

10. The college started an *accelerated* program.
(a) shortened (b) extended (c) cultural (d) speeded up
11. His *profession* of loyalty was convincing.
(a) declaration (b) denunciation (c) admission (d) analysis
12. He was *incarcerated* upstate.
(a) shipped (b) detained (c) imprisoned (d) referred
13. That was a *delectable* dish.
(a) expensive (b) delightful (c) unbreakable (d) distasteful
14. His presence was *detrimental* to the cause.
(a) helpful (b) devoted (c) sympathetic (d) harmful
15. The newspaper *commemorated* the event.
(a) published (b) remembered (c) disregarded (d) attacked
16. His *cupidity* knew no bounds.
(a) desire (b) enjoyment (c) depression (d) antagonism
17. They remarked at his *beatific* state of mind.
(a) sluggish (b) relaxed (c) blissful (d) energetic
18. The ball park was *adjacent* to the school.
(a) opposite (b) annoying (c) helpful (d) next
19. He lived a *voluptuous* life.
(a) restrained (b) sensual (c) serious (d) lonely
20. The poor man *repudiated* offerings of help.
(a) requested (b) accepted (c) refused (d) welcomed
21. She was in a *quiescent* mood.
(a) still (b) lively (c) determined (d) complaining
22. They *violated* their agreement.
(a) printed (b) dishonored (c) notarized (d) delivered
23. He witnessed *stultifying* behavior.
(a) abnormal (b) intelligent (c) quiet (d) foolish
24. His activity from a social point of view was *pestiferous*.
(a) harmful (b) exciting (c) rewarding (d) ridiculous
25. They were on a *nefarious* expedition.
(a) dangerous (b) secret (c) salvaging (d) evil

Unit XII—Culture

Lesson 33. THE LIFE OF MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

BIRTH

Marcus Tullius Cicero was born on January 3, 106 B.C., near Arpinum, about sixty miles southeast of Rome. His father belonged to the equestrian order, the wealthy class of Rome.

EDUCATION

For his formal education, young Cicero was sent to Rome, where he studied rhetoric, poetry, and philosophy. The Greek poet Archias was one of his teachers. Upon assuming the *toga virilis* (toga of the adult male) at the age of 16, Cicero began to specialize in the study of oratory and law. In 79 B.C., after a brief period of military service and law practice, Cicero resumed his formal education—first at Athens, and subsequently at Rhodes under the rhetorician Molo. After two years of intensive study abroad, Cicero returned to Rome, an accomplished orator.

PRIVATE LIFE

Cicero, twice married and twice divorced, had an unhappy domestic life. His first wife, Terentia, bore him two children—a daughter, Tullia, and a son, Marcus. In 46 B.C., Cicero divorced Terentia and married Publilia, but that marriage lasted only one year. Cicero's domestic troubles were further aggravated by a crushing blow from which he never recovered—the untimely death of Tullia, his favorite child.

POLITICAL CAREER

Cicero began his *cursus honorum* as *quaestor* in Sicily in 75 B.C. He was so just and honest in his dealings with the Sicilians that in 70 B.C. they called upon him to undertake the prosecution of Verres, a corrupt ex-governor of Sicily, on charges of extortion. For his defense, Verres engaged Hortensius, the most eminent lawyer and orator of the time. However, Cicero presented his evidence so eloquently that Hortensius withdrew from the case and Verres went into voluntary exile. As a result of his prosecution of Verres, Cicero superseded Hortensius as Rome's foremost orator.

Cicero became **aedile** in 69 B.C., **praetor** in 66 B.C., and **consul** in 63 B.C. The fact that Cicero, a **novus homō** (one whose ancestors had never held a high office), attained the consulship was a rare achievement, for that office traditionally had been reserved for men of the senatorial order.

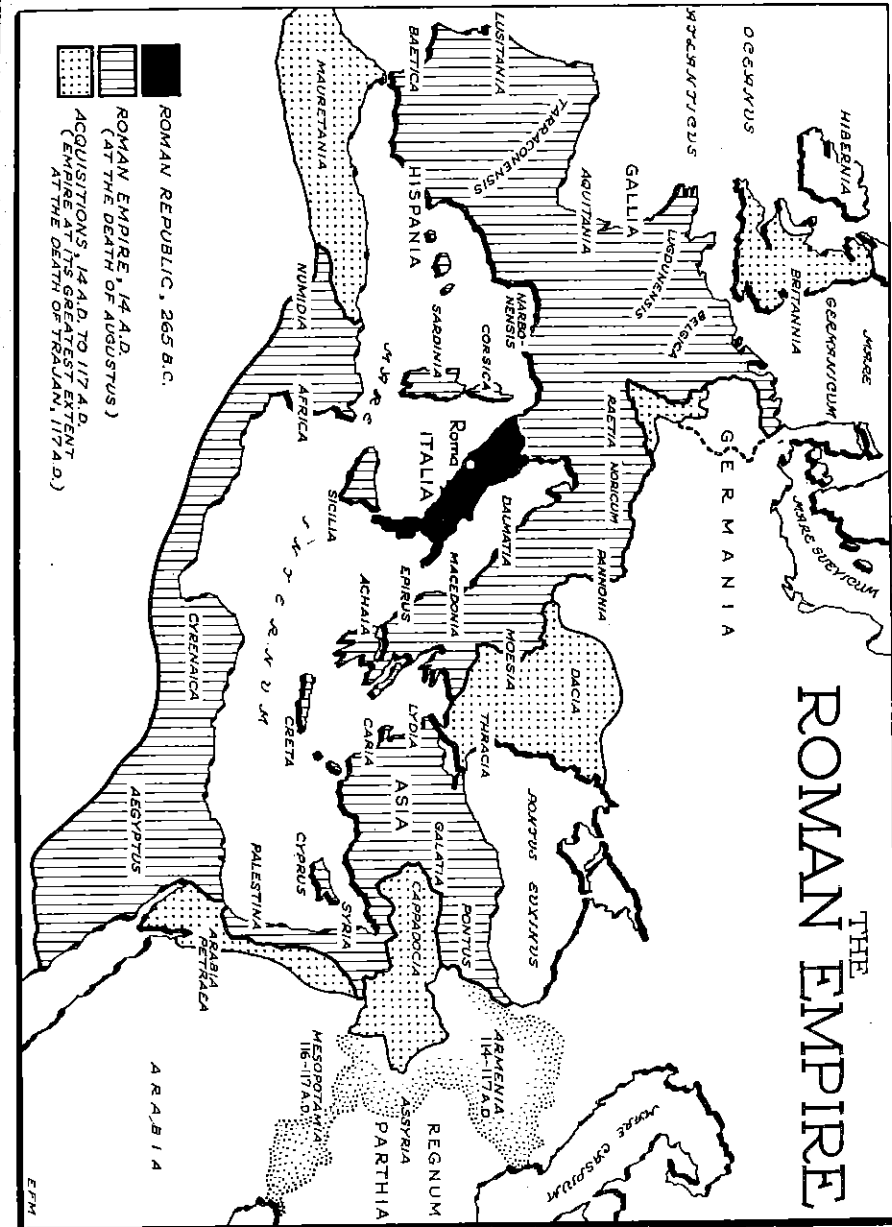
During his consulship, Cicero suppressed the Catilinarian conspiracy—a plot to destroy Rome. The leader of the conspiracy, Lucius Sergius Catilina, a noble and a member of the Senate, had been disappointed in his candidacy for the consulship. By making demagogic promises to cancel all debts, Catiline successfully obtained mass support. However, Cicero's prompt action and persuasive oratory thwarted Catiline and ended the danger to the Republic. For his role in crushing the Catilinarian conspiracy, the grateful Romans acclaimed Cicero **pater patriae**, a title given to national heroes.

In 58 B.C., five years after the suppression of the Catilinarian conspiracy, Clodius, an unscrupulous politician, demanded Cicero's banishment for having put to death five of the conspirators without a trial. Depressed by this turn of events, Cicero went into voluntary exile in Greece. His exile, the darkest period in Cicero's life, lasted a year and a half. Recalled to Rome in 57 B.C., he resumed his activities as a lawyer and a writer on philosophy.

In 51 B.C., Cicero held his last public office as **proconsul** of Cilicia, in Asia Minor. As in Sicily, he displayed an honesty and uprightness unequalled in Roman provincial history.

In the civil war that broke out between Caesar and Pompey in 49 B.C., Cicero tried to reconcile the adversaries, but failed. After much hesitation about choosing sides, he finally joined the forces of Pompey in Greece. Following Caesar's triumph over Pompey, Cicero returned to Rome, where he was pardoned by Caesar.

After Caesar's assassination in 44 B.C., Cicero incurred the enmity of Antony by attacking him in a series of fourteen bitter speeches known as *Philippics*. Antony, as a member of the Second Triumvirate, retaliated by placing Cicero's name on the proscription list. Rome's greatest orator was beheaded on December 7, 43 B.C., near his villa at Formiae.



PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

In an age of corruption and bribery, Cicero stood out as an exceptionally upright and honest administrator. He was devoted to his family and friends, considerate and sympathetic toward his slaves.

On the other hand, Cicero was too conservative, vacillating, weak, and egotistical. Too often he lacked courage and consistency.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND INFLUENCE

1. **Orations.** Next to Demosthenes, Cicero is considered the world's greatest orator. Over fifty speeches of Cicero have come down to us, some delivered in defense of clients, others of a political nature. Among the best known are **In Catilinam** (four speeches), **Prō Archiā**, and **Dē Imperiō Cn. Pompei** (the speech on the Manilian Law).

Cicero is also regarded as the greatest Latin prose writer. His writings may be classified under two categories: essays and letters.

2. **Essays.** Cicero's essays include several treatises on oratory and a number of works on philosophy based mainly on Greek writings. His most famous essays are **Dē Orātōre**, **Dē Finibus**, **Dē Nātūrā Deōrum**, **Dē Officiis**, **Dē Amicitia**, and **Dē Senectūte**.

3. **Letters.** Over eight hundred of Cicero's letters have been preserved. These include a group written to his best friend Atticus, a second group to various other friends, a third group addressed to his brother Quintus, and a fourth group to Brutus, one of Caesar's assassins. These letters give us a vivid picture of Roman life in Cicero's time.

Cicero has profoundly influenced succeeding generations down to the present time. His speeches, essays, and letters served as models for men such as Burke, Locke, and Montaigne. Above all, Cicero took a crude and labored language and gave it a polish and refinement unsurpassed in all Latin prose.

CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS
IN CICERO'S LIFE

B.C.

- 106 Born near Arpinum, Italy. *January 3.*
- 90 Began his legal studies. *worked as Pompey's secretary*
- 88 Beginning of the war with Mithridates, king of Pontus.
- 81 Cicero's first appearance as a lawyer.
- 79 Went to Athens to continue his studies.
- 78 Studied under Molo at Rhodes.
- 77 Returned to Rome; married Terentia.
- 76 Birth of Tullia, Cicero's daughter.
- 75 Quaestor in Sicily. *Herbert's Law 10. 13*
- 70 Prosecution of Verres. *by Cicero defeated Herodotus' Law 10. 13*
- 69 Aedile. *then not orator.*
- 66 Elected praetor; delivered his first political speech, **Dē Imperiō Cn. Pompei**, or the Manilian Law.
- 65 Birth of Marcus, Cicero's son.
- 63 Elected consul; suppressed the conspiracy of Catiline; delivered four Catilinarian orations. *then not orator*
- 62 Delivered the speech **Prō Archiā**.
- 60 Formation of the First Triumvirate by Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus.
- 58 Forced into exile by Clodius.
- 57 Recalled to Rome.
- 51 Appointed proconsul of Cilicia.
- 49 Returned to Rome; civil war between Caesar and Pompey; Cicero joined Pompey in Greece.
- 48 Pompey defeated by Caesar; Cicero returned to Italy; pardoned by Caesar.
- 46 Divorced Terentia; married Publilia.
- 45 Divorced Publilia; death of Tullia.
- 44 Assassination of Caesar; Cicero began his **Philippics** against Antony.
- 43 Formation of the Second Triumvirate by Octavian, Antony, and Lepidus; Cicero put to death by order of Antony.

EXERCISES

A. Find in column *B* the description that matches each name in column *A*.

<i>Column A</i>	<i>Column B</i>
1. Molo	a. daughter of Cicero
2. Verres	b. Cicero beheaded
3. Cilicia	c. speeches against Antony
4. Tullia	d. Cicero quaestor
5. Terentia	e. famous rhetorician
6. Philippics	f. caused Cicero's exile
7. Archias	g. Cicero proconsul
8. Sicily	h. Cicero's teacher
9. Clodius	i. wife of Cicero
10. Formiae	j. corrupt governor

B. Place the following events in correct chronological order:

1. exile of Cicero
2. divorce of Cicero and Terentia
3. impeachment of Verres
4. praetorship of Cicero
5. conspiracy of Catiline
6. Cicero's education at Athens and Rhodes
7. Cicero's proconsulship in Cilicia
8. formation of the Second Triumvirate
9. Cicero's quaestorship in Sicily
10. assassination of Caesar

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

1. Cicero's first wife was (1) Publilia (2) Tullia (3) Terentia (4) Calpurnia.
2. The letters of Cicero furnish us with historical information about the (1) last years of the Republic (2) Punic Wars (3) early years of the Empire (4) overthrow of the Monarchy.
3. Cicero was called upon by the Sicilians to help prosecute (1) Sulla (2) Marius (3) Clodius (4) Verres.
4. Cicero's best friend, to whom he wrote many of his letters, was (1) Atticus (2) Brutus (3) Antonius (4) Caesar.
5. The law discussed in the speech *Dē Imperiō Cn. Pompei* was the (1) Silvan (2) Carbonian (3) Manilian (4) Gabinian.

6. Cicero was born in (1) 100 B.C. (2) 106 B.C. (3) 90 B.C. (4) 110 B.C.
7. The direct cause of Cicero's death was the (1) assassination of Caesar (2) *Philippics* (3) trial of Clodius (4) formation of the Second Triumvirate.
8. Cicero studied oratory and philosophy under the rhetorician (1) Molo (2) Hortensius (3) Archias (4) Atticus.
9. Cicero's claim to fame rests principally upon his ability as (1) a philosopher (2) a statesman (3) a writer (4) an administrator.
10. In politics, Cicero would be classified as (1) conservative (2) progressive (3) radical (4) reactionary.
11. In 66 B.C., Cicero was elected (1) aedile (2) quaestor (3) consul (4) praetor.
12. *Dē Amicitia* is one of Cicero's famous (1) essays (2) speeches (3) letters (4) poems.
13. Cicero began his *cursus honorum* as quaestor in (1) Cilicia (2) Sicily (3) Rhodes (4) Athens.
14. Cicero was forced into exile by (1) Manilius (2) Hortensius (3) Clodius (4) Maellius.
15. After suppressing the Catilinarian conspiracy, Cicero was called (1) *novus homo* (2) *pater patriae* (3) *pater conscriptus* (4) *homo equester*.
16. In 58 B.C., Cicero was (1) beheaded (2) elected consul (3) married to Publilia (4) exiled.
17. Cicero's birthplace was near (1) Arpinum (2) Rome (3) Formiae (4) Faesulae.
18. Cicero's favorite child was (1) Marcus (2) Quintus (3) Tullia (4) Terentia.
19. In 88 B.C., Rome was engaged in a war with Mithridates, king of (1) Armenia (2) Pontus (3) Cilicia (4) Syria.
20. Cicero's chief rival as a lawyer was (1) Atticus (2) Antonius (3) Pompey (4) Hortensius.

D. Indicate whether each of the following statements is *true* or *false*. If a statement is false, correct it.

1. About one hundred letters of Cicero have come down to us.
2. Cicero's father belonged to the equestrian order.
3. The death of Cicero's favorite child, Marcus, dealt him a crushing blow.
4. In 58 B.C., Cicero went into exile in Asia Minor.
5. Cicero suppressed the Catilinarian conspiracy in 53 B.C.
6. Cicero was second only to Demosthenes in the field of oratory.

7. Cicero received his education in Rome, Athens, and Rhodes.
8. Cicero was put to death in 43 B.C. by order of Clodius.
9. *Dē Senectūte* is considered one of Cicero's greatest speeches.
10. Cicero's two marriages ended in divorce.

Lesson 34. ORATORY IN CICERO'S DAY

Oratory, the only mass medium of communication in antiquity, exercised a very important role in Roman public life. By playing upon the emotions of his audience, a skillful orator could sway people to his point of view. For example, Cicero won over to his side a mob sympathetic to Catiline.

Speeches were mainly of the following types :

1. **Ad Iūdicēs.** These were speeches addressed to a jury in cases of prosecution or defense. An example of a speech of prosecution is **In Verrem** (against Verres) ; one of defense is **Prō Archiā** (in behalf of Archias).
2. **Ad Patrēs Cōnscriptōs.** Two types of speeches were delivered to the senators—one type either praised or censured someone; the other either advocated or opposed some measure. An example of the first type is the First Oration against Catiline; of the second type, the speech on the Consular Provinces.
3. **Ad Quirītēs.** These speeches, delivered to the Roman people from the Rostra in the Forum, dealt with matters of public interest. The speech on Pompey's Commission is an example of this type.

DIVISIONS OF AN ORATION

There are six parts to a typical Roman oration :

exōrdium—introductory remarks designed to arouse interest.

nārrātiō—the statement of the case.

prōpositiō—a statement setting forth the points to be proved.

cōnfirmātiō—the affirmative argument, or proof of the case.

refūtātiō—the rebuttal, refuting the arguments of the opposing side.

perōrātiō—the conclusion, summing up the main points and often appealing to the sympathy of the audience.

CICERO'S MOST FAMOUS ORATIONS

First Oration Against Catiline—delivered November 8, 63 B.C., in the temple of Jupiter Stator at a special meeting of the Senate.

Finding Catiline present, Cicero attacks him bitterly and exposes the conspiracy. He urges Catiline to leave Rome and delivers a prayer to Jupiter.

Second Oration Against Catiline—delivered November 9, 63 B.C., to the people from the Rostra in the Forum.

Cicero explains to the people the events of the preceding day, congratulates them on the departure of Catiline, and tries to frighten the rest of the conspirators into leaving Rome.

Third Oration Against Catiline—delivered December 3, 63 B.C., to the people from the Rostra in the Forum.

Cicero tells in detail the events of that morning—the attempt by the conspirators to win the support of the Allobroges, the arrest of several leading conspirators, and finally their confession at a meeting of the Senate.

Fourth Oration Against Catiline—delivered December 5, 63 B.C., to the Senate in the Temple of Concord.

In discussing the fate of the prisoners, Cicero states his preference for the death penalty proposed by Silanus, rather than life imprisonment suggested by Caesar.

The Speech on Pompey's Commission, or the Manilian Law—delivered in 66 B.C. to the people from the Rostra in the Forum; this represents Cicero's first political speech.

Cicero speaks in support of a bill proposed by C. Manilius, a tribune, giving Pompey full command of the war against Mithridates, king of Pontus. Pompey, claims Cicero, has the four qualifications necessary for an ideal general: knowledge of military science, character, prestige, and good luck.

The Speech in Behalf of Archias—delivered in 62 B.C. in a court presided over by Cicero's brother Quintus, who was then praetor.

Cicero defends the poet Archias, who was accused of illegally enjoying Roman citizenship. The charge was made by Grattius, a lawyer who wanted to embarrass Archias' patron, Lucullus. Cicero's defense of Archias is famous for its eulogy of literature.

EXERCISES

A. Match each item in column A with its proper description in column B.

<i>Column A</i>	<i>Column B</i>
1. refūtātiō	a. patron of Archias
2. Mithridates	b. introduction of a speech
3. Lucullus	c. proposed a bill involving Pompey
4. Manilius	d. Cicero's brother
5. perōrātiō	e. rebuttal in a speech
6. Grattius	f. Roman senators
7. exōrdium	g. king of Pontus
8. patrēs cōscriptī	h. Roman people
9. Quiritēs	i. questioned Archias' citizenship
10. Quintus	j. conclusion of a speech

B. Indicate whether each of the following statements is *true* or *false*. If a statement is false, correct it.

1. Cicero's *First Oration Against Catiline* was delivered ad Quiritēs.
2. The nārrātiō in an oration is the statement of the case.
3. There are six parts to a typical oration.
4. According to Cicero, the four qualifications necessary for an ideal general are: birth, knowledge of military science, character, and good fortune.
5. Cicero's speech in behalf of Archias is famous for the method of delivery.
6. Cicero's speech on Pompey's Commission was his first political oration.
7. All of Cicero's speeches against Catiline were delivered in 63 B.C.
8. Speeches addressed ad iūdicēs were generally delivered from the Rostra in the Forum.
9. Cicero's speech in behalf of Archias was delivered in a court presided over by his brother Quintus, who was then aedile.
10. In his *Third Oration Against Catiline*, addressed to the Senate, Cicero tells of the conspirators' attempt to win the support of the Allobroges.

Lesson 35. ROMAN GOVERNMENT

SOCIAL CLASSES

There were three orders of society to which freeborn Roman citizens belonged:

Ōrdō Senātōrius (Optimātēs), the senatorial order, consisted of the nobles who actually governed Rome. Its members either were descended from a magistrate or had held office themselves. The Optimātēs were prevented by law from engaging in business.

Ōrdō Equester (Equitēs), the equestrian order, or knights, consisted of those who possessed at least \$20,000. The Equitēs included the wealthy businessmen, bankers, and **pūblicānī** (tax collectors in the provinces).

Ōrdō Plēbēius (Plēbs, or Populārēs), the plebeian order, consisted of the rest of the freeborn citizens. The Plēbs were small tradesmen, manual workers, and peasants.

In addition to the three orders of society described above, the following groups also enjoyed varying degrees of Roman citizenship:

Libertīnī (freedmen, or ex-slaves), whose rights were limited to voting and owning property. The freedmen could not hold office.

Colōniae (colonies), whose members enjoyed full citizenship.

Mūnicipia (self-governing towns), subject to taxation and military service.

Civitatēs Foederatae (federated communities), which enjoyed special treaty privileges with Rome.

POPULAR ASSEMBLIES

Two important assemblies (**comitia**) in ancient Rome exercised administrative and legislative powers.

Comitia Centūriāta was an assembly organized into centuries, or hundreds, each century possessing one vote. Its main function was the election of the higher magistrates: consuls, praetors, and censors. The Comitia Centūriāta also had the right to declare war. It met regularly in the Campus Martius.

Comitia Tribūta was an assembly organized into tribes, each tribe possessing one vote. Besides being the chief legislative body, the Comitia Tribūta elected tribunes, quaestors, aediles, and minor officials. It met either in the Forum or in the Campus Martius.

In addition to the two assemblies mentioned above, there was a **cōntiō** (mass meeting), called by a magistrate to discuss an issue before it was voted upon in the comitia.

THE SENATE

The Senate (**senātus**), whose members held office for life, was originally an advisory body. By Cicero's time, the Senate had become the dominant power in Rome, performing some of the duties previously exercised by the assemblies. The Senate had the power to:

1. enter into diplomatic negotiations, including peace treaties, with other nations.
2. appoint governors to provinces.
3. declare war, with the approval of the Comitia Centūriāta.
4. levy troops.
5. control all financial matters.
6. grant a **supplicatiō** (triumphal celebration) to a general.
7. declare special religious festivals.

An ordinary decree of the Senate was called a **senātūs cōsultum**.

During a crisis, the Senate could grant the consuls dictatorial powers (**senātūs cōsultum ultimum**) corresponding to martial law in modern times.

The meeting place of the Senate was either in the **Cūria** (senate house) or in some temple.

ROMAN OFFICIALS

Magistrates were elected for a term of one year, with the exception of the censors, who served for a year and a half. The important offices, comprising the **cursus honōrum**, had to be held in the following sequence: quaestor, praetor, consul. A candidate was required to wait at least two years between one office and the next, and at least ten years before running for re-election to the same office. The powers and duties of the various officials were as follows:

Consuls. The minimum age requirement for consul was 43. Two consuls were elected, one serving as a check upon the other. They were the chief executives of the Roman state, and presided over the Senate and assemblies. The consuls also had the power to appoint a dictator in times of crisis. A consul, after his election but before taking office, was called *cōsul dēsīgnātus* (consul-elect). After his term of office, a *cōsulāris* (ex-consul) was often sent to a province as *prōcōsul* (governor).

Praetors. The minimum age requirement for praetor was 40. There were eight praetors, whose chief duty was to serve as judges in civil and criminal cases. After his term of office, a praetor was often sent to a province as *prōpraetor* (governor).

Quaestors. The minimum age requirement for quaestor was 31. There were twenty quaestors, who served as public treasurers—two in Rome, four in other parts of Italy, and the rest in the provinces.

Aediles. Although not in the *cursus honōrum*, the aedileship, coming after the quaestorship, was used to gain popularity for election to higher office. There were four aediles, who sponsored public games and festivals, and supervised the care of streets and public buildings.

Censors. There were two censors, usually ex-consuls, elected every five years for a period of a year and a half. Their chief duties were to take the census, assess property, supervise public morals, and arrange for the collection of taxes in the provinces.

Tribunes of the People. There were ten tribunes (*tribūnī plēbis*), elected from the plebeian class to defend its interests. The tribunes had the right to veto any decree or law passed by the Senate or assemblies, and had the power to convene and preside over the Senate.

Dictator. In times of emergency, a *dictātor*, appointed by the consuls at the request of the Senate, was given absolute power for a period of six months.

EXERCISES

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

1. One of the chief powers of the Roman Senate was to (1) veto bills (2) make treaties (3) take the census (4) elect officials.
2. The *Comitia Centūriāta* met regularly in the (1) *Campus Martius* (2) *Cūria* (3) *Forum* (4) *Comitium*.

3. After completing a term of office, a magistrate could not run for a higher office until after a period of (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 5 (4) 10 years had elapsed.
4. In times of emergency, a dictator was appointed by the (1) Senate (2) tribunes of the people (3) consuls (4) censors.
5. After his election but before he took office, a consul was called (1) *cōsulāris* (2) *prōcōsul* (3) *cōsul* (4) *cōsul dēsīgnātus*.
6. The first step in the *cursus honōrum* was the (1) aedileship (2) quaestorship (3) consulship (4) praetorship.
7. The minimum age requirement for the consulship was (1) 31 (2) 35 (3) 40 (4) 43.
8. A magistrate could be appointed governor after serving as (1) praetor (2) aedile (3) quaestor (4) tribune.
9. The tax collectors of ancient Rome were called (1) *equitēs* (2) *populārēs* (3) *pūblicānī* (4) *optimātēs*.
10. The common people of Rome had as special defenders of their interests the (1) aediles (2) tribunes (3) quaestors (4) censors.
11. The class at Rome that corresponded to our present-day financiers was called the (1) *equitēs* (2) *plēbs* (3) *optimātēs* (4) *cōsulārēs*.
12. The communities outside Rome that were subject to taxation and military service were called (1) *colōniae* (2) *civitatēs foederatae* (3) *oppida* (4) *mūnicipia*.
13. The number of praetors elected annually was (1) 2 (2) 4 (3) 6 (4) 8.
14. The supervision of public games and festivals was entrusted to (1) quaestors (2) praetors (3) aediles (4) *propraetors*.

B. Match each item in column A with its proper description in column B.

<i>Column A</i>	<i>Column B</i>
1. <i>cōntiō</i>	a. treasurer
2. <i>supplicātiō</i>	b. legislative assemblies
3. praetor	c. ex-consul
4. <i>comitia</i>	d. senate house
5. <i>prōpraetor</i>	e. mass meeting
6. <i>cōsulāris</i>	f. judge
7. <i>senātūs cōsultum</i>	g. triumphal celebration
8. <i>Cūria</i>	h. senatorial class
9. quaestor	i. governor
10. <i>Optimātēs</i>	j. senatorial decree

Lesson 36. ROMAN RELIGION

Religion in Rome was a function of the government; church and state were not separated. In fact, many men outstanding in public life also held religious offices. Believers in polytheism (the worship of many gods), the Romans courted the favor and blessing of the deities by establishing sacred colleges (**collēgia**). These consisted of:

Pontificēs (pontiffs, or priests). Fifteen pontiffs, including the **pontifex maximus** (chief priest), supervised all religious matters and regulated the calendar. In addition to his other duties, the pontifex maximus appointed fifteen **flāminēs** (priests), who devoted themselves to the service of particular gods.

Augurēs (augurs). Fifteen augurs prophesied the future by taking the auspices (**auspicia**)—observing the actions of birds in flight. Before any important step was undertaken by the government, the augurs were consulted to determine if the omens were favorable.

Fētiālēs (heralds). A college of twenty Roman priests whose chief duties were to perform various religious rites in connection with the declaration of war and to preside at the formal ratification of peace.

In addition to the three sacred colleges, there were other groups connected with the state religion. These were:

Vestālēs (Vestal Virgins). Six Vestal Virgins kept the sacred fire forever burning in the Temple of Vesta.

Haruspicēs (soothsayers). These soothsayers, originally from Etruria, claimed the ability to prophesy by examining the entrails of animals and interpreting natural phenomena, such as lightning, eclipses, and earthquakes.

Keepers of the Sibylline Books. Fifteen men guarded the Sibylline Books, which were supposed to contain oracular sayings dealing with the destiny of Rome. The Sibylline Books were consulted in times of great danger.

EXERCISES

A. Match each item in column A with its proper description in column B.

*Column A**Column B*

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. pontifex maximus | a. soothsayers |
| 2. augurēs | b. kept the sacred fire burning |
| 3. haruspicēs | c. heralds who conducted foreign affairs |
| 4. Sibylline Books | d. belief in many gods |
| 5. Vestal Virgins | e. chief priest |
| 6. fētiālēs | f. regulated the calendar |
| 7. flāminēs | g. in charge of the auspices |
| 8. polytheism | h. omens |
| 9. pontificēs | i. priests devoted to particular gods |
| 10. auspicia | j. contained oracular sayings |

B. Indicate whether each of the following statements is *true* or *false*. If a statement is false, correct it.

- The haruspicēs prophesied by examining the entrails of animals.
- The three most important collēgia were those of the pontificēs, the augurēs, and the vestālēs.
- One of the duties of the augurēs was to regulate the calendar.
- There were twenty fētiālēs whose chief duty was to conduct affairs with foreign powers.
- The Sibylline Books were guarded by fifteen men who consulted them regularly.
- The flāminēs were appointed by the college of pontificēs.
- The augurs took the auspices to determine if the omens were favorable.
- There were fifteen members in the college of pontificēs.
- Men active in Roman political life never held religious offices.
- Phenomena such as lightning and earthquakes were often interpreted by the haruspicēs.

C. Indicate whether each of the following statements is *true* or *false*. If a statement is false, correct it.

1. Cicero defended Atticus in an oration called *Prō Archiā*.
2. Tiro was Cicero's confidential secretary and literary adviser.
3. Nicomedes bequeathed his kingdom, Bithynia, to Rome.
4. Catiline was executed for his part in the conspiracy.
5. Cato recommended life imprisonment for the Catilinarian conspirators.
6. Octavian, using the name Augustus, became the first Roman emperor.
7. Quintus Cicero, brother of the orator, was a general in Caesar's army.
8. Murena was one of the Roman generals who fought against Mithridates.
9. Laeca was responsible for Cicero's banishment to Greece.
10. Cassius and Cethegus were members of the Second Triumvirate.

Lesson 38. PLACES OF INTEREST IN CONNECTION WITH CICERO

Arpinum. Small town southeast of Rome; the birthplace of Cicero.

Basilicae. Halls and arcades used as law courts and business exchanges. The basilicas were located in or near the Forum.

Brundisium. Important seaport in the southeastern part of Italy; the chief port of departure for Greece.

Capitoline Hill. Formed the northwestern boundary of the Forum; contained the **arx** (citadel) and the Temple of Jupiter.

Carcer. Prison in the Forum; used for the detention of prisoners awaiting trial.

Comitium. Small open square north of the Forum; formerly served as the meeting place of the popular assemblies (**comitia**).

Curia Hostilia. Regular meeting place of the Senate, located near the Comitium.

Faesulae. City in Etruria, north of Rome. The camp for training Catiline's troops was located in Faesulae.

Forum Romanum. Located between the Capitoline and Palatine hills, the Forum, originally the marketplace of Rome, became the center of business and social activity. The Forum contained **tabernae** (shops), statues, temples, and public buildings.

Heraclea. Federated city in southern Italy, which granted citizenship to Archias.

Mulvian Bridge. One of the bridges over the Tiber where the Catilinarian conspirators were arrested on Cicero's orders.

Ostia. Seaport of Rome; located at the mouth of the Tiber River, sixteen miles from Rome.

Palatine Hill. Most famous of the seven hills of Rome; the residential section of the wealthy.

Pompeii. City in southern Italy near Naples; buried by the eruption of Vesuvius in 79 A.D.

Praeneste. City southeast of Rome that Catiline was prevented from seizing. Catiline had planned to use Praeneste as a military base for his attack on Rome.

Reate. Sabine town northeast of Rome that furnished the troops that arrested the Catilinarian conspirators.

Rostra. Platform in the Forum decorated with the beaks (*rōstra*) of captured ships. Orators addressed the people from the Rostra.

Syracuse. City in Sicily; famous for its works of art.

Tabularium. Building on the Capitoline Hill where state records were kept.

Templa. The most famous temples of Rome were:

1. **Temple of Castor and Pollux.** Located in the Forum; the repository of weights and measures; the meeting place of the Senate.

2. **Temple of Concord.** Built in the fourth century B.C. in the Forum to commemorate the end of the struggle between the patricians and the plebeians. Cicero's *Fourth Oration Against Catiline* was delivered in the Temple of Concord.

3. **Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus.** Located on the Capitoline Hill; the most famous of all the Roman temples; dedicated to Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva.

4. **Temple of Jupiter Stator.** Located on the Palatine Hill; the scene of the delivery of Cicero's *First Oration Against Catiline*.

5. **Temple of Saturn.** Located in the Forum; used as the state treasury (*aerarium*) and the repository of senatorial decrees and the bronze tablets on which the laws were inscribed.

6. **Temple of Vesta.** Located in the Forum; the most sacred place in Rome; contained the sacred fire kept ever-burning by the Vestal Virgins.

Tiber River. Famous river in western Italy on which Rome is situated. The Tiber was crossed by eight bridges.

Tullianum. Lower dungeon of the *Carcer* (prison) where five of the Catilinarian conspirators were executed by strangulation.

Viae. The Romans built a vast network of roads connecting Rome with other parts of Italy. The principal roads were:

1. **Via Appia.** The Appian Way, often called the *Rēgīna Viarum*, was the most famous of the Roman roads. It connected Rome with Brundisium, a port on the southeastern coast of Italy.

2. **Via Aurelia.** Military road leading north from Rome to Etruria. In his flight from Rome, Catiline took this route.

3. **Via Flaminia.** Crossed the Mulvian Bridge and led north toward Umbria on the east coast of Italy.

4. **Via Latina.** Led south toward Campania, where it joined the Via Appia.

5. **Via Sacra.** Principal street in Rome along which triumphal processions marched to the Forum.

EXERCISES

A. Find in column *B* the description that matches each place name in column *A*.

Column A

1. Curia
2. Temple of Jupiter Stator
3. Tullianum
4. Via Sacra
5. Arpinum
6. Faesulae
7. Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus
8. Brundisium
9. Via Appia
10. Ostia

Column B

- a. dungeon of Rome's prison
- b. queen of roads
- c. location of Catiline's camp
- d. scene of Cicero's First Catilinarian Oration
- e. senate house
- f. port of departure for Greece
- g. seaport of Rome
- h. principal street in Rome
- i. most famous Roman temple
- j. Cicero's birthplace

B. Indicate whether each of the following statements is *true* or *false*. If a statement is false, correct it.

1. The citadel and the Temple of Jupiter stood on the Capitoline Hill.
2. The city that granted citizenship to Archias was Praeneste.
3. The Tabularium was the regular meeting place of the Roman Senate.
4. The Tiber River was crossed by eight bridges.

5. The route taken by Catiline in his flight from Rome was along the Via Appia.
6. The city of Pompeii was buried by the eruption of Vesuvius in 79 B.C.
7. The Rostra was a speaker's platform in the Forum decorated with the beaks of captured ships.
8. The Palatine Hill contained residences of wealthy men.
9. The Carcer was a small open square in the Roman Forum.
10. Catiline's camp was located in Faesulae.

Lesson 39. ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION

RHETORICAL FIGURES

Many writers employ *rhetorical figures*, or figures of speech, in order to produce a more powerful or more pleasing effect. Some rhetorical devices tend to give imagery and picturesqueness to language, thus imparting a poetic feeling. The more important rhetorical figures used by Cicero are:

Alliteration. The repetition of the same initial letter in two or more words.

Urbem ē flammā atque ferrō ac paene ex faucibus fātī ēreptam vidētis.

The city, you see, has been snatched from fire and sword and almost from the jaws of fate.

Anaphora. The repetition of a word at the beginning of a series of phrases or clauses.

Nihil agis, nihil mōliris, nihil cōgitās quod nōn ego audiam.

There is nothing that you do, nothing that you undertake, nothing that you plan, that I do not hear of.

Antithesis. The contrasting of two ideas, with the contrasting words in the same corresponding position.

Adulēscētia ad scientiam rei mīlitāris non aliēnīs praeceptīs, sed suīs imperiīs est ērudīta.

His youth was trained to a mastery of military science, not by other people's instructions, but by his own experiences as a commander.

Chiasmus. The contrasting of two ideas, with the contrasting words in opposite or crisscross order.

Et pācis ōrnāmenta et subsīdia bellī requirētis.

You will miss both the treasures of peace and the sinews of war.

Climax. The arrangement of a series of ideas with increasing interest or force.

Hanc tam taetram, tam horribilem, tamque infestam pestem totiēns effūgimus.

This scourge, so vile, so dreadful, so deadly, we have so often escaped.

Hyperbole. An overstatement or exaggeration.

Persaepe etiam privāti in hāc rē publicā perniciosōs civīs morte multārunt.

Very often even private citizens in this republic have punished dangerous citizens by death. (*Very often* is a gross exaggeration, for Cicero could give only one example of such an occurrence.)

Irony. The use of sarcasm, implying the opposite of what is said.

Ad sodālem tuum, virum optimū, dēmigrāstī, quem tū videlicet ad cūstōdiendum tē diligentissimū fore putāstī.

You went over to your crony, an honorable man, who, I suppose, you thought would make every effort to keep an eye on you.

Metaphor. An implied comparison of a person or thing with another.

Mithridātēs ita rēgnat ut sē nōn Pontī latebrīs occultāre velit. Mithridates reigns in such a way as to show no desire to confine himself to the lair of Pontus. (Mithridates is here compared to a beast of the jungle.)

Metonymy. The use of a word that is related to, or suggestive of, a more commonly used word.

Cerēs in nāvēs ferēbātur.

Grain was carried onto the ships. (The name of the goddess of grain is here used instead of the usual word for grain, *frūmentum*.)

Personification. The act of attributing human characteristics to something not human.

Sī mēcum patria loquātur, bene attendam.

If my country should speak with me, I would listen carefully.

Preterition. Mentioning a fact by pretending to pass over it.

Praetermittō ruīnās fortūnārū tuārū.

I pass over the loss of your possessions.

Simile. A comparison whereby a person or thing is likened to another. In Latin, the simile is introduced by some word meaning *as* or *like*: *quālis, similis, ut, velut*.

Ut saepe hominēs aegrī morbō gravī, sī aquam gelidam bibērunt, primō relevārī videntur, deinde multō gravius afficiantur, sic hic morbus in rē publicā ingravēscet.

As often happens when men sick with a serious disease drink cold water and seem relieved at first, but later become much worse, so this disease in the republic will become more serious.

Symmetry. A balanced arrangement of ideas.

Iam intellegēs multō mē vigilāre ācrius ad salūtem quam tē ad perniciem rē publicae.

You will soon realize that my concern for the country's welfare is keener than yours for its destruction.

Synecdoche. The use of a part for the whole, or the reverse.

In vestra tēcta discēdite.

Leave for your homes (literally *roofs*).

Triad. The use of three elements in a group.

Nōn feram, nōn patiar, nōn sinam.

I won't bear it, I won't endure it, I won't allow it.

Wordplay. A play on words, humorously or seriously, where two words of similar sound but different meanings are employed.

Tantum profēcī ut exsul potius temptāre quam cōsul vexāre rem publicam possēs.

I accomplished this much—that you should attack the republic as exile, rather than harm it as consul.

THE ROMAN CALENDAR

The Roman calendar, revised by Julius Caesar in 45 B.C. and further modified by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582, is the calendar in use today. The Roman year (**annus**) had 365 days (**diēs**), divided into twelve months (**mēnsēs**). The names of the months and their abbreviations are:

Iānuārius (Iān.)	Iūlius (Iūl.)
Februārius (Feb.)	Augustus (Aug.)
Mārtius (Mārt.)	September (Sept.)
Aprīlis (Apr.)	Octōber (Oct.)
Māius (Māi.)	November (Nov.)
Iūnius (Iūn.)	December (Dec.)

Note:

1. Each name of a month is really an adjective modifying the noun **mēnsis**, understood.
2. **Mārtius** was originally the first month of the year, thus accounting for the names **September**, **Octōber**, **November**, and **December**.
3. **Iūlius** was named after Julius Caesar, **Augustus** after Caesar Augustus.

RECKONING TIME

The Year. The Romans indicated a particular year by:

1. Naming the two consuls in office for that year. The names were put in the ablative absolute construction with the word **cōsulibus**.

Mariō et Catulō cōsulibus

in the consulship of Marius and Catulus, or 102 B.C.

2. Counting from the date of the founding of Rome (753 B.C.), using the initials A.U.C. (**ab urbe conditā** or **annō urbis conditae**). However, since the Romans included both ends in their reckoning, we must add one to the result. Thus, A.U.C. 652 = 753 - 652 + 1, or 102 B.C.

The Month and Day. The Roman calendar did not divide the month into weeks and therefore had no names for the days of the week. Unlike the modern method of indicating a date by reference to a particular day of the week, the Romans reckoned time *backwards* from three fixed points in a month:

1. **Kalendae (Kal.)**, the Calends, the first day of each month.
2. **Nōnae (Nōn.)**, the Nones, the fifth day of each month, except in March, May, July, and October, when the Nones fell on the seventh day.
3. **Idūs (Id.)**, the Ides, the thirteenth day of each month, except in March, May, July, and October, when the Ides fell on the fifteenth day.

Dates occurring precisely on the Calends, the Nones, or the Ides of a particular month were expressed by the ablative of time.

Kalendīs Novembribus (Kal. Nov.)

the Calends of November, or November 1

Nōnīs Novembribus (Nōn. Nov.)

the Nones of November, or November 5

Idibus Novembribus (Id. Nov.)

the Ides of November, or November 13

The day before any of the three fixed points in a month was expressed by the word **prīdiē (pr.)**, used as a preposition with the accusative case.

pr. Id. Mart.

the day before the Ides of March, or March 14

To calculate other days of the month, the Romans counted *back* from the next fixed point. In counting back, the Romans included the fixed point as a full day. This construction was expressed by the words **ante diem (a.d.)**, followed by the ordinal number indicating the particular day before the fixed point, the fixed point itself, and the month—all in the accusative case.

a.d. IV Kal. Māi. (*ante diem quārtum Kalendās Māiās*)
the fourth day before the Calends of May, or April 28

a.d. V Nōn. Oct. (*ante diem quīntum Nōnās Octōbrēs*)
the fifth day before the Nones of October, or October 3

a.d. VI Id. Apr. (*ante diem sextum Idūs Aprīlēs*)
the sixth day before the Ides of April, or April 8

EXERCISES

A. Indicate the rhetorical figure or figures in each of the following quotations:

1. Abiit, excessit, ēvāsit, ērūpit.
2. Ille, ille Iuppiter restitit; ille Capitōlium, ille haec templa, ille cūctam urbem, ille vōs omnīs salvōs esse voluit.
3. Hoc bellum quis arbitrārētur aut ab omnibus imperātōribus ūnō annō aut omnibus annīs ab ūnō imperātōre cōnficī posse?
4. Ut in perpetuā pāce esse possitis prōvidēbō.
5. Tūne eum exīre patiēre, ut abs tē nōn ēmissus ex urbe, sed immisus in urbem esse videātur?
6. Mercātōribus mare tūtum nōn fuisse dicam cum duodecim secūrēs in praedōnum potestātem pervēnerint.
7. Nōne hunc in vincula dūcī, nōn ad mortem rapī, nōn summō suppliciō mactārī imperābis?
8. Calamitās tanta fuit ut eam ad aurīs imperātōris nōn ex proeliō nūntius, sed ex sermōne rūmor afferret.
9. Ēreptī estis sine caede, sine sanguine, sine exercitū, sine dīmicitōne.
10. Intellegō hanc rei pūblīcae pestem paulisper reprimī, nōn in perpetuum comprimī posse.
11. Sī interficī iusserō, crēdō, erit verendum mihi nē quisquam crūdēlius factum esse dicat.
12. Illa nimis antiq̄ua praetereō, quod C. Servīlius Ahāla Sp. Maelium manū suā occīdit.
13. Cum bellō vāstābitur Italia, vexābuntur urbēs; tēcta ārdēbunt, tum tē nōn exīstimās invidiae incendiō cōnflagrātūrum?
14. Castrōrum imperātōrem ducemque hostium in senātū vidētis.
15. Num mē fefellit rēs tanta, tam atrōx tamque incredibilis.
16. Nōs autem, fortēs virī, satis facere rei pūblīcae vidēmur, sī istius furōrem ac tēla vitāmus.

17. Dēlenda vōbis est illa macula Mithridāticō bellō superiōre concepta.
18. Illa omittō, vīsās nocturnō tempore ab occidente facēs.
19. Est ūnus Pompeius quī nōn modo eōrum hominum quī nunc sunt glōriam sed etiam antiq̄uitātis memoriam virtūte superārit.
20. Tempus nōn ad obliviōnem veteris bellī sed ad comparātiōnem novī contulit.

B. Give the English equivalent of the following Latin dates:

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Kal. Sept. | 4. pr. Kal. Aug. | 7. pr. Nōn. Nov. |
| 2. Nōn. Iūl. | 5. pr. Id. Apr. | 8. a.d. XI Kal. Iūn. |
| 3. Id. Feb. | 6. a.d. V Kal. Dec. | 9. a.d. III Nōn. Oct. |

Unit XVI—Versification

Lesson 46. VERSIFICATION OR PROSODY

Latin poetry (which was meant to be read aloud) differs from English poetry in one important respect: Whereas English poetry depends for its rhythm or meter upon *accent* and *rhyme*, Latin poetry depends on *quantity*, i.e., a regularized succession of long and short syllables.

Quantity of Syllables

A syllable is long by *nature* or by *position* as follows:

1. By nature, if it contains a long vowel or a diphthong.

Examples: litora, caedem

2. By position, if it contains a short vowel followed by two consonants in one or two words.

Examples: conderet, et soror

If it is not long by nature or by position, a syllable is short. A long syllable is marked thus —; a short syllable thus ∪. In marking syllables, place the symbols for long or short below the syllables.

Note. A syllable containing a short vowel followed by a mute (p, b, t, d, c, g) and a liquid (l, r) may be either long or short, according to the needs of the verse. In the word **patrem**, for example, the vowel **a** is short. However, the syllable, since it is followed by a mute **t** and a liquid **r**, may be short or long.

Elision

Sometimes, for ease of pronunciation, part of a word is elided or omitted in reading. This is called *elision*. There are three common types of elision (indicated by parentheses and a curved line).

1. Eliding a vowel at the end of a word when the next word begins with a vowel, a diphthong, or h.

Examples: vād(e) age
Jūn(ō) aeternum
ignār(i) hominum

2. Eliding a diphthong under the same conditions as type 1.

Example: caus(ae) irārum

3. Eliding the final **m** of a word with its preceding vowel under the same conditions as type 1.

Examples: omni(um) et
terr(am) hērōs

Note. Elision is sometimes omitted when we might normally expect it. This omission, called *hiatus*, occurs when a word ending in a vowel has a special emphasis, or is followed by a natural pause. For example, in the verse

et vēra incessū patuit dea. Ille ubi mātrem

hiatus occurs between the words **dea** and **Ille**.

Terms of Prosody

Poetry is composed of lines, called *verses*, divided into certain regular units, called *feet*. A *foot* is a combination of syllables. The feet in the *Aeneid* are either *dactyls* or *spondees*.

A *dactyl* consists of one long and two short syllables.

Examples: diceret

praemia

sanguine

A *spondee* consists of two long syllables.

Examples: fātīs

aequās

montēs

The first syllable of the dactyl and the spondee always receives the accent or beat, called the *ictus*, represented thus /. The rhythmic repetition of this beat forms the *meter*, or measure, of the verse. The accented part of a foot is called the *thesis*; the unaccented part, the *arsis*.

Examples:	Foot	Thesis	Arsis
	ultrō	ul	trō
	crēdita	crē	dita

Scansion

To scan a verse means to read it metrically. Close attention must be paid to long and short syllables. Scansion can also be written out by employing certain markings.

The meter regularly found in Vergil and Ovid is called the *dactylic hexameter*—dactylic because most of the feet are dactyls, hexameter because each verse contains six feet. The first four feet may be either dactyls or spondees. The fifth foot is practically always a dactyl, and the sixth foot is always a spondee. The last syllable of the sixth foot, called the *syllaba anceps* (doubtful syllable), is always treated long by poetic license, even though it may actually be a short syllable.

Note. In general, a poet will use mostly dactyls if he wants to convey rapid movement; excitement; joy. A preponderance of spondees, on the other hand, conveys slow, labored movement; solemnity; sadness.

Caesura

In reading Latin poetry there is usually a pause near the middle of the verse. This pause, called *caesura*, comes at the end of a word, usually in the third foot, and is indicated by two short parallel lines ||.

Hints on Scanning

The following five steps are suggested to facilitate scanning a verse. The same verse will be repeated at each step with the proper markings.

1. Mark all elisions.

Albānīque patrēs atqu(e) altae moenia Rōmae

2. Proceed to the end of the verse, marking the last foot a spondee and the fifth foot a dactyl. Separate the feet by a perpendicular line.

Albānīque patrēs atqu(e) altae | moenia | Rōmae

3. Now mark as long all syllables which are long by nature or by position.

Albānīque patrēs atqu(e) altae | moenia | Rōmae

4. Next mark as short the remaining syllables, and indicate the ictus over the first syllable of each foot.

Albānīque patrēs atqu(e) altae | moenia | Rōmae

5. Finally indicate the caesura, and the verse is completely scanned.

Albānīque patrēs || atqu(e) altae | moenia | Rōmae

EXERCISES

A. Select five dactyls and five spondees from the following list of words:

sēdibus	portae	cernimus	terrent	nostris
sociis	caput	silvā	ingentem	resēdit
vērō	reddite	hominum	lambere	alterum

B. Indicate all the long syllables in each of the following verses by putting long marks below them.

1. dēlēgī comitēs nunc illās prōmite vīrīs
2. fert pictūrātās aurī subtēmine vestīs
3. cūra deum bis Pergameīs ērepte ruīnīs
4. turba sonāns praedam pedibus circumvolat uncīs
5. Sergestus capit ante locum scopulōque propinquat

C. Indicate all the short syllables in each of the following verses by putting short marks below them.

1. tum satus Anchīsā caestūs pater extulit aequōs
2. dispiciunt clausae tenebrīs et carcere caecō
3. vōs quoque Pergameae iam fās est parcere genti
4. hic membrīs et mōle valēns sed tarda trementi
5. fixerit aeripedem cervam licet aut Erymanthī

D. In the following list there are ten words containing syllables that may be considered long or short, depending on the needs of the verse. Indicate these syllables by putting both a long and short mark below each.

sacram	cupressus	patribus	macrēscō	Cyclōpās
tablinum	Trīnacia	capra	probrum	Atrīdae
temptāmus	alterque	pōcula	intereā	vīscera

E. Each of the following verses contains at least one instance of elision. Rewrite each verse, putting parentheses around the elided letters. Indicate the elision by a curved line.

1. multa quoque et bellō passus dum conderet urbem
2. quō rēs cumque cadent ūnum et commūne perīclum
3. nec posse Argolicīs exscindī Pergama tēlīs
4. corripuēre sacram effigiem manibusque cruentīs
5. litora multum ille et terrīs iactātus et altō

F. Hiatus occurs at least once in each of the following verses. Indicate the words in each verse between which hiatus occurs.

1. posthabitā coluisse Samō : hīc illius arma
2. tūne ille Aenēās quem Dardaniō Anchīsae
3. lāmentīs gemitūque et fēmineō ululātū
4. quid struit? aut quā spē inimicā in gente morātur
5. Nēreidum mātrī et Neptūnō Aegaeō

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

1. A verse with many *spondees* would be used to describe a solemn procession.
2. Latin poetry depends for its meter on *accent*.
3. A syllable is long by *position* if it contains a short vowel followed by two consonants.
4. *Ictus* is the name given to the syllable of a foot that receives the accent.
5. *Arsis* is a pause near the middle of a verse.
6. The *syllaba anceps* is the last syllable of the *fifth* foot.
7. The *accented* part of a foot is called the thesis.
8. The meter generally used by Vergil and Ovid is called the dactylic *pentameter*.
9. A syllable containing a *long* vowel followed by the letters *tr* may be considered long or short at the discretion of the poet.
10. *Hiatus* is the failure to elide when we would normally expect to.

H. Scan each of the following verses: mark the feet, elisions, ictus, and caesura.

1. vēnimus aut raptās ad litora vertere praedās
2. nī dare coniugium et dictō pārēre fatētur
3. et mē quem dūdum nōn ūlla iniecta movēbant
4. ut terrae utque novae pateant Karthāginis arcēs
5. concilium horrendum quālēs cum vertice celsō

Unit XVII—Figures of Speech

Lesson 47. GRAMMATICAL AND RHETORICAL FIGURES

One of the main differences between prose and poetry is the more frequent use in the latter of grammatical and rhetorical figures. These figures serve to lend beauty and charm to a poem. Without them, poetry would be prosaic. Following is a list of the more important figures, arranged in alphabetical order.

1. **Alliteration:** the repetition of the same letter at the beginning of successive words or syllables.

Example: *magnō cum murmure montis*

2. **Anaphora:** the repetition of a word, for emphasis, at the beginning of successive phrases or clauses.

Example: *nunc* augur Apollō, *nunc* Lyciae sortēs, *nunc* et Jove missus

3. **Anastrophe:** inversion of the usual order of words, such as placing a preposition after, instead of before, the word it governs.

Example: *Ītaliā contrā* (instead of the normal *contrā Ītaliā*)

4. **Aposiopesis:** an abrupt pause in a sentence for rhetorical effect.

Example: *quōs ego — ! sed mōtōs praestat*

5. **Asyndeton:** the omission of conjunctions where one would normally expect them.

Example: *urbe, domō sociās* (instead of *urbe et domō sociās*)

6. **Chiasmus:** the arrangement of pairs of words in reverse, or criss-cross, order.

Example: *luctantīs ventōs tempestātēsque sonōrās*
adjective noun noun adjective

7. **Ellipsis:** the omission of words necessary to the grammatical structure of the sentence and easily supplied from the context.

Example: *haec sēcum: "Mēne inceptō dēsistere . . .* (After *sēcum*, some verb of saying such as *dīcit* or *ait* is understood.)

8. **Hendiadys:** the use of two nouns connected by *et* instead of a single modified noun.

Example: *vī et armīs* (instead of *vī armōrum*, by force of arms)

9. **Hyperbole:** an exaggeration for rhetorical effect.

Example: *praeruptus aquae mōns*, a towering mountain of water (referring merely to a large wave)

10. **Hysteron Proteron:** a reversal of the natural or logical order of ideas; literally "putting last things first."

Example: *moriāmur et in media arma ruāmus*, let us die and rush into the midst of arms (Obviously the rushing into arms must take place before the dying.)

11. **Litotes:** the affirming of something by denying its opposite; a double negative.

Example: *nōn indecōrō pulvere sordidī*, soiled with *not unbecoming* (i.e., *becoming* or *glorious*) dust

12. **Metaphor:** an implied simile or comparison, without the use of some word meaning "as" or "like."

Example: *lūce sedet cūstōs*, by day she (Rumor) sits a sentinel (i.e., like a sentinel)

13. **Metonymy:** the substitution of one word for another that it suggests.

Example: *implentur veteris Bacchī* (Bacchus, the god of wine, is used instead of *vīnum*, wine.)

14. **Onomatopoeia:** the use of a word whose sound suggests its meaning.

Example: *clāmorque virum clangorque tubārum* (Clāmor and clangor suggest noise.)

15. **Oxymoron:** the use in combination of apparently contradictory words.

Example: **via** dīvidit **in**via

16. **Personification:** attributing human characteristics to inanimate or impersonal things.

Example: **Lūctus et ultrīcēs** posuēre **cūbilia Cūrae**, Grief and avenging Cares have made their bed. (*Grief and Cares are treated as persons.*)

17. **Pleonasm:** the use of superfluous words.

Example: **sīc ōre locūta est**, thus she spoke with her mouth (**Ōre** is superfluous.)

18. **Polysyndeton:** the use of unnecessary conjunctions.

Example: **ūnā Eurisque Notusque** ruunt **crēberque** procellis **Āfricus**

19. **Prolepsis (Anticipation):** the use of a word sooner than is logically appropriate.

Example: **submersās obrue puppīs**, overwhelm the sunken ships (*i.e.*, overwhelm and sink the ships)

20. **Simile:** an expressed comparison introduced by some word meaning "as" or "like," such as **similis**, **qualis**, or **velut (velutī)**.

Example: **migrantīs cernās . . . ac velut ingentem formīcae farris acervum cum populant**, one could see them moving away, just as when ants plunder a huge heap of corn

21. **Synecdoche:** the use of a part of an object to represent the entire object.

Example: **natat ūncta carīna** (**Carīna**, the *keel* of a ship, is used instead of **nāvis**, the *entire* ship.)

22. **Tmesis:** the separation of a compound word by one or more intervening words.

Example: **quae mē cumque vocant terrae** (instead of **quaecumque mē vocant terrae**)

23. **Zeugma:** the use of a word in two connections, though strictly applicable only to one.

Example: victōsque **deōs** parvumque **nepōtem** ipse **trahit**

The verb **trahit** is used both with **deōs** and **nepōtem**, though it strictly applies only to **nepōtem** (he *drags* his *grandson*, but *bears* the *gods*).

EXERCISES

- A. Each of the following verses contains a grammatical or rhetorical figure. Identify and explain the figure.

1. **ac velutī magnō** in populō cum saepe coorta est sēditīō
2. **mīrantur dōna Aenēae**, **mīrantur Iūlum**
3. **tum Cererem corruptam undīs Cereāliaque arma**
4. **intereā magnō miscērī murmure pontum**
5. **Īlionēa petit dextrā laevāque Serestum**
6. **quōs inter medius vēnit furor. Ille Sychaeum**
7. **et multō nebulae circum dea fūdit amictū**
8. **fertque refertque soror. Sed nūllis ille movētur**
9. **nōta tibi, et nostrō doluistī saepe dolōre**
10. **imperīō premit ac vinclīs et carcere frēnat**

- B. Complete the following statements:

1. An exaggeration for rhetorical effect is a figure known as _____.
2. Oxymoron is the use of _____.
3. The words **magnō cum murmure montis** illustrate two rhetorical figures, alliteration and _____.
4. An implied simile, or comparison, is known as a _____.
5. The double negative **nec nōn** is an example of a rhetorical figure called _____.
6. Aposiopesis is a rhetorical figure that indicates _____.
7. The omission of conjunctions where they would normally be expected is a grammatical figure called _____.
8. The expression **Aeolus haec contrā: "Tuus . . ."** is an example of a grammatical figure known as _____.
9. Hysteron proteron is a grammatical figure in which _____.
10. In the expression **pallentēsque habitant Morbī** there is a rhetorical figure called _____.

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 use of *tectum* (roof) for *domus* (house) is an example of *litotes*.
2. The rhetorical figure *personification* is illustrated in the verse *luctus et ultricēs posuere cubilia Cūrae*.
3. The word *similis*, *qualis*, or *velut* in a verse introduces a figure called *metaphor*.
4. The substitution of *Vulcānus* for *ignis* is known as *metonymy*.
5. The order of the words *magnōrum horrentia . . . terga suum* is an illustration of the figure called *chiasmus*.
6. The omission of conjunctions is a grammatical figure known as *polysyndeton*.
7. The expression *circum maria* is an example of *anastrophe*.
8. The use of a word in two connections, though strictly applicable only to one, is known as *hysteron proteron*.
9. The verse *sanguine plācāstis ventōs et virgine caesā* illustrates a rhetorical figure called *alliteration*, and a grammatical figure called *hendiadys*.
10. *Prolepsis* is the use of a word sooner than is logically appropriate.

Unit XVIII—Quotations

Lesson 48. FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS FROM THE AENEID

The following verses, taken from the *Aeneid*, are quoted so frequently that they are worthy of memorization.

BOOK I

1. *Arma virumque canō*. I sing of arms and the man.
2. *Tantae mōlis erat Rōmānam condere gentem!* So great was the task of founding the Roman race!
3. *Ō terque quaterque beātī!* O three times and four times blessed!
4. *Ō passī graviōra, dabit deus hīs quoque finem!* O you who have suffered more grievous wrongs, some god will put an end to these too!
5. *Forsan et haec ōlim meminisse iuvābit*. Perhaps some day it will be a joy to recall even this hardship.
6. *Dux fēmina factī*. A woman is the leader of the deed.
7. *Mirābile dictū!* Wonderful to tell!
8. *Sunt lacrimae rērum, et mentem mortālia tangunt*. There are tears for misfortune, and mortal sorrows touch the human heart.
9. *Trōs Tyriusque mihi nūllō discrimine agētur*. Trojan and Tyrian alike I shall treat with no distinction.
10. *Nōn ignāra malī, miserīs succurrere discō*. Having suffered misfortune, I know how to help those in need.
11. *Semper honōs nōmenque tuum laudēsque manēbunt*. Ever shall your honor, your name, and your praises endure.

BOOK II

12. *Quōrum pars magna fuī*. I was a great part of all this.
13. *Equō nē crēdite*. Do not trust the horse.
14. *Timeō Danaōs et dōna ferentīs*. I fear the Greeks, even when bearing gifts.
15. *Teneor patriae nec lēgibus ūllis*. I am bound to no country and to no laws.

16. **Vēnit summa diēs et inēluctābile tempus Dardaniae.** The last day and the inevitable hour for Troy have come.
17. **Fuimus Trōes, fuit Īlium et ingēns glōria Teucrōrum.** Trojans we were; Troy and the great fame of the Trojans are things of the past.
18. **Ūna salūs victīs nūllam spērāre salūtem.** The only safety for the conquered is not to hope for safety.
19. **Dolus an virtūs, quis in hoste requīrat?** Whether deceit or valor, who would ask in dealing with an enemy?
20. **Dīs aliter vīsum.** The gods decreed otherwise.

BOOK IV

21. **Dēgenerēs animōs timor arguit.** It is fear that proves souls ignoble.
22. **Fāma, malum quā nōn aliud vėlōcius ūllum.** Gossip, of all evils there is none more swift.
23. **Quis fallere possit amantem?** Who can deceive a lover?
24. **Improbe Amor, quid nōn mortālia pectora cōgis!** Wicked Love, to what extremes you drive mortal hearts!
25. **Horrendum dictū!** Horrible to tell!
26. **Varium et mūtābile semper fēmina.** Woman is ever a fickle and changeable thing.

BOOK V

27. **Possunt quia posse videntur.** They are strong because they are convinced they are strong.

BOOK VI

28. **Tū nē cēde malīs.** Do not yield to misfortunes.
29. **Facilis dēscēsus Avernō.** Easy is the descent to Hades.
30. **Nunc animīs opus.** Now is there need for courage.

EXERCISES

A. From verses *a* through *j* below, select the one that would be appropriate to quote in each of the following situations:

1. Man proposes, Fate disposes.
2. Anne is always changing her mind.
3. You may be down, but you're never out.
4. You recall an event that almost cost you your life.
5. It is not difficult to get into trouble.
6. A plea for tolerance.
7. In times of emergency one must display courage.
8. A perfect stranger, in dire straits, elicits from us sorrow and tears.
9. The credo of an internationalist.
10. Deserved fame is everlasting.

- a.* Facilis dēscēsus Avernō.
- b.* Forsan et haec ōlim meminisse iuvābit.
- c.* Dis aliter vīsum.
- d.* Nunc animīs opus.
- e.* Trōs Tyriusque mihi nūllō discrimine agētur.
- f.* Sunt lacrimae rērum, et mentem mortālia tangunt.
- g.* Varium et mūtābile semper fēmina.
- h.* Tū nē cēde malīs.
- i.* Semper honōs nōmenque tuum laudēsque manēbunt.
- j.* Teneor patriae nec lēgibus ūllis.

B. Complete the following quotations:

1. Timeō Danaōs et _____
2. Possunt quia _____
3. _____ canō.
4. Dux _____
5. _____ crēdite.

C. Give the meaning of the following quotations:

1. Mirābile dictū!
2. Ō terque quaterque beātī!
3. Tantaē mōlis erat Rōmānam condere gentem!
4. Fuimus Trōes, fuit Īlium et ingēns glōria Teucrōrum.
5. Ūna salūs victīs nūllam spērāre salūtem.
6. Quis fallere possit amantem?
7. Quōrum pars magna fui.
8. Nōn ignāra malī, miseris succurrere discō.
9. Fāma, malum quā nōn aliud vėlōcius ūllum.
10. Vēnit summa diēs et inēluctābile tempus Dardaniae.