

## Unit XII—Roman Civilization and Culture

### Lesson 73. HISTORY, GOVERNMENT, AND ROMAN SOCIETY

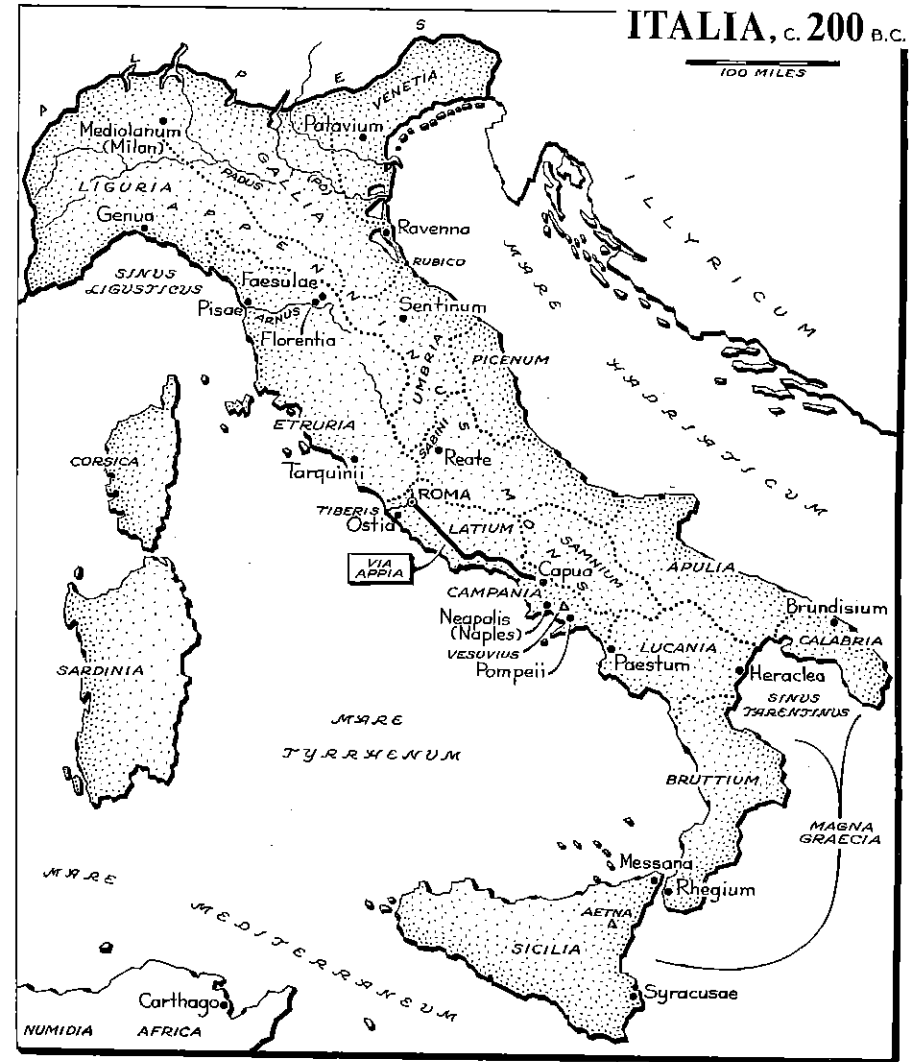
#### PERIODS IN ROMAN HISTORY

**Monarchy** (from the founding of Rome, 753 B.C., to 509 B.C.). There were seven kings, the first being Romulus, and the last Tarquinius Superbus (Tarquin the Proud), a member of the Etruscan family. Supreme authority of the king was symbolized by a bundle of rods with an ax, called *fascēs*, which is the origin of the term *fascism*. The cruel despotism of Tarquin drove the Romans to rebel, to overthrow the rule of kings, and to establish a republic.

**Republic** (from 509 B.C. to 27 B.C.). This was the period of struggle and growth. At first it was marked by civil wars and wars against Rome's immediate neighbors, such as the Etruscans, the Volscians, and the Aequians. Later came wars of conquest in Italy itself: against the Samnites, the most warlike people of central Italy, and against the Greek cities of southern Italy defended by Pyrrhus, the famous Greek general. The conquered territories embracing the entire Italian peninsula became incorporated into the Roman state as colonies or as allies, both having limited self-government.

Rome then engaged in wars of conquest outside Italy. In the Punic Wars of the third century B.C., the Romans under Scipio defeated the brilliant Carthaginian general, Hannibal, establishing Rome as the only power in the western Mediterranean. Rome annexed the islands of Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica, and instituted the system of provinces whereby conquered lands were controlled by Roman governors. In the Macedonian Wars, which ended in 168 B.C., Macedonia was subjugated and reduced to a province. Rome acquired in quick succession the provinces of Greece, Africa, and Spain. Even the little kingdom of Pergamum in Asia Minor became a province, bequeathed to Rome in 133 B.C. by its last king, Attalus III.

Finally Rome's victories were climaxed in the first century B.C. by Julius Caesar's conquest of Gaul and his invasion of Germany and Britain. Despite the civil wars that shook the Roman state during this period (the conflicts between Marius and Sulla, and between Caesar and Pompey), Rome nevertheless became the dominant world power, and the Mediterranean Sea was aptly called by the Romans **Mare Nostrum** (Our Sea).



**Empire** (from 27 B.C. to 476 A.D.). Gaius Octavius, Caesar's grand-nephew and adopted son, defeated his rival Antony and became Rome's first emperor with the title Augustus. He reigned from 27 B.C. until 14 A.D., a period marked by the flowering of Roman genius in art and literature. It has truly been said that Augustus "found Rome a city of brick and left it a city of marble."

Rome had over twenty-five emperors before its fall in 476 A.D., some famous, others infamous. Tiberius, Augustus' immediate successor, was able though cruel and tyrannical. Nero not only "fiddled while Rome burned," but was notorious for persecuting the Christians. The fame of Titus rests on his destruction of the sacred city of Jerusalem. Under Trajan, in the second century A.D., Rome reached its greatest territorial extent, spreading from the Atlantic on the west to the Caspian Sea on the east, from Africa on the south to Britain and the borders of Germany on the north.

Marcus Aurelius was known as the philosopher emperor, and Constantine the Great was the first Christian emperor. The last of the emperors was Romulus Augustulus.

Many reasons have been given for the fall of Rome and, with it, the collapse of civilization and social order. Among them are: (1) the system of slavery and serfdom that demoralized a large segment of the population, (2) the decay and corruption of the ruling class and the imperial court, (3) heavy taxation, and (4) the inroads made by the enemies of Rome, such as the Visigoths and the Vandals.

An eminent historian has said that "the history of Rome is in truth the same as the history of the world."

## GOVERNMENT

**The Senate.** The most powerful body in ancient Rome was the Senate. It consisted of about 600 members, mostly former officials, who held office for life. It managed foreign affairs, declared war, and controlled taxation. The power of the Senate was symbolized by the abbreviation S.P.Q.R. (*senātus populusque Rōmānus*), found on buildings, coins, and standards.

**Popular Assemblies.** Two assemblies administered the elective and legislative business of the Roman state. One assembly, called the *Comitia Centuriata*, elected the higher magistrates—consuls, praetors, and censors. The other assembly, called the *Comitia Tributa*, elected the tribunes, quaestors, aediles, and minor officials.

**Cursus Honōrum.** This was the order in which the various important offices might be held according to law. The highest official was the consul. Before one could become consul, he had to serve as praetor. Before being praetor, he had to serve as quaestor.

**Consul.** Two consuls, elected annually, held office for one year only. They were the chief executives, and each served as a check upon the other.

**Praetor.** Eight praetors were elected annually for one year. Their chief duty was to serve as judges in court.

**Quaestor.** Twenty quaestors were elected annually for one year. They served as public treasurers.

**Aedile.** Although not in the *cursus honōrum*, the aedile used his position to gain popularity for election to higher office. He was in charge of public games and amusements, public works, markets, streets, etc. There were four aediles in Rome elected annually for one year.

**Tribune of the People.** Ten tribunes were elected annually for one year. They had the extraordinary right to veto any decree or law passed by the Senate or the assemblies.

**Censor.** There were two censors elected every five years for a term of eighteen months. Their duties were to assess property, determine the order of society to which each citizen belonged, fix the eligibility of senators, raise revenue for public works, and maintain high standards of morality.

**Dictator.** In times of extreme public danger, a dictator was appointed with supreme power for a period of six months.

## CLASSES OF SOCIETY

**The Senatorial Order,** also called the *Patricians* or *Optimātēs*, consisted of officeholders (magistrates) and their descendants.

**The Equestrian Order,** or *Equitēs*, was the wealthy class, consisting of those whose possessions were equivalent to at least \$20,000.

**The Plebian Order,** the working class embracing the vast majority of the population, consisted of those free-born citizens who possessed less than \$20,000.

Below these three orders of society were the *slaves*, who had no rights whatsoever; and the *freedmen* (former slaves), who had the right to vote and own property, but not to hold office.

## EXERCISES

A. In the following statements, if the italicized term is incorrect, write the correct term. If the italicized term is correct, write *true*.

- Another name for the Optimātēs was *Equitēs*.
- The *Republic* lasted from 509 B.C. to 27 B.C.
- The first Roman emperor was *Romulus Augustulus*.
- The *freedmen* had the right to vote and own property.
- There were two censors elected every *five* years.
- The consul, praetor, quaestor, and aedile were *all* in the *cursus honorum*.
- To be in the Equestrian Order, one had to possess the equivalent of at least \$2000.
- Two consuls were elected annually for a period of only *one* year.
- The *Senate* had the power to declare war and control taxation.
- The *quaestors* served as public treasurers.

B. In the following passage, ten words or expressions are italicized and repeated in the questions below. Select the alternative that best explains each of these ten words or expressions as it is used in the passage.

Historically, Rome *began* as a monarchy and ended as an *empire*. There were seven kings whose symbol of authority was a *bundle of rods* with an *ax*. This symbol still appears on the American dime.

Civil wars and wars of conquest kept Rome in a state of turmoil during the Republic. Rome's greatest threat was removed when Scipio defeated the brilliant *general* sent by Carthage. Because of Rome's vast conquests by Scipio, Pompey, Caesar, and other outstanding generals, the Mediterranean became practically a *Roman lake*.

Caesar's *heir* became the first Roman emperor with the title Augustus. His reign was marked by a period of peace and the development of the arts. Not all of Augustus' successors, however, were famous. One *emperor* was notorious for persecuting the Christians. The Emperor Titus destroyed a *famous city*.

Rome reached its *greatest extent* under Trajan in the second century A.D. Many emperors followed, and finally, because of internal slavery and corruption, Rome became an easy target when her *enemies* invaded her territory in the fifth century A.D.

- began*
  - 509 B.C.
  - 27 B.C.
  - 753 B.C.
  - 1000 B.C.

- empire*
    - 27 B.C.—476 A.D.
    - 509 B.C.—500 A.D.
    - 100 A.D.—1000 A.D.
    - 1 B.C.—500 A.D.
  - bundle of rods*
    - vigilēs
    - ratiōnēs
    - ordinēs
    - fascēs
  - general*
    - Pyrrhus
    - Hannibal
    - Attalus
    - Philip
  - Roman lake*
    - Mare Nōtum
    - Mare Rōmānus
    - Mare Nostrum
    - Mare Vestrum
  - heir*
    - Octavius
    - Antonius
    - Tiberius
    - Pompeius
  - emperor*
    - Aurelius
    - Constantine
    - Nero
    - Augustulus
  - famous city*
    - Carthage
    - Alexandria
    - Athens
    - Jerusalem
  - greatest extent*
    - from the Atlantic to the Pacific
    - from Spain to Greece
    - from the Atlantic to the Caspian Sea
    - from Britain to Gaul
  - enemies*
    - Goths
    - Britons
    - Greeks
    - Egyptians
- C. For each item in column A, write the letter of the appropriate item in column B.
- | Column A                          | Column B                 |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Rome founded                   | a. Patricians            |
| 2. wealthy class                  | b. quaestor              |
| 3. right to veto decrees          | c. 509 B.C.              |
| 4. elected the higher magistrates | d. Romulus               |
| 5. beginning of the Republic      | e. Comitia Tribūta       |
| 6. magistrates                    | f. 753 B.C.              |
| 7. public treasurer               | g. Comitia Centūriāta    |
| 8. elected minor officials        | h. Equitēs               |
| 9. first Roman king               | i. Tarquinius Superbus   |
| 10. last of the kings             | j. tribune of the people |

D. Complete the following statements:

1. The chief duty of a praetor was to serve as a .....
2. The abbreviation S.P.Q.R. stood for .....
3. Under the Emperor ....., the Roman Empire reached its greatest extent.
4. A dictator was appointed for a period of .....
5. Before running for the praetorship, one had to serve as .....
6. The man in charge of public games and amusements was called .....
7. .... was the name given to the Mediterranean by the Romans.
8. The bundle of rods with an ax, symbolizing supreme power, was called .....
9. The highest Roman official was called a .....
10. The ..... Order was the wealthy class of Rome.

E. For each name in column A, write the letter of the appropriate item in column B.

*Column A*

1. Marcus Aurelius
2. Trajan
3. Nero
4. Scipio
5. Constantine the Great
6. Hannibal
7. Tiberius
8. Attalus
9. Tarquinius Superbus
10. Octavius

*Column B*

- a. succeeded Augustus
- b. conquered Carthage
- c. first Christian emperor
- d. bequeathed land to Rome
- e. philosopher emperor
- f. last Roman king
- g. Rome's first emperor
- h. greatest expansion of Rome
- i. Carthaginian general
- j. persecuted the Christians

*Lesson 74. ROME, ITS ROADS AND HOUSES*

THE CITY OF ROME

**Founding.** Legend has it that Rome was founded in 753 B.C. by Romulus, after whom the city was named. Romulus and his twin brother, Remus, who were reared by a she-wolf, were the sons of Rhea Silvia and Mars, the god of war.

**Location.** Situated on the Tiber River near the west central coast of Italy, Rome encompassed seven hills. The most famous were the **Capitoline** hill, on which were located the Temple of Jupiter and the citadel; and the **Palatine** hill, which contained the homes of prominent, wealthy Romans.

The area in which Rome was situated was called **Latium**, which is the origin of the word *Latin*. Rome's outlet to the sea was at Ostia, a seaport about sixteen miles away. Because of its strategic location—on a group of hills; on an important river, and almost in the center of Italy—Rome obtained military and commercial advantages that contributed greatly to her rapid growth in wealth and power.

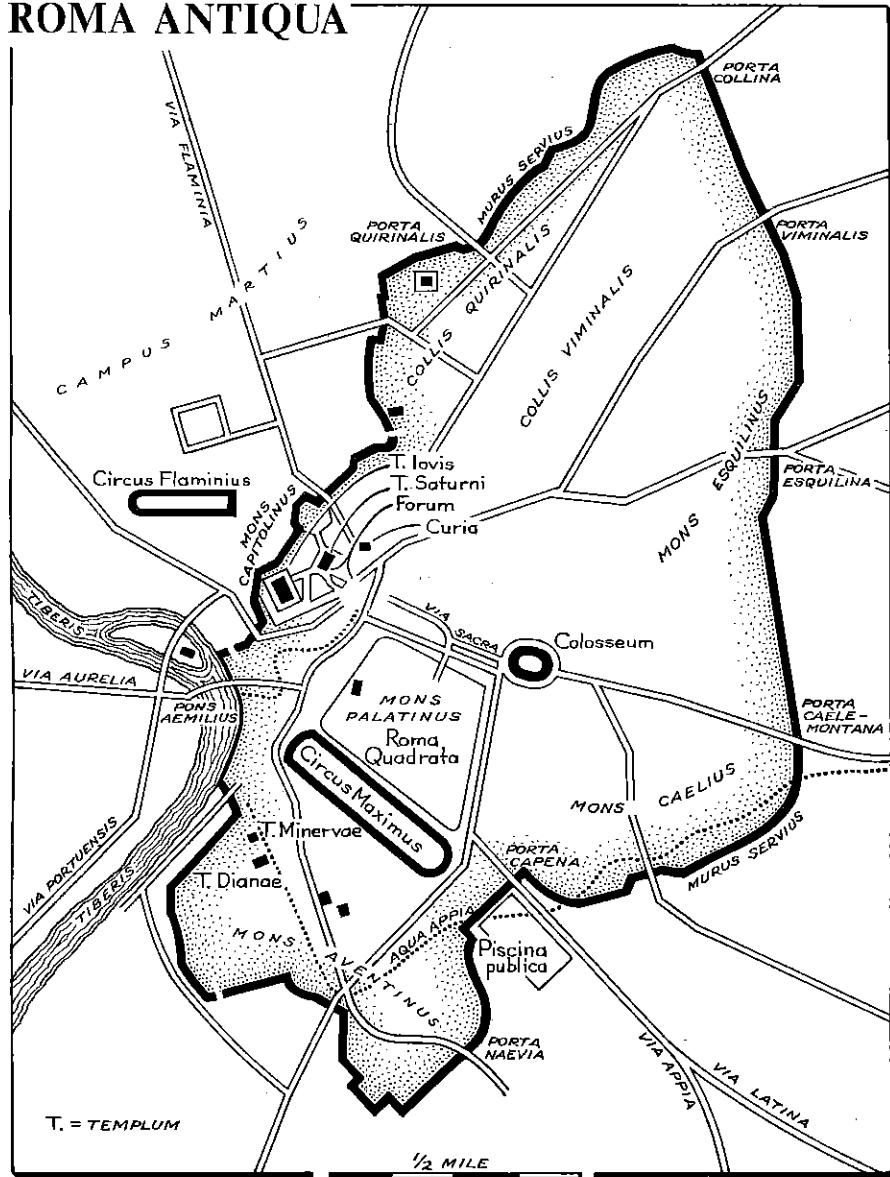
**The Forum.** The Forum was the marketplace of Rome and the center of civic life. Besides shops, it contained temples, law courts (**basilicae**), the senate house (**cūria**), the speaker's platform (**rōstra**), and other public buildings. The Forum, where so much argumentation and wrangling in the courts took place, has given us the word "forensic."

STREETS AND ROADS

Streets were narrow and crooked, often unpaved. At corners, stepping stones were placed at intervals to assist in crossing to the other side. Streets were unlighted, and **vigilēs** (police-firemen) carrying small lanterns walked the dark alleys to afford protection.

The Romans constructed an extensive system of highways connecting the principal cities of Italy with Rome. Hence the expression, "All roads lead to Rome." The most famous road was the **Via Appia** (the Appian Way), also called **Rēgīna Viārum**, connecting Rome with Brundisium on the southeastern coast of Italy. Other roads were the **Via Flāminia**, leading northeast toward Umbria; and the **Via Aurēlia**, a military road running along the west coast toward Gaul.

## ROMA ANTIQUA



## THE HOUSE

**atrium**—the spacious front hall beyond the entrance used as a reception room.

**compluvium**—the opening in the ceiling of the atrium to admit light and air, since the Roman house usually had no windows.

**impluvium**—the marble basin built directly beneath the compluvium, to catch the rainwater that came through the opening.

**tablinum**—the study or office of the master of the house, located opposite the entrance in full view of the atrium.

**peristylum**—the open courtyard, usually with garden and columns, entered by a passageway from the atrium. The peristyle was the center of family living.

**triclinium**—the dining room adjoining the peristyle, containing a dining table flanked by three couches.

Bedrooms, kitchen, and bath were built around the peristyle.

The above is a description of a city house belonging to a wealthy Roman, many of whom also had elaborate country homes called *villae*.

Most Romans, however, lived in tenement or apartment houses called *insulae* (islands), a name originally applied to city blocks, detached from one another. Tenements were usually five or six stories high and were unsafe, especially in the event of fire.

Fires were frequent, and, before the system of *vigilēs* was established, private fire companies were organized. When a fire broke out, these companies would buy up burning buildings at prices far below their value and then extinguish the fire before much damage was done.

## EXERCISES

A. Select the word or expression that correctly completes the sentence.

1. The road connecting Rome with Brundisium was called the Via (Aurēlia, Appia, Flāminia).
2. The study or office in a Roman house was called the (tablinum, triclinium, peristylum).
3. *Insulae* was the name given to (country homes, apartment houses, reception rooms).
4. The traditional date for the founding of Rome is (753 B.C., 509 B.C., 476 B.C.).
5. The *cūria* was the (speaker's platform, law court, senate house).

6. Men performing the services of modern policemen were known as (*vīgintī, vīgilēs, virī*).
7. The compluvium was the (opening in the ceiling, basin to catch rain-water, spacious front hall).
8. The dining room was called the (*impluvium, ātrium, triclinium*).
9. The citadel was located on the (*Palatine, Capitoline, Aventine*) hill.
10. A law court was called (*rōstra, basilica, villa*).

B. For each item in column A, write the letter of the appropriate item in column B.

*Column A*

1. rōstra
2. Via Flāminia
3. ātrium
4. basilica
5. Forum
6. Via Appia
7. villa
8. impluvium
9. Palatine
10. peristylum

*Column B*

- a. road leading south
- b. country home
- c. open courtyard
- d. marble basin
- e. road leading northeast
- f. front hall
- g. speaker's platform
- h. famous hill
- i. marketplace
- j. law court

C. In the following statements, if the italicized term is incorrect, write the correct term. If the italicized term is correct, write *true*.

1. The most famous Roman road was the *Via Appia*.
2. Most Romans lived in *villae*.
3. Roman tenements were often *firetraps*.
4. The Temple of Jupiter was located on the *Palatine Hill*.
5. Streets in Roman times were *well lighted*.
6. Rome was built on *seven* hills.
7. The *ātrium* was used as a reception room.
8. The Roman house generally had *many* windows.
9. The *peristyle* was the center of family living.
10. The *Forum* contained shops, temples, and law courts.

*Lesson 75. FAMILY LIFE*

THE FAMILY

The Latin word *familia*, although generally translated "family," more accurately meant "household." In addition to the father, mother, and children, the familia often included the wives of sons, relatives, slaves, and clients. The father (*paterfamiliās*) was supreme in his own home. He had absolute power over his children and commanded complete obedience.

The mother (*māterfamiliās*) held a position of honor and influence in the home. She managed the usual household affairs, supervised the slaves, conducted the early training of her children, and was a helpmate to her husband in matters of business and politics.

Families descended from a common ancestor often formed a clan, called *gēns*. Like the family, the *gēns* was united by common religious rites and was governed by a common ruler.

NAMES

A Roman citizen generally had three names: a *praenōmen*, a *nōmen*, and a *cognōmen*.

*praenōmen*—corresponded to our given name. The Romans had very few given names and often abbreviated them in writing. Some common ones were:

A. Aulus	P. Pūblius
C. Gāius	Q. Quīntus
D. Decimus	S. Sextus
L. Lūcius	T. Titus
M. Mārcus	Ti. Tiberius

*nōmen*—the family name, indicated the clan (*gēns*).

*cognōmen*—indicated the particular branch of the *gēns*.

Thus, in the name Gāius Iūlius Caesar, Gāius is the *praenōmen*, Iūlius is the *nōmen*, and Caesar is the *cognōmen*.

An honorary *cognōmen* was sometimes given a person for some noteworthy accomplishment. Thus, Pompey received the title *Magnus* for his military exploits. Scipio, after destroying Carthage, was surnamed *Africānus*, and the *cognōmen Augustus* was bestowed upon Octavius by the Roman senate.

## EDUCATION

Up to the age of seven, children received their training in the home. They were taught obedience, reverence, patriotism, and respect for the law.

There was no compulsory public education. At the age of seven, the Roman boy was sent to a private elementary school (*lūdus*), where the teacher (*litterātor*) taught him reading, writing, and simple arithmetic. He often had an educated slave, called a *paedagōgus*, who served as tutor and accompanied him to school.

Upon completing elementary school, the Roman boy went to a grammar school, where the teacher (*grammaticus*) taught him Latin and Greek literature. After school hours, the father taught his son the manly sports of horseback riding, swimming, boxing and wrestling, and the use of arms.

Next came the school of rhetoric, or college, where the boy received training in oratory and politics. Finally, as a youth, he could complete his education by traveling abroad to Greece, Rhodes, or Asia Minor to study philosophy, law, and oratory under famous teachers.

The Roman girl rarely attended school. As a rule, she received all her training at home. From her mother she learned to sew, spin, and weave, and the details of housekeeping.

Books, as we know them today, did not exist in Roman times. Instead, writing of permanent value was done with pen and ink on parchment, which was rolled up for convenience in handling. Letters were written on papyrus, a kind of paper made from a reed which grew on the banks of the Nile River. The Romans also wrote on wax tablets (*tabellae* or *tabulae*), made with wooden boards covered with a thin layer of wax. Writing was done by scratching the wax with a pointed instrument called a *stilus* (*stylus*).

## DRESS

## FOR MEN

*tunica* (tunic) — a short-sleeved woolen shirt reaching to the knees. It was the usual garment for indoor wear.

*toga* — a large white woolen cloth draped gracefully around the body and extending to the feet. It was worn over the tunic. The toga was the formal garment of Roman citizens.

*toga candida* — a pure white toga worn by a man seeking public office (hence our word "candidate").

## FOR WOMEN

Over a tunic, women wore the

*stola* — a long, full garment extending to the feet and fastened by a girdle at the waist. It was worn indoors.

*palla* — a woolen, shawl-like wrap for use outdoors.

## FOR CHILDREN

*toga praetexta* — a toga with a purple border, worn by a boy of aristocratic family until about the age of 16. The adolescent then assumed the *toga virilis*, or adult male toga. Priests and magistrates also wore the *toga praetexta*.

Other articles of clothing worn by the Romans were sandals and shoes. Stockings were unknown. Hats were rarely used.

Roman women were very fond of jewelry. Necklaces, earrings, bracelets, and rings, all made of expensive materials, were some of the ornaments worn by wealthy matrons. Styles in hairdressing were varied and often elaborate. Some women even dyed their hair and wore wigs.

## MEALS

*ientāculum* — a light breakfast consisting chiefly of bread and wine. Cheese and olives were sometimes added.

*prandium* — lunch eaten around noon. Among the foods served were bread, wine, cheese, olives, fruit, cold cuts, vegetables, and nuts.

*cēna* — the dinner or principal meal eaten in the evening. It was usually a hot meal consisting of soup, fish, fowl or meat, vegetables, and fruit.

Foods eaten by the Romans were similar to those eaten today. However, there were some exceptions. Instead of sugar the Romans used honey for sweetening purposes. Olive oil was used instead of butter. In fact, olive oil had a variety of uses besides being a food. It was used as an ointment after bathing, as fuel for lamps, and as an ingredient in the making of perfume.

The following foods, which are very common today, were unknown to the Romans: oranges, potatoes, tomatoes, tea, and coffee. Wine, usually mixed with water, was the favorite drink of the Romans.

Instead of sitting on chairs while eating, guests at banquets reclined on couches. Food was generally picked up with the fingers, since table knives and forks were unknown. Slaves would provide water and towels for the diners to wash their hands.

## EXERCISES

A. In the following passage, ten words or expressions are italicized and repeated in the questions below. Select the alternative that best explains each of these ten words or expressions as it is used in the passage.

L. Appulēius Sātūrnīnus, son of a prominent Roman family, started his education at a private *elementary school* with an excellent *teacher*. He was fortunate also in having a *Greek slave* who accompanied him to school and helped him in his studies. He went on to grammar school and then to college, where he excelled in the *subjects* usually taught there. Having *relinquished his toga praetexta*, he now assumed the *toga of the adult male*. He completed his education by *studying abroad* under famous teachers.

1. *L.*
  1. Lepidus
  2. Lūcius
2. *Appulēius*
  1. nōmen
  2. praenōmen
3. *Sātūrnīnus*
  1. familia
  2. cognōmen
4. *elementary school*
  1. schola
  2. tabula
5. *teacher*
  1. grammaticus
  2. magister
6. *Greek slave*
  1. plēbs
  2. servus
7. *subjects*
  1. oratory and politics
  2. history and drama
8. *relinquished his toga praetexta*
  1. at age 12
  2. at age 16
9. *toga of the adult male*
  1. toga praetexta
  2. toga candida
10. *studying abroad*
  1. Britain
  2. Gaul

3. Līvius
4. Laelius
3. cognōmen
4. gēns
3. praenōmen
4. nōmen
3. lūdus
4. prandium
3. pontifex
4. litterātor
3. paedagōgus
4. stilus
3. music and psychology
4. economics and sociology
3. at age 21
4. at age 40
3. toga virīlis
4. toga antīqua
3. Germany
4. Greece

B. For each item in column A, write the letter of the appropriate item in column B.

- | Column A          | Column B                      |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. palla          | a. lunch                      |
| 2. T.             | b. a pointed instrument       |
| 3. prandium       | c. worn by a magistrate       |
| 4. stilus         | d. stands for Titus           |
| 5. stola          | e. stands for Tiberius        |
| 6. ientāculum     | f. a woolen wrap for outdoors |
| 7. toga candida   | g. a writing board            |
| 8. toga praetexta | h. worn by an office seeker   |
| 9. Ti.            | i. a garment for indoors      |
| 10. tabella       | j. breakfast                  |

C. Complete the following statements:

1. Letters were written on \_\_\_\_\_, a kind of paper made from reeds.
2. The abbreviation P. stood for \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The Latin word "familia" is most accurately translated \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A man's short-sleeved, knee-length shirt was called \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The principal meal eaten in the evening was called in Latin \_\_\_\_\_.
6. A Roman citizen usually had a nōmen, a praenōmen, and a \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Roman tabellae were covered with a thin layer of \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Instead of sugar, the Romans used \_\_\_\_\_.
9. As far as education was concerned, the Roman girl received most of her training \_\_\_\_\_.
10. In the name Mārcus Tullius Cicerō, Tullius was called the \_\_\_\_\_.

D. In the following statements, if the italicized term is incorrect, write the correct term. If the italicized term is correct, write *true*.

1. Instead of butter, the Romans used *margarine*.
2. The abbreviation L. stood for *Lucullus*.
3. Hats were *rarely worn* by the ancient Romans.
4. The paterfamiliās had *absolute power* over his children.
5. The toga was the *formal garment* of Roman citizens.
6. The *cognōmen* corresponded to our given name.
7. The māter familiās held a very *inferior* position in the home.
8. *Wine mixed with water* was the favorite drink of the Romans.
9. Public education in ancient Rome was *compulsory*.
10. The *cēna* was usually a light meal consisting of bread, wine, and cheese.



### Lesson 76. AMUSEMENTS, RELIGION, ROMAN CONTRIBUTIONS

#### AMUSEMENTS

The Romans were very fond of games of excitement. Their chief public amusements took place in the circus, the theater, and the amphitheater. To pacify the mob, the government provided free amusements and bread lines, exemplified by the expression "*pānem et circēnsēs*" (bread and circus games). The most popular amusements were gladiatorial combats, chariot races, and theatrical performances. A visit to the baths was also a favorite pastime of the Romans.

The Colosseum, completed in 80 A.D., was the greatest amphitheater in Rome and the scene of combats between gladiators, or between gladiators and wild beasts. These contests were often spectacles of human suffering, and served to brutalize the populace. Schools for training gladiators were established in various parts of Italy, and slaves were selected for their skill as fighters. Perhaps the most famous gladiator in Roman history was a Thracian slave named **Spartacus**, who led a formidable uprising of slaves against the Roman state.

In imperial times, the amphitheater was also the scene of religious and political persecutions. Sometimes the Colosseum was flooded with water, and sensational naval battles were fought to amuse the crowd.

The **Circus Maximus**, the most famous arena in Rome, was used chiefly for chariot races. It was about two thousand feet long and six hundred feet wide. In the center, for about two-thirds of its length, was a dividing wall called the *spina* around which the chariots raced. The number of horses harnessed to a chariot varied, but the four-horse team was the most popular. There were usually seven laps to a race, with sharp turns at each end of the arena. The reckless driving of the charioteers and the frequent accidents that occurred provided the thrills and excitement that the Romans were so fond of.

The **Campus Martius** was a large area set aside for athletic exercises and military training. Here the young men of Rome were participants rather than spectators, as at the Colosseum and the Circus. They engaged in track and field athletics, such as running, jumping, discus throwing, archery, wrestling, and boxing.

Theatrical performances, mainly pantomimes, comedies, and dances, were held in open-air theaters in the daytime, since there were no lighting facilities. The actors were all slaves, and men played the roles of women.

In 55 B.C. Pompey the Great erected the first permanent theater at Rome. It was built of stone and was supposed to accommodate about twenty thousand people. The seats in front were assigned to the senators. The first fourteen rows behind them were reserved for the knights (*equitēs*). The common people occupied the rest of the seats.

**Thermae** or **balneae** were elaborate baths corresponding to our country clubs. In addition to all sorts of bathing facilities, the buildings contained gymnasiums, libraries, lounging rooms, and gardens. Among the most famous were the Baths of Caracalla, after which the Pennsylvania Railroad Terminal in New York City was modeled.

#### RECREATION

Children's games, similar to those of today, were played with dolls, marbles, jacks, tops, kites, hoops, and various other toys. Hide-and-seek, blindman's buff, and leapfrog were also played by Roman children.

Older children and adults played board games, not much different from our chess and checkers. Among the outdoor sports were handball, fishing, hunting, running, jumping, swimming, discus throwing, boxing, wrestling, and fencing.

#### RELIGION

The Romans lived constantly in the presence of the gods, and their numerous festivals, offerings, and prayers testified to their eagerness to please their deities and obtain favors. From earliest times, the imagination of the Romans saw gods everywhere in nature, and *polytheism*, or the belief in many gods, was universally practiced. There were gods who protected the crops and herds, gods of the weather and seasons, gods of the earth and sky. Gods had to be appeased, and when a disaster struck it proved that some god was offended.

Festivals were held all the year round, the most famous being the **Saturnalia**, dedicated to the god Saturn. This holiday took place at about the time we celebrate Christmas. It was a period of riotous merrymaking when even slaves were allowed their freedom.

Since religion was the function of the state, all temples, statues, and altars to the gods were built by the government. A very important temple was the temple of **Vesta**, where six Vestal Virgins kept the sacred fire forever burning. The priests, including the **pontifex maximus** (chief priest), were government officials, not necessarily trained for the priesthood.

After the conquest of Greece, the Romans identified their own gods with those of Greece. A list of Roman deities with their Greek equivalents appears on the next page.

ROMAN	
Jupiter	king of the gods
Juno	queen of the gods
Mercury	messenger of the gods
Mars	god of war
Neptune	god of the sea
Saturn	god of the harvest
Apollo	god of the sun, song, and prophecy
Vulcan	god of fire
Bacchus	god of wine
Cupid	god of love
Venus	goddess of love and beauty
Minerva	goddess of wisdom
Diana	goddess of the chase and moon
Ceres	goddess of agriculture
Vesta	goddess of the hearth
Janus	strictly a Roman god; the god of beginnings and doorways. He is always represented with two faces.
Larēs and Penātēs	gods of the household

### ROMAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO CIVILIZATION

1. **Language.** The Roman alphabet, derived originally from the Phoenicians, is in use today throughout most of the world. Latin is the basis of the Romance languages, the chief ones being Italian, Spanish, French, Portuguese, and Roumanian. English, though not a Romance language, has been profoundly influenced by Latin. Roman numerals are still in limited use: as chapter headings in books, as hours on the face of clocks, and as dates on the cornerstones of buildings.

2. **Law.** Considered by many to be Rome's most valuable gift to the modern world, Roman law forms the basis of many legal systems today. The **Laws of the Twelve Tables**, engraved on bronze tablets and displayed in the Forum, were the foundation of Roman law.

Rome's greatest jurists recognized the equality of man before the law and the need for equal protection of the rights of person and property. Our own Declaration of Independence has embodied these ideas of justice. The Emperor Justinian codified the great mass of laws and thus facilitated the transmission of Roman law to the modern world.

3. **Literature.** In prose and poetry, Roman writers have left us a rich legacy, outstanding in the field of world literature. We need but mention Caesar and Livy in the field of history; Cicero in the field of oratory, philosophy, and letters; and Vergil and Horace in the field of poetry. These authors are still read and enjoyed today in schools throughout the world, and have exercised a profound influence upon modern writers.

4. **Government.** In the organization and administration of the republic, the Romans have left their imprint on modern political systems. With the expansion of her territory and the formation and administration of her provinces, Rome showed a genius for organization that became a model for many modern governments.

5. **Engineering, and Architecture.** The Romans were famous for their construction of roads, aqueducts, and bridges. They also perfected the rounded arch and the dome.

In imperial times Rome became an imposing city of magnificent public buildings, temples, aqueducts, basilicas, theaters, columns, triumphal arches, and tombs. Today's tourist can still see the ancient Roman Forum with its ruins, the Colosseum, the Pantheon, the mausoleum of Hadrian, the arches of Titus, Severus, and Constantine, and other monuments of a bygone day.

6. **The Calendar.** The calendar in use today is based essentially on the calendar revised by Julius Caesar. It was thus known as the *Julian calendar*. In the sixteenth century, Pope Gregory XIII made some further minor corrections, whence the term *Gregorian calendar*.

### EXERCISES

A. In the following passage, ten words or expressions are italicized and repeated in the questions below. Select the alternative that best explains each of these ten words or expressions as it is used in the passage.

It was the time of the *Saturnalia*. Lucius and I decided to go to the *arena* to watch the chariot races. We would have preferred to see a gladiatorial contest in Rome's greatest *amphitheater*, but none was scheduled for that day. On the way, we passed the *Thermae Caracallae* and the *Campus Martius*, which was named after the *god of war*. In the arena itself, the charioteers were getting ready for their seven-lap race. Enthusiasm ran high, and the joys of *Bacchus* and *Venus* were in evidence everywhere. One charioteer, making a sharp turn around the *dividing wall*, suffered a spill and had to be carried off the track. This accident, plus the fact that the arena was so *long*, delayed the close of the contest until after sundown.

1. *Saturnalia*
    1. February
    2. May
  2. *arena*
    1. Colosseum
    2. Circus Maximus
  3. *amphitheater*
    1. Cūria
    2. Thermae
  4. *Thermae*
    1. amphitheater
    2. baths
  5. *Campus Martius*
    1. athletic exercises
    2. gladiatorial combats
  6. *god of war*
    1. Vulcan
    2. Janus
  7. *Bacchus*
    1. god of fire
    2. god of the household
  8. *Venus*
    1. Aphrodite
    2. Eros
  9. *dividing wall*
    1. mūrus
    2. spīna
  10. *long*
    1. 200 feet
    2. 500 feet
3. July
  4. December
  3. Campus Martius
  4. Comitium
  3. Campus Martius
  4. Colosseum
  3. arena
  4. temple
  3. chariot races
  4. theatrical performances
  3. Mars
  4. Saturn
  3. god of love
  4. god of wine
  3. Athena
  4. Hera
  3. vāllum
  4. circēnsēs
  3. 2000 feet
  4. 5000 feet

B. Complete the following statements:

1. Latin is the basis of the \_\_\_\_\_ languages.
2. The chief priest was called by the Romans \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The translation of pānem et circēnsēs is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The Larēs and Penātēs were \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The calendar in use today is essentially the one revised by the Roman \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Vulcan was the god of \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The Roman goddess of wisdom was called \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The Greek god Hermes was called \_\_\_\_\_ by the Romans.
9. The god with two faces was called \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Roman baths corresponded to our \_\_\_\_\_.

C. In the following statements, if the italicized term is incorrect, write the correct term. If the italicized term is correct, write *true*.

1. The Laws of the Twelve Tables formed the foundation of *Roman* law.
2. Penn Station in New York City was modeled after the *Colosseum*.
3. The Romans practiced polytheism, the belief in *gladiatorial combats*.
4. Saturn was the god of the *harvest*.
5. Poseidon was the Greek counterpart of *Apollo*.
6. Children's games in ancient Rome were *similar* to those of today.
7. The Romans perfected the dome and the *pointed* arch.
8. *Diana* was the goddess of the chase and of the moon.
9. Theatrical performances in Rome were held in open-air theaters in the *daytime*.
10. Eros among the Greeks corresponded to *Cupid* among the Romans.

**Lesson 79. LATIN WORDS AND PHRASES USED IN ENGLISH**

*ad infinitum*, without end  
*ad nauseam*, to the point of disgust  
*alma mater*, college (nourishing mother)  
*ante bellum*, before the war  
*ars artis gratia*, art for art's sake  
*ars longa, vita brevis*, art is long, life is short  
*bona fide*, in good faith  
*carpe diem*, seize the opportunity (day)  
*cave canem*, beware of the dog  
*corpus delicti*, the facts (body) of a crime  
*cum grano salis*, with a grain of salt  
*de facto*, in fact; actually  
*de jure*, by right; legally  
*de mortuis nil nisi bonum*, speak only good of the dead  
*errare humanum est*, to err is human  
*et tu, Brute!* even you, Brutus!  
*exit; exeunt*, he goes out; they go out  
*ex libris*, from the books (of)  
*ex officio*, by virtue of office  
*ex post facto*, enacted after the fact; retroactive  
*ex tempore*, on the spur of the moment  
*festina lente*, make haste slowly  
*in absentia*, in absence  
*in hoc signo vinces*, by this sign you will conquer  
*in loco parentis*, in the place of a parent  
*in medias res*, into the midst of things  
*in memoriam*, in memory (of)  
*in re*, in the matter of; concerning  
*in toto*, entirely  
*ipso facto*, by the very fact itself  
*lapsus linguae*, a slip of the tongue  
*mens sana in corpore sano*, a sound mind in a sound body  
*multum in parvo*, much in something small  
*pater patriae*, father of his country  
*pax vobiscum*, peace be with you

*per annum*, by the year  
*per capita*, by heads  
*per diem*, by the day  
*per se*, by itself; essentially  
*persona non grata*, an unwelcome person  
*post mortem*, after death  
*prima facie*, on first sight or appearance  
*pro and con(tra)*, for and against  
*pro bono publico*, for the public welfare  
*pro tempore*, for the time being  
*quid pro quo*, something for something  
*semper fidelis*, always faithful  
*semper paratus*, always prepared  
*sic transit gloria mundi*, thus passes the glory of the world  
*sine die*, indefinitely, without setting a day  
*sine qua non*, indispensable; a necessity  
*status quo*, the existing state of affairs  
*te Deum laudamus*, we praise thee, O Lord  
*tempus fugit*, time flies  
*terra firma*, solid ground  
*vade mecum*, a constant companion (go with me)  
*veni, vidi, vici*, I came, I saw, I conquered  
*verbatim*, word for word  
*via*, by way of  
*vice versa*, the other way around  
*viva voce*, by spoken word  
*vox populi, vox Dei*, the voice of the people is the voice of God

**EXERCISES**

A. Give the meaning of each of the following Latin quotations:

- |                            |                             |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. <i>carpe diem</i>       | 8. <i>de jure</i>           |
| 2. <i>festina lente</i>    | 9. <i>quid pro quo</i>      |
| 3. <i>ad infinitum</i>     | 10. <i>in re</i>            |
| 4. <i>cum grano salis</i>  | 11. <i>sine qua non</i>     |
| 5. <i>lapsus linguae</i>   | 12. <i>pro bono publico</i> |
| 6. <i>in loco parentis</i> | 13. <i>ad nauseam</i>       |
| 7. <i>in medias res</i>    | 14. <i>ars artis gratia</i> |

- |                    |                            |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 15. semper paratus | 18. ars longa, vita brevis |
| 16. tempus fugit   | 19. errare humanum est     |
| 17. cave canem     | 20. bona fide              |

B. Complete the following statements:

- Congress passed an **ex post** \_\_\_\_\_ law.
- The ambassador was called **persona non** \_\_\_\_\_.
- An excellent motto to follow is **mens sana in** \_\_\_\_\_.
- The motto of the United States Marine Corps is \_\_\_\_\_ **fidelis**.
- When the patient died, the hospital conducted a **post** \_\_\_\_\_ examination.
- Upon receiving the gift, she exclaimed, "**Multum in** \_\_\_\_\_."
- In court the lawyer produced **prima** \_\_\_\_\_ evidence.
- After graduation, we called our college our **alma** \_\_\_\_\_.
- Without thinking, he jumped in **medias** \_\_\_\_\_.
- She greeted her friends with the expression, "**Pax** \_\_\_\_\_."

C. Each incomplete statement below is followed by four words or expressions in parentheses. Select the one that will complete the statement correctly.

- A legally recognized government is a government (ex officio, de facto, ex tempore, de jure).
- The motto "make haste slowly" is expressed in Latin by the words (viva voce, tempus fugit, festina lente, carpe diem).
- The expression "de mortuis nil nisi bonum" refers to the (brave, mighty, dead, poor).
- If a person calls off a list of items almost endlessly, he is said to do it (cum grano salis, ad infinitum, de facto, ad nauseam).
- "By virtue of office" is expressed in Latin by the words (vice versa, ars artis gratia, ex officio, quid pro quo).
- On being stabbed, Caesar is said to have exclaimed (cave canem; post mortem; et tu, Brute; exit Caesar).
- When Congress adjourns indefinitely, it does so (sine qua non, in re, sine die, in toto).
- The Latin expression "vade mecum" refers to (a greeting, a lake, a road, a constant companion).
- The evidence in a crime is expressed by the Latin words (corpus delicti, de jure, ex officio, bona fide).
- A person appointed to office at a meeting at which he is not present is appointed (viva voce, pro tempore, in absentia, prima facie).

Lesson 80. LATIN ABBREVIATIONS USED IN ENGLISH

A.D.	<i>annō Domini</i> , in the year of our Lord
ad lib.	<i>ad libitum</i> , at pleasure
A.M.	<i>ante meridiem</i> , before noon
cf.	<i>cōfer</i> , compare
e.g.	<i>exempli grātiā</i> , for example
et al.	<i>et aliī (aliae, alia)</i> , and others
etc.	<i>et cētera</i> , and the rest, and so forth
ibid.	<i>ibīdem</i> , in the same place
i.e.	<i>id est</i> , that is
M.D.	<i>Medicīnae Doctor</i> , Doctor of Medicine
N.B.	<i>notā bene</i> , note well
op. cit.	<i>opere citātō</i> , in the work mentioned
per cent	<i>per centum</i> , by the hundred
P.M.	<i>post meridiem</i> , after noon
pro tem.	<i>pro tempore</i> , for the time being
P.S.	<i>post scriptum</i> , postscript, written afterwards
q.v.	<i>quod vidē</i> , which see
℞	<i>recipe</i> , take (as directed)
viz.	<i>videlicet (vidēre licet)</i> , one may see, namely
vs.	<i>versus</i> , against

EXERCISES

A. Give the English meaning for each of the following Latin abbreviations:

- |         |           |
|---------|-----------|
| 1. etc. | 6. vs.    |
| 2. P.M. | 7. ibid.  |
| 3. viz. | 8. et al. |
| 4. q.v. | 9. A.D.   |
| 5. P.S. | 10. ℞     |

B. Give the familiar Latin abbreviation for each of the following English expressions:

- |                |                           |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. that is     | 6. compare                |
| 2. for example | 7. for the time being     |
| 3. at pleasure | 8. doctor of medicine     |
| 4. before noon | 9. namely                 |
| 5. note well   | 10. in the work mentioned |

C. In the passage below, write the English meaning of each Latin abbreviation.

My friend Henry became a ----- (*M.D.*) after a long period of hard work. He was in competition ----- (*vs.*) students from Harvard, Yale, Princeton, ----- (*et al.*). When the president of his class became ill, Henry was designated to take his place ----- (*pro tem.*). While at college, he excelled in a number of difficult subjects, ----- (*e.g.*), entomology, calculus, and metaphysics, ----- (*i.e.*), a branch of philosophy. His thesis was entitled "Larvae of the Leopard-Moth," in which he showed how trees became infected, the nature of tree diseases, ----- (*etc.*). He also indicated ----- (*op. cit.*) a method of treatment, ----- (*viz.*), spraying with a rarely used chemical. ----- (*ibid.*) he formulated a very interesting theory of insect control which may soon be put into practice.

### Lesson 81. COLLEGE MOTTOES

*University of Michigan*

**Artes, scientia, veritas,** The arts, knowledge, truth

*University of Florida*

**Civium in moribus rei publicae salus,** In the character of its citizens lies the welfare of the state

*University of Chicago*

**Crescat scientia, vita excolatur,** Let knowledge grow, let life be enriched

*University of Texas*

**Disciplina praesidium civitatis,** Training, the defense of the state

*University of the South*

**Ecce quam bonum,** Behold how good

*Brown University*

**In Deo speramus,** In God we trust

*Columbia University*

**In lumine tuo videbimus lumen,** In thy light we shall see light

*University of Nebraska*

**Litteris dedicata et omnibus artibus,** Dedicated to letters and all the arts

*University of North Dakota*

**Lux et lex,** Light and law

*Yale University*

**Lux et veritas,** Light and truth

*University of New Mexico*

**Lux hominum vita,** Light, the life of men

*University of Washington*

**Lux sit,** Let there be light

*University of Oregon*

**Mens agitat molem,** Mind moves the mass

*Hunter College*

**Mihi cura futuri,** My anxiety is for the future

*Brooklyn College*

**Nil sine magno labore,** Nothing without great effort

*Tulane University*

**Non sibi, sed suis,** Not for herself, but for her own

*New York University*

**Perstare et praestare,** To persevere and surpass

*Trinity College*

**Pro ecclesia et patria,** For church and country

*City College of New York*

**Respice, adspice, prospice,** Look back, look to the present, look to the future

*University of Missouri*

**Salus populi,** The welfare of the people

*Fordham University*

**Sapientia et doctrina,** Wisdom and knowledge

*Delaware College*

**Scientia sol mentis,** Knowledge, the sun of the mind

*University of Vermont*

**Studiis et rebus honestis,** To honorable pursuits and deeds

*Amherst College*

**Terras irradiant,** Let them illumine the earth

*Harvard University*

**Veritas,** Truth

*Johns Hopkins University*

**Veritas vos liberabit,** The truth will set you free

*University of Mississippi*

**Virtute et armis,** By valor and arms

*Dartmouth College*

**Vox clamantis in deserto,** The voice of one crying in the wilderness

**EXERCISES**

A. Give the meaning of the following college mottoes:

- |                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Lux et lex             | 6. Lux sit               |
| 2. Salus populi           | 7. Perstare et praestare |
| 3. In Deo speramus        | 8. Veritas vos liberabit |
| 4. Pro ecclesia et patria | 9. Lux et veritas        |
| 5. Scientia sol mentis    | 10. Mens agitat molem    |

B. Complete the following college mottoes:

- |                               |                              |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Ecce quam -----            | 6. In lumine tuo ----- lumen |
| 2. Nil sine magno -----       | 7. Lux ----- vita            |
| 3. ----- irradiant            | 8. ----- et doctrina         |
| 4. Respice, -----, prospice   | 9. Virtute et -----          |
| 5. ----- clamantis in deserto | 10. Mihi ----- futuri        |

**Lesson 82. STATE MOTTOES***Kansas*

**Ad astra per aspera,** To the stars through difficulties

*Wyoming*

**Cedant arma togae,** Let the arms yield to the toga (peace)

*New Mexico*

**Crescit eundo,** It grows as it goes

*Maine*

**Dirigo,** I point the way

*Arizona*

**Ditat Deus,** God enriches

*South Carolina*

**Dum spiro, spero,** While there's life, there's hope

*Massachusetts*

**Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem,** With the sword she seeks calm peace under liberty

*United States*

**E pluribus unum,** Out of many, one

*North Carolina*

**Esse quam videri,** To be rather than to seem

*Idaho*

**Esto perpetua,** May it last forever

*New York*

**Excelsior,** Ever upward

*District of Columbia*

**Iustitia omnibus,** Justice to all

*Oklahoma*

**Labor omnia vincit,** Toil overcomes all obstacles

*West Virginia*

**Montani semper liberi,** Mountaineers are always free

*Colorado*

**Nil sine numine,** Nothing without divine guidance

*Connecticut*

**Qui transtulit sustinet,** He who transplanted, sustains

*Arkansas*

**Regnat populus,** The people rule

*Missouri*

**Salus populi suprema lex esto**, The welfare of the people shall be the supreme law

*Maryland*

**Scuto bonae voluntatis Tuae coronasti nos**, With the shield of Thy goodwill Thou hast covered us

*Virginia*

**Sic semper tyrannis**, Thus ever to tyrants

*Michigan*

**Si quaeris paeninsulam amoenam circumspice**, If you seek a pleasant peninsula, look about you

*Mississippi*

**Virtute et armis**, By valor and arms

**EXERCISES**

A. Give the meaning of the following state mottoes:

- |                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Regnat populus     | 6. Dum spiro, spero    |
| 2. Labor omnia vincit | 7. Sic semper tyrannis |
| 3. Dirigo             | 8. Ad astra per aspera |
| 4. Iustitia omnibus   | 9. Excelsior           |
| 5. Cedant arma togae  | 10. E pluribus unum    |

B. Complete the following state mottoes:

1. Montani semper -----
2. ----- sine numine
3. Ditat -----
4. ----- quam videri
5. Salus ----- suprema lex esto
6. Si quaeris paeninsulam amoenam -----
7. Qui transtulit -----
8. Ense petit placidam sub ----- quietem
9. ----- bonae voluntatis Tuae coronasti nos
10. ----- eundo

**Lesson 83. REVIEW OF CIVILIZATION AND CULTURE****A**

Select the word or expression that best completes each of the following statements:

1. The Romans generally referred to the Mediterranean as Mare (1) Africānum (2) Magnum (3) Nostrum (4) Lātum.
2. When the Etruscans marched on Rome, the bridge over the Tiber was defended by (1) Cato (2) Horatius (3) Romulus (4) Tarquinius.
3. Much information about Roman life has been obtained from the excavations at (1) Naples (2) Ostia (3) Brundisium (4) Pompeii.
4. The man who first tried to fly was the famous artisan (1) Daedalus (2) Argus (3) Hercules (4) Midas.
5. Up to about 500 B.C., Rome was ruled by (1) consuls (2) kings (3) emperors (4) dictators.
6. A consul was elected for (1) one year (2) two years (3) five years (4) life.
7. "And so forth" is represented by the abbreviation (1) e.g. (2) i.e. (3) q.v. (4) etc.
8. The legendary founder of Rome was (1) Jupiter (2) Hercules (3) Romulus (4) Horatius.
9. The Saturnalia was a holiday period roughly comparable to (1) Easter (2) Christmas (3) Thanksgiving (4) Memorial Day.
10. Mercury was the gods' (1) blacksmith (2) king (3) messenger (4) warrior.

**B**

Select the word or expression that best completes each of the following statements:

1. A magazine article which speaks of "Our Sea" as the cradle and grave of empires is referring to the (1) Aegean Sea (2) Black Sea (3) Caspian Sea (4) Mediterranean Sea.
2. The chief official in the Roman Republic was the (1) consul (2) praetor (3) quaestor (4) censor.
3. Ashes from Mount Vesuvius buried the city of (1) Naples (2) Rome (3) Brundisium (4) Pompeii.
4. The chief official of the Roman religion was the (1) consul (2) pontifex maximus (3) imperator (4) quaestor.
5. The race track in Rome was called the (1) Palatine (2) Forum (3) Circus Maximus (4) Colosseum.



6. The Roman equivalent for a modern clubhouse was the (1) Campus Martius (2) Capitoline (3) *thermae* (4) *basilica*.
7. An architectural form perfected by the Romans was the (1) pointed arch (2) Doric column (3) rounded arch (4) Ionic column.
8. An aqueduct is a (1) reservoir (2) water pipe (3) waterfall (4) road.
9. "Note well" or "Pay close attention" is represented by the abbreviation (1) N.B. (2) A.D. (3) A.M. (4) P.S.
10. Chariot races were held in the (1) Forum (2) Via Appia (3) Circus Maximus (4) Colosseum.

## C

Select the word or expression that best completes each of the following statements:

1. The chief god of the Romans was (1) Mars (2) Apollo (3) Jupiter (4) Juno.
2. Of the following abbreviations, the one that means "compare" is (1) e.g. (2) N.B. (3) cf. (4) viz.
3. Our word "candidate" derives its meaning from the fact that Roman office seekers were accustomed to (1) give candy (2) appear candid (3) wear pure white togas (4) carry candles.
4. One of the most famous bathing establishments in Rome was named after (1) Caesar (2) Caracalla (3) Cato (4) Cincinnatus.
5. The Roman who was nicknamed "Scaevola," because he had thrust his right hand into a fire, was (1) Mucius (2) Horatius (3) Porsena (4) Remus.
6. The last of the seven kings was (1) Romulus (2) Augustus (3) Tullus Hostilius (4) Tarquinius Superbus.
7. The Roman road that was known as the *Rēgīna Viārum* was the Via (1) *Aurēlia* (2) *Flāminia* (3) Appia (4) *Latīna*.
8. The messenger of the gods was (1) Apollo (2) Mercury (3) Mars (4) Neptune.
9. Products bearing the name Venus emphasize their (1) size (2) strength (3) color (4) beauty.
10. Remus was the twin brother of (1) Romulus (2) Tarquinius (3) Horatius (4) Brutus.

## D

Select the word or expression that best completes each of the following statements:

1. A Roman consul obtained his office by (1) being appointed (2) being elected (3) seizing power (4) heredity.

2. An ancient hero much admired for his strength was (1) Orpheus (2) Caesar (3) Hercules (4) Cato.
3. The Latin abbreviation meaning "and others" is (1) e.g. (2) i.e. (3) q.v. (4) et al.
4. The motto of New York State is (1) Lux (2) Lex (3) Excelsior (4) Superior.
5. The Roman deity who was the guardian of the doorways was (1) Juno (2) Janus (3) Vesta (4) Apollo.
6. The Roman who left his farm to lead the army was (1) Cincinnatus (2) Scaevola (3) Fabricius (4) Decius Mus.
7. The senatorial order in Rome was known as the (1) *Equitēs* (2) *Plēbs* (3) *Populārēs* (4) *Optimātēs*.
8. For outdoor living, the Roman family particularly enjoyed the (1) *ātrium* (2) *peristȳlium* (3) *tablinum* (4) *triclinium*.
9. The planet Neptune is named after the god of (1) fire (2) war (3) the sea (4) the harvest.
10. To assure a good grape harvest, the Romans would pray to (1) Jupiter (2) Juno (3) Mercury (4) Bacchus.

## E

Select the word or expression that best completes each of the following statements:

1. Tarquin the Proud was expelled from Rome because of his (1) dishonesty (2) despotism (3) disloyalty (4) bribery.
2. The Greek cities of southern Italy were defended by (1) Pyrrhus (2) Alexander (3) Hannibal (4) Attalus.
3. The Latin word *forum* has given us the English word (1) foreign (2) forage (3) fortune (4) forensic.
4. The Romans used olive oil for many purposes, among them as a (1) drink (2) drug (3) fuel (4) soap.
5. Caesar invaded Gaul, Germany, and (1) Britain (2) Africa (3) Greece (4) Spain.
6. The usual number of laps to a chariot race was (1) 3 (2) 5 (3) 7 (4) 9.
7. The Romans did not have in their diet (1) olives (2) tomatoes (3) grapes (4) figs.
8. The Campus Martius was used for (1) chariot racing (2) gladiatorial combats (3) swimming events (4) military training.
9. Temples and altars to the gods were built by (1) private enterprise (2) priests (3) religious societies (4) the government.
10. The Julian calendar was further changed by Pope (1) John (2) Pius (3) Gregory (4) Clement.

## Unit XIII

## Lesson 84. ORAL LATIN FOR THE CLASSROOM

## I. QUESTION WORDS

ENGLISH	LATIN
who	quis
what	quid
why	cūr
where (in what place)	ubi
where (to what place)	quō
where (from what place)	unde
when	quandō, quō tempore
how	quō modō
how long	quam diū
how many	quot

## II. VOCABULARY FOR CLASSROOM CONVERSATION

ENGLISH	LATIN
answer	respōsum
assignment	pēsum
blackboard	tabula
book	liber
bookcase	armārium
chalk	crēta
clock	hōrologium
door	iānuā, porta
eraser	ērāsūra
locker	capsa
map	tabula geōgraphica
paper	charta
pen	penna
pencil	stilus
picture	pīctūra
principal	prīnceps

principal's office	locus prīncipis
pupil	discipulus (discipula)
question	interrogātiō
room	camera, cella
school	lūdus, schola
seat	sella
story	fābula
table	mēnsa
teacher	magister (magistra)
window	fenestra
word	verbum

## III. CLASSROOM DIRECTIONS

ENGLISH	LATIN
come in, enter	inī (inīte); venī (venīte); intrā (intrāte)
go out, leave	exī (exīte)
go	ī (īte)
come here	venī (venīte) hūc
stand up	surge (surgite)
sit down	cōnside (cōnsidite)
open the door	aperī iānuam
close the door	claudē iānuam
listen	attende (attendite); audī (audīte)
be quiet	tacē (tacēte)
go on, continue	perge (pergite)
stop that	mitte haec
look here, here is	ecce
put down	pōne
come on	age
take	cape, sūme
read	lege
recite, read aloud	recitā
repeat	repete
answer in English	respondē Anglicē
answer in Latin	respondē Latīnē
translate into English	verte Anglicē
translate into Latin	verte Latīnē

## IV. COMMON EXPRESSIONS

ENGLISH	LATIN
hello, good morning (afternoon)	salvē (salvēte)
good-bye	valē (valēte)
how are you?	quid agis?
pretty well	satis bene
yes	sīc; ita; vērō; certē
no	minimē
please	quaesō; si tibi placet
thank you	tibi grātiās agō
excuse me	mihi ignōsce
sir	domine
madame (ma'am)	domina
what time is it?	quota hōra est?
how is the weather today?	quaenam est tempestās hodiē?
the sun is shining	sōl lūcet
it is raining	pluit
it is snowing	ningit
I shall say it in Latin	Latīnē dicam
let's talk Latin	Latīnē colloquāmur
you have answered correctly	rēctē respondistī
all right	fiat; licet

## V. SAMPLE DIALOGUE

QUESTION OR STATEMENT	ANSWER
Salvēte, discipulī!	Salvē, magister.
Ubi est Mārcus?	Hic ego sum; adsum.
Ubi est Anna?	Anna abest.
Quis est Paulus?	Ego sum Paulus.
Quae rēs est, Carole?	Est iānuā, fenestra, etc.
Estne hic liber?	Ita, est liber.
Estne haec penna?	Minimē, est crēta.
Scribe in tabulā, Philippe.	In tabulā scribō.
Claude iānuam, quaesō.	Iānuam claudō.
Ubi est Italia?	Italia in Eurōpā est.

## EXERCISES

A. Answer the following questions orally in complete Latin sentences:

- |                                     |                                 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Quod est tuum nōmen?             | 6. Quid agis?                   |
| 2. Habēsne patrem mātremque?        | 7. Quaenam est tempestās hodiē? |
| 3. Quot frātrēs et sorōrēs habēs?   | 8. Ubi est terra Italia?        |
| 4. Quod est praenōmen tuī frātris?  | 9. Estne Italia longa aut lāta? |
| 5. Quod est praenōmen tuae sorōris? | 10. Ubi est urbs Rōma?          |

B. Formulate questions orally in Latin to which the following statements are answers:

- |                                  |                                   |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Vērō, Mārcus est meus amicus. | 6. Liber Latīnus in meā manū est. |
| 2. Hodiē sōl lūcet.              | 7. Ita, puella est parva.         |
| 3. Maria abest.                  | 8. Magistrum meum videō.          |
| 4. Haec est fenestra.            | 9. Multam pecūniam nōn habeō.     |
| 5. Scribō in tabulā.             | 10. Amāmus nostram patriam.       |

C. Carry out the following directions orally in complete Latin sentences:

1. Use the verb *scribere* addressing one person.
2. Use the verb *legere* addressing your father.
3. Use the verb *claudere* addressing Sextus.
4. Use the verb *aperire* addressing Julia.
5. Use the verb *surgere* addressing several people.
6. Use the expression *vertere Anglicē* addressing Marcus.
7. Use a verb of motion addressing Quintus and Cornelia.
8. Greet your friend.
9. Bid good-bye to your friends.
10. Ask your teacher to please give you chalk.

## AUDITORY COMPREHENSION

The following incomplete statements are based on a Latin passage read to you by your teacher. You do not see the passage; you hear it. After you have heard the passage read twice, you are to complete each Latin statement below by selecting the best answer of the three alternatives given.

## A. EQUUS

1. Equus est animal
  - 1 parvum.
  - 2 celere.
  - 3 magnum.
2. Equus habet pedēs
  - 1 quattuor.
  - 2 multōs.
  - 3 parvos.
3. Equus bene currere potest quod
  - 1 perficit labōrem multum.
  - 2 pugnat in proeliis.
  - 3 habet pedēs magnōs.
4. Equus Rōmānus nōn erat
  - 1 maximus.
  - 2 celerrimus.
  - 3 optimus.
5. Equus Rōmānus equitibus dabat
  - 1 labōrem.
  - 2 pedēs.
  - 3 auxilium.

## B. RŌMULUS ET REMUS

1. Rōmulus Remusque in Tiberim
  - 1 iactī erant.
  - 2 portātī erant.
  - 3 actī erant.
2. Puerī inventī sunt ā
  - 1 lupō.
  - 2 lupā.
  - 3 mātrem.

3. Posteā puerī ā pastōre portātī sunt
  - 1 ad patrem suum.
  - 2 domum eius.
  - 3 ad mātrem suam.
4. Nōmen Rōma datum est ā
  - 1 pastōre.
  - 2 Remō.
  - 3 Rōmulō.
5. Rōmulus rēx factum est
  - 1 post mortem Remī.
  - 2 ante mortem Remī.
  - 3 pastōre interfectō.

## C. PRIMUS LABOR HERCULIS

1. Primus labor Herculis erat
  - 1 leonem interficere.
  - 2 timōrem facere.
  - 3 ad populum contendere.
2. Leō eō tempore erat
  - 1 in oppidō.
  - 2 cum populō.
  - 3 in silvīs.
3. Herculēs leōnem interfēcit
  - 1 post longum tempus.
  - 2 brevī tempore.
  - 3 post multum tempus.
4. Corpus leōnis portātum est
  - 1 in silvās.
  - 2 ad rēgem.
  - 3 in oppidum.
5. Posteā Herculēs ā populō
  - 1 laudātus est.
  - 2 vīsus est.
  - 3 interfectus est.