of," e.g.:

Tarquinii Servium interfēcēt ad régnam dīcendam.
Tarquinius killed Servius for the purpose of reigning.

Tarquinii Servium interfēcēt causā grātiā.
Tarquinius killed Servius for the sake of reigning.

Notice that the prepositions causā and grātiā come after the gerunds.

Gerundives

The gerundive may also be recognized by the letters -nd-, but it is a 1st and 2nd declension adjective rather than a 2nd declension noun, e.g.:

1  creandus, -a, -um  3  capiendus, -a, -um
2  habendus, -a, -um  4  impedimentus, -a, -um

The gerundive is a future passive verbal adjective or participle, and you will always find it modifying a noun or pronoun. Latin usually uses a gerundive rather than a gerund when the gerund would have a direct object. For example, instead of the following:

Brutus régem expulit ad iuvandum cōvitātem.
[īuvandum, "helping": gerund used as the accusative object of the preposition ad, with cōvitātem its direct object]

Brutus drove out the king to help the city.

Latin usually uses a gerundive, e.g.:

Brutus régem expulit ad cōvitātem iuvandum.
[cōvitātem: accusative object of the preposition ad, modified by the gerundive iuvandum]

Brutus drove out the king for the purpose of the city about to be helped.
Brutus drove out the king for the purpose of helping the city.
Brutus drove out the king to help the city.

Notice how the gerundive agrees with the noun that it modifies in gender, number, and case. The underlined endings highlight this.

Exercise 2
Read aloud and translate each sentence; then decide whether you are dealing with a gerund or a gerundive. If there is a gerundive, tell what noun it agrees with.

1. Tullius Hostilius pugnandō multum agrum cōvitātī addidit.
2. Pīli Ānōi Marcō ēstōrēs in rēgiam dūxerunt ad Tarquinium Priscum interfīndām.
3. Tarquiniī Servius adiuvāndī grātiā dixit rēgēm vulnus hābere.
4. Servius erat cupidus rēgandī.
5. Servius Tullius agrum captum dīxit ad plēbem conciliandum.
6. Tarquinii Superbus in forum irrupit ad rēgēm occidentūm.
7. Occidīt Tarquinii Servium Tullīum rēgī occupandī causā.
8. Tullia, carpentum per patris corpus agendō, ostendīt sē esse cu-pidām rēgandī.
10. Brutus ad castra ἐγένετο regis expellendī grātiā.

**Exercise 3**

*Form a gerund (genitive case) and gerundive from each verb:*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model: occupāre</th>
<th>Gerund</th>
<th>Gerundive, -ēre, -ērum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>flectē</td>
<td>occupāri</td>
<td>occupāndī, -ēre, -ērum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aperēre</td>
<td>profugēre</td>
<td>profugēndī, -ūs, -um</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deligēre</td>
<td>comiūrēre</td>
<td>comiūrēndī, -ūs, -um</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Passive Periphrastic**

The *passive periphrastic* is a construction that combines a gerundive with forms of the verb esse to express obligation or necessity, e.g.:

Rōma nōbīs servanda est.
*Rome is to be saved by us.*

Rōme must be saved by us.

We must save Rome.

Intransitive verbs are used *impersonally* in this construction, with an implied “it” as grammatical subject, e.g.:

Nōbīs ad urbem redeundum erat.
*It had to be returned by us to the city.*

We had to return to the city.

The *dative case*, such as nōbīs in the examples above, not the ablative with ā/ab, is usually used for the agent (the person by whom the thing must be done).

The verb *ēre* and its compounds have an irregular gerund, *eundī* (compare the present participle of this verb, *ēsēs, euntīs*).

**Exercise 4**

*Read aloud and translate each sentence, first literally and then in better English:*

1. Tarquiniō Priscō ex Etrūriā Rōmam migrandum erat.
2. Tarquiniō Priscō mortūō, Tanaquili rēgā erat claudenda et consiliōm Servī Tulliō dandum.
3. Eundem est Delphōs filiās Tarquiniī Superbī.
4. Duae filiae Servī Tulliī in mātrimōnīō dandaē sunt Lūciō atque Arruntī Tarquinīī.
5. Mandāta patris iuvēnibus confidiēnda sunt.

The form of government established after the expulsion of the Tarquini kings was known as the Republic (509–31 B.C.). It should be clearly understood, however, that this was not a democracy; rather, it was an oligarchy (rule by a small group). Although the people could vote on certain laws and elect some officials, the government as a whole was firmly under the control of the senators, and only those of noble birth were usually elected to high office.

Two themes run through the stories that Livy and other Roman historians tell about this period. The first is Rome’s struggle for survival against external enemies, beginning with the attempt by Tarquinius Superbus to regain his throne and continuing with events such as the Gallic invasion of Italy, as well as many lesser wars between Rome and her neighbors. The second theme is the struggle of the plebeians for fairer treatment from the senators and for a greater share in the powers of government. The stories in Part II clearly illustrate both of these aspects of the early Republic (509–284 B.C.).

Many of the stories, such as those of Horatius Cocles and Gaius Fabricius, have an additional function. They are what the Romans termed *exempla*, that is, they provide models of how good Romans should behave. As you read the stories, think about what they tell us about the ideals and values of Roman culture during this period.
14. Horatius Cocles

After the establishment of the Republic in 509 B.C., government was in the hands of the Senate and of the elected officials. The new government's first task was to fight for its survival against the Tarquin family and their Etruscan allies.


Cum hostēs adessent, omnēs in urbem ex agris veniunt urbemque ipsam mūniunt praesidēs. Alia loca mūris, alia Tiberī obiectō vidēbantur tūta. Pōns sublicius tamen iter paene hostibus dedit, nī unus vir fuisset, Horātius Cocles, qui forte ad pontem positiō erat. Clūsimī repentinō impetū Iāniculum cepērant atque inde velōciter ad flūmen dēcurrēbant. Cocles, cum suōs fugere vidēsset, ēravit eōs ut manērent et pontem rescindere; sē īmpetum hostium, quantum unus posset id facere, exceptūrum esse. Processit inde in primum adītum pontis ipsāque audāciā turbāvit hostēs.

The fresco by G. F. Romanelli on page 61 shows Gaius Mucius, the heroic young Roman who saved Rome from Porsena (see the introduction to section 1.5, page 69, for the story). (Paris, Louvre)
17 *pudor, pudóris (m.), sense of honor, sense of shame.  
Sp. Larcius, -i (m.), Spurius Larcius.  
T. Herminius, -i (m.), Titus Herminius.  
20 in tátum: “to safety.”  
21 sublátō: perfect passive participle of tollō.  
22 *dēnique (adv.), finally.  
23 *trānō (1), to swim across.  
grátus, -a, -um, pleasing, dear to, thankful.  
24 *comitium, -i (n.), comitium (an open area in the Forum, in front of the  
Senate House, used for assemblies).  
25 agrī quantum: “as much (of) land as,” partitive genitive (see the grammar  
note on page 82).  
circummarō (1), to plow around.

Sequence of Tenses

Simple rules determine what tense of the subjunctive will appear in a  
subordinate clause. The tense of the subjunctive verb depends upon the  
tense of the main verb; this relationship of the verb in the subordinate  
clause to the verb in the main clause is called sequence of tenses. The  
usual relationships are shown in the chart below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sequence of Tenses with the Subjunctive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Main Clause</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicative or Imperative or Independent Subjunctive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Primary Sequence</strong></th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Future</th>
<th>Future Perfect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Imperfect</strong></td>
<td>Present</td>
<td>Simultaneous or subsequent</td>
<td>Incomplete</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Secondary Sequence</strong></th>
<th>Imperfect</th>
<th>Perfect</th>
<th>Pluperfect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Imperfect</strong></td>
<td>Simultaneous or subsequent</td>
<td>Incomplete</td>
<td>Pluperfect = Prior</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sequence of Tenses (continued)

The following examples illustrate some of the rules for sequence of tenses given on page 64:

Tarquin, ut régnum recipere, ad Lartem Porsem... fügit.  
(14:1-2)  
[imperfect subjunctive, secondary sequence]  
Tarquin, in order to regain his throne, fled to Lars Porsena.

In this example, the action of recovering the kingdom was incomplete at the time when Tarquin decided to flee to Lars Porsena for help; it is thought of as taking place subsequent to the action of the main clause.

Cocles, cum suōs fugere vidiisset, orávit eós... (14:12)  
[pluperfect subjunctive, secondary sequence]  
Cocles, when he had seen his men fleeing, begged them...

Here the action of Horatius seeing his men fleeing took place prior to his begging them to stay and cut down the bridge; it had already been completed when he began to speak.
Lays of Ancient Rome

Thomas Babington Macaulay (1800–1859) published his Lays of Ancient Rome in 1842, and the poems immediately became widely popular. In this work Macaulay assumed the persona of an ancient bard, reciting to a Roman audience tales about the heroic past of their nation. The stories, drawn mainly from Livy, emphasize such traditional Roman virtues as courage, devotion to duty, and self-sacrifice in the service of the state. Macaulay, writing in a thoroughly Romantic style, delighted in painting vivid pictures of the heroes and villains of early Rome, as the following stanzas, taken from his poem about Horatius, show. The bridge has been broken down, and Horatius is about to leap into the Tiber.

LVIII.
But he saw on Palatium
The white porch of his home;
And he spake to the noble river
That rolls by the towers of Rome.

LIX.
"Oh, Tiber! father Tiber!
To whom the Romans pray,
A Roman's life, a Roman's arms,
Take thou in charge this day!"
So he spake, and speaking sheathed
The good sword by his side,
And with his harness* on his back,
Plunged headlong in the tide.

*armor

LX.
No sound of joy or sorrow
Was heard from either bank;
But friends and foes in dumb surprise,
With parted lips and straining eyes,
Stood gazing where he sank;
And when above the surges
They saw his crest appear,
All Rome sent forth a rapturous cry,
And even the ranks of Tuscany*
Could scarce forbear to cheer.

*homeland of the Etruscans

LXI.
But fiercely ran the current,
Swollen high by months of rain:

And fast his blood was flowing;
And he was sore in pain,
And heavy with his armour,
And spent with changing blows:
And oft they thought him sinking,
But still again he rose.

LXII.
Never, I ween,* did swimmer
In such an evil case
Struggle through such a raging flood
Safe to the landing place:
But his limbs were borne up bravely
By the brave heart within,
And our good father Tiber
Bore* bravely up his chin.

*bore

LXIV.
And now he feels the bottom;
Now on dry earth he stands;
Now round him throng the Fathers
To press his gory hands;
And now, with shouts and clapping,
And noise of weeping loud,
He enters through the River-Gate,
Borne by the joyous crowd.

LXV.
They gave him of the corn-land* That was of public right
As much as two strong oxen
Could plough from morn till night;
And they made a molten image,
And set it up on high,
And there it stands unto this day
To witness if I lie.

*plough

LXVI.
It stands in the Comitium,
Plain for all folk to see;
Horatius in his harness,
Halting upon one knee:
And underneath is written,
In letters all of gold,
How valiantly he kept the bridge
In the brave days of old.
15. Cloelia

Porsena’s attack on Rome was brought to a conclusion as follows. Gaius Mucius, a young Roman, was eager to save his homeland from danger. He obtained the Senate’s permission to cross the Tiber and enter the Etruscan camp in hopes of killing Porsena. He succeeded in approaching the king’s dais, but he did not know which of the two men seated there was the king. He killed the king’s secretary and was seized by guards as he tried to flee. While being interrogated by the king, Mucius hinted that others might attempt to kill Porsena. The king ordered that Mucius be burned alive unless he revealed all he knew about this “plot.” Mucius, to show his contempt for Porsena and to demonstrate the bravery of the Romans, thrust his hand into the fire that was burning on an altar. Amazed at the young man’s courage, Porsena ordered him released. Mucius then told him that 300 young nobles like himself had sworn to kill him; they would try, one at a time, until Porsena was dead. The king was so terrified by this idea that he agreed to a diplomatic settlement.

Under the terms of the peace treaty, Porsena withdrew and the Tarquins were not restored to power in Rome; however, the Romans had to give the Etruscans hostages to guarantee their good behavior in the future. The following story is about one of those hostages, a maiden named Cloelia.

Cloelia virgo, una ex obsidibus, cum castra Etrūscurum forte haud procūl ripā Tiberis locāta essent, frūstrā custōdēs, dux agminis virgīnum inter tēla hostium Tiberum trānāvit sōspītēsque omnēs Rōmam ad propinquōs restituit.

Quod ubi rēgī nūntiātum est, primō incēnṣus ĩrā ērōtārēs Rōmam misīt ad Cloeliām obsidem dépōscendam; aliās haud magnī fēcit. Deinde in admīrātiōnem versus suprā Coelītēs Mūciōsque dīcit id faciun̄ esse; apertē nūntiāt sē, nisi dēdātur obsequēs, prō rūptō foedus habītūrum, sed, si dēdātur, intāctam inviolātāmque ad suōs remissūrum.

Utrīmque cōnstituit fidēs: et Rōmānī obsīdem restituērunt, et apud rēgem Etrūscum nōn tūtā sūlum sed honōrātā etiam virtūs Cloelīae fuit. Fāce rēdīntegrātā Rōmānī novam in fēminā virtūtem novō genere honōris, statūa equestrī, dōnāvērunt; in summā Sacrā viā posita est virgo insidēns equō.
16. The Secession of the Plebs

The first 200 years and more of the Republic were marked by a struggle on the part of the plebeians to gain fairer treatment under the law as well as some political power. During the Monarchy, the political and judicial systems had been completely dominated by the patricians.


Accusative of Extent of Space

A word or phrase in the accusative case may tell how far someone travels or how far one thing is from another; this is called the accusative of extent of space, e.g.:

Hic mons ... est. tria ab urbe milia passuum. (above: 17-18)
This mountain is ..., three miles from the city.

Here is another example:

Milités multa milia passuum ad mare progressi sunt.
The soldiers advanced many miles toward the sea.
17. Menenius Agrippa

Menēnius hoc nārrāvisse fertur: "Olim reliquae partēs corporis hūmanī indignābantur quod suā cūrā, suō labōre ac ministeriō ventrōm nārrārentur, venter in mediō quīētus datīs voluptātibus fruerētur; contūrāvērunt inde nē manūs ad ōs cibum ferrent, nēve ōs datum cibum accipērērent, nēve dentēs cōnferērent. Sed dum ventrem famē domārō volunt, ipsa membra tōtumque corpus paene perīērunt. Inde sēnsērunt ventris quoque ministerium haud inērs esse." Ostendit deinde dispersionēm inter partēs corporis similem esse īrae plēbis in patrēs et ἥνοικον mensē hominum.

Concordiā reconciliātā, plēbī permīssum est suōs magistrātūs creāre tribūnūs plēbeiās, qui auxiliūm plēbī adversus ĭnēres ferrent.

Impersonal Passive of Special Intransitive Verbs (continued)

Latin, however, does not allow these special intransitive verbs to be used in the passive with personal subjects. Latin cannot say "They were permitted" or "I was permitted." Instead, the passive idea with these special intransitive verbs is expressed impersonally, with an implied "it" as the subject (see the note on impersonal passives on pages 76–77). Thus instead of saying "the plebeians were permitted," Latin says "It was permitted to the plebeians," plēbī permīssum est, keeping the dative case. In lines 12–13 above, we have:

... plēbī permīssum est suōs magistrātūs creāre....
... it was permitted to the plebes to elect their own magistrates....
... the plebeians were permitted to elect their own magistrates....

Here are examples with other special intransitive verbs:

Eis acerē resistēbatur.
It was fiercely resisted to them.
They were fiercely resisted.

Eī nōn ĭncrēdītum est.
It was not believed to him.
He was not believed.

Horātiō ā Rōmānīs favēbatur.
It was favored to Horatius by the Romans.
Horatius was favored by the Romans.
18. Coriolanus and His Family

Gaius Marcius Coriolanus angered the people of Rome by his tyrannical behavior and by his opposition to the distribution of grain to the plebeians during a time of famine. The people’s anger was so great that the Senate agreed that Coriolanus should be put on trial. Infuriated at this treatment, he withdrew from Rome to the territory of the Volscians, a people hostile to the Romans. There he conspired with the leading citizens to arrange the downfall of Rome. He led a Volscian army into Roman territory, and the Romans appeared to have no hope of survival. The women of Rome prevailed on Veturia, Coriolanus’ mother, and Volumnia, his wife, to go with his children to the Volscian camp, along with a large delegation of other women. At first Coriolanus was not moved by this group, any more than he had been by the official ambassadors who had previously been sent.


Ergo ego nisi perispess, Ròma non oppugnaretur; nisi filium habérem, libera in libera patria mortua essesm. Sed ego nihiiam pati nec tibi turpius nec mihi miseri tius possum nec, ut sum miserrima, diù futura sum; de his videmis, quos, si pergis, aut immutature mors aut longe servitius manet.

Impersonal Passive (continued)

This use of the impersonal passive places emphasis on the action of the verb rather than the people involved in the action, as in the following example: Acrīter pugnābātur, “It was fought fiercely,” “There was fierce fighting.”

Dative of Purpose

A noun in the dative case will sometimes be found with a form of the verb esse to express the purpose that something serves or the end that it accomplishes, e.g.: 

Militēs auxiliō fuērunt. 
The soldiers were a source of help (were a help).

Temple monumentō erat. (based on 27 above) 
The temple was a memorial (i.e., it served as a reminder).

Here are some other expressions using the dative of purpose that you may encounter:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>admirātiōnēs esse</td>
<td>to be a source of wonder or surprise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>periculōs esse</td>
<td>to be a source of danger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>præsidiōnēs esse</td>
<td>to be a means of defense (cf. 9:20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salūtēs esse</td>
<td>to be a source of safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subsidiōs esse</td>
<td>to be of help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usūs esse</td>
<td>to be of use</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
19. Lucius Quinctius Cincinnatus

Postea, dum tribunī imperium cōnsulāre légibus dēstināre cōnāntur, L. Quinctius Cincinnatus cōnsul factus est. Ut magistrātūm inītī, reprehendit et senātum et plēbem, quod eīdem tribūnī etiam atque etiam creātī cīvitātem turbārent.


**Ut with the Indicative**

When the conjunction *ut* is followed by a verb in the *indicative*, it is translated "when," "after," or "as," e.g.:

*Ut magistrātūm inītī, reprehendit et senātum et plēbem...* (above: 2-3)  
*When he entered upon (his term of) office, he rebuked both the Senate and the plebs...*  
*Rōmānī, ut sētīs, magnum imperium habēbant. The Romans, as you know, had a large empire.*

**Quis/Quid = “anyone”/“anything”**

You know that *quis* normally means "who" and *quid" what." But if this word (in any form) comes after *si, nisi, num, or nē*, the meaning is "anyone" or "anything," e.g.:

*Patrēs quoque, nē quid cōderent plēbi,...* (above: 7)  
The senators also, in order not to yield anything to the plebeians,...

Quinctius exercitum obsessum celeriter liberāvit et hostēs sub iugum mīsit. Triumphāns urbem īnītī sextōque decimō dīe dictātūram in sex mēnsēs acceptām dēposuī.

**Negative Purpose Clauses**

You remember that affirmative purpose clauses are introduced by *ut* (see the grammar note on page 12). *Negative* purpose clauses are introduced by *nē*, e.g.:

_Patrēs quoque, nē quid cēderent plēbī, . . . (19:7)_

The senators also, _in order not to yield_ anything to the plebeians, . . .

The senators also, _so that they wouldn't yield_ anything to the plebeians, . . .

As with any purpose clause, the verb must be either present or imperfect subjunctive, following the rules for sequence of tenses.
20. The Gallic Invasion

About 400 B.C. a group of Celtic people known as Gauls were pushed out of their homeland in central Europe. Some moved into what is now France; another group crossed the Alps and occupied northern Italy as far south as the Po River. The Gauls settled permanently in this area, but they were a warlike people and frequently made incursions into the Etruscan and Latin territories to the south.

Ölim légātī ab Clúsīnis Rōmānī vēnērunt auxiliō pe-
tentēs adversus Senōnēs, gentem Gallicam. Tum Rōmānī
miserunt légātos quī monēręnt Gallōs nē amīcōs populi
Rōmānī oppugnārent. Proelīō tamen commissō, légāti
Rōmānī contrā iūs gentium arma cēpērunt auxiliumque
Clúsīnis tulērunt. Gallī postea a senātū Rōmānō pos-
tulērunt ut prō iūre gentium ita violātō légāti Rōmānī
dēderentur. Hoc negātō, exercitus Gallicus Rōmām profec-
tus est.

Rōmānī, quī nihil ad tantum periculum idōneum
parāverant, apud flūmen Allian superātī sunt. Diem quō
hoc proelium factum est Rōmānī postea Allīnem apel-
lāvērunt. Magna pars exercitus incolōrum Veīōs perfugīt.
Cēterī Rōmānī petērunt et nē clausis quidem portīs urbis
in arcem Capitōliumque cum coniugiibus et libertīs sē con-
tulērunt.

Partitive Genitive

Magna pars exercitus incolōrum Veīōs perfugīt. (opposite: 13)

A large part of the army fled safely to Veii.

In this example, the word exercitus is in the genitive case and shows the larger thing of which a part reached Veii. This is called the partitive genitive.

Here are some other examples:

nēmō captīvrum none of the captives
aliquid novum something of new, something new
nihil novum nothing of new, nothing new

Note that with cardinal numbers and quidam a propositional phrase with ex or dē plus the ablative is used instead of a partitive genitive, e.g.:

ūnum cōnsulibus (16:9)
one of the consuls

quidam cōmitem
a certain one of the soldiers
nēmini parcunt: for the dative case with special intransitive verbs, see the grammar note on page 16.
*diripiō, diripere (3), diripui, directum, to tear apart, pullage, ravage.
*tectum, -i (n.), roof, house.
obaidō, obaidōnis (f.), siege, blockade.
frumentum, -i (n.), grain.
fortūna, -ae (f.), fate, luck.
Camillus, -i (m.), Marcus Furius Camillus.
*imperātor, imperātōris (m.), general, commander.
Ardeātēs, Ardeātum (m. pl.), inhabitants of Ardea.
solūtās somnō: "released by sleep," i.e., sleeping deeply.
*trucidō (1), to slay, slaughter, massacre.
voluntārīī, -ōrum (m. pl.), volunteers.
Latium, -i (n.), Latium (district in west-central Italy, in which Rome was situated).
hostibus: ablative of separation (see the grammar note on page 55).
Omnibus placuit: "It seemed good to all," "All were agreed/resolved," here followed by an accusative and infinitive, "that..."
arcessā...ōnsulī: present passive infinitives (see the grammar note on page 9 for help with these forms).
Pontius Cominius, -i (m.), Pontius Cominius.
sublevō (1), to lift up, support.
cortex, corticis (m.), bark of a tree, bark of the cork tree, a piece of cork used as a float.
secundō: this word can mean "favorable" as well as "second." Cominius was traveling downstream with the current, hence the river was "favorable."
Tiberī: ablative (not dative).
Take corticēs with sublevātus and secundā Tiberī ad urbem défertur.

20. THE GALIC INVASION

PART II: THE EARLY REPUBLIC

20. THE GALlic INVASION

Interim arx Rōmae Capitoliumque in ingentī periculō fuērunt. Nocte enim Gallī, praemissō milīte qui vīam tempŭtērēt, tantō silentiō in summiō evāserunt ut nōn sōlum custōdes fallerent, sed nē canēs quidem excitārent. Ānsērēs autem nōn fefellērunt, quī avērūs initī sacrae erant. Nam M. Mānius, vir belli ēgregius, clāngōre sōrum ālārumque crepitū excitās dēictū Gallōrum qui iam in summó constituerat. Iamque ālii Rōmānī tēlis saxisque hostēs prōpellunt, totaque ādēs Gallōrum praecēsā dēfertur.


Subjunctive in Subordinate Clauses within Indirect Statement (continued)

Consider the following:

... negāvit eam pactiōnem valēre, quae, postquam ipse dictātor crēātus esset, innuṣū suō factura esset. (opposite: 52–54)
... he denied that this agreement was valid, which, after he himself had been chosen dictator, was made without his consent.

The original, direct statement would have been:

Ea pactiō nōn valet, quae, postquam ipse dictātor crēātus sum, innuṣū suō factura esset.
This agreement is not valid, which, after I myself had been chosen dictator, was made without my consent.

When a sentence is put into indirect statement, the main verb (valet) becomes an infinitive (valērē), and the verbs in subordinate clauses (crēātus sum and factura esset) usually become subjunctives. This accounts for the forms crēātus esset and factura esset that appear when the above statement is reported indirectly. The rules for sequence of tenses apply (see page 64): the pluperfect tense of the subjunctive is used because secondary sequence is established by the head verb negāvit "he denied [that]," and the actions described in the subordinate clauses had been completed prior to Camillus' denial.
20. THE GALIC INVASION


Postquam with Perfect Indicative = “had”

In the English translation of the original, direct statement given in the grammar note on page 87, observe that the verb in the perfect tense in the clause postquam . . . cœptī sum is translated with a pluperfect tense (using “had”) in English: “after I had been chosen.” This is normal, since the perfect tense in the temporal clause in Latin expresses an action that was completed prior to the action of the verb in the clause upon which it depends, quae . . . facta est, “which was made.” When postquam is used with a perfect tense in Latin, it is usually best to translate with an English pluperfect.

Review of Place Constructions

Review the grammar note on pages 52–53. Then reread section 20 and locate and explain all the place constructions.

The expansion of Roman power in Italy
21. Gaius Fabricius

Beginning in the late eighth century B.C., the Greeks had founded many colonies in southern Italy—so many that the area was later called by the Romans Magna Graecia. These cities often quarreled with the Italian tribes that lived nearby. In the late 280s one of these tribes, the Lucani, appealed to Rome for help against the Greeks, who were led by Tarentum, the largest and richest Greek city. The Greeks in turn asked Pyrrhus, king of Epirus (a district in mainland Greece) and a very skillful general, to intervene on their behalf. Pyrrhus crossed to Italy with a large army, including twenty elephants, which had never been seen in Italy before.

Rōmānī à Pyrrhō, rēge Ėpīrī, proeliō superātī lēgātōs Tarentum ad eum dē ređimendīs captīvīs mīserunt. Inter lēgātōs Rōmānīs erat C. Fabriciūs, vir bonus et bellō ēggregiōs, sed admodum pauper. Pyrrhus, qui cum Rōmānīs pācem facere volēbat, lēgātīs magna dōna obtulit, sī Rōmānīs pācem suāderēnt. Quamquam hac omnia sprēta sunt, rēx tamen captīvōs dicitur sine pretīō Rōmam mīsisse.

Part II: The Early Republic

21. Gaius Fabricius

Fabricius cum apud Pyrrhum rēgem lēgātus esset, cum Cīnea, lēgātō Pyrrhī, sērōmēn contulit. Hic dixit quendam philosophum esse Athēnēns, quī diceret omnia quae facerēmus ad volupτātem esse referenda. Tum Fabricium exclamāssae ferunt: “Utinam id hostibus nostrīs persūsēdēmus, quō facilīs vincī possint, cum sē voluptātibus dederint!” Nīhil magis ab eius vitā aliēnīm erat quam voluptās et lūxūs. Tōta eius suppelleξ argentea ex salīnō ünō cōnstābat et ex patellā ad üsum sacrōrum, quae corneō pediculō sustinēbātur. Cēnābāt ad focum radīces et herbās, cum lēgātī Samnītium ad eum vēnērunt magnamque eī pecūniam obtulērunt; quibus sē respondit: “Quamdiū cupidītātibus imperāre poterō, nīhil mihi dēerit; vōs autem pecūniam eīs qui eam cupidūnt dōnāte.”

Fabricius omnem vitam in gloriōsā paupertātēs exēgit, adeoque inopēs decēssit ut unde dōs filiārum darētur non relinearet. Senātūs patris sībi partēs sūmpsit et, datīs ex aerāriō dōtībus, filīs collocāvit.

*gloriōsā paupertātēs: an oxymoron, the use of contradictory words in the same phrase.

Pyr rh us inflicted several defeats on the Romans but accomplished nothing decisive. He then fought for the Greek cities in Sicily in their wars against Carthage and finally returned to Greece. After his death, Tarendent and the other Greek cities in Italy came under Roman control; this meant that the entire Italian peninsula was now dominated by Rome (see the map on page 89).

Future More Vivid Conditions in Indirect Statement I

For a review of conditional sentences, see pages 104–105. The following is a future more vivid condition, with a future perfect indicative in the if-clause and a future indicative in the main clause:

Si praemium mihi prōposueris, Pyrrhum venēnō necabit.
If you offer me a reward, I will kill Pyrrhus with poison.

In indirect statement after a leading verb in the past tense (e.g., pollicitus est), this becomes:

Pollicitus est, si praemium sibi prōposuisset, sē Pyrrhum venēnō necātūrum esse.[21.16–17]
He promised that, if he would offer (if he offered) him a reward, he would kill Pyrrhus with poison. (continued on next page)
Future More Vivid Conditions in Indirect Statement (continued)

The future perfect indicative in the si-clause becomes a pluperfect subjunctive, and the future indicative in the main clause becomes a future active infinitive.

Translating *ut*

When you meet *ut* in a sentence, notice immediately whether the verb that completes it is indicative or subjunctive. If it is indicative, *ut* will mean "when," "after," or "as," e.g.:

Ut magistrātum inītīt, reprehendit et senātum et plebem. (19:2-3)

*When* he entered upon (his term of) office, *he rebuked both the Senate and the plebs.*

If the verb is subjunctive, there are several possibilities. The presence of a word such as tantus, tālis, sic, adeō, or tot in the main clause suggests that the translation will be "so ... that," i.e., a result clause, e.g.:

Galli tantō silentiō in summum ēvasērunt *ut* nōn sōlum custōdēs fallerent, sed nē canēs quidem excitārent. (20:35-37)

The Gauls climbed onto the top in such silence that not only did they escape the notice of the guards, but they awoke not even the dogs.

If the main verb means to "tell," "order," "beg," "urge," "persuade." or something similar, an indirect command will follow. These are sometimes translated by English infinitives ("to ...") and sometimes by "that ...", e.g.:

Camillus orātione ācī civibus persuāsit *ut* Rōmām restituerent. (20:61–62)

*Camillus in a fierce speech persuaded the citizens to restore Rome.*

Galli ... postulāvērunt *ut* pró iūre gentium ita violātō légātī Rōmānō dēderentur. (20:6–8)

The Gauls ... demanded that, in compensation for such a violation of international law, the Roman ambassadors should be handed over.

The *ut* clause may tell why the action of the main verb was done. Such purpose clauses are usually translated by "(in order) to ..." e.g.:

Tarquinius, ut rēgnum recipereit, ad Lartem Porsenam, Clusium rēgem, fügit. (14:1–2)

*Tarquinius, in order to regain his kingdom, fled to Lars Porsena, the king of Clusium.*

Rome as a World Power

By the year 265 B.C. Rome controlled all of the Italian peninsula south of the Po River. Now that the Romans had come to dominate the Greek cities of southern Italy, they became responsible for protecting the interests of those states. Trade was essential to many of them; they had been fighting for years against Carthage, a city in North Africa, which possessed an extensive trading empire and maintained it with a powerful navy. Thus Rome, in order to protect the interests of her southern Italian clients, was drawn into three wars with Carthage, which are called the Punic Wars. The First Punic War (264–241 B.C.) resulted in the islands of Sicily, Sardinia and Corsica being ceded to Rome. These were Rome's first overseas provinces.

The Carthaginians attempted to compensate for the loss of territory to Rome by expanding their influence in Spain, where they had had colonies for a long time. The general Hamilcar and his followers, who led the Carthaginians in Spain, desired revenge on Rome. After Hamilcar's death, his son Hannibal took over his army and attacked the city of Saguntum, an ally of Rome, thereby precipitating the Second Punic War (218–201 B.C.). Hannibal crossed over from Spain into Italy via the Alps, and for sixteen years he remained on Italian soil. He inflicted several defeats on the Romans but was never able to force the Romans into surrendering. Finally the Romans sent an army to attack Carthage itself. In panic the Carthaginians recalled Hannibal, who was finally defeated at the battle of Zama by Scipio Africanus. The Romans deprived Carthage of all her overseas territory and all her ships, thereby ending forever any real threat from Carthage.

The Punic Wars showed the typical Roman perseverance and toughness. They also marked a turning point for Rome. In order to win the First Punic War, the Romans had to learn how to make use of ships in warfare, something they had never done. They also acquired their first territory outside Italy as a result of this war. They acquired much more territory after the Second Punic War, and from that point on Rome was the dominant power in the western Mediterranean.
PART III: ROME AS A WORLD POWER

22. Marcus Atilius Regulus

Cum primō Pūnicō bellō Rōmānī contrā Carthāgniēnīsēs
dē imperio Siciliae contendereant, M. Atilius Rēgulus, cōnsul
Rōmānus, nāvēs pugnā classēm Pūnicam superāvit.
Proelō factū, Hannō, dux Carthāgniēnīsēs, ad eum vēnit
simulāns sē velle dē pāce agere, rē vērā ut tempus extraheret,
dum novae cópiēs ex Āfricā advenīrēnt. Mīlitēs Rōmānī clāmāre
coeperunt Rēgulum idem facere oportēre
quod Carthāgniēnīsēs paucīs ante annum in cūsē quōdam
feciissent. Is enim tamquam in colloquio per fraudem
vocātus ā Pōenīs comprehēnsus erat et in cēnās concītus.
Iam Hannō timāre iniēpiēbat, sed periculum responsō
callidō repul·lit. "Si hoc fēceritis," inquit, "nihilō ēritis Pōenīs
meliorēs." Cōnsul tacēre iussit éōs qui pār parī referri
volēbant, et convenītōs gravitātī Rōmānīae responsūm
dēdit: "Isto tē metū, Hannō, fidēs Rōmānā libera." Dē
pāce, quia Pōenus ex animō nōn agebat et cōnsul bellum
gerere quam pācem facere mālēbat, nōn convenit.

Dum + Subjunctive = "until"

You have met the conjunction dum meaning "while" (see the grammar
note on page 24). This word also has other meanings, one of which is
"until," e.g.:

... ut tempus extraheret, dum novae cópiēs ex Āfricā advenīrēnt.

(above: 5-6)

... in order to drag out the time until new troops could arrive from

Āfricā.

When dum means "until" and expresses an idea of anticipation or
expectation, it is completed by a verb in the subjunctive. This can be
translated with the English auxiliary "could."
Future More Vivid Conditions in Indirect Statement II

The following is a future more vivid condition, with a future indicative in the si-clause and a future indicative in the main clause:

Si captivi Romani redimentur, malum exemplum erit.  
If Roman captives are ransomed, it will be a bad example.

In indirect statement after a leading verb in the past tense (e.g., dixit), this becomes:

Dixit... malum exemplum futūrum esse, si captivi Romani redimentur.  
He said... that it would be a bad example, if Roman captives were ransomed.
23. Hannibal

After losing Sicily and other territories to Rome, Carthage attempted to compensate for this loss by enlarging her area of influence in Spain, where there had been Carthaginian colonies for some time. This policy led to more conflicts with Rome: the Second Punic War of 218–201 B.C. The next three stories relate some of the events connected with this war.


Future More Vivid Conditions in Indirect Statement II (continued)

The future indicative in the si-clause becomes an imperfect subjunctive, and the future indicative in the main clause becomes a future active infinitive. Compare the grammar note on pages 93–94, which shows how a future perfect indicative in the si-clause becomes a pluperfect subjunctive when the conditional sentence is stated indirectly in secondary sequence.

Now look at the following:

Magna dōna vōbis dābō, sī Rōmānīs pācem suādēbitīs.
I will give you large gifts, if you recommend peace to the Romans.

When this conditional sentence is transformed into the following statement with its main verb in a past tense, the future indicative in the si-clause becomes an imperfect subjunctive:

Pyrrhus . . . lēgātīs maga dōna obtulit, sī Rōmānīs pācem suādērent. (21.4–6)
Pyrrhus . . . offered the ambassadors large gifts, if they would recommend peace to the Romans. (See also 14.13–14, 21.8–10.)
23. HANNIBAL

Plurimum audaciae ad pericula capessenda, plurimum consili inter ipsa pericula praebet. Nulla labore aut corpus fatigari aut animus vincit poterat. Caloris ac frigoris patientia erat par. Cibi modus potionesque desideriō nātūrali, non voluptate, finitus est; tempora vigilium somnique nec diē nec nocte discrimināta sunt; id quod gerendī rēbus supererat quīēst ēdatum est; ea neque mollī strātō neque silentiō accersiī est; multī saepe eum militāri sagulō operum humi iacentem inter custōdiās, statīōnēsque militūm conspexerunt. Vestītus nihil inter aequālēs excellent; arma atque equī conspiciēbantur. Equītumque idem longē primus erat; princeps in proelium ibat, ultimus commissō proelio excēdebat.

Conditional Sentences

Conditional sentences are made up of two halves, one of which begins with the word si “if” or nisi “if not,” “unless,” e.g.:

Rōmānī, si bellum gerunt, plērumque victōres sunt.
If the Romans wage war, they are usually the winners.

Some conditional sentences, like the one above, present no particular problems in translating; such sentences are referred to as simple or factual conditions. The following three types, however, do require special care:

1. Both verbs are in the future tense, or the verb of the si-clause is in the future perfect and that of the main clause is in the future, e.g.:
   Sī Porsena ad urbem manēbit, moriētur.
   If Porsena stays (literally, will stay) near the city, he will die.
   Sī Hannibal in Itāliam trānsierit, Rōmānī maximē timēbunt.
   If Hannibal crosses (literally, will have crossed) into Italy, the Romans will be very afraid.

Use the English present tense in translating the si-clause of sentences of this type; the literal translation (“will stay,” “will crossed”) is not good English. These are called future more vivid conditions.

The future tense is used in the si-clause when the actions of the two clauses take place at the same time. The future perfect tense is used when the action of the si-clause is thought of as having been completed prior to the action of the main clause.

2. Both verbs are in the present subjunctive, e.g.:
   Regulus, sī Carthaginēm redēat, necētur.
   If Regulus should return to Carthage, he would be killed.
   Carthagīniēnsēs, sī Xanthippum ducem faciant, Rōmānīs vincant.
   If the Carthaginians should make Xanthippus their leader, they would defeat the Romans.

Conditional sentences like these present the action as possible but unlikely; they are called should/would or future less vivid conditions.

3. Both verbs are in the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive, e.g.:

   Present Contrary to Fact:
   Ducēs, sī ex animō agerent, dē pāce convenīre possent.
   If the leaders were negotiating sincerely, they would be able to make an agreement about peace.

   Past Contrary to Fact:
   Regulus, nisi lūre īrāndō adstrictus esset, Carthagīnēm nōn redīsset.
   If Regulus had not been bound by an oath, he would not have gone back to Carthage.
   Sī senātūs pācem ēsissent, Regulus Rōmāe certē mānsisset.
   If the Senate had made peace, Regulus would certainly have stayed in Rome.

These are called contrary to fact conditions, since they present a hypothesis about something that is not or was not true. The imperfect subjunctive is used in present contrary to fact conditions, and the pluperfect subjunctive in past contrary to fact conditions.

Remember the basic difference between the indicative and subjunctive moods: the indicative presents something as a fact, while the subjunctive implies that the statement is hypothetical or not real. Hence the subjunctive must be used in future less vivid and contrary to fact conditions.

Exercise 6
Read aloud and translate. Identify the type of condition involved:

1. Sī mūltēs Rōmānī elephantōs Pyrrhī cōnspecerint, suffugīt per terrītī.
2. Sī Fabricius pēcūniam Pyrrhī accēpisset, Pyrrhus nōn crēdīdisset eum esse virum bonum.
3. Nisi Xanthippus dux Carthagīniēnsis factus esset, Rōmānī celerētē bellum cōnfecissent.
4. Regulus, nisi dē captīvīs impetrāverit, ipse Carthagīnem redībit.
6. Carthagīniēnsēs, nisi primō bellō victūrē essent, Īnsula Siciliam Rōmānīs nōn dēdissent.
9. Sī Hannibal oppidum Saguntum aggresus erit, ferentūs Rōmānī auxīlium?
10. Sī Rōmānī cum Poenīs bellum gerant, nescēt sī ēis nāvēs habērē.
24. Quintus Fabius Maximus


Multīs post annīs, aliūs rēbus interīm gēstīs, Fabius mortuus est. Quamquam aliūs dux prōmptrī ad proelium Hannibalem dēnique devīcit, certum tamen est Fabium rem Rōmānam cōnsilī cūntclāndi restituisse.

**Dative with Adjectives**

The meaning of some adjectives may be completed by a word or phrase in the dative case, e.g.:  

Ratiō Fabīnae ... Rōmānī grātā nōn erat. (above: 11–12)  
Fabius' procedure ... was not pleasing to the Romans. (23:8–9)  
He was so similar to his father in face and expression. (23:11–13)  
Non minus Hādīrubali ... quam exercitūs ċārus erat. (23:11–13)  
He was no less dear to Hadrubal ... than to the army.
25. Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus

P. Cornèlius Scipió filius erat cōnsulis qui exercituī Rōmānō in proelī ad Tīcinum flūmen praefuerat. Fāma est patrem, cum in eō proelī vulnerātus ab hostibus circumvenīretur, ā filiō septendecim nātō annōs servātum esse.

Posteā cum aedīlitātem peteret, tribūni plebis resistēbant, quod nōndum ad petendum lēgītima actās esset. Tum Scipió, "Si me," inquit, "ōmnēs Quīritēs aedilem facere volunt, satīs annōrum habeb." Aedilis magnō favōre populi nullō tribūnō resistentē creatō est.

Quattuor post annīs pater Scipiiōnis et patruus, qui bello in Hispāniā gesserant, intrā diēs trigintā cecidērunt. Comitīs edictis ad imperātorem creandum omnēs seniōres imperium Hispāniēnse accipere nōlēbant; tum subītō P. Cornēlius Scipió, quattuor et vigintī annōs nātus, professūs est sē petere et in superiorē locō unde cōnspicī posset, cōnstitit. Deinde ad ānnum omnēs P. Scipiiōnī imperium esse in Hispāniā iussērunt. Posteā tamen cīvēs ob actātem imperātōris novī dubītāre incipībant num rēctē fēcissent. Scipió, hoc animadversō, cōnōnem habuit et tam graviter disseruit ut animōs rūrus excītāre omnēsque certā spē implēret.
26 munus video, munus videmus (f.), mildness, clemency.
in (+ acc.), (here) toward.

Cómítas, cómitia (f.), kindness, friendliness, courtesy.
barbarus, -a, -um, barbarian, foreigner.

Hispanus, -a, -um, Spanish.

Carthago Nova, Carthagini Novae (f.), New Carthage (a Carthaginian colony in Spain, on the site of the modern Spanish city of Cartagena).

Carthagina Nova: the locative of Carthago can be either Carthagini or Carthagine (see the grammar note on page 53).

Allucius, -a (m.), Allucius (chief of the Celtiberians).
Celtiberi, -orum (m. pl.), the Celtiberians (a people of central Spain).
beneficium, -i (n.), kindness.
remunererō (1), to repay.

quadringentes, -ae, -a, four hundred.
revertō, revertere (3), revertī, reversum, to return.

Massēva, -ae (m.), Massiva.
Afer, Afrē, Afrum, African.

avunculus, -i (m.), uncle.
Masinissa, -ae (m.), Masinissa (king of Numidia, a kingdom in north Africa).
Numidiae, -ae (m. pl.), Numidians.
equitātus, -ī (m.), cavalry.

subsidium, -i (n.), aid, support, help.
subsidium Carthaginēśniōbus: “to help the Carthaginians,” double dative (see the grammar note below).

spectāre: (here) “to direct his vision toward,” “to aim at.”

prior (adv.), first.
Syphax, Syphāx (m.), Syphax (king of Numidia).

portus, -us (m.), port, harbor.

Hasdrubal, Hasdrubal (m.), Hasdrubal (Carthaginian commander in Spain from 214 to 206 B.C.; not the same as the Hasdrubal mentioned at 23:12).

cōdem lectō acubuerunt: referring to the ancient custom of reclining while dining.
insum, inesse (irreg.), inful (+ dat.), to be in.

For the dative with compound verbs, see the grammar note on page 108.

### Double Dative

You may encounter sentences that contain two nouns or a noun and a pronoun in the dative case, e.g.:

... subsidium Carthaginēśniōbus vēnerat. (opposite: 34–35)
... had come to be of help with reference to the Carthaginians.
... had come to help the Carthaginians.


### Double Dative (continued)

The first dative, subsidium, is a dative of purpose (see the grammar note on page 77); the second, Carthaginēśniōbus, is a dative of reference. The two together are called a double dative.

Here is another example:

... eum... nōbis praesidiō futūrum esse. (9:20)
... that he will... be a means of defense with reference to us.
... that he will... be our defense.
... that he will... defend us.
Postea iter longum per Hispāniam fecit, ut cum Ma
sinissā quoque colloqueretur, quem cōmitāte atque ma
iēstāte facile conciliāvit. Numida grātias eīt quod Scipio
frātris filium remississet dixitque sē velle in fidē atque
amicītia populi Romānī esse; Rōmānōs, si Scipīōnem ducem
dē Afrīcam mitterent, bēvī tempore Cartāginem captūrōs
esse. Scipīō, fidē data acceptāque, in castra rediēt atque
mox Rōmām profectus est.

Cum ibi cōnsul ingenti favōre factus esset, Siciāia ēi
provincia dēcērētā est permissuīque ut in Afrīcam trān
sīret. Dum in Siciāia bellum parāt, Rōmām ab inimīcis eius
nūntiātum est imperātōrem exercitumque Syrācūsārum
amoenitāte licentīāque corrumpī. Lēgātīs a senātū Syrā
cūsās ad haec cognōscenda missī, Scipīō militēs in terrā
decurrentēs, classēm in portū simulācīrum nāvālis pugnæ
ēdentem, armāmentāria, horreō, bellī alīum apparātum os
tendit; tantaque admirātiō lēgātōs cēpit ut satīs crēderent
aut illō duce atque exercitū vīnī Cartāgīnīēnsēs aut nūllo
alīo possē. Senātūs iigitur cēnsuit ut Scipīō quam prīnūm
in Afrīcam trānsīret.
Scipio in Africa adveniens Masinissa se coniunctum cum parva manu equitum. Syphax, qui a Romanis ad Poenas defecerat, captus est Romanque missus. Denique Carthaginiiensae, salutis desperata ob multas victorias Scipio, Hannibalem ex Italia revocavere.

Frendens gemensque ac vix in lacrimis temperans dicitur legatorum verba audisse. Respexit saepe Italiae litora, se accisitam quod non victorem exercitum statim ab Canensi pugna Romin duxisset. Zaman venit, quae urbs quinque diem iter ab Carthagine abest. Inde praemissae speculatoriae excepti sunt ab custodibus Romanis et ad Scipionem deducti. Ille autem iussit eos per castra circumducere et ad Hannibalem dimissit.

Deinde, quaerente colloquium Hannibale, die locusque constitutur. Itaque congressi sunt duo maximis suae aetatis duces. Paulisper tacuerunt admiratione mutua defixi. Cum verò de conditionibus pácis inter eos non convenisset, ad suos se recéperunt renuntiantés armis décernendum esse. Commissō deinde proeli Hannibal victus cum paucis equitis fugit.
Pax Carthaginiensis data est eis condicionibus quae Romanos suae partis orbis terrarum dominos facerent. Facere terrae marisque parta, Scipio exercitus in navibus imposito Romam profectus est. Per Italiam laetam paece non minus quam victoria iter fecit. Non urbem modo ad habendos honoribus effusae sunt, sed agrestium etiam turba vias obsidebat. Triumpho omnium clarissimorum urbem est inventus cognomenque Africannum sibi stumpsit.

Under the terms of the peace treaty, Carthage ceded all of her overseas territory to Rome, paid a large fine, and had to destroy the navy that had been the mainstay of her power. Rome became the undisputed master of the western Mediterranean. The Romans, however, never forgot how close they came to being defeated by Hannibal; they remained extremely distrustful of Carthage. Finally, under the pretext that Carthage was beginning to reassert itself, they declared war and destroyed the city completely. This was the Third Punic War, 149–146 B.C.
The Last Years of the Republic

The Punic Wars had several consequences for Roman society. The first was that large amounts of money began flowing into Rome from her overseas provinces, making the senatorial class wealthier than ever before. A second and related consequence was a strain on the system of government. This system, which had been designed for a small city-state, was not well suited to governing an empire. Finally, the condition of the farmers became considerably worse. Many farms were destroyed by Hannibal during his sixteen-year occupation of Italy; in addition, some men were away so long on military service that their land fell into disuse or was taken for non-payment of taxes. After Hannibal was defeated, many veterans could not or did not want to return to the country. Instead, they moved to Rome and formed a large group of semi-unemployed citizens. The empty land was taken over by large estates called latifundia, owned by senators and worked by slaves.

These conditions were a source of concern because free peasant farmers had always formed the backbone of the Roman army (a man had to own land to serve in the army!) and because the large numbers of urban poor were a potential source of social unrest. The first story in this part describes how two brothers, Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus, tried to help the landless citizens. While the Gracchi were undoubtedly well-intentioned, their actions opened the door to a whole series of illegal actions by various politicians.

Subsequent political strife often took the form of conflicts between the popularés (those who favored measures to benefit ordinary people) and the optimatés (those who wanted to maintain the power of the senatorial aristocracy). Individual politicians often exploited the tension between popularés and optimatés to enhance their own positions.

The period 133–31 B.C. is dominated by a string of politicians and generals—the Gracchi, Marius, Sulla, Pompey, Caesar, Antony, and Octavian—whose actions caused great suffering for the Roman people. This period, the Late Republic, saw the expansion of the Roman empire in the eastern half of the Mediterranean; at the same time, it saw the disintegration of government at home and the outbreak of civil warfare. The form of government had to be fundamentally changed before the civil wars could be brought to an end. This was accomplished by Octavian, who was given the title Augustus and ushered in a period of autocratic rule known as the Empire.
26. Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus

You will notice that the author of the following passage is quite hostile toward the Gracchi and their reforms. This is the attitude that almost all Roman historians took, since they themselves belonged to the upper class, whose interests had been threatened by the Gracchan program. Modern historians have found it difficult to provide accurate and objective accounts of the Gracchi, since all our primary sources are slanted toward the senatorial viewpoint.

Notice also some of the subtle ways in which the author attempts to influence the attitudes of his readers. What good qualities does he attribute to the Gracchi? How does he use these good qualities to make the reader take a negative view of the Gracchi?


10 quōsusque: equivalent to dūm, "until," with the subjunctive, expressing anticipation or expectation (see the grammar note on page 97).

*schola, -ae (L), school.
revertor, reverti (3), reversus sum, to return. Note that this verb is found as either regular (see 25:32–33) or deponent (as here).

12 Nihil . . . hīs adulēscēntibus . . . dēruit: "Nothing was lacking for these young men." These young men lacked nothing."13 doctrīna, -ae (L), education, learning.

*tuoer, tuēri (2), tuēs, tuēre, to see, look after, defend, protect.
poterant: "would have been able (but did not);" the imperfect indicative of posse here expresses an unrealized possibility, as if it were the verb in the main clause of a contrary to fact condition, e.g., "... they would have been able to defend, if they had so wished."
Tiberius Gracchus, tribūnus plēbis creātus, ā senātū dēscīvit; populi favōrem profūsīs largītio nibus sībi conciliāvit; agrōs plēbi divīdebant, prōvinciās novīs colōniās replēbant. Cum autem tribūniciām postestātem sībi prōrogāri vellet et palam dictātasset, interēmpō senātū omnia per plēbem āgī debēre, viam sībi ad rēgnum parāre vidēbatur. Quā rē cum convocāti patrēs deliberārent quidnam facien dum esset, statim Tiberius Capitolīnium petit, manum ad cap ut referēns, quō signō salūtem suam populum commendābat. Hoc nōbilitās īta accēpit, quasi diadēma posceret, ség niterque cessante cōnsule, Scipīō Nāsica, cum esset cō nōbrīnus Tiberī Gracchī, patriam cognōtiōnī praefērēns sublātā dēxtrā prōclāmāvit: "Quī rem pūblīcām salvām esse volunt, mē sequantur!" Dein optimātēs, senātūs atque equestrīs ārdinis pars maior in Gracchum iuuuiunt, quī fugiēns dēcūrēnsque clivō Capitolīnīō fragmentō subseu iuctus vitam, quam glōriōsissīmē dégere potuerat, immātrā morte finīvit. Mortui Tiberīi corpus in flūmen prōiectūm est.
furor: this term was often used by members of the senatorial class to attack anyone who supported agrarian reform and popular causes.

tribūnātus, -īs (m.), tribuneship.

adeptus: from adiepscr.

seu . . . seu or sēve . . . sēve, either . . . or, whether . . . or.

frāternus, -a, -um, of a brother, brother's.

Italicius, -a, -um, Italian.

contentiō, contentiōnis (C), struggle, effort.

obistō, obistire (3), obstiit, obstītum (+ dat.), to resist, oppose.

*boni, -brum (m. pl.), good men, patriotic men.

This word is part of the stock political vocabulary of the nobility or patricians and is used of those who support the interests of the conservative senatorial faction.

Piso, Piscónis (m.), Lucius Calpurnius Piso Frugi (a member of a famous patrician family; served as consul in 133 B.C. and wrote a history of Rome).

frumentarius, -a, -um, of or pertaining to grain.

campi (1), to address, rebuke, reproach.

Quī: adverb, "How . . . ?"

*cōnstat: "it is consistent," impersonal (see the grammar note on pages 153 and 155).

Qui tibi cōnstat . . . ?: "How is it consistent for you . . . ?" "How are you being consistent . . . ?"

cum: conjunction, "since," not preposition here.

eā lēga: "in accord with . . . ."

dissuādeō, dissuādere (2), dissuāsē, dissuāsēum, to object to, oppose.

Nōlīm: "I would not wish/want," potential subjunctive (see the grammar note on page 29).

Nōlīm . . . tibi . . . liceat: "I would not wish that it be allowed to you," "I would wish that you not be allowed."}

aperte (adv.), openly.

déclarē (1), to proclaim, announce officially, declare.

*patrimum, -ī (n.), patrimony, inheritance, estate, property.

dissipō (1), to disperse, squander.

Gaium Gracchum idem furor, qui frātrem Tiberium, occupāvīt. Tribūnātum enim adeptus, seu vindicandae frātnerae necis, seu comparandae rēgiae potentiae causā, pessima coepti inire cōnsilia; maximās largītīōnēs fēcit; aērarium effīcit; lēgēm dē frūmentō plēbi dividendō tuliūt; civitātēm omnibus Italīcīs dābat. Hīs Graccī cōnsiliis quantā poterant contentiōne, obistēbant omnēs boni, in quibus māxime Piso, vir cōnsularīs. Is cum multa contrā lēgēm frūmentāriām dixisset, lēge tamen lātā, ad frūmentum cum cēterīs accipiendum vēnit. Graccus, ubi animadvertit in cōntīne Pisōnem stantem, eum sēc compulsāvit audiente populo Rōmānō: "Quī tibi cōnstat, Piso, cum ēā lēge frūmentum petās, quam dissuāsistī?" Cui Piso, "Nōlīm quīdem, Gracche," inquit, "mea bona tibi virītīm dividere liceat; sed sī faciēs, partem petam." Quō respondē aperte déclarāvit vir gravis et sapiēns, lēge, quam tulerat Grachus, patrimum publicum dissipārī.

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Relative Pronouns and Linking Qui

You have met the relative pronoun quī, quae, quod many times with the meaning "who" or "that." In this sense the word usually occurs within a sentence, following its antecedent, and not at the beginning of the sentence, e.g.:

... in Gracchum irruit, quī fugiēns dēcurrēnsquē . . . (26:29–30)

... they rush at Gracchus, who, as he was fleeing and running down . . .

Sometimes the relative pronoun will be found at the beginning of a sentence with no antecedent expressed, e.g.:

"Quī rem públicam salvam esse volunt. . . ." (26:27–28)

"(Those) who want the state to be safe. . . ."

Here the word eī “those” may be supplied as an antecedent.

Quite often a form of the relative pronoun is found at the beginning of a sentence and refers to someone or something in the previous sentence, thus linking the two sentences together. An example of this is seen in the two sentences in lines 43–48 above. The relative pronoun Quī at the beginning of the second sentence (line 46) refers to Graccus, the subject of the first sentence, and may be translated "To whom" or "And to him." This is called linking qui.

(continued on next page)
26. TIBERIUS AND GAIUS GRACCHUS

Dēcrētum ā senātu est, ut vidēret cōnsul Opīnius, nē quid dētrimentī rēs pūblīca caperet; quot nisi in maximō discriminē dēcerni nōn solēbat. Gaius Gracchus, armātā familiā, Aventīnum occupāvit. Cōnsul, vocātō ad arma populō, Gaium aggressus est, qui pulsus profugit et, cum iam comprehenderētur, iugulum servō praebuit, quī dominum et mox sēmet ipsum super domini corpūs interēmit. Ut Tiberī Gracchī antea corpus, ita Gaī miā crūdēlītāe victōrum in Tiberīm déiectum est; caput autem Ā Septimuleiiō, amīō Gracchī, ad Opīniōm relātum aurō repēnsum fertur. Sunt qui trādunt ĭnflūsō plumbō eum partem capitis, quō gravius efficerētur, explēsse.

Relative Pronouns and Linking Quī (continued)

The relative word may also serve as an adjective rather than a pronoun in this linking quī construction, e.g.:

Quō respōnso... (26:48)
Through which answer...
And through this answer...

While Latin frequently begins sentences with linking quī, English normally does not begin sentences with relative pronouns or relative adjectives. Thus, the better English translations given on the previous page and above are “And to him” and “And through this answer.”
27. Gaius Marius

The inflammatory actions taken by the Gracchi brothers, although undoubtedly well intentioned, and the harsh response of the senatorial party marked the beginning of a difficult period for Rome. More and more, ambitious politicians disregarded not only the legalities of the Roman constitution but even the welfare of the Roman people in their search for power and prestige. Marius, whose story is told in this section, was the first in a series of military strongmen who came to power during the last century of the Republic.

C. Marius humilī locō nātus, prima stipendia in Hispanic duce Scipio nōmen fēcit. Imperiis Scipionis ob ēgregiam virtūtem cārus erat; Scipio enim dixit, si quid sibi accidisset, rem publicam nûllum alium successōrem Mariō meliōrem inventūram esse. Quâ laude excitātus Marius spīritūs dignōs rēbus quâs postea gessit concepit.


Insequenti annō, Cimbrī etiam proeliō ā Mariō victī sunt. In īpsā pugnā Marius duās cohortēs Camertiōm, quī mirā virtūte virī Cimbrōrum sustinēbant, contrā lēgēm civitātēs dōnāvī. Dē quō ré postea reprehēensus sé exccūsāvit, quod inter armōrum streaērum verba īürīs civīlis exaudīre nōn potuissent.

Marius, qui semper factōnem populārem in rē publicā secūtus erat, cum senēsceret, invidēre coepit Sullae, qui dux nōbilium erat. Itaque, cum Sulla in cōnsulātū bellō Mithridātico praefectus esset, tribūnum quidam īěgē imperiō Sullae abrogāvit Mariōque bellum dētulit. Quō rē commōtus Sulla, qui ex Itāliā nōndum essērēt, Rōmānī cum exercitiō redītī et urbē occupātā tribūnōm interfectī Mariōque fugāvit. Marius aliqüāmdiū ā palūde latēvit; acceptā nāviculā ā Afrīcam transītī et in agrum Carthāgĭnīensem pervenīt.

The campaigns of Marius against the Teutons and the Cimbri and of Sulla against Mithridates
Ibi cum in locis sōlitāriis sedēret, vēnit ad eum līctor Sextīlii praeōris, qui tum Africam obtinēbat. Ab hōc, quem numquam lēsisset, Marius hūmānitātis aliquod officium expectābat: at līctor dēcēdere eum dē prūvinciā iussit, nisi in sē animadverī vellet; torvēque intuentem et vōcem nūl-lam ēmittentem Marium rogāvit tandem, ecquid renuntiāri praeōri vellet. Marius, "Nūntiā," inquit, "tē vidisse C. Ma-rīum in Carthāginis rubīnis sedentem."


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**Supine in the Ablative Case**

The *supine* (the 4th principal part of the verb) may be used as a 4th declension noun. This usage is limited to the accusative and ablative cases. Supines are often found in the ablative (ablative of respect) with an adjective, e.g.:

... haud facile sit dicēt... (opposite: 56)
... it would not be easy with respect to saying...
... it would not be easy to say...

The best translation is an English infinitive. Here is another example:

Rēs erat mirābilis visū.
The thing was wonderful to see.

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*A ĭctor carrying the fascēs,* symbol of a magistrate's authority
28. Lucius Cornelius Sulla


Ablative of Description

A noun in the ablative case, modified by an adjective, may describe a quality or characteristic, e.g.:

Mithridátés enim... virtúte égregiá... (opposite: 9-10)

For Mithridates... (a man) of outstanding courage...

This is called the ablative of description. Note that it is sometimes useful to add a phrase such as “a man” in your translation.

A coin commemorating the consulship of Sulla and Rufus in 88 B.C. (above: 7). The legend reads SVLLA COS and Q · POM · RVF · RVFVS · COS, that is, Sulla cónsul and Q. Pompónius Rúfus [fílius] Rúfus cónsul.
20 mōtus, -ús (m.), movement, change, rebellion.
23 vel, or, even.
24 sponte, of their own accord, voluntarily.
26 inertia, linea, -e (m. fem. sing. and pl. to a certain extent), trained, defenseless, harmless.
26 numerò (1), to count up.
*passim (adv.), here and there, everywhere.
quisquis, quidquid, whoever, whatever.
27 admonò (3), to suggest, warn, urge.
Fūfidius, -ī (m.), Fūfidius.
28 quibus: *(some) whom . . .
inaudītus, -a, -um, unheard of.
29 tabula, -ae (f.), tablet, list.
prōscriptūs, prōscriptūnus (-ūs, f.), proscription.

Proscription was a process whereby men such as Sulla and later the triumvirs, Antony, Lepidus, and Octavian, would publish lists of their political enemies, who were thereby branded as outlaws, whose property could be confiscated, and who could be murdered with impunity by soldiers or citizens. Sulla used his authority as dictator to legalize this systematic elimination of his political opponents.

29 addićō, addiēre (3), addiēdī, addiectum, to add.
30 caesōrum: "of those who had been slaughtered."
33 *saevīō, saevirē (4), saevī, saevitum, to be fierce, be savage, be brutal.
33 *dīmīō (1), to fight, struggle.
34 *magnitūdō, magnitūdinis (-ës, f.), greatness, large number, size.
35 *prōscriptūs, -ūrum (m. pl.), proscribed.
innoxius, -a, -um, innocent.
36 *fundus, -ī (m.), farm.
37 adscribō, adscribere (3), adscriptus, adscriptum, to add by writing, enroll, register.
38 persequor, persequi (3), persecūtus sum, to pursue, chase, hunt down.

Result Clause as Object of a Verb of Effort

Most of the result clauses that you have met so far are adverbial (see the grammar note on page 56), e.g.: 

Rōmānī . . . ita scelere quōdam Sex. Tarquinii concitāti sunt ut rēgiam familias in exilium pellere statuerent. (121-4)
The Romans . . . were so aroused by a certain crime of Sextus Tarquinius that they decided to drive the royal family into exile.

The result clause is here said to be adverbial because it describes the result of the action of the verb of the main clause: "The Romans . . . were so aroused that they . . ."

Another kind of result clause serves as the object of the verb of the main clause instead of serving as an adverb, e.g.: 


Genitive of Description

A noun in the genitive case, modified by an adjective, will sometimes be found indicating a size or measure or describing a quality, e.g.:

... quīnque diērum iter ... (25:76-77)
... journey of five days . . .
... five-day journey . . .

... vir ingentis animi . . . (opposite: 56)
... a man of great zeal . . .
... a very zealous man . . .

This is called the genitive of description. An English adjective is sometimes the best translation.

The ablative case will also be found in phrases describing qualities or characteristics (see the grammar note on page 134).
29. Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus

Gnaeus Pompeius bellō civili annōs vīgintī trēs nātus partēs Sullae secūtus est brevique tempore sō duce mēritum praeēruit. Impreśūs militibus cārus erat, quod nūm labōrem vitābat atque cum omnibus saltā, cursū, lūctāndō certābat. Caōctis reliquīs eius exercītūs cui pater praeēruit ad Sullam ex Asīā advenientem contendit, et in itinere trēs hostium exercītūs aut superēavit aut sibi adiūnxit. Sulla imperātōrem tum salūtāvit semperque maxīmō honōrē habitū.

22 extraōrdinārius, -a, -um, extraordinary.
   imperium extraōrdinārium: this extraordinary command was conferred
   upon Pompey by the Gabinian Law, passed in 67 B.C. with the sup-
   port of the populārēs against strong senatorial opposition.

23 "praedō, praedōnis (m.), robber, pirate.

28 in Asia, ... mission est: the Manilian Law of 66 B.C. conferred this new
   mission upon Pompey. The bill was supported by the equestrian order
   against senatorial opposition. Cicero delivered an oration in favor
   of the law, his De lege Manilia. The bill transferred command of the war
   against Mithridates of Pontus and Tigranes of Armenia from Lucullus,
   who had supported Sulla’s operations in the East, to Pompey.

30 iam contendēbant: note this use of iam + imperfect indicative, “had been
   contending (and were still contending).”

31 facultās, facultātis (f.), opportunity.

33 saltās, -ūs (m.), mountain-pass.

34 ā tergo: “at their backs”; note that the Latin expression
   suggests the direction from which the moonlight comes, while the
   English expression states where it is; compare the commonplace
   expressions ā dextrā “on the right” and ā sinistrā “on the left.”

35 discipō, discipere (3), discēpi, discēptum, to deflect, cut off.

36 Pontus, -i (m.), Pontus (the kingdom of Mithridates between Bithynia
   and Armenia).

39 medicāmentum, -i (n.), medicine, antidote.

41 Tigrānēs, Tigrānia (m.), Tigranes the Great (king of Armenia).

42 Armeniā, -ae (f.), Armenia (a country to the east of Asia Minor, beyond
   the kingdom of Pontus).

44 genē, -às (n.), nation.

45 prōcumbēs, prōcumbere (2), prōcubuit, prōcubītum, to fall down.

47 abiciō, abisciere (3), abicēxi, abiectītum, to throw down, give up.

48 Iūdaicus, -a, -um, Jewish; (m. pl.) the Jews.

Hierosolyma, -ārum (n. pl.), Jerusalem.

29. GNAEUS POMPEIUS MAGNUS

Paucis post annīs imperium extraōrdinārium Pompeiō
   délātum est, ut opprimeret praedōnēs, qui omnia marīa in-
   festa reddebant et quāsdam et īam Itāliāe urbēs diripuer-
   ant. Hoc bellum tantā celeritāte confecit ut īntra quad-
   rāgintā īēs omnēs praedōnēs aut interficerentur aut sē
   dēderent.

Statim in Asia magnō exercitū missus est contra
   Mithridātem, Ponticum régem, quōcum Rōmāni aīquot an-
   nōs iam contendēbant. Rēx dīu castrīs sē continuit neque
   pugnāndī facultātem dedit. Cum autem frēmentum dēfi-
   cēre coepissent, fugere cōnātus est. At Pompeius se ēcīt
   hostēm tertiā nocte īn salītum interficīt lūnāque
   aduivāntēs fūdit. Nam cum Rōmāni lūnām ā tergo ĕhabērent,
   hostēs longīs umbris corporum Rōmānōrum dēceptī īn um-
   brās tēla coniēcērunt. Victus Mithridātēs īn Pontum
   profugiēt. Posteā dēspērātīs fortūnīs venēnō vitam Ĺīre
   frūstrā cōnātus est; adversus enim venēna multitās antēa
   medicāmentīs corpus firmāverat. Impetrāvit Ĭnā ē milīte
   Gallō ut sē gladiō interficeret.

Cum Tigrānēs, rēx Armeniāe, celerītē sē dēdisset atque
   ad genua victōris prōcubuisset, Pompeius ēum bēnignīs
   verbīs allocūtus est et diādēma, quod ābīcerat, capiti
   repōnerē iussit. Inde Rōmānōrum prīmus Iūdaēōs vīcit Hī-
   erosolymique, caput gentīs, cēpit sāntissimamque partem
   templī ĵūre victōris ingressus ēst.
29. GNAEUS POMPEIUS MAGNUS

Regressus in Italia triumphum ex Asia égit, cum anteá ex Africá et ex Hispánia triumphavit. Triumphus illústri fuit grátiorque populó, quod Pompeius non armatus, sicut Sulla, ad Römam subigendam, sed dimissó exercitú redisset.

Postea, ortá inter Pompeium et Caesarem graví dissénsione, quod hic superiorem, ille parem ferre non poterat, bellum civile exársit. Caesar infésto exercitú in Italia vénit. Pompeius, relictá urbe ac deinde Itáliá ipsá, Thessaliam petivit et cum eó cónsulés senátusque magna pars; quem Insecútus Caesar apud Pharsálum acié fúdit. Victus Pompeius ad Ptolemaeum, Aegypti régem, cuí títor a senátu datus erat, profugit; ille Pompeium interfici iussit. Ita Pompeius sub óculis uxóris et liberórum interfectus est, caput praecísum, truncus in Nilum conectus. Deinde caput ad Caesarem délatum est, qui eó visó lacrimás nón contínuuit.

Is fuit Pompeíi vítæ exitus post trés cónsulátus et totidem triumphós.
30. Gaius Julius Caesar


Stipendia prima in Asiae fécit, ubi in expugnatiōne Mytilenærum corona civica donatus est. Mortuus Sulla, Rodium secedere statuit, ut per Òtiun Apollonii Moloni, tum clarissimii dicendi magistrum, operam daret. Huc dum transierat, praedónibus capitus est mansueta apud eós prope quadrangintas dies. Per omne autem illud spatium ita se gessit ut praedónibus pariter terróri veneratiōnique esset. Redemptus inde ab amicis classe contraxit captīisque praedónibus cruce afficit, quod supplicium saepe inter iocum minatūs erat.


pūrus, -a, -um, pure, unadorned.
illūstris, -is, -e, bright, distinguished, illustrious; (of writing) clear, lucid.
brevitātis, brevitiātis (-is), brevity, conciseness, terseness.
dulcis, -is, -e, pleasant, delightful.
52 Partị̄s, -ārum (m, pl.), the Parthians (a semi-nomadic people living to the east of the Roman Empire in parts of what are now Jordan, Iraq, and Iran).

53 Iūlia, -ae (f), Julia (daughter of Caesar).

*socer, socerī (m.), son-in-law.

54 socer, socerī (m.), father-in-law.

āneumātiiō, āneumātīōnis (f), rivalry.

ērumpē, ērumpere (2), ērēptum, ēruptum, to break out.

55 iam pridem . . . erant: "... had long since been (and still was)."

suspectus, -ae, -um, regarded with mistrust, suspect.

Pompeīanus, -a, -um, Pompeian, of Pompey.

57 ex lège ante lātā: in 52 B.C., Caesar (with Pompey's support) arranged for the tribunes to introduce a law allowing him to run for the consulship in absentia. The law passed, and it appears that Caesar intended to run in 50 for the consulship of 49 B.C. However, he needed to remain in Gaul for one additional year, as he actually sought to run in the elections of 49 for the consulship of 48.

līcēre: for the use of this impersonal verb, see the grammar note on page 153.

Pompeīo probante: Pompey had become more and more jealous of Caesar's achievements in Gaul and of his growing reputation; he also wanted to be accepted among the inner circle of aristocrats. For these reasons he gradually drew apart from Caesar. The final break came when Pompey joined the senatorial conservatives in opposing Caesar's plan to run for the consulship of 48 while still in Gaul.

61 Rubīcōs, Rubicōnis (m, n.); Rubicon (a small stream near modern Rimini in northern Italy, marking the boundary between Italy and Cisalpine Gaul; see note to 29-54).

62 morātus: "delaying"; note that the perfect participle of deponent verbs may often be translated with a present tense in English.

63 fūtā: "saw," "reported."

quod 2: "but if."

ālēa, -ae (f), die.

65 Brundisium, -i (n.), Brundisium (a port in southeast Italy on the Adriatic Sea).

66 Pompeius . . . profūgerat: Pompey intended to fight Caesar in southern Italy, and he was raising troops in that area when he learned that Caesar had defeated a senatorial army under L. Domitius Ahenobarbus in central Italy. He realized that he had no hope of retaining control of Italy, so he and many of the senators decided to cross into Greece and to mobilize their forces there.

68 prohibēt (2), to hold back, prevent, prohibit someone (acc.) from doing something (infinitive).

69 validus, -a, -um, strong, powerful.

30. GAIUS JULIUS CAESAR


Adverbs of Place

Latin has a number of adverbs of place, of which you have recently met several in your reading (see above, lines 62, 67, and 69). Here is a complete chart:

hic, here, in this place
hāc, here, to this place
hīne, from here, from this place
iīnīc, there, in that place
iīnūc, there, to that place
iīlnīc, from there, from that place
iī, there, in that place
eō, there, to that place
inde, from that place
ubi? where? in what place?
quō? where? to what place?
undē? from where? from what place?

(continued on next page)

**Impersonal Verbs and Verbs Used Impersonally**

Caesar postulavit ut sibi absēnti alterum consúlatum peteret licēret.  
(based on 30:56-58)

_Caesar demanded that to run for a second consulship be permitted_ to him while absent.

_Caesar demanded that it be permitted to him while absent to run for a second consulship._

_Caesar demanded that he be permitted to run for a second consulship in absentia._

The verb *licēret* is called an _impersonal verb_. Its subject is never a person, such as "I," "you," or "she." Instead, its subject is an infinitive or an inceptive clause. In the sentence above, _alterum consúlatum petere_, "to run for a second consulship," is the subject of *licēret*. The verb *licēret* is third person singular because the infinitive phrase "to run for a second consulship" is the equivalent of a neuter singular noun or the pronoun *it*. *Impersonal* verbs are, in fact, usually defined in vocabulary lists with "it" as subject and are often so translated, e.g., as above, "that it be permitted to him . . . to run for a second consulship." In English we may translate personally: "that he be permitted to run . . . ."

Note the use of the dative case sibi absent, "that it be permitted to him while absent," better English, "that he be permitted . . . in absentia." Compare the use of the dative case with the impersonal passive of special intransitive verbs (see the grammar note on pages 72-73).

(continued on page 155)
30. GAIUS JULIUS CAESAR

Bellis civilibus cônfectis conversus iam ad administrandam rem publicam fâstos corréxit annumque ad cursum sólis accommodavit. Senátum supplévit, comitísque cum populó divisi sibi súmpsit iús nómíndandae dômidiae partís candidatórum. Ómos qui lège Pompeíi dé ambitú damnati erant restituit atque admissit ad honóres etiam pròscriptórum liberós. Ómnès medicínam Rómae professó et liberálium artium doctóris civítate dónavít. Írís labórisís-simé ac sevérissimé dixit. Dè repetundás damnátos etiam ë senátû móvit. Peregrínum mercum portória instítuit. Légem præcipué súmptuáriam exercit, dispositís circâ macellum custódibus quò obsónia vetita retinérunt.

Impersonal Verbs and Verbs Used Impersonally (continued)

Oportet “it is right/proper” is another impersonal verb, and the phrase necesse est “it is necessary” is used impersonally. Some verbs such as accidit, accidere, “to fall down,” constó, constère, “to be established,” and convenió, convenire, “to come together,” which can be used personally, are also used impersonally, e.g.:

- accidit it happens
- cónstat it is apparent, it is consistent, it is agreed
- convenit it is agreed

You have seen these verbs used in the following passages, which you may want to review now: 22:7, 22:15–17, 25:84–85, 26:45, 27:3–4, and 30:14.

In addition to the infinitive as subject, you will find other phrases or clauses used as the subject of impersonal verbs, e.g.:

- accusative and infinitive
- ut + subjunctive
- subjunctive without ut

(Exercises on page 167)
30. GAIUS JULIUS CAESAR

Dē ornandā instruendāque urbe multa cōgitābat, impōritūs īngēns Mārtis templum extruere theatrūmque summae magistūdinis sub Tarpeī monte. Habēbat in aniōmō etiam haec: iūs civile ad certum modum redigere atque ex ingenti cópiā lēgum optima quaæque in paucissimōs librōs conferre; bibliothēcās Graecās Latināsque quās maximās posset instituere; siccāre Pompeīns paludēs; emittere Fūcinum lacum; viam mūnīrē a mari Superōrē apud Apennīnī dorsum ad Tiberim; perferōr Isthümum Corinthiō; Dācōs, quī sē in Pontūm et Thraceīm effuderant, coercēre; mōx Parthiānī frērre bellum per Armeniām.

Eum tālia agentem et meditāntem mors praevenēt. Dictātor enim in perpetuum creātus agere insolentius coepit; senātūm ad sē veniēntem scēnsēcāt et quendam ut assergerent momentem irātō vultū respēxit. Cum Antōnīus, comes Caesāris in omnibus bellīs et tum consulgītus collegā, captī eius in sellā aurea sedentis prō rōstris diādēma, in signē regūm, imposuisset, id ita ab eo est repulsum ut nōn offensum vidērētur. Qua rē amplius seāxēнтā vīrī, Cassitō et Brūtō ducibus, in eum coniūrāvērunt atque cōstituērunt eum Iōibus Mārtīs in senātū interficere.

Exercise 7
Read aloud and translate; identify the subject of each impersonal verb:

1. Constat Caesarem maximam pecūniam effūsisse ad ludōs magnificōs ēdendōs.
2. Oportūr Caesar societātem cum Pompeīo Crassōque faceret.
3. Necesse erat Caesāri prōvinciam habere ubi pecūniam obtiněre posset.
4. Inter Caesarem et Pompeiō convēnīt Caesarem Galliām, Pompeium Hispāniam obtentūrum esse.
5. Accidīt ut Caesar multās vīctoriās obtinēret in Gailliā.
6. Novem post annīs, Caesar secundum consūltātum petēre volūtus sed nōn licēbat ei flūmen Rubicōnem trānsīre cum exercitū suō.
30. GAIUS JULIUS CAESAR


Caesar crossing the Rubicon
30. GAIUS JULIUS CAESAR

Percussorum autem nēmō ferē triennīō amplius supervivit. Damnāti omnēs variis cāsibus periērunt, pars naufragiō, pars proelīō; nōnnullī sēmet interfēcērunt eōdem illō pūgliō, quō Caesarem cōnffōderant.

Quō rārior in rēgibus et prīncipibus virīs moderātiō, hōc laudanda magis est. Caesar victōriā civīlī clēmentissimē ērus est; cum enim scripta dēprehendisset epistulārūm ad Pompeium missārum ab eis quī vidēbantur aut in diversās aut in neutris fuisse partibus, legēre nōluit, sed combusselsit, nē forte in multōs gravius cōnsulendi locum darent. Cicerō hanc laudem ēximiam Caesarī tribuit, quod nihil obliviscī solēret nisi iniūriās.
31. Marcus Tullius Cicero

Marcus Tullius Cicero, equestri genere, Arpinum, quod est Volsorum oppidum, natvis est. Nondum adultus a patre Romam missus est, ut celeberrimorum magistrorum scholis interesset. Cum nullâ re magis ad summōs in re publicā honoribus viam manii posse intellegere quam arte dicendi et eloquentiā, tōto animō in eius studium incubuit; in quō quidem ita versātus est ut nōn sōlum ēos quī in forō et iūdiciis causās dicerent studiōsē sectārētur, sed privātīm quoque diligentissimē sē exercēret.

Primum eloquentiam et libertatem adversus Sullanōs ostendūit. Erat enim Rōscius quidam, de parricidiō accusātus, quem ob potentiam Chrysogonī, Sullae liberti, qui in eius adversāriōs erat, nēmō aliōs defendere audēbat; Cicero tamen tantā eloquentiāe vī eum dēfendit ut iam tum in arte dicendi nēmō eī pār esse vidēretur. Postea Athēnās studiōrum grātiā petītī, ubi Antiochum philosophum studiōsē audīvit. Inde eloquentiāe causā Rhodom sē contulit, ubi Molōnem, Graecum rhētorem tum disertissimum, magistrum habuīt. Quī cum Cicerōnem dīcentem audīvissent, flēvīsse dicitur, quod per hunc Graecia eloquentiāe laude privārētur.
### Adjectives with Special Genitive and Dative Singular Forms

In the passage on the opposite page, you will notice that *nullus* (22) is genitive case and *ulli* (27) dative. These are two of a small group of adjectives that are declined for the most part like 1st and 2nd declension nouns and adjectives but that have special endings (-ius and -i) in the genitive and dative singular. The group includes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genitive</th>
<th>Dative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alter, altera, alterum</td>
<td>the other (of two), a second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neuter, neutrā, neutrum</td>
<td>neither (of two)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Römam reversus quaestor Siciliam habuit. Nullus vērō quaestūra aut grātor aut clārior fuit; cum enim magna tum esset annōnae difficultās, initiō molestus fuit Sicilius, quōs cōgeret frumenta in urbem mittere; posteā vērō, diligēntiam et iūditiam et comītātem eius expertī, honōrēs quaestūrī suō maiōrōs quam ēūli unquam praetōri dētulērunt. Ė Siciliā reversus Rōmān in causās dicēndās ita flūrīt ut inter omnēs causārūm patrōnōs et esset et habērētur princeps.

Among other famous cases, Cicerō represented the Sicilians, whom he had come to know during his quaestorship (75 B.C.), when they brought suit against Verres, a former governor of Sicily, for extortion and other crimes he had committed while in office. Cicerō argued his case so brilliantly in 70 B.C. that he needed to deliver only the first of five speeches he had prepared, since Verres fled from Rome after the first day of the trial. We next see Cicerō as consul (63 B.C.).

Consul deinde factus L. Sergii Catilinae coniūrationēm ēgregiā virtūte, constāntiā, cūrā compressit. Catilīnae rei familiāris, quam profiderat, inopia et dominandi cupiditāte incēnsus erat indignātusque quod in petītiōne consūlātiōnēs repulsam passus esset; coniūrationēs ignītār factā senātūm interimīere, consūles trucidāri, urbem incendere, diripēre aerāriōm constituerat. Cicerō autem in senātū, praesentē Catilīnae, vehementem oratōriōm habētūr et consilia eius pactēstīt; tum ille, incendium suum ruinārē sē restīniceārum esse mīnātīs, Rōmā profugīt et ad exercitum, quem parāverat, profectūs est signa illātūrus urbī. Sed sociōs eīs, qui in urbe remānērant, comprehēnsī in carcere necātī sunt.
Neque eō magis ab inceptō Catilīna dēstītut, sed iīnfestis signis Rōmam petēns exercitūm Antōnīi, Cicerōnīs collegae, opprimitur. Quam ātrōciter dimicātum sit exitus docuit; nēmō hostium bellō superfuit; nam quem locum quisque in pugnandō cēperat, eum mortuos tegēbat. Catilīna longē a suis inter hostium cadāvera repertus est—pulcherrima mors, sī prō patriā sic concīdisset! Senātus populusque Rōmānus Cicerōnem patrems patriae appellāvit.

Later on, Cicero was driven into exile by his enemy Clodius on a charge of having put Roman citizens (the conspirators whom he had executed) to death without proper trial. He was recalled not long after, however, only to become embroiled in the rivalry between Caesar and Pompey.

Gravissimae inimīcitiae illās tempestātēs inter Caesarem et Pompeium ortae sunt, ut rēs nisi bellō compōnī nōn posse vidērētur. Cicerō quidem summō studiō ēnītēbatur ut eōs inter sē reconciliāret et ā bellī civilis calamitātibus dēterrēt; sed cum neutrōm ad pācem ineundam movere posset, Pompeium secūtus est. Tamen ā Caesare victōre veniam accepit. Cūm Caesar occīsus esset, Octāviānō, Caesarius hērēdī, fāvīt Antōnīque adversātus est, atque effecit ut ille ā senātū hostis iūdicārētur.

A member of the family of the Lentuli. The praetor P. Cornelius Lentulus Sura was an important member of Catiline's conspiracy.
31. MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO


The sociētās in line 60 was an alliance among Octaviān, Marc Antony, and Lepidus. Under this arrangement, known as the Second Triumvirate, the three agreed to share in ruling the Roman empire. Lepidus, however, was soon pushed aside, and for ten years Octaviān ruled the western half of the empire and Antony the eastern. Relations between the two became strained (particularly after Anthony divorced Octaviān’s sister in order to marry Cleopatra, queen of Egypt). In 31 B.C., Octaviān defeated Antony and Cleopatra in a naval battle at Actium in Greece, and became sole ruler of the Roman world.

Octaviān believed that rule by one man was the only way to avoid further civil strife. He therefore took steps to legalize his rule while preserving the appearance of Republican government. He became the first emperor and was granted the title Augustus by the Senate. The form of government he created endured for 500 years.