

Fictitious portrait of Livy in the  
Capitoline Museums



Mid first century AD bust of Cicero

# GCSE OCR Latin Set Texts: Student Guide

## Prose Literature A: Vice and Virtue

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# Introduction for Teachers

This Guide is intended to help candidates with Section A of J282/02, Latin Prose Literature. The prescribed text for 2025 and 2026 is Extracts from the Section entitled 'Vice and Virtue' in the OCR *Latin Anthology for GCSE* (OUP) ISBN 978 019 832932 9. The extracts are Cicero: The corruption and cruelty of Verres and Cleomenes; Livy: The bravery of Mucius Scaevola and Cloelia. The text in this Guide (and translations based on it) will, therefore, be that of the OLA.

## Remember!

Always check the exam board website for new information, including changes to the specification and sample assessment material.

The main aim of this booklet is to complement, rather than replace, the OCR Latin Anthology, which only provides the text and glossary. I have, therefore, provided a translation and notes on each section, following the division of each extract into sections. As the extracts from Cicero's *Verrine V* are short, I have inserted details from outside the prescription to give a more understandable picture of the case against Verres.

As there will be a translation question in the examination, the translations in this Guide will be literal, as far as possible, but occasionally a more idiomatic translation will be given, where a literal one would be too stilted. Where words in the translations are put in brackets, it means that they are not part of the Latin text but are essential to give the full, correct meaning. A vocabulary list is given under each section, and in the general vocabulary list at the end of the Guide. Repeated words are glossed only on the first instance but can be found in the general vocabulary list at the end of the Guide. Following my practice in earlier Guides, I have placed an asterisk against all words which are in the OCR Directed Vocabulary List, unless their meaning differs widely from that given in the DVL. In the 'Grammar and translation notes', constructions which are listed in the syntax section of the specification are similarly marked. In a list of items, where Latin uses *et* or *-que* between each item, I have inserted the number over *et/-que* in brackets for all except the last one, as 'and' is only used in English between the last two items. Verbs consisting of two parts have the same number if they are grouped together and are marked with dots before and after the number, e.g. ... 12 ... If the two parts are separated, both parts are marked with an asterisk. When numbering the order in which words are to be translated, I have put the possessive genitive after its noun, e.g. *dux agminis*, 'the leader of the group', but it could equally be translated 'the group's leader'.

When numbering ablative absolutes and other participial phrases, I have often numbered the noun first, although when put into more idiomatic English, the verb sometimes comes first, e.g. *clamore audito* could be translated 'when the shout was heard', or 'on hearing the shout'. Compound verbs which are straightforward and whose prefix is in the DVL, e.g. *abeo*, are asterisked, but compound verbs which do not represent the meaning of the root + prefix, e.g. *refero* = 'reply', are not asterisked. In the vocabulary list underneath the text, only the parts relevant to the text are given owing to space restrictions, i.e. only the first two parts of verbs, unless a perfect tense is used in the text. Where past participles are used as adjectives or nouns, I have usually glossed the word in the participle form, as passive participles are sometimes active in meaning, or change their meaning. Also, the words are listed in the order of their translation, not the order in which they appear in the text, although this may cause problems in a long sentence.

Historic presents have been translated sometimes as present, sometimes as past. Examiners will accept either tense.

Advice to learners: always read the question carefully. If it asks you to comment on lines 5–9, don't include anything from lines 1–4 or 10–12. On the longer questions, when you are halfway through your answer, read the question again, to ensure that you are still answering the original question, and have not strayed onto something else. When answering the translation question, make sure that you have translated all the words by checking the Latin against your translation, especially conjunctions and adverbs, which tend to be omitted.

The following points have been made in various examiner reports:

- Learners should answer the question set rather than the one they wanted to answer (i.e. they must adapt their prepared essay!).
- In answering questions on style, it is not sufficient to put the first and last word of the Latin sentence. Learners must quote **all** the Latin words involved in the point they are making, **translate them** and explain how the rhetorical device enlivens the content, as there is a tendency for learners to identify stylistic features without explaining their effect.
- Some learners need to spend more time considering their answers to content/style questions to ensure they are focused and relevant, and not rush on to the essay.
- Doing the questions in the wrong order sometimes leads to omission of the shorter questions.
- On the essay question, credit is given for references to parts of the text outside the specified chapters.
- Candidates should be advised to take note of the number of marks allotted to each sub-question and answer accordingly.

Although only simple technical terms are mentioned in the specification, I make no apology for mentioning more complicated technical terms in the notes for various reasons: firstly, another quotation from an examiner's report: 'Examiners were very pleased to see such ready, precise and relevant use not merely of the ever-to-hand alliteration but also of assonance... enjambment, polyptoton, polysyndeton and several more.' Chiasmus was also mentioned in the 2018 report; secondly, several GCSE learners will go on to A Level, where knowledge of such terms is needed; thirdly, some learners love collecting abstruse terms! There is a list of stylistic points in the Appendix, but they are best seen in context, under 'Context and style notes'.

Learners and their teachers are also advised to look at the OCR mark schemes, particularly the various grids for marking translation, style and essay questions, in order to see what is required to achieve the higher levels of marking.

At the end of the Guide, there are two sets of examination-type papers; the first is based wholly on the first part of the specification, the second set is based on the second part. I have followed the OCR allocation of marks.

**NB** I have kept more or less to the same line arrangement as in the OCR Latin Anthology for ease of convenience in the notes, except where phrases in the OLA have been split over two lines; I have tried to divide the text into sections of comparable length, but occasionally I have had to vary the length to prevent sections becoming too long, as in the Cloelia episode.

I sincerely hope that this Guide will help students and teachers to understand the set texts.

*April 2023*

I am very much indebted to Thomas Couldridge, a former pupil at The John Fisher School, Purley, who was responsible for the stunning illustrations, which are scattered throughout the resource.

## A short summary of Cicero's life

Cicero was a self-made man (*novus homo*), as he often boasted. Coincidentally, he was from Arpinum, a small town, the birthplace of another famous self-made man, Marius. Cicero soon gained a reputation as an orator and a lawyer, even daring to attack the dictator Sulla. He was elected quaestor in 91 BC, attacking the dictator's ally, the dictator's friend Chrysogonus, in one of his cases and gaining many influential friends through his speeches in the law courts. He rarely acted as prosecuting counsel, though his best speeches were against Verres, and in the Senate against Catilina and Mark Antony. It was an indication of his skill as a speaker that his speeches against Mark Antony (*Philippics*), likening them to the speeches of the famous Greek orator against King Philip of Macedonia.

The first step on the political ladder (called the *cursus honorum*) was quaestorship, which led to membership of the Senate. As *quaestor*, Cicero was appointed to Lilybaeum in Sicily. His administration gained him many friends among the Sicilians, who turned to him in cases of *repetundarum* – a special kind of case specifically to deal with cases of provincial mismanagement. Does that tell you about the provincial (mis)management? As a result of his success, Cicero became a well-known figure, and was elected consul in 63 BC. During his consulship, he was attacked by Catiline, several of whose supporters Cicero had executed without trial. He was exiled in 58 BC, returning from exile in 57 BC. After the murder of Julius Caesar, Cicero attacked Antony for misappropriation of all the funds left by Caesar in his will and forgery of Caesar's will. These attacks on Antony inevitably led to his execution under the proscription list. Antony's hatred of Cicero that his head and hands were cut off and fixed to the wall in Rome. Ironically, Verres himself was a victim of the proscription lists and was killed.

### Roman provincial government and Verres

As the Roman Empire grew, so did its need for officers to govern the provinces. Cicero was appointed to govern provinces, with a quaestor to arrange financial matters relating to the province. The number of governors required became larger than the number of annually elected magistrates. Some were appointed to govern provinces at the end of their term of office, retaining the title of proconsuls or propraetors. Thus, Verres, after his praetorship in 74 BC, was appointed governor of Sicily in 73 BC. Normally, governors were appointed for one year only, but in emergencies the term could be extended for another year or more, which is what happened in Verres' case. He was replaced in 72 BC by Q. Arrius, but because of the slave war against Spartacus, the war in Italy, so Verres' governorship was extended, eventually until 70 BC, when he was replaced by C. C. Calpurnius Piso.

The defect of this system was that, apart from grants for clothing and travel expenses, the governor was not paid any salary, which gave rise to extortion, as the governor had to fund his own expenses. Add to this the fact that most Romans spent heavily financing public games and the fact that they were elected as praetors, consuls, etc., so that by the end of their period of office they looked for a term of office in the provinces to recoup their losses, or, in the case of Verres, to amass a fortune.

How, then, did governors make money out of the provinces? One way was to sell the provinces. Verres, for example, sold the province of Sicily to the highest bidder, himself. Sicilians had to provide troops, ships, money, and corn in return for the 'benefits' of being exempt from paying taxes or supplying soldiers and ships. Messana had to provide troops, ships, money, and corn. Verres, therefore, exempted the inhabitants of Messana from having to supply troops, ships, money, and corn, and demanded that they supply troops, ships, money, and corn from Tauromenium instead. Verres also amassed a great deal of money from other towns by exempting them from supplying troops, ships, corn and money. So many 'exemptions' that the Roman fleet was severely undermanned and short of food. Thus, pirates were able to raid the coast, sailing past Verres' camp in the heart of the port of Syracuse.

Another opportunity for extortion was through the law courts. As the governor was not paid any salary, he was able to buy their freedom from Verres. Verres committed further crimes by selling the valuable works of art. As Cicero states in his first speech against Verres, there was a great deal of property left at the end of Verres' governorship. Verres failed to plunder, and if Sicilians had any property left at the end of Verres' governorship, it was because it had escaped Verres' notice. Farmers, also, were badly hit; even Roman property was executed – against the law.

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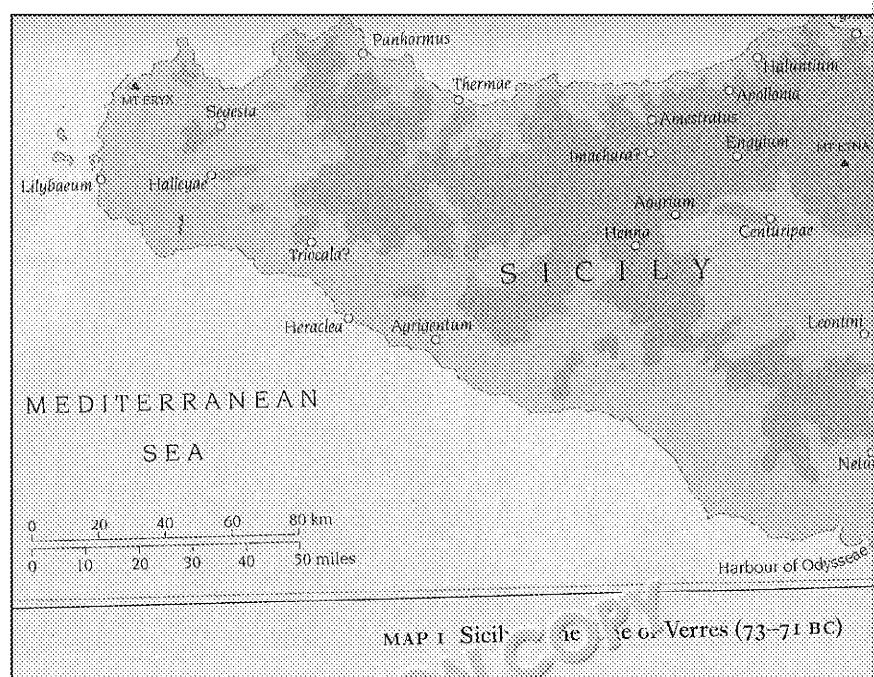
A further disadvantage for the provincials was that the collection of taxes in the provinces was left to the hands of individuals, who often made a substantial profit by exacting much more than the law allowed.

According to Cicero, Verres had stolen 40 million sesterces from the Sicilians, who sent him to Rome; they therefore turned to Cicero, who had been a quaestor in Sicily (see previous page). Cicero's first and damning attack on Verres in the preliminary hearing resulted in Verres going into exile. Cicero's second speech, which contained the fifth Verrine, could be delivered. Cicero, never one to let a bushel lie, decided that the speeches he had prepared for the main trial deserved a wider audience. He published them in five books, the last of which is the speech from which the passage above is taken.

Cicero was a forthright speaker in the Senate. He is to be admired for his frequent use of the word *fortis* (brave), but he was sometimes vain and boastful, particularly about his consulship, which topped the poll in the consular election. He even wrote a poem in three books on the subject, which contained the notorious line:

*o fortis, nam quod me consulis Romam.  
o fortis, quod me consulis Romam, born in my consulship'.*

A staggering error, considering that Rome had been founded almost 700 years earlier. The passage is often quoted by the critics, not least for the awful repetition of *nam* in the above line. Cicero, in his speech, quotes the line, and states that had Cicero written everything like that (i.e. in such a style), he would have had nothing to fear from Mark Antony. Be that as it may, his prose writing was of a high standard; indeed, so brilliant that the famous Roman writer on style, Quintilian, used these and other passages from *Verrine V* to illustrate points of good style.



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# Translation and Notes: The corruption and cruelty of V

## Lines 1–10: The fleet leaves the harbour of Syracuse (Sec

### Aided Translation

Write a translation on a separate piece of paper; the numbers indicate a p

2 5 7 6 1 3 4 3  
egreditur in Centuripina quadriremi Cleomenes e portu; sequitur  
2 1 4 5 6  
Segestana navis, Tyndaritana, Herbitensis, ac  
7 8 10 11 12 13 14 15  
Apolloniensis, Haluntina, et cetera classis in speciem, sed inops et  
16 17 19 20 21  
infirmus, propter missionem propugnatorum atque remigum.  
9 3 2 8 4 6 5 7 11 (12  
tam diu in imperio suo classem iste praetor diligens vidit quam diu  
16 14 15 13.....13 2 1  
convivium eius flagitiosissimum praetervecta est; ipse autem,  
3 4\* 6 7 5 4\* 9 12 8 13 14 15  
qui visus multis diebus non esset, tum se tamen in conspectum nau  
10 11 1 2 3 5 4 6 8  
paulisper dedit. stetit soleatus praetor populi Romani cum pallio  
7 10 9 11 13 12 14 15 1 10 9  
purpureo tunicaque talari muliercula nixus in litore. iam hoc istum  
11 3 6 4 5 2 7 8  
vestitu Siculi civesque Romani permulti saepe viderant.

Cleomenes, -is m	Cleomenes	*atque (ac)	and
*egredior, -i (dept)	leave	remex, -igis m	rower
*e (ex) + ablative	from	*suus, -a, -um	his, her, their
portus, -us m	port	*imperium, -i n	rule, power
*in + ablative	in	iste, -a, -ud	that (derogatory)
Centuripinus, -a, -um	from Centuripae	*diligens, -entis	careful
quadriremis, -is f	quadrireme	praetor, -oris m	praetor
*navis, -is f	ship	*video, -ere, vidi, visum	see
Segestanus, -a, -um	from Segesta	*tam	as, so
*sequor, -i (dept)	follow	*diu	long
Tyndaritanus, -a, -um	from Tyndaris	*quam	as
Herbitensis, -e	from Herbita	praeclarus, -a, -um	outstanding
Heracliensis, -e	from Heraclia	seculum	age, time
Apolloniensis, -e	from Apollonia	is, ea, id	he, that
Haluntinus, -a, -um	from Haluntina	flagitiosus, -a, -um	scandalous
classis, -is f	fleet	convivium, -ii, n	banquet
praeclarus, -a, -um	outstanding	autem	moreover,
*in + accusative	in, into		indeed (line 14)
species, -ei f	appearance	*ipse, ipsa, ipsum	self
*sed	but	*qui, quae, quod	who, which
inops, inopis	helpless	*non	not
*et	and	*multus, -a, -um	much, many
infirmus, -a, -um	powerless	*dies, diei m/f	day
*propter + accusative	because of	*tamen	nevertheless
dimissio, -onis f	dismissal	*tum	then, at that
propugnator, -oris m	marine		moment

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## Lines 1–10: The fleet leaves the harbour of Syracuse (Section 86)

egreditur in Centuripina quadriremi Cleomenes e portu; sequitur  
Segestana navis, Tyndaritana, Herbitensis. Hec praeter  
Apolloniensis, Haluntina, praeterquam quod in speciem, sed inops et  
infirmas propter aetatem omnem propugnatorum atque remigum.

- 5 tam cum imperio suo classem iste praetor diligens vidit quam diu  
convivium eius flagitiosissimum praetervecta est; ipse autem, qui  
visus multis diebus non esset, tum se tamen in conspectum nautis  
paulisper dedit. stetit soleatus praetor populi Romani cum pallio  
purpureo tunicaque talari muliercula nixus in litore. iam hoc istum  
10 vestitu Siculi civesque Romani permulti saepe viderant.

Cleomenes  
A ship  
Herbitensis  
outsides  
becaus  
cour  
fleet  
band  
been  
brief  
in his  
of the  
with  
tunic  
learn  
wom  
Now  
Sicili  
Rom  
had  
that

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## Comprehension question

Why does Cicero use the pluperfect tense in line 10?

## Grammar and translation notes

- 1 If you translate *egreditur* as 'left', omit the preposition *e*.  
After 'a ship followed from Segesta', insert 'then a ship (from Tyndaris, etc.)'.
- 3 *in speciem*: 'as to its outward appearance'. Elsewhere, Cicero uses *ad*, rather than *in*, alone, *specie*.
- 5 *tam diu... quam diu*: 'for as long as'; the second *diu* is superfluous.
- 6 *praetervecta est*: understand *classis* as the subject of this verb. The passive can mean 'ride' or 'sail', literally 'be carried in a chariot/boat', so translate 'sailed'.
- 7 *multis diebus*: ablative of time within which\*; here, one might have expected how long, but after a negative, as here, *non*, the ablative is normally used. Lit. of many days, but 'for many days' is the more natural English expression.  
*qui... visus non esset*: when *qui* is followed by the subjunctive, it changes its meaning to concessive – 'although he had not been seen'.
- 9 *muliercula* is a diminutive form of *mulier*, a woman. It is derogatory, here, so 'little woman'. It is ablative, as *nitor* takes an object in the ablative case.
- 10 *vestitu* is ablative of description.

## Context and style notes

- 1 *egreditur... classis*: the way Cicero has strung out this list of ships is deliberate – the ships follow Cleomenes.  
*egreditur* and *sequitur* are both historic presents, used by Cicero to make his account more vividly – as if it is happening before their very eyes. The setting is early in the beginning of their respective sentences.  
*Centuripina*: Centuripae was one of eight towns in Sicily which were 'liberatae a tributis' (exempt from taxation). The fact that the people of Tauromenium (modern Taormina) were excused from supplying a ship rather indicates that Cleomenes had influence with the Centuripians. In an earlier passage (Chapter 83), Cicero had seen the appointment of Cleomenes as admiral of the fleet, as Cleomenes came from Rome, in preference to someone from one of the more loyal eight towns. A major reason for appointing Cleomenes was to get him out of the way of Verres' affair with Cleomenes' wife.  
*quadriremi*: a ship with four banks of oars, or four men to each oar; opinion varies as to whether it is equivalent of the modern battleship or a flagship.
- 2 *Segestana*: Segesta was one of the eight towns exempt from taxation, but to supply a ship. Cicero probably placed this first to emphasise that it should supply a ship as opposed to the other towns in the sentence, but we can also have placed it first to get the assonance of *sequitur Segestana*.
- 3–4 *praeclara*: note its position in front of its noun, rather than in the normal position. Cicero's sarcasm and to contrast the apparent (*in speciem*) grandeur of the fleet with the adjectives describing its real situation, *inops et infirma* – helpless and powerless. This is further emphasised by the assonance of *in* (*in speciem... inops et infirma*) and by the use of the suffix '-less'. The fleet did not have the necessary resources.
- 4 *dimissionem*: this was a very lucrative twofold source of illegal gain for Verres (see *dimissionem* in Chapter 62), for Verres would release those obliged to serve in the fleet.

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and threaten to recruit others normally excused by treaty from serving units. In addition, he pocketed the money sent by Rome to pay those sailors who were *propugnatorum*: these were the men who did the fighting (*-pugnatorum*) – opposed to the rowers (*remigum*). Note the assonance of *propter... propugnatorum*, deliberate, as elsewhere he tends to call the men who did the fighting *navalis*.

- 5 *iste* was often used in a derogatory manner, especially in a court of law, to mean 'that (awful) fellow'. The insertion of *praetor* indicates that it is Verres.

*diligens*: sarcastic; Verres was anything but a 'careful' governor, as evidenced by his actions (Chapter 63) and the deprivations the sailors suffered, having to eat the rotting food because Verres had pocketed the money for their food.

- 6 *flagitiosissimum*: note the use of the superlative, containing the triple sibilant *ss* and the four short *i*s, emphasising the scandalous nature of the banquet, from the drunken stupor in lines 8–9.

- 8–9 Probably the most famous and stylistic sentence in the whole speech. Gracchus succeeds in a series of cumulative phrases; *stetit soleatus* – there he stood in his samite cloak, *praetor populi Romani* – a praetor of the Roman people, *cum muliere* – with a woman, *in talari* – in an ankle-length tunic (tunics were normally knee-length), *in litore* – leaning on his fancy woman ('leaning on' because he was drunk or worn out), *in muliercula* – in a diminutive form *muliercula* is derogatory, and the juxtaposition of *talari muliere* was a woman's dress. *in litore* is the final insult – on the shore, when he should have been on the ship, attacking the pirates. What a sentence!

\*Cicero evidently was fond of these two phrases as he had already used them in the *Pro Cluentio*, associated with kings, so this would be a further way of attacking Verres, as a king.

- 9–10 *hoc istum vestitu*: a clever enclosing order, as Verres (*istum*) is literally surrounded by the clothes, so Cicero moves the beginning of the sentence to emphasise the incongruity of the clothes.

- 10 *permulti* is emphasised by the addition of *per*, an intensifying prefix meaning 'very'.

**Answer to the Comprehension question:** to emphasise that this was a frequent occurrence, as Verres had done this often before.



Cicero Denounces Catiline, fresco by Cesare Maccari, 1882–1883

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# Lines 11–24: The sudden arrival of a pirate fleet interrupts drunken revels (Section 87)

## Aided Translation

Write a translation on a separate piece of paper; the numbers indicate a place in the text.

1 4 3\* 2 \*3 5 8 9 10  
posteaquam paulum provecta classis est et Pachynum quinto die  
6 7 11 12 13 15 17 16  
denique adpulsa, nautae coacti fame radices marinarum agrestium,  
18 19 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 20  
quarum erat in illis locis, sicut in magna parte Siciliae, multitudo,  
14 29 34 35 (31) 33 2 1  
colligebant, et iseri perditique alebantur; Cleomenes autem,  
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14  
qui cum se Verrem cum luxurie ac nequitia tum etiam imperio  
4 19 21 22 17 18 16 15 20  
putaret, similiter totos dies in litore tabernaculo posito perpotabat.  
1 2 7 4 3 6 5 8  
ecce autem repente ebrio Cleomene esurientibus ceteris nuntiatur  
10 11 9 12 13 14 1 2 3 4  
piratarum esse navis in portu Odysseae; nam ita is locus  
5 2 1 3 4 5 6 7 1  
nominatur; nostra autem classis erat in portu Pachyni. Cleomenes  
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11  
autem, quod erat terrestre praesidium non re sed nomine, speravit  
19 20 21 23 24 25 22 14 12 15  
illis militibus quos ex eo loco deduxisset explere se numerum  
16 17 18 13 5.....5 6 2 4  
nautarum et remigum posse. reperta est eadem istius hominis  
3 1 7 8 9 10 11 1 3 4  
avarissimi ratio in praesidiis quae in classibus; nam erant perpauci  
2 5 6  
reliqui, ceteri dimissi.

*postquam	after	loca, -orum n pl
provehor, -i, -vectus sum	sail forth	sicuti
paulum	a little	*magnus, -a, -um
denique	finally	*pars -partis f
appello, -ere, -atus	put into land at	Sicilia, -ae f
Pachynum,	Pachynum	*miser, -a, -um
quintus, -a, -us	fifth	perditus, -a, -um
fames, -ei f	hunger, starvation	alo, -ere
colligo, -ere	collect	*puto, -are
radix, -icis f	root	*alter, -a, -um
agrestis, -e	wild	Verres, -is m
palma, -ae f	palm	cum... tum
*sum, esse, fui	I am	luxuries, -ei f
multitudo, -inis f	large number	nequitia, -ae f
*ille, illa, illud	that	*etiam

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\*pono, -ere, positum  
tabernaculum, -i n  
similiter  
perpoto, -are  
\*totus, -a, -um  
\*ecce  
repente  
ebrius, -a, -um  
\*ceteri, -ae, -a  
esurio, -ire  
\*nuntio, -are, -atum  
pirata, -ae m  
Odyssea, -ae f  
\*nam  
\*ita  
nomino, -are  
\*noster, -ra  
\*quod

pitch, place  
tent  
in similar fashion  
drink  
whole  
behold  
suddenly  
drunk  
the rest  
be hungry, starve  
announce  
pirate  
Odyssea  
for  
this, at this way  
my  
our  
because

terrestris, -e  
praesidium, -ii n  
\*res, rei f  
\*nomen, -inis n  
\*spero, -are, -avi  
\*possum, posse  
expleo, -ere  
numerus, -i m  
\*miles, -itis m  
deduco, -ere, -duxi  
ratio, -onis f  
varus, -a, -um  
\*homo, -inis m  
reperio, -ire, repertus  
\*idem, eadem, idem  
perpauci, -ae, -a  
reliquus, -a, -um  
dimitto, -ere, -missus

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## Lines 11–24: The sudden arrival of a pirate fleet interrupts Cleomenes' di

posteaquam paulum provecta classis est et Pachynum quinto die  
denique adpulsa, nautae coacti fame radices rami in agrestium,  
quarum erat in illis locis, sic ut in hac parte Siciliae, multitudo,  
colligebant et in eis perditique alebantur; Cleomenes autem,  
15 qui a se Verrem cum luxurie ac nequitia tum etiam imperio  
putaret, similiter totos dies in litore tabernaculo posito perpotabat.  
ecce autem repente ebrio Cleomene esurientibus ceteris nuntiatur  
piratarum esse navis in portu Odysseae; nam ita is locus  
nominatur; nostra autem classis erat in portu Pachyni. Cleomenes  
20 autem, quod erat terrestre praesidium non re sed nomine, speravit  
iis militibus quos ex eo loco deduxisset, male esse numerum  
nautarum et remigum. reprovata est eadem istius hominis  
avaritia in praesidiis quae in classibus; nam erant perpauci  
reliqui, ceteri dimissi.

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## Comprehension question

How does Cicero emphasise the news of the pirate ship?

## Grammar and translation notes

- 11 *provecta*: see the note on line 6; translate it as 'sailed forth', here.  
*Pachynum*: accusative of motion\*; names of towns, small islands, *domus* are used to express motion towards or from, though Livy does sometimes use *ab* or *a* if accused of *Patavinitas*. Cicero and Caesar did not use prepositions for motion.  
*quinto die*: ablative to express time when\*; contrast *totas dies* in line 16, which expresses time how long.
- 12 *adpulsa*: understand *est*; *appello*, literally 'I come towards', is used in the passive.  
**NB** The OLA lists the fourth principal part of this verb as *appulsa* in the General Vocabulary.
- 12–14 *nautae... alebantur*: the start of this part of the long sentence is as follows: *quarum multos generat et iis alebantur*.
- 12 *fame*: instrumental ablative\* after the passive *coacti* – 'compelled by hunger'.
- 13 *sicuti* – supply *erat* and translate 'as there was'.  
*locis*: in the plural, *locus* has two different genders, masculine and neuter; it means 'places', in the neuter gender, it means 'region'. As *locis* could be either, this translation would be accepted by an examiner.
- 14 *iis = eis*; – 'by these (roots)': instrumental ablative\* after the passive *alebantur*.
- 15–16 *qui... putaret*: see the note on line 7; the subjunctive is used here to express *qui* as 'since', not 'who'.
- 15 *luxurie... nequitia... imperio*: these are all ablatives of respect 'in (respect of) ...'.
- 16–17 *tabernaculo posito, ebrio Cleomene* and *esurientibus ceteris* are all ablative of respect.
- 16 *perpotabat*: his excessive and prolonged drinking is conveyed by the intensive perfect, ('kept on drinking').
- 17–18 *nuntiatur navis... esse*: the Latin construction varies from English in that it is 'announced', viz. 'a pirates' ship was announced to be', whereas we would say 'the pirates' ship was...'.  
*esse* is the infinitive.
- 19–22 *Cleomenes... posse*: the thread of this sentence is '*Cleomenes speravit se perire militibus*'; *se posse* is an indirect statement\*.
- 20 *non re, sed nomine*: ablatives of respect; cf. line 15 and see the Context and style notes.
- 21 *iis militibus* is ablative of means, 'by means of those soldiers', i.e. 'with those soldiers'.  
*quos... deduxisset*: if a relative clause is part of the indirect statement, as here, the subjunctive is used.
- 22–23 *eadem... quae*: 'the same... which'; translate as 'the same as'. Underline *quae*.
- 24 *dimisit*: understand *erant*. The verb 'to be' is often omitted in the perfect passive in Latin; it is more common in historical writings than in oratory.

## Context and style notes

- 11 *posteaquam paulum provecta*: the alliteration of *p* continues here, stressing the pirate fleet as it sailed out of the harbour of Syracuse. Its weakness is further emphasised as it reaches Pachynum – only 30 miles in 4 days (inclusive reckoning) – see the map.
- 12–14 Cicero rams home the wretched plight of the sailors forced by hunger (caused by the funds provided for the sailors' food) to eat palm roots. The pair of adjectives

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typical Ciceronian point of style, using two words of similar meaning instead of their sorry state. The use of the imperfect tenses *alebantur* and *perpotabant* was an ongoing situation at the time, not a 'one-off'.

14 *autem*: the first of four successive uses of this word. Here, it switches the emphasis, emphasising the contrast between the wretched, hungry sailors and Cleomenes drinking all day long on the beach. The second *autem* in line 17 switches the report about the pirates; the third *autem* emphasises the report of the pirates; the fourth *autem* in line 20 switches the spotlight back onto Cleomenes, who was intent on his frantic efforts to make up for the shortfall in the number of sailors and widespread excusing of them (for a fee, of course).

15 *alterum*: 'a second (Verres)', first word in its clause for emphasis; one may place emphasis on Cleomenes, when Verres, not Cleomenes, is on trial. However, it also reminds the reader of Verres' guilt by naming him as Cleomenes' second, secondly, because Verres had appointed such a dissolute character (and a Sicilian fleet, which led to his humiliation at the hands of the pirates).

*imperium*: meant supreme command, which included the right to enter any field of battle and to levy an army. Originally held only by the kings, under the Republic it was transferred to the consuls, then to provincial governors by Cicero's time. The *imperium*, but his staff would not. Cicero is therefore implying that Cleomenes

16 *similiter*: not only does the content stress the similarity between Verres and Cleomenes (of words (*in litore* in line 16 and *ebrio* in line 17) would have reminded a Roman of section 63, where Cicero describes Verres as drunk – *ebrius* – and of line 9, *in litore*.

*totos... litore tabernaculo posito perpotabat*: note the alliteration of *p* and *t* to emphasise Cicero's disgust at Cleomenes' drunkenness, which is also emphasised by *dies* at the beginning – whole days –, and the intensifying *per* – drinking the

17–18 *ecce... repente... piratarum*: 'behold... suddenly... pirates!!!' – the position of the sentence and the position of *piratarum* at the beginning of the indirect statement are more vivid, as does the switch from past tenses to the historic present *nuntiant*. *esurientibus ceteris* is also striking, as it is asyndeton (absence of a word, e.g. *et*), with the two phrases in balance (adjective + noun, adjective + noun), emphasised by alliteration *e...C, e... c*. The balance of the two phrases is further noticeable in the drunkenness of Cleomenes with the hunger of the rest of the sailors.

18 *Odyssaeae* – presumably, the place had some connection with Odysseus' voyage to the Cyclops near Mt Etna – see the map.

19 *portu Pachyni* – the alliteration of *p* may be intentional, stressing the fact that the ships were in port rather than at sea.

20 *non re, sed nomine*: Cicero is very fond of this contrast between *re* – in fact – and *nomine* – in name. He uses it in Chapter 63 to describe ships – *non re classis, sed re vera naves* – in reality, empty ships.

21 *deduxisset*: it does not mean 'lead out', the meaning given in the OLA Gen. The correct translation was 'I can fill up the number... with those soldiers who were etc.', as the next sentence reveals, his hope was unfulfilled, as the soldiers were 'excused/dismissed' for a fee.

22–23 *reperta est*: the position of the verb at the beginning of the sentence stresses the greed. He'd been 'found out'! The greed is further emphasised by the use of Cicero's favourite usage of Cicero's; cf. line 6, *flagitiosissimum*.

23–24 *perpauci reliqui, ceteri dimissi*: as in line 17, the balance of the two-word phrase emphasises the state of the two groups. Note the use of the prefix *per-*, which means 'very'.

**Answer to the question:** by the insertion of *ecce*, 'Behold' and *repente*, 'suddenly'.

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## Lines 25–35: Verres has the ships' captains arrested (Sec

### Aided Translation

Write a translation on a separate piece of paper; the numbers indicate a p

2 1 3 4 5 6 7 8  
procedit iste repente e praetorio inflammatus scelere furore  
9 2 3 1 5 6 4 1 3  
crudelitate; in forum venit, nauarchos vocari iubet. qui nihil  
2 5 4 7 6 1 7  
metuerent, nihil suspicarentur, statim accurrunt. iste hominibus  
5 6 4 3 2 1 3  
miseris innocentibus iniicienda opera. implorare illi fidem  
4 5 7 8 6 1 2 4 5 3 6  
praetoris, eum ad faceret rogare. tum iste hoc causae dicit, quod  
9 7 5 1 2 3 4  
classis praedonibus prodidissent. fit clamor et admiratio populi  
7 6 11 12 8 9 10 13 14 16  
tantam esse in homine impudentiam atque audaciam ut aut aliis  
17 18 15 19 21 22 24 23  
causam calamitatis attribueret quae omnis propter avaritiam ipsius  
20 25 26 27 30 29 28 34  
accidisset, aut, cum ipse praedonum socius arbitraretur, aliis  
33 32 31 1 2 5.....5 6 3  
proditionis crimen inferret; deinde hoc quinto decimo die crimen  
4.....4 7 8 9.....9  
esse natum postquam classis esset amissa.

procedo, -ere  
praetorium, -ii n  
inflammatus, -a, -um  
\*scelus, -eris n  
furor, -oris m  
crudelitas, -tatis f  
\*venio, -ire  
\*forum, -i n  
\*iubeo, -ere  
nauarchus, -i m  
\*voco, -are  
metuo, -ere  
\*nihil  
suspicio, -ari (dept)  
\*accurro, -ere  
\*statim  
\*impero, -are  
catena, -ae f  
\*inicio, -ere  
innocens, -entis  
imploro, -are  
fides, -ei f  
\*rogo, -are  
quare  
\*facio, -ere  
causa, -ae f  
\*dico, -ere

come forth  
praetor's headquarters  
inflamed  
wickedness  
madness  
cruelty  
come  
forum  
order  
ship's captain  
summon  
fear  
nothing  
rush up  
immediately  
order  
chain  
cast upon  
innocent  
implore  
protection, faith  
ask  
why  
do  
cause  
state, say

prodo, -ere, -didi  
\*clamor, -oris m  
admiratio, -onis f  
fio, fieri  
\*tantus, -a, -um  
impudentia, -ae f  
audacia, -ae f  
\*ut + subjunctive  
aut... aut  
\*iubuo, -ere  
\*alias, -a, -ud  
calamitas, -tatis f  
\*accido, -ere, -cidi  
\*omnis, -e  
avaritia, -ae f  
\*cum + subjunctive  
arbitro, -are  
socius, -ii m  
crimen, -inis n  
proditio, -onis f  
\*infero, -ferre  
\*deinde  
quintus decimus, -a, -um  
nascor, -i, natus sum  
\*postquam + indicative  
amitto, -ere, amissum

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## Lines 25–35: Verres has the ships' captains arrested (Section 106)

- 25 procedit iste repente e praetorio inflammatus scelere furore  
crudelitate; in forum venit, nauarchos vocari iussit. cum nihil  
metuerent, nihil suspicarentur, ad eos occurrit. iste hominibus  
miseris innocentibus, feracatenas imperat. implorare illi fidem  
praetor quare id faceret rogare. tum iste hoc causae dicit, quod  
30 classem praedonibus prodidissent. fit clamor et admiratio populi  
tantam esse in homine impudentiam atque audaciam ut aut aliis  
causam calamitatis attribueret quae omnis propter avaritiam ipsius  
accidisset, aut, cum ipse praedonum socius arbitraretur, aliis  
proditionis crimen inferret; deinde hoc quinto decimo crimine  
35 esse natum postquam classis esset amissa.

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## Grammar and translation notes

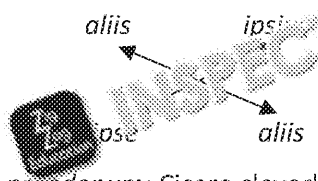
- 25–26 *scelere... crudelitate*: instrumental ablatives\*.
- 26–27 *qui... metuerent*: ‘since they feared’; *metuerent* is a causal subjunctive, explained by the main verb *procedit* ‘came running’. Note that although the main verb is present tense, the imperative is in the past tense because the main verb is a historic present, which stands for a past tense.
- 28–29 *implorare... rogare*: historic infinitives, translate them as past tenses, ‘they begged’ and ‘they asked’. Context and style note on this line.
- 28 *inici*: *impero* normally takes *ut* + subjunctive, but Cicero occasionally uses it with the passive.
- 29 *causae* is a partitive genitive\* after *hoc*, which Cicero uses rather than *hanc causam* for the following reason. Translate it as ‘this was the reason’.
- quare... faceret* is an indirect statement\*, ‘Why are you doing that?’ becomes ‘he was asking why he was doing that’.
- 29–30 *quod... falsum*: normally, causal clauses introduced by *quod* take the indicative. If the alleged reason is untrue, the subjunctive is used. By using the subjunctive, Cicero implies that the reason was untrue, i.e. ‘because (as he alleged) they had betrayed...’.
- 31 *tantam esse... audaciam*: is an indirect statement\*.
- 31–33 *alii... aliis*: this does not mean ‘some... others’, as one might expect, but *alii* refers to the captains in both instances, and contrasts with *ipsius* and *ipse*.
- 32–34 *attribueret* and *inferret* are subjunctives in a result clause\* introduced by *ut*.
- 32 *omnis*: sometimes Latin uses an adjective where English uses an adverb, as in ‘all the people’.
- 33 *accidisset*: as with indirect statements, subordinate clauses inside purpose clauses take the subjunctive.
- arbitraretur*: ‘he was considered’: either the verb *arbitror* is used with a passive infinitive, or Cicero is using an earlier form of the active verb *arbitror*.
- 34 *hoc* agrees with *crimen*, not *die*.
- quinto decimo die*: ablative to express time when\*.
- 35 *esse natum*: indirect statement\* (*oratio obliqua*), continuing what the people were saying.

## Context and style notes

- 25 *procedit*: the scene is set with the historic present, which continues over the next line. The scene is made more vivid by the repetition of the same word *nihil* in two successive clauses. Note the use of asyndeton in lines 25–27: *scelere... crudelitate* (three successive ablatives) and *nihil metuerent, nihil sperare*.
- 25–27 *iste*: i.e. Verres. See the note on line 5.
- 25 *furor*: Cicero uses this word, particularly in Book 2, to emphasise that what someone is doing is contrary to divine law or the divine purpose; thus, Aeneas is told to flee from Troy, ignores the instruction and goes out to fight the Greeks, and writing *furor iraque mentem praecipitat* (316–7). So, here, Verres is acting against the divine will, arresting innocent people.
- 27 *iste hominibus*: note the juxtaposition, contrasting *iste* (Verres) – that wicked man – with the wretched, innocent *hominibus* – human beings. Note, also, the assonance of *iste* and *hominibus* being cast on innocent people, further emphasising the scandal.

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- 28 *imperat. implorare*: although these are in different sentences, the assonance may be intentional to contrast the bully and the victims. Verres orders, the captain. The use of the historic present is followed by two historic infinitives, which may be being neatly placed at either end of the sentence. As Levens points out, it is as if they were making an appeal to the governor, Verres, against the wrongdoing of the captain.
- 30 *praedonibus prodidissent*: probably intentional alliteration of *p* and *d*, which is noted in the grammar note on this line), emphasises Cicero's disgust at the false accusation.
- 31 *tantam... audaciam* is enclosing order, which is appropriate here, as the magnitude of the shamelessness. Note the position of *tantam* at the beginning of the indirect question, emphasising the enormity of his shamelessness and effrontery.
- 31–33 There is a loose chiasmus of the pronouns in these lines. Chiasmus is an arrangement of words in different order (ABBA); its link with the Greek letter  $\chi$  is seen if you arrange the words as follows:
- 

aliis      ipse  
ipse      aliis
- 33 *ipse praedonum*: Cicero cleverly juxtaposes these words to emphasise the similarity between the pirate league with the pirates, because he was suspected to have received money from a pirate chief when he was captured.
- 34 *quinto decimo die*: clearly, Verres could not afford to wait before charging Verres with blame falling on himself or his associate in crime, Cleomenes. Therefore, the case was brought so quickly; evidently delay in bringing cases to court is not acceptable.
- 34–35 *crimēn infērrēt* and *ēssēt amīssā*: although this is prose, Cicero was very fond of the iambic pentameter and this was a frequent one (˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘). The last syllable may be long or short. It occurs in lines 55 (*mōrs sīt ēxtrēmū*), 56 (*prōgrēdī pōssīt*), 61 (*cōmmōvērēt*).

## Activity

List the verbs which are in the subjunctive and name their tense.



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## Lines 36–48: The plight of the prisoners and their parents

### Aided Translation

Write a translation on a separate piece of paper; the numbers indicate a possible word order.

2 3 4 1 1 2 3  
includuntur in carcerem condemnati; supplicium constituitur in  
4 5 6 7 8 9 1 2  
illos, sumitur de miseris parentibus nauarchorum; prohibentur ad  
3 4 5 11 10 7 9 8 6 2 1  
ad filios, prohibentur liberis suis cibum veniuntque ferre. patres h  
3 4 5 6 7 10 9 11 12  
quos videtis iacebant in limine, matresque miserae pernoctabant ad  
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 15 1 3  
ostium, pariterque extremo conspectu liberum exclusae; quae nihil  
2 5 6 13 12 10 11 9  
aliud orabant nisi ut filiorum suorum postremum spiritum ore  
8 7 1 2 3 4 5 6  
excipere liceret. aderat ianitor carceris, carnifex praetoris, mors  
8 7 9 10 12 11 13 14 15 19  
terrorque sociorum et civium Romanorum, lictor Sextius, cui ex  
20 21 23 22 16 17 18 3 4  
omni gemitu doloreque certa merces comparabatur. 'ut adeas,  
2 1 6 10 7 11 9 8 5 1  
tantum dabis, ut cibum tibi intro ferre liceat, tantum.' nemo  
2 1 3 8 9 10 4 5 7 6 1  
recusabat. 'quid? ut uno ictu securis adferam mortem filio tuo, quid  
2 1 3 2 4 6 5 7 10 12 13  
dabis? ne diu crucietur, ne saepius feriat, ne cum sensu doloris  
11 8 9 1 2 3 4 5 6  
aliquo spiritus auferatur?' etiam ob hanc causam pecunia lictori dabitur.

condemnatus, -i m	a condemned man	*mater, -ris f	mother	condemnation
includo, -ere	enclose	pernocto, -are	spend all night	generally
carcer, -eris m	prison	ostium, -ii n	entrance	door
supplicium, -ii n	death penalty, punishment	exclusus, -a, -um	cut off	*tunc
*constituo, -ere	fix, decide upon	*a, ab + ablative	from, by	intention
sumo, -ere	exact, take	extremus, -a, -um	very last	*neque
*de + ablative	from, about (line)	*oro, -ari	ask for, beg	record
parens, -entis	parent	*si	except, unless	question
prohibeo, -ere	prevent	licet + infinitive	it is allowed	advice
*adeo, -ire	approach	excipio, -ere	catch	unexpected
*ad + accusative	to	os, oris n	mouth	incident
*filius, -ii m	son	postremus, -a, -um	last	second
*fero, ferre	bring	spiritus, -us m	breath	*neque
*cibus, -i m	food	*adsum, -esse	be near	crucify
*liberi, -orum m/f	children	ianitor, -oris m	doorkeeper	ferre
*pater, -ris m	father	carnifex, -icis m	executioner	*atque
*iaceo, -ere	lie	*mors, mortis f	death	alien
limen, -inis n	entrance, threshold	terror, -oris m	terror	sensu
		lictor, -oris m	lictor	obscure
		Sextius, -ii m	Sextius	*peccare
		certus, -a, -um	fixed, certain	
		merces, -edis f	price	

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## Lines 36–48: The plight of the prisoners and their parents (Sections 117–

includuntur in carcerem condemnati; supplicium constituitur in  
illos, sumitur de miseris parentibus nauarchorum, qui tentant adire  
ad filios, prohibentur liberis suis, a matre utrumque ferre. patres hi  
quos videtis iacere in fine, matresque miserae pernoctabant ad  
40 ostium. liberis ab extremo conspectu liberum exclusae; quae nihil  
aliud orabant nisi ut filiorum suorum postremum spiritum ore  
excipere liceret. aderat ianitor carceris, carnifex praetoris, mors  
terrorque sociorum et civium Romanorum, lictor Sextius, cui ex  
omni gemitu doloreque certa merces comparabatur. 'ut adeas,  
45 tantum dabis, ut cibum tibi intro ferre liceat, tantum.' nemo  
recusabat. 'quid? ut uno ictu securis adferam mortem tui? quid  
dabis? ne diu crucietur, ne saepe crucietur, ne cum sensu doloris  
aliquo spiritum emittat?' etiam ob hanc causam pecunia lictori dabatur.

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## Grammar and translation notes

36 *includuntur in carcerem*: whereas in English we would say they were shut in (accusative ('into')), as there is motion involved.

*supplicium*: Cicero uses this word as the subject of both *constituitur* and *sumitur* meaning with each verb. With the first, it means 'the death penalty was fixed' ('(mental) torture was exacted'; as it is impossible to render this by one word (inadequate), I have used two different words. This is an example of zeugma: two other words with a different meaning in each case.

40 *quae* is a connecting relative pronoun; translate it as 'They'.

*liberum* = *liberorum* 'of their children'.

41–42 *nisi ut...liceret*: 'except that they should be allowed'; indirect command or prohibition.

43 *sociorum et civium*: these are the genitives after the verbal idea in *metu* (fear of death or terrified the soldiers and citizens).

*cui*: object of *convenit* ('for whom a fixed price was arranged').

44–45 *ut adesset*: purpose clauses\*.

46 *uno ictu*: ablative of the instrument\* – literally!

47 *ne*: understand 'What will you give (so that...)'.  
*saepius*: the comparative is used here to mean 'too often'.

## Context and style notes

36 *includuntur in carcerem condemnati*: the normal word order would be *condemnati includuntur in carcerem* but by putting the verb first and the subject last, Cicero emphasises the impact. He also makes the alliteration of the harsh-sounding *c* more effective, thus emphasising the captains' condemnation unfairly to death. Note, also, the use of the historical present in this passage.

36–37 *supplicium...sumitur*: the assonance is probably deliberate, as Cicero may have intended *suuuplicium...suuuumitur*!

Note the balance of the verb + preposition + (pro)noun in the two phrases *constituitur in illos*, *sumitur de parentibus*.

37–38 *prohibentur...prohibentur*: anaphora and asyndeton, as there is no connective between the two verbs, Cicero emphasises the separation of the captains from their families. He also uses different words for children, *filios* and *liberis* (*variatio*), and putting them in the context of the parent–son relationship. There is also a loose chiasmus of the infinitive with *adire* and *adire*.

A	B
adire	ad filios
B	A
liberis suis	adire

38 *cibum vestitumque*: the infinitive is used to allow parents to bring these two necessities with them. Verrine's refusal to allow parents to bring these two necessities with them.

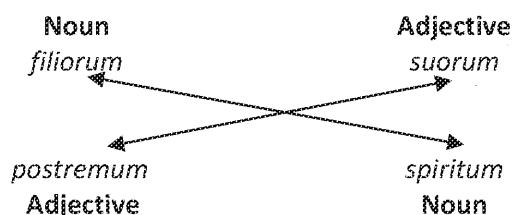
38–39 *patres quos videtis* 'these fathers whom you see (here in court)': present fathers as witnesses for this part of his speech, but their presence was not allowed into exile. The insertion of *hi* probably indicates that Cicero intended to say this, but he did not have the chance to do so, as the fifth Verrine was gone into exile.

*iacebant in limine*, *matresque miserae pernoctabant*: the alliteration of *m* is used to arouse sympathy for the condemned men and their families. The use of *pernoctabant* to the effect that they spent the whole night, probably awake, and the use of *pernoctabant* the number of days they spent at the prison gates.

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41–42 *spiritum ore excipere*: when a person was dying, it was the custom for the dying person's last breath – not a very salubrious custom, whether *ore* means 'the mouth'! However, it was a long-established custom, and the appalling custom would have disgusted the jury. This denial is emphasised by the juxtaposition of the very last (breath) of their own (sons) – and by the chiasmus:



42-44 *aderat... comparabatur*: note how Cicero slowly builds up a terrible picture of the jailer Sextius. Cicero gets the *carcerarius* out of the way first, i.e. Sextius pile up a list of three *clari* (glorious) causes, each more horrible than the previous: the doorkeeper of the prison, the executioner of the praetor, death-bringer and terror of allies and Roman citizens alike. The point of the last phrase, *civium Romanorum*, for which Cicero no doubt would have raised his voice, was that Roman citizens had the right of appeal to the Senate and, later, to the emperor, when accused of a crime (e.g. St Paul, who exercised that right). Here, Cicero is implying that Verres had totally disregarded this right and even had Roman citizens put to death without trial, e.g. Servilius (Section 142) beaten to death by Verres' lictors and Gavius (Section 162 and see Section 72). The assonance of *car* in *carceris*, alliteration of *c* in line 36.

**43** *lictors*: lictors were attendants who cleared the way for magistrates as they normally had 12, praetors six. They each carried a bundle of rods wrapped symbolised the power of the magistrate to scourge or execute people. As which he exercised frequently, alleging that his actions were to protect the

44-45 *ut adeas... tantum*: Cicero uses direct speech here to make his readers visualize the scene. Note the balance, *ut... tantum, ut... tantum*.

46 *quid?*: Cicero is very fond of this monosyllable to introduce a further point in English, as we have no comparable expression.

**47–48** *ne... ne... ne*: tricolon structure: the use of three phrases or clauses introduced by *ne* to build a climax, with the third usually the longest of the three. There used to be a saying, 'Sch... Sch... Sch... Schweppervescence!'

## Activity

How does Cicero convince the reader that the jailer is a despicable character?

Learners' answers to this could be collated to answer a possible question on style

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## Lines 49–59: The captains are finally executed (Section 1)

### Aided Translation

Write a translation on a separate piece of paper; the numbers indicate a place to write.

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 4 3  
o magnum atque intolerandum dolorem! o gravem acerbamque  
5 5 6 7 8 10 9 4  
fortunam! non vitam liberum, sed mortis celeritatem pretio  
3 2 1 1 4 2 3 6  
redimere cogeabantur parentes. atque i si in adolescentes cum  
8 7 9 10 11 12 13 14 5 19 16  
Sextio suo de plaga in illo ictu loquebantur, idque  
20 21 17 18 23 28 30 29  
posuerunt. parentes suos liberi orabant, ut levandi cruciatus sui  
22 26 24 25 1 ( ) 2 3 4  
causa lictori pecunia daretur. multi et graves dolores inventi  
5 6 7 8 1 2 3 4 5  
parentibus et propinquis, multi; verum tamen mors sit extremum.  
1.....1 2 1 3 4 5 6 8 7  
non erit. estne aliquid ultra quo crudelitas progredi possit?  
1 1 8 2 3 5 4 6 7  
reperietur; nam illorum, cum erunt securi percussi ac necati,  
9 11 10 2 1 4 3 5 6  
corpora feris obicientur. hoc si luctuosum est parentibus, redimant  
9 8 7  
pretio sepeliendi potestatem...

intolerandus, -a, -um

\*gravis, -e

acerbus, -a, -um

fortuna, -ae f

\*vita, -ae f

\*redimo, -ere

pretium, -ii n

celeritas, -tatis f

atque

adulescens, -entis m

\*loquor, -i

plaga, -ae f

causa + gen

levo, -are

cruciatus, -us m

unbearable

grievous

bitter

fortune

life

ransom, buy back

fee, price

speed

(here =) and yet.

nevertheless

young man

to speak

blow

for the sake of

relieve

torture

\*invenio, -ire, -ventus

propinquus, -i m

verum

aliquis, aliquid

ultra

progredior, -i

percutio, -ere, -cussus

leco, -are, -atum

\*corpus, -oris n

\*obicio, -ere

fera, -ae f

\*si

luctuosus, -a, -um

potestas, -tatis f

sepelio, -ire

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## Lines 49–59: The captains are finally executed (Section 119)

o magnum atque intolerandum dolorem! o gravem acerbamque  
50 fortunam! non vitam liberum, sed mortis celestem pretio  
redimere cogeabantur parentes, qui etiam adulescentes cum  
Sextio suo de morte, de uno illo ictu loquebantur, idque  
postremo parentes suos liberi orabant, ut levandi cruciatus sui  
causa lictori pecunia daretur. multi et graves dolores inventi  
55 parentibus et propinquis, multi; verum tamen mors sit extremum.  
non erit. estne aliquid ultra quo crudelitas progredi possit?  
reperietur; nam illorum, cum erunt securi percussi ac necati,  
corpora feris obicientur. hoc si luctuosum est parentibus, edimant  
pretio sepeliendi potestatem...

O great  
fortune  
not  
yet,  
Sexti  
child  
mon  
tortu  
and  
the  
cruel  
by th  
beas  
the

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## Grammar and translation notes

- 49 *o... dolorem... fortunam*: accusatives of exclamation. An imperative such as *intolerandum* is a gerundive\*. The gerundive is an adjective; it is formed from a verb and usually means 'which ought to be' or 'must be...'. So, here, *intolerandum* means 'endured'. Although no such form exists in English, it can usually be translated as '-able' or '-ible', as here, 'unbearable'. Cato, a famous orator in the second century BC, in the Senate, *delenda est Carthago*, 'Carthage must be destroyed'. He had to say, 'Carthage is to be destroyed'.
- 50 *liberum = liberorum*: 'of their children'; cf. line 40.
- mortis celeritatem*: to translate this as 'swiftness of death' sounds stilted; better to say, 'a speedy death'.
- pretio*: ablative of price. Normally, when a definite price is not stated, the genitive is used, whereas the ablative is used for a definite price, e.g. 100 sesterces. Here, the ablative is used for an indefinite price, probably to avoid confusion with *mortis*.
- 51 *atque* – 'and' or 'nevertheless', here, i.e. despite the jailer's ill treatment, the prisoners nevertheless seemed to be on friendly terms with the jailer.
- 53–54 *ut... daretur*: indirect command\* (sometimes called indirect petition) after a verb of commanding.
- 53 *levandi... causa*: 'in order to relieve'. *levandi* is a gerund, which was often used for a purpose\*, as here. The preposition *causa* takes the genitive and always for the object of *levandi* has been attracted into the case of the gerund (genitive of the noun (masculine)). This is called gerundival attraction.
- 54 *multi et graves*: ignore *et*; Latin links two adjectives with *et* or *-que*, but in English we use 'and'. 'many serious...'.  
*inventi* – supply *sunt* with this participle and translate it as 'were found'; cf. line 55.
- 55 *sit*: probably jussive subjunctive expressing a wish\*, 'let death be the end', but not necessarily.
- 56 *estne* – *ne* is regularly used to introduce a question\*.
- 57 *erunt... percussi* is future perfect. In Latin, if one action precedes another, the preceding action is expressed by a perfect tense. As the context here refers to the future, the first action must be future perfect, as their bodies will not be thrown to the beasts until they will have been killed. English is not so accurate as Latin, and simply uses the present or simple future for the first action.
- securi*: instrumental ablative\*.
- 58 *hoc si... hoc* – *hoc* is part of the conditional clause. This postposition throws emphasis onto *hoc*; 'if this is grievous...'.  
*redimant*: jussive subjunctive\* – 'let them purchase'.



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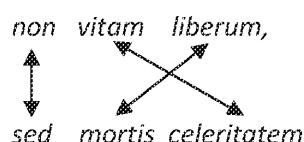
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## Context and style notes

49–50 *o... dolorem... fortunam*: Cicero is very fond of exclamations. He begins *Secundus* sentences beginning *o. fortuna* can mean good or bad fortune; here and in *de Senectute* so often in Latin.

50 *non vitam liberum, sed mortis celeritatem*: a neat arrangement of words; the contrast is emphasised by the use of chiasmus (accusative, genitive, genitive, accusative) – the words are balanced, viz.



The contrast shows the enormity of the jailer's greed. One might have expected the prisoners, but the jailer even expects payment for their speedy death, *cogebantur*: the use of the imperfect tense emphasises the frequency of the request. *loquebantur* is similarly used to *Secundus* to emphasise the use of *suo*; see the note below.

51 *adulescentes*: at first sight, to call experienced ships' captains 'young men' might be used to contrast younger men with older people, as here, their parents are young people between the ages of 15 and 30, but Cicero refers to Brutus as if they were 40 years old, and even calls himself *adulescens* when he was 44 (to refer to themselves as old, rather as in advanced middle age!)

52 *suo* is odd – 'their Sextius' – which rather implies friendship between Sextus and Cicero. The use of *cum*, 'with', rather than the simple dative. This can happen, but the use of *suo* suggests it should be *sua*, agreeing with *plaga*.

*illo ictu*: Cicero uses *ille* six times in lines 52–62, referring either to the executioner or the executed; *illorum* in line 57 is particularly emphatic, as it is put early in the sentence and the noun it qualifies.

54–55 *multi... multi*: the repetition of a word at the beginning and the end of a sentence is called *adiunctio*. The repetition emphasises the numerous pains inflicted on the prisoners.

55 *parentibus et propinquis*: the addition of *propinquis* – close relatives as well as friends – makes the scene more poignant.

*mors sit extrēmum*: note the rhythmical ending; see note on line 35.

56–57 *non erit... reperietur*: the short sentences in the future tense add to the dramatic effect of suffering will go on and on.

56 *prōgrēdī pōssit*: see above on the rhythmical ending. There is also alliteration of *p* in this passage, emphasising Cicero's disgust at how far the jailer's cruelty was prepared to go.

57 *securi percussi ac necati*: the alliteration of *c*, combining with the assonance of *securi* and *percussi*, emphasises the blows of the axe.

58 *corpora*: the final indignity – the corpses are not even allowed to be buried. Burial was of supreme importance in the ancient world, as the Romans believed that if a person was not buried, their soul would wander along the banks of the river Styx for 100 years before it could cross to the underworld. Readers would be reminded of Sophocles' *Antigone*, in which Antigone buries her brother despite the king's edict that his dead body should be left unburied for the birds and dogs (as happens here), and consequently she is buried alive in a cave.

58–59 *hoc si... potestatem*: another veiled threat; 'If you don't pay for burial, you will be left to wild beasts.' There is some alliteration of *p* in the last five words, possibly of the executioner's reply, and Cicero's disgust at the executioner's behaviour.

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## Lines 59–67: Cicero attacks Verres over the killing of the

### Aided Translation

Write a translation on a separate piece of paper; the numbers indicate a possible word order.

1 3 2 5 6 4  
quis tam fuit illo tempore ferreus,  
7 8 9 10 12 11 13 14 16 17  
quis tam inhumanus praeter unum te, qui non illorum aetate  
18 19 15 2 1 4 5  
nobilitate miseria commoveretur? ecquis, si quin lacrimaret, quin  
10 8 7 6 11 16 13 14  
ita calamitatem illam attulerat taliorum ut fortunam tamen non  
15 17 18 12 1 2  
alienum periculum autem commune arbitraretur? feriuntur securi  
1 3 5 4 6 7 2 4 3  
laetaris tu in omnium gemitu et triumphas; testes avaritiae tuae  
1 5.....5 1 2 3 4 5 6  
gaudes esse sublatos. errabas, Verres, et vehementer errabas, cum  
8 10 12 13 14 11 17 16  
te maculas furtorum et flagitiorum tuorum sociorum innocentium  
15 9 7  
sanguine eluere arbitrare.

*quis, quid	who	alienus, -a, -um
ferreus, -a, -um	hard-hearted	communis, -e
*tempus, -oris n	time	*periculum, -i n
inhumanus, -a, -um	barbaric	laetor, -ari
praeter + accusative	apart from, except	triumpho, -are
*commoveo, -ere	move	*gaudeo, -ere
aetas, -tatis f	age	testis, -is m/f
nobilitas, -tatis f	noble birth	*tollo, -ere, sublatum
miseria, -ae f	wretchedness	erro, -are
ecquis	anyone	*vehementer
quin	who... not	eluo, -ere
*lacrimo, -are	weep	macula, -ae f
*ita	(here =) in such a way	fursum, -i n
*ut	(here =) as to	flagitium, -i n
arbitror, -ari	think, consider	*sanguis, -inis m

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Lines 59–67: Cicero attacks Verres over the killing of the captains (Section 1)

quis tam fuit illo tempore ferreus,

- 60 quis tam inhumanus praeter unum te, qui non laetatur etate  
nobilitate miseria commoveri? quis tam fuit quin lacrimaret, quin  
ita calamitate commoveretur utaret illorum ut fortunam tamen non  
alienam, periculum autem commune arbitraretur? feriuntur securi.  
laetaris tu in omnium gemitu et triumphas; testes avaritiae tuae  
65 gaudes esse sublatos. errabas, Verres, et vehementer errabas, cum  
te maculas furtorum et flagitiorum tuorum sociorum innocentium  
sanguine eluere arbitrabare.

Who  
apart  
nobilitate  
not  
men  
some  
were  
groan  
with  
wrong  
that  
disgrace

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## Grammar and translation notes

- 59 *illo tempore*: ablative to express time when\*.
- 60 *qui* refers back to *quis*, not *te*.
- 60–61 *aetate nobilitate miseria* are all instrumental ablatives\* after the passive verb *viderentur* in the generic subjunctive, denoting the type of person who would not be moved by these things. *aetate* here means ‘youth’, as it refers to the young men, not their parents.
- 61 *ecquis fuit quin lacrimaret*: ‘Was there anyone who did not weep?’
- 62–63 *ut... arbitraretur* is a consecutive (result) clause\*.
- 63 *securi*: instrumental ablative\*, as on line 57.
- 64–65 *testes... esse sublatos*: indirect statement\* after *gaudes*. *sublatos* is the past participle of *sublevo*.
- 66–67 *te... eluere*: indirect statement\* after *arbitrabare* (an alternative form of *arbitror*).
- 67 *sanguine*: instrumental ablative\*.

## Context and style notes

- 59–61 *quis... quis... ecquis*: now follows a series of rhetorical questions, to which the answers are ‘rhetorical’, as it is dramatically more effective – as here – to ask a question than to write ‘Everyone wept.’ The three questions are in a tricolon structure (three parts, the first beginning with the same or a similar word). The last of the three is usually the most important. There is also some alliteration in this sentence, though whether all of it is intentional is debatable: alliteration of *f* in *fuit... ferreus*, *u*, *n* and *m* in *tam inhumanus... unum* and *in* in *inimicus* (homoioteleuton (same ending) in *aetate nobilitate*).
- Note, also, the anaphora and asyndeton of *quis tam... quis tam*. The insertion of *tam* is emphatic, i.e. ‘You were the only one’.
- 61 *quin... quin*: anaphora and asyndeton; after the effect of the repeated *quis* in line 60, *quin* means ‘not... did not (weep, etc.)’.
- 62–63 *fortunam tamen non alienam, periculum autem commune*: a nicely balanced phrase consisting of noun, particle, adjective. Note that *fortunam* means ‘bad luck’.
- 63 *feriuntur securi*: the short sentence brings the passage to an abrupt end with emphasis by the position of the verb at the beginning, rather than at the end. The tense of the verb changes from the past to the historic present, which continues the dramatic effect. There is also assonance of *ri*, and the last six words of this line all contain the letter *r*.
- 64 *laetaris... triumphas*: the two verbs at either end of the sentence, followed by *omnium*, emphasise the unseemly joy of Verres that the witnesses to his greed have emphasised by the alliteration of *t* – there are two instances of it in line 64: *triumphas* contrasts the universal gloom with Verres’ lone joy. If you think why did not Cicero write *triumphas* or *omnium* or *gemitu*?
- 65 *ēssē sūb tōs*: a play on the rhythm as in lines 35 and 55 (see above). In case a student compares line 35 above, *ēssēt amīssā*, where the normal order of the words is reversed.
- errabas... errabas*: anaphora, but, unlike line 61, not asyndeton, as he joins the two clauses with *et*.
- 66–67 *maculas... eluere*: both words are metaphors; *macula* is a stain or dirty mark, ‘out’, as the glossary suggests). Cicero is at his most sarcastic here, for, unlike a person who attempts to wash out the bloodstains: ‘Out, damned spot!’, Verres is trying to wash away the taint of his own thefts and disgraceful acts (which often involved the blood of the innocent allies).

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66 *furtorum et flagitiorum tuorum sociorum*: the alliteration of *f* (compare line 55) is very marked, and Cicero would probably have lingered over the -orum ending was generally disliked by the Romans (because of the genitive plural in gerundival phrases, i.e. rather than write *captivorum* ransom the captives), they would write *captivos redimendi causa*.

67 *ārbītrābārē*: the same rhythmical ending as in lines 35 and 55.

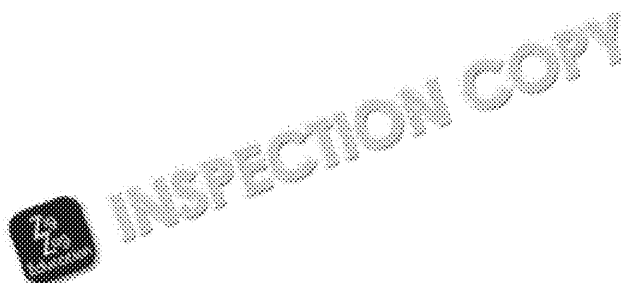
(Another favourite ending of Cicero's is *-ēssē vidēātūr* (e.g. *ēssē vidēātūr*), but *ēssē* has too many short syllables.)

Although this marks the end of the Cicero prescription, it was not the end of Cicero's condemnation of Verres for another 68 sections before ending with a very long sentence. Cicero neatly balanced hope that, after this trial, he may have been permitted to defend good men. This hope was largely fulfilled, for, of the 12 speeches he made, the vast majority were in defence of his clients; indeed, he only made two more attacking speeches after this one of Verres, the first of which resulted in Cicero's exile, and the other, against Mark Antony, which resulted in his return to Rome.

## Activity



1. Give examples of how Cicero would have convinced the jury that Verres (or any other Roman) was guilty of corruption.
2. You have been asked to write a reference for Cleomenes. What would you say? Would you agree to do it?
3. Imagine that you are a parent of one of the imprisoned captains. Describe your feelings.



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# Titus Livius

## The Author

Details about Livy's life are rather sketchy. Either he was born in 59 BC and died in AD 12, depending on which authority you believe. Certainly, he was born in northern Italy and spent his younger years there. Because of the civil war between Caesar and Pompey, he did not go to Rome to study oratory and complete his education but stayed in Patavium, somewhere around 30 BC. Nevertheless, his prose writing is excellent, and one can imagine him studying oratory in Padua, with a local teacher.

Livy's great work, called *ab urbe condita*, 'from the foundation of the city', was intended to last up to Livy's own time. Ironically, in the preface to Book 1, Livy states that he has written so that his readers will take little pleasure in the early history of Rome but will want to hasten to the later times. However, of the 142 books which he wrote, only the early books have survived, which would suggest that his readers preferred the earlier books. This is not surprising, as the early Rome was more righteous or right than the later Rome, with more good examples than early Rome and since then there has been a deterioration of morals, to such a point that the Romans could endure neither the past nor the present. Is it any wonder, then, that the Romans preferred to read about the great heroes of the past rather than the sordid doings of their immediate ancestors and their contemporaries?

The OCR specification is taken from Book 2, which was written between 27 BC and the early Imperial Republican period, after Tarquinius Superbus, the last of the seven kings, had been expelled. Tarquinius fled to Veii and, with the help of this city, attacked Rome in an unsuccessful attempt to restore his kingdom. He then approached Lars Porsenna, the king of the Etruscans, a very powerful ally of Rome. Porsenna attacked Rome, but the bravery of Horatius Cocles and his two brothers over the Tiber saved the day for Rome. Porsenna then blockaded Rome, and this is the situation when our story starts with C. Mucius approaching the Senate with 'a cunning plan'.

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# Translation and Notes: The Bravery of Mucius Scaevola

## Lines 1–10: Gaius Mucius explains his plan to the Senate

### Aided Translation

Write a translation on a separate piece of paper; the numbers indicate a place to look in the glossary.

2 1 4 5 2 1 6 9 7  
senatum adit. 'transire Tiberim,' inquit, 'patres, et intrare, si  
8 10 11 3 12 13 14 17  
possim, castra hostium volo, non praedo nec populatiorum  
16...16 15 5 1 2 3 7 4 6 2  
in vicem ultor; maius si di iuvet, paratissimum est facinus.' adprobant  
1 1 3 5 1 3 2  
patres; abdito ferro, quem ferro proficiscitur. ubi eo venit,  
8 10 5 6 7 4 6 1  
in celsissima turba prope regium tribunal constitit. ibi cum  
3 5 2 4 7 8 10 11 9 13  
stipendium militibus forte daretur et scriba cum rege sedens pari  
12 14 16 15 21 17 18 19 20 22  
fere ornatu multa ageret eumque milites volgo adirent, timens  
23 24 26 25 27 28 29 31 33  
sciscitari uter Porsenna esset, ne ignorando regem semet ipse  
30 32 34 35 37 38 36 39 41 42  
aperiret quis esset, quo temere traxit fortuna facinus, scribam pro  
43 40  
rege obtruncat.

senatus, -us m  
patres, -um m  
\*inquit  
\*volo, velle  
\*transeo, -ire  
Tiberis, -is m  
\*intro, -are  
\*castra, -orum n pl  
\*hostis, -is m  
praedo, -onis m  
\*nec  
ultor, -oris m  
in vicem  
populatio, -onis f  
\*deus, -i m  
iuvo, -are  
facinus, -oris m  
\*animus, -i m  
adprobo, -are  
abdo, -ere, -ditum  
ferrum, -i n  
intra + accusative  
vestis, -is f  
\*proficiscor, -i  
\*ubi  
eo  
consisto, -ere, stiti  
\*prope + accusative

Senate  
senators  
he said  
wish, want  
cross  
Tiber  
enter  
camp  
enemy  
brigand  
nor  
avenger  
in return for  
plunder  
help  
deed  
mind  
approve  
hide  
sword  
inside  
clothing  
set out  
when  
there  
take up a position  
near

regius, -a, -um  
tribunal, -alis n  
confertus, -a, -um  
\*turba, -ae f  
forte  
stipendium, -ii n  
\*ibi  
scriba, -ae m  
\*sedeo, -ere  
\*rex, regis m  
ere  
par, paris  
ornatus, -us m  
ago, -ere  
volgo  
timeo, -ere  
sciscitor, -ari  
uter, utra, utrum  
Porsenna, -ae m  
ignoro, -are  
aperio, -ire  
\*semet (= se)  
quo  
temere  
\*traho, -ere, traxi  
obtrunco, -are  
\*pro + ablative

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## Lines 1–10: Gaius Mucius explains his plan to the Senate (Section 12)

senatum adit. ‘transire Tiberim,’ inquit, ‘patres, et intrare, si  
possim, castra hostium volo, non praedo nec spolia laqueo  
in vicem ultor; maius si di iuvant, non est facinus.’ adprobant  
patres: obdite in castris ferro proficiscitur. ubi eo venit,  
5 in co. prima turba prope regium tribunal constitit. ibi cum  
stipendium militibus forte daretur et scriba cum rege sedens pari  
fere ornatu multa ageret eumque milites volgo adirent, timens  
sciscitari uter Porsenna esset, ne ignorando regem semet ipse  
aperiret quis esset, quo temere traxit fortuna facinus, scribam pro  
10 rege obruncat.

He approaches  
cross  
not a  
(ener  
in m  
insid  
up a  
the c  
sold  
roug  
the s  
fear  
not k  
fortu  
of th

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## Grammar and translation notes

- 1 *Tiberim*: the accusative singular ending *-im* is found with names of towns and rivers, e.g. *vis*, *vim*.  
*patres*, 'fathers', is used for senators, as the original title for senators was 'fathers'; gradually *conscripti* was dropped, and *patres* was used on its own.
- 2 *praedo*: 'as a robber'.
- 2–3 *populationum in vicem*: 'in retaliation for their plundering'.
- 3 *maius... facinus*: the meaning depends on what is understood; if *meo* is understood, it is 'greater deed in my mind'; if *mihi* is understood (dative of possession\*), it is 'greater deed for my mind'. I prefer the latter. The OLA gives 'crime and deed'. It would be a crime concerned, but the Romans would regard it as a glorious deed, so 'deed' is preferred.
- 4 *abdito... ferro*: ablative absolute.  
*eo*, 'there' means 'in my camp'.
- 8–9 *uter... quis... esset* are indirect questions\*; *ne... aperiret* is a purpose clause; the subjunctive is used after the historic present.
- 8 *ignorando regem*: ablative of the gerund\*; contrast line 53 of the Cicero extract where *ignotum* attraction is used (*levandi cruciatus sui causa*).  
*semet ipse*: *semet* is an emphatic form of *se*, which is awkward to translate literally, 'lest he might reveal himself, who he was'; compare the biblical 'I myself'.
- 9 *quo... facinus*: *quo* means 'whither' here, rather than 'as' (the OCR Latin A misses out *temere*). The clause is rather involved and seems to have been added for effect than for clarity. (See the style notes on this clause, also.)
- 9–10 *pro rege*: 'instead of the king'. (Neither meaning in the OLA general vocabulary fits the context.)

## Context and style notes

- 1 *adit*: historic present, which continues in lines 3–4 with *adprobant* and *probat* to make the scene more vivid.  
*transire Tiberim*: Mucius puts the main point first – crossing the Tiber – emphasising the danger and *r.* The infinitive normally follows the object, but it is in an emphatic position at the start of the next phrase.
- 2 *non praedo nec populationum*: note the alliteration of *p* to emphasise his purpose: he is not a robber, nor is he going on a retaliatory mission.
- 3 *maius... facinus*: enclosing order; *maius* is emphasised at the beginning of the phrase to put the 'greater' in mind.
- 3–4 *adprobant patres*: by enclosing the normal order of subject, verb, Livy is emphasising the approval of the senators.  
*abdito... ferro*: enclosing order. Perhaps not a good example, as the clothing actually encloses the hidden sword.
- 5 *in confertissima turba prope regium tribunal*: note the balance, preposition, noun, adjective, noun.  
*confertissima*: the superlative explains why he remained undetected – he is in the thickest part of the crowd. The position of the adjective in front of the noun is unusual.  
*constitit*: the tense changes from historic present to the perfect tense, as Mucius stops to look back.

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- 6–10 *stipendium*: it's pay day! Mucius gets confused; without the aid of a photo of identically dressed people, he does not know which is the king, and naturally doling out the money must be the king.
- 7 *eumque*: normally, the subject, *milites*, would come first in a clause, so, by emphasising Mucius's mistake by saying, in effect, 'it was he (i.e. the clerk) approaching'. It may be fanciful, but Livy seems to use the enclitic *-que* rather when he wants to emphasise the first word. Compare *dextramque* in line 2.
- 8 *semet ipse*: note the juxtaposition of the two pronouns meaning 'himself'; the second an emphatic pronoun; the juxtaposition emphasises the danger of asking which of the two was the king.
- 9 *temere traxit fortuna facinus*: note the alliterative pattern of the first letters, also noticeable, as in line 1. (See above.)
- 10 *obtruncat*: back to the historical Mucius; *obtrunco* is a strong word for killing 'to pieces'.



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# Lines 10–21: Mucius is captured and taken to the king (S)

## Aided Translation

Write a translation on a separate piece of paper; the numbers indicate a p

1 2 3 8 9 10 11  
vademtem inde qua per trepidam turbam cruento  
12 7 4 5 6 13 17 18 19 16  
mucrone sibi ipse fecerat viam, cum concursu ad clamorem facto  
20 14 15 21 24 25  
comprehensum regii satellites retraxis en. te tribunal regis  
22 27 26 28 33 32 29  
destitutus, tum quocumq; inter tantas fortunae minas metuendus  
28 34 38 37 36 39 2 3  
ma an metuens, 'Romanus sum' inquit, 'civis; Gaium Mucium  
1 4 3 2 5 9 10 7 8  
vocant. hostis hostem occidere volui, nec ad mortem minus animi  
6 11 12 13 14 3 4 5 6 7 2 1 1  
est quam fuit ad caedem; et facere et pati fortia Romanum est. nec  
3 7 8 2 5 6 4 2 4 5 3 1 7  
unus in te ego hos animos gessi; longus post me ordo est idem  
6 8 1 3 4 5 6 7 2 8  
petentium decus. proinde in hoc discrimen, si iuvat, accingere, ut  
12.....12 11 9 10 15 16 13 17 18  
in singulas horas capite dimices tuo, ferrum hostemque in vestibulo  
14 19 4 6 2 1 3 5 2  
habeas regiae. hoc tibi iuventus Romana indicimus bellum. nullam  
3 4 5 1 4 3 5 6 7 1 2  
aciem, nullum proelium timueris; uni tibi et cum singulis res erit.'

vado, -ere	make one's way	*quam	than	dece
inde	from there	*voco, -are	(here =) call	pro
qua	where	Gaius, -ii m	Gaius	acce
*via, -ae f	way	Mucius, -ii m	Mucius	dis
*per + accusative	through	*hostis, -is m	enemy	iuve
trepidus, -a, -um	fearful	*occido, -ere	kill	din
*turba, -ae f	crowd	minus		*cap
cruentus, -a, -um	bloodstained	*animus, -i	(here =) resolve	in
mucro, -onis m	sword	caed	murder	*ha
regius, -a, -um	royal	*fi	endure	fer
satelles, -itis m	bodyguard	*fortis, -e	brave	ves
concursus, -us m	meeting	*ego, me, mei,	I	reg
*clamor, -oris m	shouting	mihi, me		iuve
comprehendere	arrest	*unus, -a, -um	one, alone (line 21)	ind
-hensum	drag back	*gero, -ere, gessi	bear	*be
*retraho, -ere, -traxi	drag back	*animus, -i m	(here =) feeling	*tin
destitutus, -a, -um	left alone	*in + accusative	(here =) towards	*nu
ante + accusative	in front of	*tu, te, tui, tibi, te	you	aci
*quoque	even	*longus, -a, -um	long	pro
*magis	more	ordo, -inis m	line	*re
metuo, ere	fear	*post + accusative	after	sing
*inter + accusative	amid	*peto, -ere	seek	
mina, -ae f	threat	*idem, eadem, idem	same	

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## Lines 10–21: Mucius is captured and taken to the king (Section 12)

- 10 vadentem inde qua per trepidam turbam cruento  
mucrone sibi ipse fecerat viam, cum concursu ad elatorem facto  
comprehensum regii satellite. ante tribunal regis  
destitutus, turbae inter tantas fortunae minas metuendus  
magis metuens, 'Romanus sum' inquit, 'civis; Gaium Mucium  
15 vocant. hostis hostem occidere volui, nec ad mortem minus animi  
est quam fuit ad caedem; et facere et pati fortia Romanum est. nec  
unus in te ego hos animos gessi; longus post me ordo est idem  
petentium decus. proinde in hoc discrimen, si iuvat, accingere, ut  
in singulas horas capite dimices tuo, ferrum hostemque vestibulo  
20 habeas regiae. hoc tibi iuventus Romana dicit: hoc bellum, nullam  
aciem, nullum proelium. tibi et cum singulis res erit.'

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## Grammar and translation notes

- 10 *vadentem*: agrees with *Mucium* (understood) and is the object of *retraxisset* participle into a clause, 'as he made his way...'.  
 10–15 The thread of the sentence is *cum regii satellites retraxissent Mucium vadem destitutum, magis metuendus quam metuens, inquit*.  
 11 *mucrone* is an instrumental ablative\*; *sibi* is dative of the person interested *ipse* – translate it as 'he'. It is often placed next to *sibi* for emphasis, but it is you wrote 'He himself had made a way for himself'. The problem is that Latin has 'himself', whereas English only has one word for both the emphatic and the reflexive.  
 12 *comprehensum*: it is best to make this participle a finite verb, e.g. 'the royal soldiers and dragged him back'.  
 13 *metuendus* is a gerundive, 'to be feared'.  
 15 *vocatus* – understood me.  
 15–16 *ad mortem... ad caedem* – beautifully balanced phrases, but it is difficult to find uses of *ad* here. 'For' is probably as near as you can get. *ad mortem* means 'to death', *ad caedem* means 'for the slaughter'.  
 15 *minus animi*: partitive genitive\*; the genitive expresses the whole of which *pecuniae* 'more money'.  
 16 *est... fuit* – understand *mihi* with both verbs. Translate 'I have... I had'.  
 18 *Romanum* (picking up *Romanus* in line 14) – '(it is) a Roman characteristic'.  
 18 *petentium* 'of men seeking'.  
 18–20 *accingere* is the passive imperative, used in a reflexive sense, literally, 'gird'. Note that the imperative singular passive is the same form as the present singular passive, which can mean 'to love' or 'be loved'.  
 18–20 *ut... dimices... habeas*: *ut* is explanatory, explaining *hoc discrimen*, i.e. what is at stake, 'namely to fight, etc.'.  
 19 *capite* is ablative of price – the price paid by the loser; originally *caput* means 'head', as here.  
 19 *in singulas horas*: 'every hour' or 'hour by hour'.  
 20 *regiae* looks odd here – 'palace' – but it means the royal tent in a camp, here. It may also imply that Porsenna will not be safe even in his palace at home. Translate as 'royal residence'.  
 21 *tibi*: compound verbs such as *inducere* often take the dative rather than the accusative.  
 21 *timueris* is the perfect subjunctive, with a negative (*nullam*), expressing a purpose. It is an alternative to the future infinitive.

## Context and style notes

- 10–11 *qua... viam*: a very picturesque description. First of all, we see the panic-stricken fugitive, emphasised by the alliteration of *t* and *r* again – then we see the bloodstain on the ground, emphasised by assonance of *cr* and *n* – then the effort to carve a way for himself, emphasised by juxtaposition of *sibi ipse* (compare line 8 *semet ipse*).  
 11 *mucro* originally meant the edge of the sword, then it came to mean the sword itself. Something to express the whole thing is called *synecdoche*.

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- 11–12 *cum... retraxissent*: note the alliteration of *c* to emphasise the noise and, p  
guards ran towards the shouting – *cum concursu ad clamorem facto comp*
- 11 *concurso... facto*: enclosing order.
- 12 *regii... retraxissent*: beware of commenting on the assonance of *re* here. Th  
different, being long in *regii*, and short in *retraxissent*, but there may be an  
(polyptoton) – fortune dragged him one way, the guards dragged him another.  
*tribunal regis*: contrasts with *regium tribunal* in line 5; note how Livy both  
putting the noun first here, and changes the adjective *regium* to a possessive  
repetition of the same phrase (*variatio*).
- 13 *destitutus*: the participle at the end emphasises the plight of Mucius; the v  
'abandoned, forsaken', but no one had abandoned Mucius, so it must be e  
is all on his own amid the threatening order.
- 13–14 *tum... metuens*: alliteration of *t* (*tum... inter tantas fortuna*) gives way to a  
*metuendus manus concurrens*), imitating the crowd's murmuring and fear.  
*metuendus manus concurrens* is polyptoton (repetition of the same root but with a
- 14 *Roma* is emphatic, as the normal order was *civis Romanus sum*. Here, M  
nationality – Roman – rather than his political status – citizenship.
- 14–15 *Gaium Mucium vocant*: shades of a westerner here – 'they call me Gaius Mu
- 15 *hostis hostem*: juxtaposition, emphasising their mutual hostility, combining  
cf. lines 13–14.  
*ad mortem minus animi*: the alliteration of *m* and *n* emphasises his courage. ad  
contrasts neatly with *ad caedem* at the end. He has no less resolution to face a  
murder. *ad mortem... est... fuit... ad caedem* could be regarded as chiasmus and
- 16 *et... et*: (both... and) stresses the Roman character here – ready to act bravely.  
Compare Tennyson's 'Charge of the Light Brigade' – 'theirs not to reason why
- 16–17 *nec unus... longus*: the position of *unus* and *longus* as the first word in their r  
Mucius is emphasising that this is not a one-off. There is a long line of poten  
Mucius if he fails; *idem* also emphasises the point; others will do exactly the  
*nec unus* is litotes or meiosis, the use of two negatives to express a strong po  
*te ego*: juxtaposition – 'I'm not the only one against you'.  
*hos animos gessi*: the sibilance of *s* emphasises Mucius's disdain.  
*longus... ordo*: enclosing order.
- 18 *si iuvat* seems an odd phrase, 'if it pleases/helps you', but the inference is  
any use to Porsenna.
- 19 *capite... tuo*: synecdoche again, the part (head) being used for the whole (b  
that's on the line here. There is some alliteration of *c* in *hoc discrimen... ad*  
emphasise the threat he is making.  
*ferrum hostem*: chendiadys – the use of two separate words joined by  
idea of a noun + adjective, as here, 'an armed enemy'.
- 20 *hoc... bellum*: enclosing order, with *hoc tibi iuventus* a double juxtaposition  
the war which (the Roman youth is declaring against) you and also 'the Ro  
on you'.
- 20–21 *nullam... nullum*: anaphora, asyndeton and polyptoton, emphasising that t  
individual matter, as Mucius goes on to say.
- 21 *uni tibi*: its emphatic position at the beginning of the sentence – 'you alone  
Porsenna alone is the target and that it will be single combat – *cum singulis*  
*singulas* in line 19 (polyptoton), thus reminding Porsenna that he has to be

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## Lines 22–35: Mucius's bravery impresses Porsenna (Section 2)

### Aided Translation

Write a translation on a separate piece of paper; the numbers indicate a possible word order.

1 2 3 5 4 8 6 7 12  
cum rex simul ira incensus periculoque conterritus circumdari  
11 9 10 2 3 1 4 5 6 7  
ignes minitabundus iuberet ... 'en tibi' inquit, 'ut sentias quam vile  
8 9 10 11 13 14 12 1 5  
corpus sit iis qui magnam gloriam vident. propeque accenso  
6 7 4 2 3 4 6 7 8 2  
ad sacrificium foculoque accitum quam cum velut alienato ab sensu torreo  
5 1 13 10 9 15 17 16 14  
animo prope attonitus miraculo rex cum ab sede sua prosilisset  
18 22 23 20 19 3 2 4 1 8  
amoverique ab altaribus iuvenem iussisset, 'tu vero abi' inquit, 'in  
7 10 11 12 6 5 1 3 4 2  
magis quam in me hostilia ausus. iuberem macte virtute esse,  
5 9 10 11 6 7 8 1 2 3 7 5 8  
si pro mea patria ista virtus staret; nunc iure belli liberum te, intactum  
10 9 6 4 1 2 3 4  
inviolatumque hinc dimitto.' tunc Mucius, quasi remunerans  
5 7.....7 6 8 11 12 10 9 13  
meritum, 'quando quidem' inquit, 'est apud te virtuti honos, ut  
17 14 15 16 18 20 19 21 25  
beneficio tuleris a me quod minis nequisti, trecenti coniuravimus  
22 24 23 26 28 29 30 31 27  
principes iuventutis Romanae ut in te hac via grassaremur.  
1 3 4 2 1 6 7 8 9  
mea prima sors fuit; ceteri ut cuiusque ceciderit primi  
10 13 14 11 12 4 3 5 2  
quoad te opportunum fortuna dederit, suo quisque tempore aderunt.

*simul	at the same time	dextra, -ae f
incensus, -a, -um	blazing	periculum, -i n
*ira, -ae f	anger	accensus, -a, -um
*conterritus, -a, -um	terrified	sacrificium, -ii n
*periculum, -i n	danger	torreo, -ere
minitabundus, -a, -um	threatening	velut
*iubeo, -ere	order	alieno, -are, -atum
ignis, -is m	fire	sensus, -us m
circumdo, -are	put around	prope
en tibi	look	attonitus, -a, -um
*sentio, -ire	realise	miraculum, -i n
*quam	how	prosilio, -ire, -silui
vilis, -e	cheap	sedes, -is f
*corpus, -oris n	body	*iuvenis, -is m
*video, -ere	(here =) understand, see	*amoveo, -ere
gloria, -ae f	glory	altaria, -ium n pl
inicio, -ere	put into	vero

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*abeo, -ire	depart
*audeo, -ere, ausus sum	dare
hostilis, -e	hostile
iubeo macte esse	congratulate
*sto, -are	stand
*meus, -a, -um	my, mine
*patria, -ae f	country
*nunc	( <i>here</i> =>) as it is
ius, iuris n	right
dimitto, -ere	release
hinc	from here
liber, -a, -um	free
intactus, -a, -um	untouched
inviolatus, -a, -um	unharmed
tunc (= <i>tum</i> )	then
quasi	as if
remunero, -i	repay
meritum, -i	kindness
quando quidem	since
honos, -oris m	esteem, honour

apud + accusative  
 beneficium, -ii n  
 nequeo, -ere, nequivi  
 mina, -ae f  
 trecenti, -ae, -a  
 \*princeps, -ipis m  
 iuventus, -utis f  
 coniuro, -are, -avi  
 grassor in + accusative  
 \*primus, -a, -um  
 sors, sortis f  
 \*peri, -ae, -a  
 \*ausum, -esse  
 quisque, quaeque, quod  
 \*tempus, -oris n  
 \*ut  
 \*cado, -ere, cecidi  
 quoad  
 opportunus, -a, -um

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## Lines 22–35: Mucius's bravery impresses Porsenna (Section 12)

cum rex simul ira incensus periculoque conterritus circumdari  
ignes minitabundus iuberet ... 'en tibi' inquit, 'ut scias quam vile  
corpus sit iis qui magnam gloriam cupiunt extrinsecus accenso  
25 ad sacrificium focus' inquit 'etiam cum velut alienato ab sensu torreret  
animum' et aconitus miraculo rex cum ab sede sua prosiluisset  
amoverique ab altaribus iuvenem iussisset, 'tu vero abi' inquit, 'in te  
magis quam in me hostilia ausus. iuberem macte virtute esse,  
si pro mea patria ista virtus staret; nunc iure belli liberum te, intactum  
30 inviolatumque hinc dimitto.' tunc Mucius, quasi remunerans  
meritum, 'quando quidem' inquit, 'est apud te virtuti honos, ut  
beneficio tuleris a me quod minis nequisti, trecenti quoque ravanus  
principes iuventutis Romanae utantur hic ut grassaremur.  
mea prima sors fuit et in me ceciderit primi  
35 quodammodo fortunam fortuna dederit, suo quisque tempore aderunt.'

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## Grammar and translation notes

- 22 *ira... periculoque*: instrumental ablatives, governed by the participles *incensum* and *circumdari*.
- 22–23 *circumdari ignes*: the meaning given in the OLA general vocabulary, ‘surround the grammar’. It must mean ‘to put around’, i.e. ‘he ordered fires to be put around the grammar’.
- 23 *minitabundus*: the participle is used as an adverb, ‘menacingly, in a threatening manner’.
- en tibi*: *tibi* is ethic dative, where the dative draws the attention of a person to something. It is exactly parallel to the Welsh ‘Look you!’
- inquit*: the subject is Mucius.
- ut sentias*: purpose clause.
- 23–24 *quam... sit*: indirect question.
- 24 *iis = eis*; it is similar to the *illis* in the OLA general vocabulary, but this is the dative of the persons, not the thing. It is best translated as ‘in the eyes/judgement of (those)’.
- videri*: not to be translated literally as ‘see’; it means ‘seeing with the mind’ or ‘understand’. I have therefore translated it as ‘understand’.
- 25 *foculo*: compound verbs, as here, *in + icio*, take a dative to complete their meaning, e.g. *in + accusative case*.
- quam* is the object of *torreret*; it is a connecting relative pronoun, referring to *hic* ‘this’ or ‘his hand’.
- 26 *prope... miraculo*: take this inside the *cum* clause, ‘when the king, almost at the altar’.
- 27 *altaribus*: ‘from the altar’; *altaria* is a plural noun with a singular meaning, as plural in the general vocabulary, but that cannot be correct, as Mucius is at the altar (see Lewis and Short).
- 27–28 *in... in*: *in* means ‘against’, here.
- 28 *iuberem macte virtute esse*: *macte* is the vocative of *mactus*, which means ‘honoured’, so, literally, it means ‘I would order you to be honoured for your courage (causal ablative)’. However, it became a stereotyped phrase for ‘Well done!’, so I have therefore translated it freely, ‘I would congratulate you on your courage’.
- 29 *staret*: although the sense is clear (‘I wish you were on my side’), it is difficult to translate literally; the meaning ‘stand on the side of, stand by someone’ to include *pro* is more appropriate, so I have translated it as ‘stand on my country’s side’. ‘I wish that courage of yours were on my side, on behalf of my country’ is a little free, but that is what it really means.
- 31 *quando quidem*: normally written as one word, it means ‘since’.
- est... virtuti honos*: I have translated it literally, but *virtuti* is probably a dative of possession after *est*, which is a regular substitute for *habeo* in prose, i.e. ‘virtue has esteem/honour (in your eyes)’.

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31–32 *ut... nequisti*: a difficult clause; the punctuation is uncertain, as the Loeb edition reads *nequisti*, which makes it easier to understand, but the OCT (Oxford Classical Text) reads *ut... tuleris*. As it stands, *ut... tuleris* could be either a result clause, i.e. ‘since... eyes, so...’, or a purpose clause, i.e. ‘as you will have obtained...’. *ut* means ‘as’, and *tuleris* is future perfect, ‘as you will have obtained...’. *ut* is a purpose clause, as at least one commentator takes it, for the perfect subjunctive is used. *beneficio* is instrumental ablative, ‘by your kindness’, balancing *minis*, ‘by your pains’. The meaning is clear, but the construction is complicated, another probable reason for Asinius Pollio’s *Patavinitas* – ‘provincialism’.

*nequisti* is a shortened form of *nequivisti*.

32 *coniuravimus*: *coniuro* here almost certainly means ‘form a conspiracy’, as opposed to ‘swear together’, the meaning given in the Loeb edition; ‘to swear to do something’ is usually followed by the infinitive, not *ut* + subjunctive, which indicates a purpose clause, ‘we formed a conspiracy to attack, etc.’.

Note the use of the first person plural, ‘we 300 formed a conspiracy’. Note the translation of *habe* as ‘have’, as, by the rule of sequence, the perfect subjunctive here, *grassaremur*, shows that the action was completed without ‘have’.

33 *iuventutis* is an objective genitive, as the 300 are leading the youth.

*hac via* is ablative of means.

34 *ut... primi*: understand *sors* as the subject; *primi* agrees with *cuiusque*, literally ‘of each man’s lot falls out first’.

35 *dederit*: future perfect, literally ‘until fortune will have given’, but translate as ‘until fortune gives us a favourable opportunity’ (‘until fortune gives us a favourable opportunity for attack’). The sense is clear – ‘until fortune gives us a favourable opportunity to have in mind the abstract noun *opportunitas* – ‘opportunity’ – but insert *opportunitatem*, formed from the noun instead.

## Context and style notes

22 foll. *ira incensus periculoque contreritus*: balancing phrases, ablative noun, nominative participle, though they are contrasting emotions, anger and fear. *incensus* (if the reading is correct; the OCT reads *infensus*) is a metaphor – ‘fires to come’. Surprisingly, Livy did not write *periculoque perterritus*; perhaps *contreritus circumdari*. The letter *i* occurs frequently in the sentence, and *minitabundus*, and, combining with *m* and *n*, makes the threat sound more menacing. *rex... incensus*; perhaps Porsenna was foaming at the mouth in annoyance.

24 *corpus sit iis*: the sibilance emphasises Mucius’s anger as he spits out the words.

24–25 *dextramque... inicit*: there are a number of points here, all of which combine to emphasise the brave action of Mucius:

- the emphatic *et* before *dextramque*, made more so by the use of *que* instead of *et*;
- the juxtaposition of *dextram accenso* emphasises the effect the fire will have on Mucius’s hand;
- alliteration of *c* and assonance of *i* in *accenso ad sacrificium foculo inicit* emphasise Mucius’s reaction to the king’s threats;
- historic present *inicit* makes the scene more vivid.

25 *torreret*: the repeated *r* emphasises the scorching of Mucius’s hand.

*alienato... animo* is enclosing order. The distance between the two words emphasises the contrast between the pain he is feeling and the resolve to show his courage. Livy’s point is that Mucius could not have felt pain but admires his great courage.

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- 26 *prope attonitus miraculo*: a very striking phrase, which aptly describes the poetic and metaphorical. *miraculum* was also largely poetical, so Livy qualifies (almost), so 'virtually'.

*ab sede sua prosiliisset*: the sibilance is marked; perhaps he is spluttering, to remove Mucius from the fire; see the next note.

- 27 *amoverique* is emphatic first word in its clause, and in juxtaposition with *prope* the swiftness with which Porsenna leapt from his chair and ordered Mucius to fire, which is emphasised by three successive *a* sounds *ab altaribus*, which has the effect of 'away, away, away from the altar'. See the note on the use of *-que* in *iuvenem iussisset* is probably unintentional.

- 28–29 *virtute... virtus*: polyptoton.

- 29 *ista*: unlike the derogatory way Cicero usually uses this word in reference to Porsenna's original sense here, meaning 'this of yours'. There is alliteration of *s* and *t* emphasising Porsenna's admiration of Mucius's courage.

*iure liberum*: 'right of war' was the Roman equivalent of the Geneva Convention, expected in a war, e.g. recovery and burial of corpses after a battle. Here, Porsenna releases a prisoner. The alliteration of *l* in *belli liberum* may be accidental, but in *intactum inviolatum hinc* certainly is intentional, emphasising that he will be released.

- 31 *est*: the verb 'to be' is usually tucked away somewhere in the middle of the clause, an important word (indeed it is often omitted, as in the Cicero extract, line 24) why I have underlined 'is' in the translation. The tone is 'so honour... does he...'

- 32 *beneficio tuleris... minis nequisti*: note the balancing phrases – ablative noun perfect tense. The alliteration of *m* and *n* and assonance of *is* may be deliberate, emphasising the king's threats.

- 34 *mea... ceteri*: the emphatic first words in each clause contrast with each other, 'the rest' will come later.

- 35 *suo quisque*: these two words are often put in juxtaposition for emphasis.

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# Lines 36–42: Inspired by Mucius's example, the women swim to freedom across the Tiber (Section 13)

## Aided Translation

Write a translation on a separate piece of paper; the numbers indicate a p

1 4 3 2 5 6 8 9 10 7  
ergo ita honorata virtute, feminae quoque ad publica decora excitat  
11 22 21 23 24 25 12 13 14  
et Cloelia virgo una ex obsidibus, cum coe... ruscorum  
15 17 18 19 20 21 26 27  
forte haud procul ripa Tiberis... ata essent, frustrata custodes,  
28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39  
dux... agmen inter tela hostium Tiberim tranavit, sospites  
40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50  
omnes Romam ad propinquos restituit. quod ubi regi nuntiatum es  
51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60  
primo incensus ira oratores Romam misit ad Cloeliam obsidem de  
61 62 63 64 65  
alias haud magni facere.

ergo	therefore	*custos, odis m
honoro, -are, -atum	honour	*dux, ducis m/f
*ita	in this way	agmen, -inis n
*femina, -ae f	woman	trano, -are, -avi
excito, -are, -atum	rouse	telum, -i n
publicus, -a, -um	public	restituo, -ere, -ui
Etruscus, -a, -um m	Etruscan	sospes, -itis
loco, -are, -atum	pitch, place	*Roma, -ae f
haud	not	*nuntio, -are, -atum
procul	far	*primo
ripa, -ae f	bank	*mitto, -ere, misi
virgo, -inis, f	maiden	orator, -is m
Cloelia, -ae f	Cloelia	deposco, -ere
obses, -sidis m/f	hostage	
frustror, -ari, -atus sum (dept)	deceive	

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**Lines 36–42: Inspired by Mucius's example, the women hostages, led by Tiber (Section 13)**

ergo ita honorata virtute, feminae quoque ad publicam rem excitatae,  
et Cloelia virgo una ex obsidibus, cum sociis Etruscorum

forte haud procul ripa circumstante essent, frustrata custodes,

dux virginum inter tela hostium Tiberim tranavit, sospitesque

40 omnes Romam ad propinquos restituit. quod ubi regi nuntiatum est,

primo incensus ira oratores Romam misit ad Cloeliam obsidem deprecendam

alias haud magni facere.



*View of the Tiber looking towards the Vatican City*

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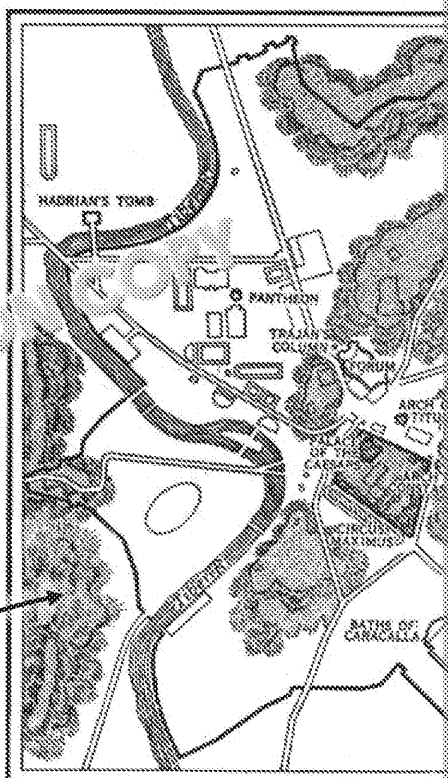


## Grammar and translation notes

- 36 *honorata virtute*: ablative absolute.  
*excitatae*: understand *sunt* (the following *et* shows that it is a main verb, not a participle).
- 37 Take the *cum* clause before Cloelia, etc. *cum* means 'since', here, not 'when'.
- 38 *ripa* is ablative of separation after *procul*, 'far from the bank'.  
*frustrata*: as *frustror* is a deponent verb, the past participle is active in meaning.
- 39 *dux agminis*: literally, 'leader of the band', but 'leading the band' is a more natural translation.  
*sospitesque* is in an emphatic position as first word in a new clause. They were all captives.
- 40 *Romam ad propinquos*: English idiom differs from Latin, here, as we would say 'near Rome' whereas Latin uses two accusatives.  
*quod*: connecting relative pronoun, 'that' or 'this'. Compare line 25 *quam*.
- 40–41 See the note on the map section, line 11.
- 41 *ad Cloeliam*. *deposcendam*: *ad* + gerund was sometimes used to express purpose with the subjunctive. Here, Livy uses gerundival attraction, the gerund (*deposcendam*) in agreement with the feminine noun *Cloeliam*.
- 42 *alias*: 'the other girls'.  
*haud magni facere* is *oratio obliqua*, understanding a verb of saying, as it is the speech of the Roman spokesmen to say. *facere* means 'consider', here; *magni* is genitive of value, 'great'. 'he did not care much about the rest of the girls'.

## Context and style notes

- 37 *una ex obsidibus*: in the section of the Latin which has been omitted, Livy describes how Porsenna would withdraw his forces and proposed peace, because of Mucius's attempt on his life. Porsenna would also try to assassinate him. As part of the terms, Porsenna demanded withdrawing the Etruscan garrison from the Janiculan Hill. As can be seen from the map, this is not one of the seven hills of Rome because it is outside the city boundaries and Porsenna had placed a garrison upon it.  
Porsenna also asked that the Tarquinii should be returned to Rome (see Introduction), but the Romans refused.
- 38 *haud procul*: 'not far from', i.e. 'near' – an example of litotes, the use of two negatives to form a positive. Compare the English 'not bad' = 'quite good'.
- 39 *inter tela hostium*: *inter* is a preposition, 'between'. The alliteration of *t* may be intended to imitate the sound of weapons flying through the air, but it is doubtful, as *t* is a common letter and it is difficult to see how Livy could have avoided it here.
- 41 *incensus ira*: repetition of the metaphor in line 22, but in reverse order (*variatio*).



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## Lines 42–52: Porsenna and the Romans make peace (Section 1)

### Aided Translation

Write a translation on a separate piece of paper; the numbers indicate a possible word order.

deinde in admirationem  
versus, supra Coclites Muciosque dicere id facinus esse, et prae se  
quemadmodum si non dedatur obses, pro quo foedus se  
habiturum, sic deditur, integram inviolatamque ad suos remissurum  
utrumque consistit fides; et Romani pignus pacis ex foedere  
restituerunt, et apud regem Etruscum non tuta solum  
sed honorata etiam virtus fuit, laudatamque virginem parte obsidu  
se donare dixit; ipsa quos vellet legeret. ... pace redintegrata  
Romani novam in femina virtutem novo genere honoris,  
statua equestri, donavere; in summa Sacra Via fuit posita virgo  
insidens equo.

vertor, -i, versus sum (depr)	turn	restituo, -ere, -ui
admiration, -onis f	admiration	pignus, -oris n
supra	above, greater	*pax, pacis f
Coclites, -um m	the Cocles	*non solum... sed etiam
Mucii, -orum m	the Mucii	tutus, -a, -um
prae se fero, ferre	declare	*laudo, -are, -atum
quemadmodum	just as	dono, -are
*habeo, -ere, -itum	consider	*lego, -ere
foedus, -eris n	treaty	et integro, -are, -atum
pro rupto	broken	*novus, -a, -um
dedo, -ere, deditum	give up, from	genus, -eris n
*sic		equestris, -e
*remitto, -ere, -missum	send back	statua, -ae f
*sui, -orum	(here =) her family	*summus, -a, -um
utrumque	on both sides	*Sacer, -ra, -rum
fides, ei f	faith	*insideo, -ere
consisto, -ere, -stiti	remain firm	*equus, -i m

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## Lines 42–52: Porsenna and the Romans make peace (Section 13)

deinde in admirationem

versus, supra Coclites Muciosque dicere id facilius erat, et prae se ferre

quemadmodum si non dedat, non erit rupto foedus se

45 habiturum, si non intactam inviolatamque ad suos remissurum.

utrinque instituit fides; et Romani pignus pacis ex foedere

restituerunt, et apud regem Etruscum non tuta solum

sed honorata etiam virtus fuit, laudatamque virginem parte obsidum

se donare dixit; ipsa quos vellet legeret. ... pace redintegrata

50 Romani novam in femina virtutem novo genere honoris,

statua equestri, donavere; in summa Sacra Via fuit nec virgo

insidens equo.

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## Grammar and translation notes

- 43 *supra Coclites Muciosque*: 'above (i.e. better) than the deeds of men like Coclites'. *dicere* and *ferre*: historic infinitives; translate them as 'he said (that)... he said...'. *esse*: indirect statement, as is *se donare* in line 49.
- 44 The meaning of *quemadmodum si* on page 27 of the OCR Anthology is misleading. It does not mean that 'if' should be taken with 'just as'. However, the construction of *si non dedatur* consider the treaty broken *if* the hostage was not given up, so... – see the note on *si non dedatur*: the normal negative in conditional clauses is *nisi*; *non* is only used here, 'if (the hostage) is not surrendered'. NB *dedatur* is from *dedere*, 'to give', not *pro rupto*: understand *foedere*, 'as a broken treaty'.
- 45 *habitum... remissum*: understand *habuit* and see the note on the Cicero text. *deditam*: the participle *dedita* instead of a conditional clause, 'if she was given'.
- 46 *consensum*: it is possible to decide whether this is from *consto* or *consisto*, but it doesn't matter, so, 'facture agreed on both sides', which I have put into better English as 'both sides agreed'.
- 47 *apud* originally meant 'at the house of', but it came to mean 'in the presence of'.
- 48–49 *parte... donare*: the construction with *donare* is that the gift goes into the hands of the recipient, 'reward... with'; cf. *genere... statua... donavere* in lines 50–51.
- 49 *legeret* is an indirect command, the direct command 'choose', becoming 'let her choose'; *vellet* is in the subjunctive as it is part of the indirect command.
- pace redintegrata* is an ablative absolute, 'when peace was restored'.
- 51 *donavere = donaverunt*.
- fuit posita*: the perfect of *sum* is often used with the past participle to express something done with, as here, the statue placed on the Sacred Way, rather than the statue being placed.
- 52 *e quo*: dative after the compound verb *insidens* (*in + sedeo*); cf. line 25.

## Context and style notes

- 43 *Coclites Muciosque*: the plural probably means 'people like Cocles and Mucius'. Cocles and Mucius, with two other companions, had defended the bridge over the Tiber for a long time, giving time for the rest of the Romans to cut the bridge down. Just before the bridge was destroyed, Cocles and Mucius, with their two companions, fought on until the bridge was finally destroyed. Cocles then jumped into the Tiber and swam back to safety.
- dicere* and *ferre*: historic infinitives, making the scene more vivid.
- 45 *deditam*: emphatic first word – 'if she was given up'.
- intactam inviolatamque*: the same phrase as in lines 29–30. This repetition, especially in line 41, tends to indicate that Porsenna (or Livy) regarded the two heroic actions as equally important, emphasising that she would not be touched or harmed.
- 46 *pignus*: 'the pledge of peace' means Cloelia, whose return Porsenna demanded in exchange for peace. The alliteration is probably unintentional.
- 48 *virtus* is used in two senses here, with a different meaning with each of the two uses. It appears to mean 'virtue', as 'courage' would not make much sense, with *homo* is called *zeugma*, where one word is used with two different meanings.
- laudatamque*: emphatic first word. See line 7 for the use of *-que* to throw emphasis on which it is attached.

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- 49 In the part omitted after *legeret*, Livy states that Cloelia chose the captive liable to injury at the hands of the Etruscans.
- 50 *novam... nova*: polyptoton, as is *donare... donavere* in lines 49–51.
- 51 *Sacra Via*: the Sacred Way led from the Forum to the Capitoline Hill, where situated. Horace, *Satires* I.9, is a very humorous story of how he met a bore he tried in vain to escape, until someone dragged the bore off to court.

### Activity

1. Imagine that you are interviewing Mucius and Cloelia and you ask them about their actions. What do you think they would say about him?
2. Which of the two actions performed by Mucius and Cloelia was the braver?
3. Essay question: how do you think these two stories come to life?

### Useful Reference Books

Levens, R G, *Cicero: Verrine V*, Bristol Classical Press, 1980 (ISBN 0-906515-74-2 with notes)

Walsh P G, *Livy: His Historical Aims and Methods*, Cambridge University Press, 1987



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## Exam-type questions

### Cicero (non-write-on)

Answer **all** the questions.

1. Read the passage and answer the questions.

sequitur Segestana navis, Tyndaritana, Herbitensis, Heracliensis, Haluntina, praeclara classis in speciem, sed inops et infirma propugnatorum atque remigum. tam diu in imperio suo classem invenit quam diu convivium eius flagitiosissimum praetervecta est.

*The corruption and cruelty of Cleomenes*

- (a) *praeclara... remigum* (lines 1–2): what was the reason for the poor quality of the fleet?  
(b) *tam diu* (lines 2–3): for how long did the praetor see his fleet?

2. Read the passage and answer the question.

stetit soleatus praetor populi Romani cum pallio purpureo tunicaque nixus in litore. iam hoc istum vestitu Siculi civesque Romani perindeque

*The corruption and cruelty of Cleomenes*

#### Translation

He stood in his sandals, a praetor of the Roman people, with a purple cloak and tunic leaning on his fancy woman on the shore. Now very many Sicilians and Romans were fellow in this attire.

How does Cicero, by his style of writing, show his disapproval of Verres? Make **two** points and refer to the **Latin**.

3. Read the passage and answer the question.

Cleomenes autem, qui alterum se Verrem cum luxurie ac nequitia putaret, similiter totos dies in litore tabernaculo posito perpotabatur. ebrio Cleomene esurientibus ceteris nuntiatur piratarum esse navem.

*The corruption and cruelty of Cleomenes*

Translate the passage into English.

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4. Read the passage and answer the questions.

nostra autem classis erat in portu Pachyni. Cleomenes autem, quod praesidium non re sed nomine, speravit iis militibus quos ex eo locum se numerum nautarum et remigum posse.

*The corruption and cruelty of Cleomenes*

- (a) *quod... nomine* (line 1): what was Cleomenes' problem, here?
- (b) *speravit... posse* (lines 1–2): how did he hope to solve it?
- (c) Why was it impossible to solve it?

5. Read the passage and answer the questions.

p. iste repente e praetorio inflammatus scelere furore crudeli nautarchos vocari iubet. qui nihil metuerent, nihil suspicarentur, se hominibus miseris innocentibus inici catenas imperat. implorare quare id faceret rogare. tum iste hoc causae dicit, quod classem per-

*The corruption and cruelty of Cleomenes*

- (a) Write down and **translate the Latin** word from line 1 which shows a hurry.
- (b) *qui... accurrunt*: why did the captains obey Verres' commands so soon?
- (c) What reason does Verres give for their imprisonment?

6. Read the passage and answer the question.

prohibentur adire ad filios, prohibentur liberis suis cibum vestitus quos videtis iacebant in limine, matresque miserae pernoctabant a extremo conspectu liberum exclusae... aderat ianitor carceris, carceris terrorque sociorum et civium Romanorum, lictor Sextius, cui ex ore doloreque certa merces comparabatur. 'ut adeas, tantum dabis, ut liceat, tantum.' nemo recusabat. 'quid? ut uno ictu securis adferam? quid dabis? ne diu crucietur, ne saepius feriat, ne cum sensu dolorem auferatur?'

*The corruption and cruelty of Cleomenes and Verres*

How does Cicero use the audience's sympathy for the prisoners?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- the plight of the parents
- the description of the jailer and his words

You should refer to the **Latin** and discuss a range of stylistic features such as the position of words.

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7. Read the passage and answer the questions.

nam illorum, cum erunt securi percussi ac necati, corpora feris obici-  
ent parentibus, redimant pretio sepeliendi potestatem... quis tam  
quis tam inhumanus praeter unum te, qui non illorum aetate nobis  
commoveretur? equis fuit quin lacrimaret, quin ita calamitatem illi  
fortunam tamen non alienam, periculum autem commune arbitra-

*The corruption and cruelty of Cicero*

- (a) *nam... obiciuntur* (line 1): what awful event does Cicero refer to here?
- (b) *hoc... potestatem* (lines 1–2): what could the parents do in order to help their children?
- (c) *quis tam fuit... securi percussi* (lines 3–5): how does Cicero make these conditions more vivid? Make text references and refer to the **Latin**.

8. What impression have you formed of the characters in *The corruption of Verres*? In your answer you may refer to the passages printed in this question paper. You may also refer to other parts of the prescribed text that you have read. You must give examples (in English) from the set text.

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## Exam-type questions

### Livy (non-write-on)

Answer **all** the questions.

1. Read the passage and answer the questions.

ibi cum stipendium militibus forte daretur et scriba cum rege sedes  
multa ageret eumque milites volgo adirent, timens sciscitari uter  
ignorando regem semet ipse aperiret quis esset... scribam pro rege  
*The bravery of Mucius Scaevola*

- (a) What was Mucius's plan?  
(b) To what does 'ibi' (line 1) refer?  
(c) Explain fully why the plan did not work. Make **three** points.

2. Read the passage and answer the question.

ante tribunal regis destitutus, tum quoque inter tantas fortunae  
magis quam metuens, 'Romanus sum' inquit, 'civis; Gaium Mucium  
hostem occidere volui, nec ad mortem minus animi est quam fuit  
et pati fortia Romanum est.  
*The bravery of Mucius Scaevola*

Translation

Left alone in front of the king's platform, even then more to be feared amidst  
fearful, he said, 'I am a Roman citizen; they call me Gaius Mucius. Being an enemy  
and I do not have less resolve for death than I had for murder; it is a Roman  
endure brave (deeds).

How does Livy make this section vivid? Make **two** points and refer to the text.

3. Read the passage and answer the questions.

cum rex simul ira incensus periculoque circumdatus circumdari igne  
iuberet, ... 'en tibi' inquit, 'ut sentias quid sit iis qui me  
*The bravery of Mucius Scaevola*

- (a) *simul* (line 1): what was the king's state of mind?  
(b) Write down and **translate the Latin** word which shows Mucius's action.

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4. Read the passage and answer the question.

'tu vero abi' inquit, 'in te magis quam in me hostilia ausus. iuberet si pro mea patria ista virtus staret; nunc iure belli liberum te, intactum hinc dimitto.' tunc Mucius, quasi remunerans meritum, 'quando quid apud te virtuti honos, ut beneficio tuleris a me quod minis nequissimi coniuravimus principes iuventutis Romanae ut in te hac via grassari sors fuit;'

*The bravery of Mucius Scaevola*

How does Livy bring out the attitudes of Porsenna and Mucius towards each other?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- Porsenna's words to Mucius
- Mucius's words to Porsenna

You should refer to the **Latin** and discuss a range of stylistic features such as the position of words.

5. Read the passage and answer the questions.

dux agminis virginum inter tela hostium Tiberim tranavit, sospitem ad propinquos restituit. quod ubi regi nuntiatum est, primo incensum Romam misit ad Cloeliam obsidem deposcendam: alias haud magis

*The bravery of Mucius Scaevola*

- quod... nuntiatum est* (line 2): what was announced to the king? Make **two** points.
- What geographical fact had made this escape possible?
- oratores... deposcendam* (lines 2–3): what did the king do as a result?
- alias... facere* (line 3): what was Porsenna's attitude to the other king?

6. Read the passage and answer the questions.

deinde in admirationem versus, supra Cocles Muciosque dicere prae se ferre quemadmodum si quaeratur obses, pro rupto foedere deditam intactam inviolatam se ad suos remissurum. utrimque

*The bravery of Mucius Scaevola*

- Cocles* (line 1): what brave deed had Cocles done? Make **two** points.
- Translate the passage into English.

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7. Read the passage and answer the question.

utrimque constitit fides; et Romani pignus pacis ex foedere restituit.  
Etruscum non tuta solum sed honorata etiam virtus fuit, laudatam  
obsidum se donare dixit; ipsa quos vellet legeret. ... pace redintegrata  
in femina virtutem novo genere honoris, statua equestri, donaverunt.  
*The bravery of Mucius Scaevola*

How does Livy bring out the efforts of both sides to keep the treaty and Cloelia's courage? Make **two** points and refer to the **Latin**.

8. How does Livy bring out the character of Mucius, Cloelia and Porsenna in *Scaevola and Cloelia*. In your answer you may refer to the passages provided but you should also refer to other parts of the prescribed text that you support your answer with examples (in English) from the set text.

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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## Exam-type questions

### Cicero (write-on)

Answer **all** the questions.

1. Read the passage and answer the questions.

sequitur Segestana navis, Tyndaritana, Herbitensis, Heracliensis, Haluntina, praeclara classis in speciem, sed inops et infirma propugnatorum atque remigum. tam diu in imperio suo classem invenit quam diu convivium eius flagitiosissimum praetervecta est.

*The corruption and cruelty of Cleomenes*

- (a) *praeclara... remigum* (lines 1–2): ... was the reason for the poor condition of the fleet.

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- (b) *tam diu... est* (lines 2–3): for how long did the praetor see his fleet?

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2. Read the passage and answer the question.

stetit soleatus praetor populi Romani cum pallio purpureo tunica nixus in litore. iam hoc istum vestitu Siculi civesque Romani pernixi.

*The corruption and cruelty of Cleomenes*

#### Translation

He stood in his sandals, a praetor of the Roman people, with a purple cloak and leaning on his fancy woman on the shore. Now very many Sicilians and Romans follow in this attire.

How does Cicero, by his style of writing, show his disapproval of Verres in the passage and refer to the **Latin**.

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3. Read the passage and answer the question.

Cleomenes autem, qui alterum se Verrem cum luxurie ac nequitia putaret, similiter totos dies in litore tabernaculo posito perpotabat. ebrio Cleomene esurientibus ceteris nuntiatur piratarum esse navem.  
*The corruption and cruelty of Cleomenes*

Translate the passage into English.

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4. Read the passage and answer the questions.

nostra autem classis erat in portu Pachyni. Cleomenes autem, quos praesidium non re sed nomine, speravit iis militibus quos ex eo loco se numerum nautarum et remigum posse.  
*The corruption and cruelty of Cleomenes*

(a) *quod... nomine* (line 1): what was Cleomenes' problem, here?

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(b) *speravit... posse* (lines 1–2): how did he hope to solve it?

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(c) Why was it impossible to solve it?

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5. Read the passage and answer the questions.

procedit iste repente e praetorio inflammatus scelere furore crudeli  
 nauarchos vocari iubet. qui nihil metuerent, nihil suspicarentur, se  
 hominibus miseris innocentibus inici catenas imperat. implorare  
 quare id faceret rogare. tum iste hoc causae dicit, quod classem per-

*The corruption and cruelty of Cleomenes*

- (a) In the box below, write down and **translate the Latin** word from line 1  
 was in a hurry.

Latin word	English

- (b) *qui* *cur* *obtemperaverunt* Why did the captains obey Verres' commands so quickly?

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- (c) What reason does Verres give for their imprisonment?

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6. Read the passage and answer the question.

prohibentur adire ad filios, prohibentur liberis suis cibum vestitus  
quos videtis iacebant in limine, matresque miserae pernoctabant  
extremo conspectu liberum exclusae... aderat ianitor carceris, car  
terrorque sociorum et civium Romanorum, lictor Sextius, cui ex or  
doloreque certa merces comparabatur. 'ut adeas, tantum dabis, ut  
liceat, tantum.' nemo recusabat. 'quid? ut uno ictu securis adferam  
quid dabis? ne diu crucietur, ne saepius feriat, ne cum sensu do  
auferatur?'

*The corruption and cruelty of Clotornes and Verres*

How does Cicero arouse the audience's sympathy for the prisoners?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- the flight of the presents
- the description of the jailer and his words

You should refer to the **Latin** and discuss a range of stylistic features such as position of words.

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7. Read the passage and answer the questions.

nam illorum, cum erunt securi percussi ac necati, corpora feris obici-  
ent parentibus, redimant pretio sepeliendi potestatem... quis tam  
quis tam inhumanus praeter unum te, qui non illorum aetate nobis  
commoveretur? equis fuit quin lacrimaret, quin ita calamitatem illi  
fortunam tamen non alienam, periculum autem commune arbitrat

*The corruption and cruelty of Cicero*

- (a) *nam... obiciuntur* (line 1): what awful event does Cicero refer to here?

.....

.....

- (b) *hoc... potestatem* (lines 1–2): what could the parents do in order to prevent

.....

- (c) *quis tam fuit... securi* (lines 2–5): how does Cicero make these comments

Make **two** points and refer to the **Latin**.

1. ....

.....

.....

.....

2. ....

.....

.....

.....

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8. What impression have you formed of the characters in *The corruption and...* In your answer you may refer to the passages printed in this question paper, also refer to other parts of the prescribed text that you have read. You should give examples (in English) from the set text.

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**

## Exam-type questions

### Livy (write-on)

Answer **all** the questions.

1. Read the passage and answer the questions.

ibi cum stipendium militibus forte daretur et scriba cum rege sedes  
multa ageret eumque milites volgo adirent, timens sciscitari uter  
ignorando regem semet ipse aperiret quis esset... scribam pro rege  
*The brother of Mucius Scaevola*

- (a) What was Mucius's plan?

.....

.....

.....

.....

- (b) To what does *ibi* (line 1) refer?

.....

.....

- (c) Explain fully why the plan did not work. Make **three** points.

1. ....
- .....
2. ....
- .....
3. ....
- .....

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2. Read the passage and answer the question.

ante tribunal regis destitutus, tum quoque inter tantas fortunae meae  
magis quam metuens, 'Romanus sum' inquit, 'civis; Gaium Mucium  
hostem occidere volui, nec ad mortem minus animi est quam fuit  
et pati fortia Romanum est.

*The bravery of Mucius Scaevola*

Translation

Left alone in front of the king's platform, even then more to be feared amid  
fearful, he said, 'I am a Roman citizen; they call me Gaius Mucius. Being an enemy  
and I do not have less resolve for death than I had for my order; it is a Roman  
endure brave (deeds).

How does Livy make this section good? Make **two** points and refer to the Latin

.....

.....

.....

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.....

.....

3. Read the passage and answer the questions.

cum rex simul ira incensus periculoque conterritus circumdari ignem  
iuberet, ...'en tibi' inquit, 'ut sentias quam vile corpus sit iis qui me

*The bravery of Mucius Scaevola*

(a) *simul... conterritus* (line 1): what was the king's state of mind?

.....

.....

.....

.....

(b) In the box below write down and **translate the Latin word** which shows how

Latin word	English

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4. Read the passage and answer the question.

'tu vero abi' inquit, 'in te magis quam in me hostilia ausus. iubere si pro mea patria ista virtus staret; nunc iure belli liberum te, intactum hinc dimitto.' tunc Mucius, quasi remunerans meritum, 'quando quidem apud te virtuti honos, ut beneficio tuleris a me quod minis nequis. coniuravimus principes iuventutis Romanae ut in te hac via grassator sors fuit;'

### The bravery of Mucius Scaevola

How does Livy bring out the attitudes of Porsenna and Mucius towards each

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- Porsenna's words to Mucius
- Mucius's words to Porsenna

You should refer to the **Latin** and discuss a range of stylistic features such as of word

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5. Read the passage and answer the questions.

dux agminis virginum inter tela hostium Tiberim tranavit, sospite  
ad propinquos restituit. quod ubi regi nuntiatum est, primo incensum  
Romam misit ad Cloeliam obsidem deposcendam: alias haud magis  
*The bravery of Mucius Scaevola*

(a) *quod... nuntiatum est* (line 2): what was announced to the king? Make two

1. ....
2. ....

(b) What recent historical fact had made this escape possible?

1. ....
2. ....

(c) *oratores... deposcendam* (lines 2–3): what did the king do as a result of

1. ....
2. ....

(d) *alias... facere* (line 2): what was Porsenna's attitude to the other hostages?

1. ....
2. ....

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6. Read the passage and answer the questions.

deinde in admirationem versus, supra Coclites Muciosque dicere  
prae se ferre quemadmodum si non dedatur obses, pro rupto foedere  
deditam intactam inviolatamque ad suos remissurum. utrimque  
*The bravery of Mucius Scaevola*

(a) *Coclites* (line 1): what brave deed had Cocles done? Make **two** points.

1. ....
2. ....

(b) Translate the passage into English.

.....

.....

.....

.....

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.....

.....

7. Read the passage and answer the question.

utrimque constitit fides; et Romani pignus pacis ex foedere restitutum  
Etruscum non tuta solum sed honorata etiam virtus fuit, laudatam  
obsidum se donare dixit; ipsa quos vellet legeret. ... pace redintegrandam  
in femina virtutem novo genere honoris, statua equestri, donaverunt.  
*The bravery of Mucius Scaevola*

How does Livy bring out the efforts of both sides to keep the treaty and the  
courage? Make **two** points and refer to the **Latin**.

1. ....
2. ....

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8. How does Livy bring out the characters of Mucius, Cloelia and Porsenna in *The Captivity of Rome*? In your answer you may refer to the passages printed but you should also refer to other parts of the prescribed text that you have your answer with examples (in English) from the set text.

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**

# Mark Schemes

## Cicero

Teachers should refer to the OCR 5-, 8- and 10-mark grids for levels of marking.

1. (a) The marines and rowers (1) had been dismissed/excused (1).  
(b) For as long as it took (1) to pass his banquet (1).
2. Refer to the OCR grid for 4-mark questions.  
Alliteration of *s* in *stetit soleatus* – in his sandals; *p* in *praetor populi* – a praetor of the purple cloak; *t*, *tunicaque talari* – ankle-length tunic; *-cula* diminutive, reference to his ‘fancy woman’;  
*in litore* – he was on the shore when he should have been at sea;  
he had been seen in this disgraceful clothing (i.e. *in vultu*) many Sicilians and even *saepe* frequently, it was not a ‘one-off’ (1). (Two points, up to 2 marks per point.)
3. Refer to the OCR 5-mark grid for translation.  
**Translation**  
Meanwhile Cleomenes, since he considered himself a second Verres both in riotous living and in supreme command, having pitched camp on the shore in similar fashion (to Verres’ camp) those days. Behold, however, while Cleomenes was drunk and the rest were starving, it was the pirates’ ship was in the harbour of Odyssea.
4. (a) The land garrison (1) was badly depleted / or reference to ‘nominally’ (1).  
(b) By making up the number with those soldiers (1) whom he had withdrawn (1).  
(c) There were very few left (1), the rest had been dismissed (1).
5. (a) *repente* suddenly  
1 mark for each.  
(b) They did not fear (1) or suspect anything (1).  
(c) They had betrayed the fleet to the pirates. 2 marks for all three underlined words for only one.
6. Refer to the OCR grid for 8-mark questions.

Content	
Greed of jailer exemplified at length	
Parents prevented from approaching their children or bringing them the necessities of life. Use of <i>iste</i> – ‘that chap’, rather than using his name or <i>ille</i> .	Position and anaphora <i>filios... liberis</i>
Indignity of parents lying at entrance to prison, not allowed the last sight of their sons	Position of <i>patres</i> and <i>variatio</i> of <i>limine... ostium</i>
Mothers lying awake all night	Use of intensifying <i>per</i>
Reference to ‘butcher, death, terror’	Balance of <i>ianitor carere</i> <i>terrorque sociorum</i> ; and Position of <i>mors</i> and <i>nocturnus</i>
Roman citizens being put to death	
Extracted a fixed sum of money ( <i>certa merces</i> ) to relieve every prisoner	
Money used to approach prisoner, and more to bring in food	Balance of <i>ut... tantum</i> Insertion of <i>quid?</i> – favour
Money for a single blow of the axe	Position of <i>ictu</i> and <i>tunc</i>
Money to avoid torture, frequent ( <i>saepius</i> ) beating, pain of death	<i>ne... ne... ne</i> – tricolon excessive beating Contrast of <i>adferam...</i>

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7. (a) Bodies thrown to wild beasts (1) after being slain (1).  
 (b) Pay for their sons to have a burial.  
 (c) **Refer to the OCR grid for 4-mark questions.**  
 Repetition of *quis tam*; rhetorical questions, answer 'no one'.  
 Alliteration of *r* in *tempore... ferreus* – emphasises heartlessness.  
 Insertion of *unum* – he was the **only** one.  
*aetate nobilitate miseria* – asyndeton and tricolon arouse pity for the prisoners.  
 Repetition of *quin* – negative rhetorical questions, answer 'no one'.  
 Balance of *fortunam tamen non alienam, periculum autem commune* emphasises  
*feriuntur securi* – short sentence emphasises speed of death.  
 (Any **two** points, up to 2 marks per point.)

8. **Refer to the OCR 10-mark grid. References in brackets are to examples which show**

#### Cleomenes

Greedy, *avarissimi* (23); made a lot of money by selling exemptions for military and appropriated money intended for the poor. Sailors compelled to eat roots of pain in luxurious living and wife (13).

#### Verres

Never saw the fleet. The only time he saw the fleet was when it passed his banquet a woman (9). Wicked, mad, cruel (25–26), hard-hearted, inhumane (59–60). Under their fault the ships were undermanned, but he blames them for his own crimes (31) pirates – suspected of taking a bribe for the release of the pirate chief (33). Rejoices at witnesses of his greed (64–65).

#### Sextius

Greedy; parents denied human rights unless they paid him money (44) to be allowed and food, not to be beaten very often, have only one blow of the axe, perform the task of being thrown to wild beasts (41 foll.).

#### Mothers and fathers

Evidently very caring for their children – lay outside prison all night trying to see children (38–40).

#### Ships' captains

Unsuspecting – they rush to obey Verres. On familiar term with Sextius (*suo*, 52). In

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# Livy

Teachers should refer to the OCR 5-, 8- and 10-mark grids for levels of marking.

1. (a) To cross the Tiber and kill the king / Porsenna  
 (b) The Etruscan camp  
 (c) There were two people sitting down in similar dress.  
 Mucius thought that the one who was doling out the money / was doing a lot  
 The soldiers generally approached the clerk, rather than the king.  
 He had no means of identifying the king.  
 If he asked which was the king, he would give himself away.  
 Any **three** points, 1 mark per point.

2. Refer to the OCR grid for 4-mark questions.  
*destitutus* emphasises Mucius's isolation / hopeless situation  
*tantas... minas* emphasises the size of the danger facing Mucius  
 He was more to be feared *metuens* than afraid *metuens* – polyptoton  
 Alliteration of *m* in *metuens metuens magis* emphasises the effect of Mucius's bravery  
 Position of *metuens* emphasises his importance  
 Juxtaposition of *hostis hostem* emphasises the mutual hostility  
 Contrast of *ad mortem* with *ad caedem* shows his supreme bravery  
 Chiasmus of *ad mortem... est, fuit... ad caedem* emphasises his supreme bravery  
*et facere et pati* emphasises the fact that the Romans (and Mucius) were prepared to do both  
 Any **two** points, up to 2 marks per point.)

3. (a) He was blazing with anger (1) and terrified by the danger (1).  
 (b) *vile* cheap  
 1 mark for each.

4. Refer to the OCR grid for 8-mark questions.

Content	
<b>Direct speech</b>	
Abrupt message 'Go away'	<i>tu vero abi</i>
You've done more damage to yourself than to me	Contrast of <i>in me... in te</i>
Porsenna impressed by Mucius's bravery, congratulates him on it ( <i>macte virtute esse</i> )	Polyptoton of <i>virtute...</i>
Porsenna intends to release Mucius unharmed	Assonance of <i>intactum</i>
Mucius repays Porsenna's kindness	Alliteration of <i>m</i> in <i>re...</i>
Recognises Porsenna's respect for courage	Position of <i>est</i> and <i>homo</i>
Porsenna had gained more by his kindness than his threats	Balance of <i>beneficio</i> and <i>minis</i>
Mucius warns Porsenna of conspiracy; 300 leaders of the Roman youth	Position of <i>trecenti</i> and <i>duces</i>
not just Mucius; he's the first	Position and juxtaposition

5. (a) Cloelia had led the hostages across the Tiber (1) and returned them safe to Rome (1).  
 (b) The Etruscan camp was pitched (1) not far from (the bank of) the Tiber (1).  
 (c) Sent messengers to Rome (1) to demand the return of Cloelia (1).  
 (d) He did not care much about them.
6. (a) Had defended the bridge over the Tiber (1) + any one of the following (1):  
 with two other men  
 while it was being cut down  
 against the Etruscans  
 jumped into the Tiber  
 swam to safety

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- (b) Refer to the OCR 5-mark grid.

#### Translation

Then, turning to admiration (of Cloelia), he said that this deed was greater than Mucius and he declared that, just as he would consider the treaty broken if the king if she was given up, he would send her back to her family untouched and unharmed.

#### 7. Refer to the OCR grid for 4-mark questions.

Position of *utrimque* and *fides* emphasises that both sides kept the treaty  
Alliteration of *p* in *pignus pacis* (alliteration believed to reinforce solemn pledges)  
Repetition of *et* and balance of *et Romani... et apud regem* stresses both sides' determination  
*variatio* of *Romani* and *apud regem* shows different sides' attitudes  
*non... solum* balanced by *sed... etiam*  
sandwiching the adjectives *tuta* and *honorata*  
Porsenna praises Cloelia's bravery – position of *laudem* in clause  
Offer of reward for Cloelia's bravery – alliteration of *quod dixit*  
polyptoton of *donare... donavere*: Porsenna's reward Cloelia's bravery  
Polyptoton of *novam... novam* stresses the unusual nature of the reward  
*honoris* may be an ironic reminder of *honoris* mentioned with respect to Mucius  
Any two points, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 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629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 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2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2

## Appendix: Glossary of Grammatical and Stylistic Terms with line references

**NB** Line references to Cicero are in **bold** type, references to Livy are in *italics*. Line numbers refer to notes on the text under the heading 'Grammar and translation notes' or under the heading 'Context and style notes'. Where a stylistic point is referred to in the notes or vice versa, it is marked with an asterisk.

### Grammatical Terms

**NB** Simple uses of the cases, e.g. direct and indirect object, possessive genitive and

Cases	
ACCUSATIVE	
duration	The accusative is used to express how long something lasts or takes
exclamation	The accusative is used with a verb in the imperative understood, e.g. 'look at!' or 'consider!'
motion	The accusative is used without a preposition with names of towns, small islands, <i>domus</i> , <i>rus</i> and <i>humus</i> to express motion towards
GENITIVE	
genitive of value	The genitive is used to express how much something is worth or costs
objective genitive	Used to express the object of the verbal idea in the noun phrase, e.g. <i>odium meum laboris</i> (= <i>odi laborem</i> ) 'my hatred of work'
partitive genitive	Used to denote the whole of which something is a part, e.g. <i>pars militum</i> 'some of the soldiers'
DATIVE	
after compound verbs	The dative is often used after compound verbs, rather than a preposition, to complete their meaning
dative of advantage or the person interested	This expresses the person affected favourably by, or interested in, an action
dative of possession	The dative is used to express the person to whom something belongs. It is usually found with the verb <i>esse</i> 'is' expressed or sometimes omitted.
ethic dative	The dative is used to draw a person's attention to something, e.g. 'I tell you...'

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THE ABLATIVE CASE	
ablative absolute	The use of a participle usually with a noun or pronoun instead of a finite verb
ablative of cause	This expresses the reason for an action or feeling, e.g. <i>Neronis</i> – 'because of hatred of Nero'
ablative of description	the ablative is used to describe external characteristics
ablative of means	the ablative is used to express the means by which something is done; it is very similar to the instrumental ablative
ablative of price	the ablative is used to express price, as this is the manner in which objects are purchased
ablative of respect	this expresses the point of view from which something is measured
ablative of separation	this expresses separation from another object
ablative of time	this is used to express time when, or within which, something happens
after verbs	some verbs take an object in the ablative case, e.g. <i>indignorantia</i>
instrumental ablative	this expresses the instrument by which something is done; it is virtually the same as the ablative of means and is usually found after passive verbs, e.g. <i>gladio necatus</i> 'was killed with a sword'

Adjectives	
used as adverbs	adjectives are sometimes used where in English an adverb would be used

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## Verbs

### GERUND + GERUNDIVE

ablative of gerund	sometimes used instead of a present participle
accusative	used with <i>ad</i> to express purpose, as an alternative to subjunctive
genitive	used with <i>causa</i> to express purpose
gerundival attraction	the gerund is sometimes attracted into the gender and number of the noun it governs

Historic Present and Infinitive	the present indicative or infinitive is sometimes used to make the passage more vivid in the indicative
---------------------------------	---

Imperfect	the imperfect tense expresses continuous action
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### SUBJUNCTIVE

causal clause	this denotes the reason for an action; with <i>qui</i> with <i>quod</i> with <i>cum</i>
concessive clause	with <i>qui</i> , meaning 'although'
conditional clause	expressing a condition 'if...'
explanatory <i>ut</i>	<i>ut</i> + subjunctive is used to explain a previous word or phrase, usually a pronoun, e.g. <i>hoc</i>
generic subjunctive	the subjunctive is used in relative clauses to denote person or thing
indirect command	a command which becomes indirect as it is dependent on a previous verb of ordering, asking (to), etc.
indirect question	a question which becomes indirect as it is dependent on a previous verb of asking (why), knowing (who), etc.
jussive subjunctive	the use of the subjunctive to express a command
purpose clause	a clause which expresses the purpose behind an action
result (or consecutive) clause	a clause which shows the result or consequence of an action. NB The rule of sequence does not apply to this type of clause.
subordinate clauses in <i>oratio obliqua</i>	subordinate clauses which are part of the original statement go into the subjunctive

### INFINITIVE

indirect statement (Accusative + Infinitive)	(also called <i>oratio obliqua</i> ) a statement which becomes indirect as it is dependent on a previous verb of saying, thinking, believing (that)
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# Stylistic Terms

<b>adlectio (or adiunctio)</b>	use of the same word at the beginning and end of a sentence
<b>alliteration</b>	the repetition of the same letter or consonantal sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words
<b>anaphora</b>	the repetition of the same word at the beginning of successive clauses or sentences
<b>assonance</b>	the repetition of the same vowel sound in nearby or connected words
<b>asyndeton</b>	two or more clauses or phrases used without any connecting word or not subordinated to each other
<b>balance</b>	two or more phrases placed in the same order, e.g. noun + verb, noun + verb; this is the opposite of chiasmus
<b>chiasmus</b>	inversion in the second of two parallel phrases of the order used in the first, e.g. noun + verb, verb + noun – the opposite of balance
<b>connecting relative</b>	use of the relative pronoun rather than the demonstrative to link a sentence to the previous one
<b>enclosing order</b>	where two words which agree with each other, e.g. noun + adjective, are put at the beginning and the end of a longer phrase or sentence, thus <u>enclosing</u> all the other words
<b>hendiadys</b>	the use of a noun + adjective or two nouns to express a single idea
<b>homoiooteleuton</b>	two words with the same ending
<b>juxtaposition</b>	two words placed next to each other for emphasis, often combined with asyndeton
<b>litotes (or meiosis)</b>	an understatement, consisting of two negatives to express a mild positive, e.g. 'not bad' = 'quite good'
<b>metaphor</b>	a figure of speech where you use a word (for descriptive purposes) not in its literal sense, e.g. 'You're an absolute <u>shower</u> ' – Terry-Thomas
<b>omission</b>	often the verb 'to be' is omitted with the passive perfect indicative and infinitive and the future active infinitive
<b>polyptoton</b>	the repetition of words with the same root, but in a different case or different part of speech
<b>position or choice of words</b>	e.g. first or last word for emphasis
<b>rhetorical question</b>	a question to which an answer is not expected, as the answer is obvious. It is called rhetorical as it is more dramatically effective than a plain statement.
<b>sarcasm</b>	a remark expressing scorn or contempt, sometimes ironical
<b>sibilance</b>	use of the letter s, making a hissing sound expressing loathing or contempt

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<b>superlative</b>	the superlative is often used for emphasis
<b>synecdoche</b>	the use of part of something to stand for the whole thing
<b>tricolon</b>	three successive phrases or clauses, the last of which is usually the longest, thus building up to a climax; the phrases are usually introduced by the same word – more common in oratory than in historical writing
<b>variatio</b>	variation in the way the same idea or words is/are expressed
<b>zeugma</b>	(from the Greek word for 'yoke'); where a verb is used once, but governs two different objects which require two different meanings of the verb

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## Vocabulary

\*a, ab + ablative  
 abdo, -ere, -didi, -ditum  
 \*abeo, -ire  
 accensus, -a, -um  
 \*accido, -ere, -cidi  
 accingo, -ere  
 accurro, -ere  
 acerbus, -a, -um  
 acies, -iei f  
 \*ad + accusative  
 \*adeo, -ire  
 adfero, -ferre  
 admiratio, -onis f  
 adprobo, -are  
 \*adsum, -esse  
 adulescens, -entis m  
 aetas, -tatis f  
 agmen, -inis n  
 \*ago, -ere  
 agrestis, -e  
 alieno, -are, -atum  
 alienus, -a, -um  
 aliqui, -qua, -quod  
 aliquis, aliquid  
 \*alius, -a, -ud  
 alo, -ere  
 altar, -aris n  
 \*alter, -a, -um  
 amitto, -ere, amissum  
 \*amoveo, -ere  
 \*animus, -i m

ante + accusative  
 aperio, -ire  
 Apolloniensis, -e  
 appello, -ere, -pulsum  
 apud + accusative  
 arbitro, -are  
 arbitror, -ari  
 atque (ac)  
 attonitus, -a, -um  
 attribuo, -ere  
 audacia, -ae f  
 \*audeo, -ere, ausus sum (dept)  
 \*aufero, -ferre  
 aut... aut  
 autem  
 avaritia, -ae f  
 avarus, -a, -us m  
 \*bellum, -i n  
 beneficium, -ii n  
 \*cado, -ere, cecidi  
 caedes, -is f  
 calamitas, -tatis f  
 \*caput, -itis n  
 carcer, -eris m  
 carnifex, -icis m  
 \*castra, -orum n pl  
 catena, -ae f  
 causa (preposition + genitive)

from, by  
 hide  
 depart  
 lit  
 happen  
 prepare, arm  
 run up  
 bitter  
 battle line  
 for, in the face of, to  
 approach  
 inflict  
 amazement  
 approach  
 to be present  
 young man  
 age  
 band  
 do  
 wild  
 separate  
 someone else's  
 some  
 anyone, anything  
 other  
 sustain  
 altar  
 second  
 lose  
 move away  
 feeling, resolve,  
 courage, mind  
 in front of  
 reveal  
 from Apollonia  
 put into land at  
 in the eyes of  
 consider, think  
 think about, consider  
 and, and yet, nevertheless  
 thunderstruck  
 attribute  
 effrontery  
 dare  
 take away  
 either  
 moreover, indeed (line 14)  
 greed  
 greedy  
 war  
 kindness  
 fall out  
 murder  
 disaster  
 life, head  
 prison  
 executioner  
 camp  
 chain  
 for the sake of

causa, -ae f  
 celeritas, -tatis f  
 Centuripinus, -a, -um  
 certus, -a, -um  
 \*ceteri, -ae, -a  
 \*cibus, -i m  
 circumdo, -are  
 \*civis, -is m  
 \*clamor, -oris m  
 classis, -is f  
 Cleomenes, -is m  
 Cloelia, -ae f  
 Coclites, -um m  
 \*cogo, -ere, -egi, -acti  
 colligo, -ere  
 commoveo, -ere  
 communis, -e  
 comparo, -are  
 comprehendo, -ere, -hendi  
 concursus, -us m  
 condemnatus, -i m  
 confertus, -a, -um  
 coniuro, -are, -avi  
 consisto, -ere, -stiti  
 conspectus, -us m  
 \*constituo, -ere  
 \*conterritus, -a, -um  
 convivium, ii, n  
 \*corpus, -oris n  
 crimen, -inis n  
 cruciatus, -us m  
 crucio, -are  
 crudelitas, -tatis f  
 cruentus, -a, -um  
 \*cum + ablative  
 \*cum + subjunctive  
 cum... tum  
 \*custos, -odis m  
 \*de + ablative  
 decus, -oris n  
 dedo, -ere, deditum  
 educo, -ere, -duxi  
 deinde  
 denique  
 deposco, -ere  
 destituo, -ere, -tutum  
 \*deus, -i m  
 dextra, -ae f  
 \*dico, -ere  
 \*dies, diei m/f  
 \*diligens, -entis  
 dimico, -are  
 dimissio, -onis f  
 dimitto, -ere, -missum  
 discrimen, -inis n  
 \*diu  
 \*do, dare, dedi, datum  
 dolor, -oris m

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dono, -are  
 \*dux, ducis m/f  
 \*e (ex) + ablative  
 ebrius, -a, -um  
 \*ecce  
 ecquis  
 \*ego, me, mei, mihi, me  
 \*egredior, -i (dept)  
 eluo, -ere  
 en tibi  
 eo  
 equestris, -e  
 \*equus, -i m  
 ergo  
 erro, -are  
 esurio, -ire  
 \*et  
 \*etiam  
 Etruscus, -a, -um  
 excipio, -ere  
 excito, -are, -atum  
 exclusus, -a, -um  
 expleo, -ere  
 extremus, -a, -um  
 facinus, -oris n  
 \*facio, -ere  
 fames, -ei f  
 \*femina, -ae f  
 fera, -ae f  
 fere  
 ferio, -ire  
 \*fero, ferre  
 ferreus, -a, -um  
 ferrum, -i n  
 fides, -ei f  
 \*filius, -ii m  
 fio, fieri  
 flagitium, -i n  
 flagitiosus, -a, -um  
 foculum, -i n  
 foedus, -eris n  
 forte  
 \*fortis, -e  
 fortuna, -ae f  
 \*forum, -i n  
 frustror, -ari, -atus sum (dept)  
 furor, -oris m  
 furtum, -i n  
 Gaius, -i m  
 \*gaudeo, -ere  
 gemitus, -us m  
 genus, -eris n  
 \*gero, -ere, gessi  
 gloria, -ae f  
 grassor, -ari in + accusative  
 \*gravis, -e  
 \*habeo, -ere, -itum  
 Haluntinus, -a, -um  
 haud  
 Heracliensis, -e  
 Herbitensis, -e  
 \*hic, haec, hoc

reward  
 leader  
 from  
 drunk  
 behold  
 anyone  
 I  
 leave  
 wash away  
 look  
 there  
 equestrian  
 horse  
 therefore  
 be wrong, mistake  
 be hungry, starving  
 and  
 even  
 Etruscan  
 catch  
 rouse  
 cut off  
 make up, fill out  
 very last  
 deed  
 do  
 hunger, starvation  
 woman  
 wild beast  
 roughly  
 beat  
 bring  
 hard-hearted  
 sword, iron  
 protection, faith, trust  
 son  
 arise, occur  
 disgraceful act  
 scandalous  
 brazier  
 treaty  
 by chance  
 brave  
 fortune  
 forum  
 deceive  
 madness  
 theft  
 Filius  
 rejoice  
 groan  
 kind, type  
 bear  
 glory  
 attack  
 grievous  
 have, consider  
 from Haluntium  
 not  
 from Heraclia  
 from Herbita  
 this

hinc  
 \*homo, -inis m  
 honoro, -are, -atum  
 honos, -oris m  
 hostilis, -e  
 \*hostis, -is m  
 \*iaceo, -ere  
 \*iam  
 ianitor, -oris m  
 \*ibi  
 ictus, -us m  
 \*idem, eadem, idem  
 ignis, -is m  
 ignoro, -are  
 \*ille, illa, illud  
 \*imperium, -i n  
 \*impero, -are  
 imploro, -are  
 impudentia, -ae f  
 \*in + accusative  
 \*in + ablative  
 in singulas horas  
 in vicem  
 incensus, -a, -um  
 includo, -ere  
 inde  
 indico, -ere  
 infero, -ferre  
 infirmus, -a, -um  
 inflammatus, -a, -um  
 inhumanus, -a, -um  
 inicio, -ere  
 innocens, -entis  
 inops, inopis  
 \*inquit  
 insideo, -ere  
 intactus, -a, -um  
 \*inter + accusative  
 intolerandus, -a, -um  
 intra + accusative  
 intro (adverb)  
 \*intro, -are  
 \*invenio, -ire, inventus  
 inviolatus, -a, -um  
 \*ipse, ipsa, ipsum  
 ira, -ae f  
 \*is, ea, id  
 iste, -a, -ud  
 \*ita  
 \*iubeo, -ere, iussi  
 iubeo macte esse  
 ius, iuris n  
 \*iuvenis, -is m  
 iuventus, -utis f  
 iuvo, -are  
 \*lacrimo, -are  
 laetor, -ari (dept)  
 \*laudo, -are, -atum  
 \*lego, -ere  
 levo, -are  
 liber, -a, -um

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*\*liberi, -orum m/f*  
*licet + infinitive*  
*licitor, -oris m*  
*limen, -inis n*  
*litus, -oris n*  
*loco, -are, -atum*  
*\*locus, -i m*  
*\*longus, -a, -um*  
*\*loquor, -i (depr)*  
*luctuosus, -a, -um*  
*luxuries, -ei f*  
*mactus, -a, -um*  
*macula, -ae f*  
*\*magis*  
*\*magnus, -a, -um*  
*\*mater, -ris f*  
*merces, -edis f*  
*meritum, -i n*  
*metuo, -ere*  
*\*meus, -a, -um*  
*\*miles, -itis m*  
*mina, -ae f*  
*minitabundus, -a, -um*  
*minus*  
*miraculum, -i n*  
*\*miser, -a, -um*  
*miseria, -ae f*  
*\*mitto, -ere, misi*  
*\*mors, mortis f*  
*Mucii, -orum m*  
*Mucius, -ii m*  
*mucro, -onis m*  
*muliercula, -ae f*  
*multitudo, -inis f*  
*\*multus, -a, -um*  
*\*nam*  
*nascor, -i, natus sum (depr)*  
*nauarchus, -i m*  
*\*nauta, -ae m*  
*\*navis, -is f*  
*\*ne*  
*-ne*  
*\*nec*  
*\*neco, -are, necatum*  
*\*nemo, neminis m/f*  
*nequeo, -ere, nequivi*  
*nequitia, -ae f*  
*\*nihil*  
*\*nisi*  
*nitor, -i, nixus sum (depr)*  
*nobilitas, -tis f*  
*\*nomen, -ini n*  
*nomino, -are*  
*\*non solum... sed etiam*  
*\*non*  
*\*noster, -ra, -rum*  
*\*novus, -a, -um*  
*\*nullus, -a, -um*  
*numerus, -i m*  
*\*nunc*  
*\*nuntio, -are, -atum*  
*ob + accusative*

children  
 it is allowed  
 lictor  
 entrance, threshold  
 shore  
 place  
 place, pl = region  
 long  
 talk, speak  
 grievous  
 riotous living  
 see under *iubeo*  
 stain  
 more  
 large  
 moth  
 price  
 kindness  
 fear  
 mine, my  
 soldier  
 threat  
 menacing  
 less  
 extraordinary event  
 wretched  
 wretchedness  
 send  
 death  
 the Mucii  
 Mucius  
 sword  
 fancy woman  
 large number  
 much, many  
 for  
 originate, be born  
 ship's captain  
 sailor  
 ship  
 lest, so that... not  
 introduces a question  
 nor  
 kill  
 no one  
 be unable  
 wickedness  
 nothing  
 certainly  
 can on  
 noble birth  
 name  
 name  
 not only... but also  
 not  
 our  
 unusual, new  
 no  
 number  
 as it is  
 announce  
 for

*obicio, -ere*  
*obses, -sidis m/f*  
*obtrunco, -are*  
*\*occido, -ere*  
*Odyssea, -ae f*  
*\*omnis, -e*  
*opportunos, -a, -um*  
*orator, -oris m*  
*ordo, -inis m*  
*ornatus, -us m*  
*\*oro, -are*  
*os, oris n*  
*ostium, -ii n*  
*ostachnum, -i n*  
*pallium, -ii n*  
*palma, -ae f*  
*par, paris*  
*parens, -entis m/f*  
*\*pars, partis f*  
*\*pater, patris m*  
*\*patior, -i (depr)*  
*patres, -um m*  
*\*patria, -ae f*  
*paulisper*  
*paulum*  
*\*pax, pacis f*  
*\*pecunia, -ae f*  
*\*per + accusative*  
*percutio, -ere, -cussus*  
*perditus, -a, -um*  
*\*periculum, -i n*  
*permulti, -ae, -a*  
*pernocto, -are*  
*perpauci, -ae, -a*  
*perpoto, -are*  
*\*peto, -ere*  
*pignus, -oris n*  
*pirata, -ae m*  
*plaga, -ae f*  
*\*pono, -ere, positum*  
*populatio, -onis f*  
*populus, -i m*  
*Porsenna, -ae m*  
*portus, -us m*  
*possum, posse*  
*post + accusative*  
*posteaquam (= postquam)*  
*\*postquam + indicative*  
*postremus, -a, -um*  
*potestas, -tatis f*  
*prae se fero, ferre*  
*praeclarus, -a, -um*  
*praeda, -onis m*  
*praesidium, -ii n*  
*praeter + accusative*  
*praeterveho, -i, -vectus*  
*praetor, -oris m*  
*praetorium, -ii n*  
*pretium, -ii n*  
*\*primo*  
*\*primus, -a, -um*  
*\*princeps, -ipis m*

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\*pro + ablative  
 pro rupto  
 \*procedo, -ere  
 procul  
 proditio, -onis f  
 prodo, -ere, -didi  
 \*proelium, -ii n  
 \*proficiscor, -i (dept)  
 \*progredior, -i (dept)  
 prohibeo, -ere  
 proinde  
 prope (adverb)  
 \*prope + accusative  
 propinquus, -i m  
 \*propter + accusative  
 propugnator, -oris m  
 prosilio, -ire, -silui  
 provehor, -i, -vectus sum  
 publicus, -a  
 purpureus, -i  
 \*puto, -are  
 qua  
 quadriremis, -is f  
 \*quam  
 quando quidem  
 quare  
 quasi  
 \*-que  
 quemadmodum  
 \*qui, quae, quod  
 \*quid?  
 quidem  
 quin  
 quintus decimus, -a, -um  
 quintus, -a, -um  
 \*quis, quid  
 quisque, quaque, quodque  
 \*quo  
 quoad  
 \*quod  
 \*quoque  
 radix, -icis f  
 ratio, -onis f  
 recuso, -are  
 redimo, -ere  
 redintegro, -are, -atum  
 regia, -ae f  
 regius, -a, -um  
 reliquus, -a, -um  
 remex, -igis m  
 \*remitto, -ere  
 remunero, -a  
 repente  
 reperio, -ire, repertum  
 \*res, rei f  
 restituo, -ere, -ui  
 \*retraho, -ere, -traxi  
 \*rex, regis m  
 ripa, -ae f  
 \*rogo, -are  
 \*Roma, -ae f  
 \*Romanus, -a, -um

instead of  
 broken  
 come forth  
 far  
 betrayal  
 betray  
 battle  
 set out  
 go, proceed  
 prevent  
 therefore  
 virtually, almost  
 near  
 close relative  
 because of  
 marine  
 sail forth  
 public  
 purple  
 consider, think  
 where  
 quadrireme  
 as, than, how  
 since  
 why  
 as if  
 and  
 just as  
 who, which  
 well, what  
 indeed  
 who... not  
 fifteenth  
 fifth  
 who, what  
 each  
 whither  
 until  
 because  
 even, also  
 root  
 method  
 refuse  
 ransom, buy back  
 restore  
 royal residence  
 royal  
 left, remaining  
 lower  
 send back  
 repay  
 suddenly  
 find  
 fact, thing, matter  
 give back, restore  
 drag back  
 king  
 bank  
 ask  
 Rome  
 Roman

sacrificium, -ii n  
 \*sacer, -ra, -rum  
 \*saepe  
 \*sanguis, -inis m  
 satelles, -itis m  
 \*scelus, -eris n  
 sciscitor, -ari (dept)  
 scriba, -ae m  
 \*se  
 securis, -uris f  
 \*sed  
 \*sedeo, -ere  
 sedes, -is m  
 egestanus, -a, -um  
 semet (= se)  
 senatus, -us m  
 sensus, -us m  
 \*sentio, -ire  
 sepelio, -ire  
 \*sequor, -i (dept)  
 Sextius, -ii m  
 \*si  
 \*sic  
 Sicilia, -ae f  
 Siculus, -a, -um  
 sicuti  
 similiter  
 \*simul  
 singuli, -ae, -a  
 socius, -ii m  
 soleatus, -a, -um  
 sors, sortis f  
 sospes, -itis  
 species, -ei f  
 \*spero, -are, -avi  
 spiritus, -us m  
 \*statim  
 statua, -ae f  
 stipendium, -ii n  
 \*sto, stare, steti  
 sui, -orum m  
 \*sum, esse, fui  
 summus, -a, -um  
 \*sumo, -ere  
 supplicium, -ii n  
 supra  
 suspicor -ari (dept)  
 \*suus, -a, -um  
 tabernaculum, -i n  
 talaris, -e  
 \*tam  
 \*tamen  
 \*tantus, -a, -um  
 telum, -i n  
 temere  
 \*tempus, -oris n  
 terrestris, -e  
 terror, -oris m  
 testis, -is m/f  
 Tiberis, -is m  
 \*timeo, -ere, -ui  
 \*tollo, -ere, sublatum

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torreo, -ere  
 \*totus, -a, -um  
 \*traho, -ere, traxi  
 \*trano, -are, -avi  
 \*transeo, -ire  
 trecenti, -ae, -a  
 trepidus, -a, -um  
 tribunal, -alis n  
 triumpho, -are  
 \*tu, te, tui, tibi, te  
 \*tum  
 tunc (= tum)  
 tunica, -ae f  
 \*turba, -ae f  
 tutus, -a, -um  
 \*tuus, -a, -um  
 Tyndaritanus, -a, -um  
 \*ubi  
 ultor, -oris m  
 ultra  
 \*unus, -a, -um  
 \*ut + indicative

scorch  
 whole  
 direct  
 swim across  
 cross  
 three hundred  
 fearful  
 platform  
 feel triumphant  
 you (singular)  
 then, at that moment  
 then  
 tunic  
 crowd  
 safe  
 your  
 from two parts  
 when  
 avenger  
 beyond  
 one, single, alone  
 as

\*ut + subjunctive  
 uter, utra, utrum  
 utrimque  
 vado, -ere  
 \*vehementer  
 velut  
 \*venio, -ire  
 vero  
 Verres, -is m  
 \*vector, -i, versus sum  
 verum  
 vestibulum, -i n  
 estis, -is f  
 restitus, -us m  
 \*via, -ae f  
 \*video, -ere, vidi, visus  
 vilis, -e  
 virgo, -inis, f  
 \*vita, -ae f  
 \*voco, -are  
 volgo  
 \*volo, velle

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