

# U5th GCSE Latin

## Revision Unseen Booklet

*A collection of unseen passages taken from past papers telling a sporadic and potted history of Rome*



*Sicilian mosaic of a quadriga race in the Circus Maximus, 4<sup>th</sup> century CE, Roman Villa del Casale*

**Name:**

**Teacher:**

## Passage 1a (2014 June) – Relative Clauses 1

*Lucius Tarquinius Priscus was the fifth king of Rome (616-579 BCE). Later famous for his military exploits, it is alleged that when he first arrived in Rome, an eagle stole his cap and flew off before later returning it to his head.*

*After the death of Ancus, Tarquinius becomes king of Rome. Although Tarquinius' reign is successful, the sons of Ancus plot to remove him.*

*Ancus annos quattuor et viginti Romam bene regebat. eo mortuo, Romani Tarquinium novum regem legerunt. hic vir, quem cives et in bello et in pace mirabantur, urbem Romam multo potentiores fecit. bellum enim cum Latinis, gente feroci, gessit. hostibus victis, ad urbem regressus ludos maiores quam antea paravit atque civibus imperavit ut murum validum circum urbem aedificarent.*

*eo tempore plurimi Tarquinio favebant; nonnullos tamen inimicos habebat, inter quos erant duo filii Ancii, qui consilium audacissimum fecerunt ut regem in media regia occiderent.*

### Names

*Ancus, Ancii (m)*

*Tarquinius, Tarquinii (m)*

*Latini, Latinorum (m pl)*

Ancus

Tarquinius

the Latins (a neighbouring tribe)

### Vocabulary

*viginti*

*potens, potentis*

*ludi, ludorum (m pl)*

*regia, regiae (f)*

twenty

powerful

games

royal palace

### Understanding the Grammar

- What case is *annos* (line 1)? How should it be translated?
- What is *eo mortuo* (line 1) an example of? What is a fluent way of translating this phrase into English?
- lego* (line 2) has two meanings in Latin – what are they? Which is more appropriate here?
- What type of verb is *mirabantur* (line 2)?
- How do the addition of the letters *-ior-* change the translation of *potentiores* (line 3)?
- How many different translations can you think of for the Latin word *quam* (line 4)? Which should be used here? Why?
- What case is *civibus* (line 4)? Why?
- What is *plurimi* (line 6) an example of?
- What construction is introduced by *ut* (line 7)? How is this different to *ut* in line 5?



## Passage 1b (2014 June) – Ablative Absolutes

*The plan is successful: two shepherds find a way of getting inside the palace where one of them kills King Tarquinius.*

fili Anci, pecunia oblata, duobus pastoribus persuaserunt ut scelus dirum facerent. illi, ferramenta portantes quibus in agris laborare solebant, regiae appropinquaverunt. subito iratissime inter se pugnare simulaverunt. cum clamores eorum tanti essent ut etiam in regia audirentur, custodes ad regem ipsum eos statim adduxerunt.

ubi Tarquinius rogavit cur tam vehementer pugnarent, unus multa loqui coepit. dum rex eum audit, alter securem sublatam in caput eius pepulit. tum pastores, securi in vulnere relictis, quam celerrime effugerunt. filius Tarquinius, quamquam patrem morientem servare conatus est, mox civibus tristissimus nuntiavit regem interfectum esse.

### Names

*Ancus, Anci (m)*

*Tarquinius, Tarquinius (m)*

Ancus

Tarquinius

### Vocabulary

*pastor, pastoris (m)*

*ferramenta, ferramentorum (n pl)*

*regia, regiae (f)*

*simulo, simulare, simulavi, simulatus*

*securis, securis (abl. securi) (f)*

shepherd

farming tools

royal palace

I pretend

axe

*A timeline of the seven kings of Rome*



*Tarquinius Priscus Axed to Death on the Throne, Jost Amman (16<sup>th</sup> century)*



## Passage 2a (2011 January) – Conditionals

*Having recently deposed Tarquinius Superbus as king, the new Roman republic finds itself at war with the Etruscan town of Clusium which was led by their king Lars Porsenna. Gaius Mucius 'Scaevola' sets an example of bravery and self-sacrifice to all future Romans.*

*Gaius Mucius explains his plan to free Rome from a siege.*

olim Roma a Porsenna, rege Etruscorum, oppugnabatur. tantum erat periculum ut cives timerent ne hostes urbem caperent. eo tempore Gaius Mucius, iuvenis fortissimus, dixit senatoribus se consilium audacissimum habere ad patriam e periculo servandam. 'volo Tiberim transire et castra hostium intrare,' inquit. 'si Porsennam necare potero, spero Etruscos ab urbe discessuros esse.' hoc consilio a senatoribus laudato, Mucius nocte ex urbe egressus ad castra Etruscorum profectus est.

### Names

*Porsenna, Porsennae* (m)

*Etrusci, Etruscorum* (m pl)

*Gaius Mucius, Gaii Mucii* (m)

*Tiberis, Tiberis* (acc. *Tiberim*) (m)

Porsenna

the Etruscans (a tribe who lived north of Rome)

Gaius Mucius

the River Tiber

### Understanding the Grammar

- (a) What case is *rege* (line 1)?
- (b) What type of word is *tantum* (line 1)? What sort of construction does it introduce?
- (c) What case is the phrase *eo tempore* (line 2)? How should it be translated?
- (d) Who does *se* (line 3) refer to?
- (e) How many different meanings of *consilium* (line 3) can you think of? Which one is best here?
- (f) What part of speech is *servandam* (line 4)?
- (g) What case is *castra* (line 4)?
- (h) What tense is *potero* (line 5)? How should it be translated?
- (i) What part of the verb is *discessuros esse* (line 5)?
- (j) What is *egressus* (line 6) an example of?



## Passage 2b (2011 January) – Participles 1

*Mucius fails in his attempt to kill Porsenna but gains his respect.*

Mucius, postquam ad castra hostium pervenit, conspexit hominem qui pecuniam militibus dabat. putans illum Porsennam esse, gladio sub veste celato eum necavit. brevi tempore autem intellexit se non regem sed scribam eius interfecisse. Mucius statim a militibus captus ad regem tractus est. Mucius, rogatus quis esset et unde venisset, 'civis Romanus sum,' respondit. 'si me occides, sunt plurimi alii qui te occidere conabuntur.' Porsenna primo iratissimus custodibus imperavit ut Mucium in ignem inicerent. cum tamen vidisset eum poenam crudelissimam non timere, adeo virtutem eius mirabatur ut eum liberare constitueret.

### Names

*Mucius, Mucii* (m)

*Porsenna, Porsennae* (m)

Gaius Mucius

Porsenna

### Vocabulary

*vestis, vestis* (f)

*scriba, scribae* (m)

*ignis, ignis* (m)

clothing

scribe, secretary

fire

*Mucius Scaevola before Lars Porsenna, Peter Paul  
Rubens (1618-20)*



*"et facere et pati fortia Romanum est."*

*– Livy, ab urbe condita 2.12*

*Whilst at school in Germany, the great philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche, aged twelve, supposedly tried to prove to his classmates that the story of Mucius could be true. Burning his outstretched palm over a book of matches, his hand was only saved from serious harm by a school prefect. He did, however, perform the feat without any expression of pain.*

### Passage 3a (2013 January) – *cum* Clauses

Nicknamed 'The Good', Phocion (402-318 BCE) was an Athenian politician who was elected general a record forty-five times! He led the Athenians in the ultimately unsuccessful rebellion against the Macedonians. In Plutarch's 'Parallel Lives', Phocion was paired with Cato the Younger.

*The Athenian leader, Phocion, was well respected, but the people turn against him after a military loss.*

Phocion erat dux clarissimus qui tam fortiter pro patria sua pugnabat ut omnes ei faverent. quamquam dives esse poterat, modeste vivere malebat. sed cum ad finem vitae paene pervenisset, iram civium contra se incitavit.

nam eo tempore multi timebant ne hostes paucis diebus urbem oppugnarent. cives igitur Phocionem hortati sunt ut portum, sine quo cibum inferre non poterant, custodiret. ille tamen omnibus audientibus respondit nullum periculum esse. sed cum portus ab hostibus captus esset, Athenienses Phocionem proditionis accusatum ex urbe expulerunt.

#### Names

*Phocion, Phocionis* (m)

Phocion (an Athenian leader)

*Athenienses, Atheniensium* (m pl)

the Athenians

#### Vocabulary

*dives, divitis*

rich

*modeste*

modestly, humbly

*finis, finis* (m)

end

*incito, incitare, incitavi, incitatus*

I provoke, stir up

*proditio, prodicionis* (f)

betrayal, treachery

*accuso, accusare, accusavi, accusatus*

I accuse

#### Prose Composition Challenge

Translate the following sentences into Latin, using the vocab from the passage above to help.

- (a) When the leaders were fighting, the enemy did not reach the city.
- (b) When we had heard the words of the citizen, I was afraid.
- (c) Since the homeland was being guarded, everyone supported the leader.
- (d) When the enemy had attacked the gate, the king gave help to the soldiers.
- (e) Since my life was in great danger, I ran away from the city.

### Passage 3b (2013 January) – Passive Verbs

*On his return to Athens, Phocion is brought to trial and put to death.*

postea, ubi Phocion ad urbem revocatus est, cives in forum convenerunt ad ducem clarum conspiciendum. nonnulli magna voce virtutes eius laudaverunt; ceteri tamen irati clamaverunt eum portum hostibus tradidisse. itaque, quamquam Phocion iam senex erat, Athenienses constituerunt eum morte punire.

dum Phocion tristissimus a custodibus abducitur, comes quidam ei appropinquavit. 'Phocion!' inquit lacrimans, 'quam crudeliter pateris!'

ille respondit, 'noli mirari; hanc enim mortem multi viri optimi habuerunt.'

hoc modo vir, qui summum imperium tenuerat, ab Atheniensibus occisus est. tanta erat ira eorum ut nemo auderet corpus eius sepelire.

#### Names

*Phocion, Phocionis* (m)

Phocion

*Athenienses, Atheniensium* (m pl)

the Athenians

#### Vocabulary

*miror, mirari, miratus sum*

(here) I am surprised

*sepelio, sepelire, sepelivi, sepultus*

I bury

#### Plutarch's *Parallel Lives*

*For hardly any Athenian ever saw Phocion in laughter or in tears, or making use of a public bath, or holding his hand outside his cloak - when he wore a cloak. Since in the country, at least, and on his campaigns, he always walked without shoes or outer garment, unless the cold was excessive and hard to bear, so that presently his soldiers used to say in jest that it was a sign of severe winter when Phocion wore a cloak.*

*Though his nature was most gentle and most kind, his countenance made him seem forbidding and sullen, so that hardly any one of those who were not on intimate terms cared to converse with him alone. Therefore, when Chares once made the Athenians laugh by speaking of Phocion's frowning brows, "No harm," said Phocion, "has come to you from this brow of mine; but these men's laughter has cost the city many a tear."*

*When an oracle from Delphi was read out in the assembly, declaring that when the rest of the Athenians were of like mind, one man had a mind at variance with the city, Phocion came forward and bade them seek no further, since he himself was the man in question; for there was no one but he who disliked everything they did. And when, as he was once delivering an opinion to the people, he met with their approval, and saw that all alike accepted his argument, he turned to his friends and said: "Can it possibly be that I am making a bad argument without knowing it?"*



## Passage 4a (2015 June) – Indirect Statement

*Publius Cornelius Scipio was a Roman general during the Second Punic War (the ‘Hannibalic’ War) fought in 218-201 BCE. After several previous defeats at the hands of Hannibal, the Romans eventually took the offensive in Iberia, capturing Carthago Nova in 209 BCE. Because of his feats in this war, Scipio earned the agnomen ‘Africanus’.*

*The Roman general Scipio deals honourably with a girl captured in battle. At the same time he tries to win support for the Romans.*

Scipio in bello dux ferocissimus erat, sed summam humanitatem ostendebat. olim enim, cum urbem quandam cepisset, multos captivos tenebat. inter eos erat puella tam pulchra ut oculos omnium ad se verteret. Scipio, ubi cognovit eam desponsam esse Allucio, principi gentis Celtiberorum, militibus suis imperavit ut illum ad castra invitarent.

ubi Allucius advenit, Scipio verbis benignis ei locutus est. ‘simulac sponsam tuam conspexi,’ inquit, ‘intellexi eam esse feminam magnae dignitatis; itaque eam tutam servavi ut tibi redderem. si credis me virum bonum esse, omnibus Romanis credere poteris.’

### Names

<i>Scipio, Scipionis</i> (m)	Scipio
<i>Allucius, Allucii</i> (m)	Allucius
<i>Celtiberi, Celtiberorum</i> (m pl)	the Celtiberi (an important tribe)

### Vocabulary

<i>humanitas, humanitatis</i> (f)	humanity, kindness
<i>oculus, oculi</i> (m)	eye
<i>desponsus, desponsa, desponsum</i>	betrothed, engaged to be married
<i>sponsa, sponsae</i> (f)	future wife, fiancée
<i>dignitas, dignitatis</i> (f)	importance
<i>tutus, tuta, tutum</i>	safe

### Prose Composition Challenge

Translate the following sentences into Latin, using the vocab from the passage above to help.

- (a) You said to me that those girls were holding the food.
- (b) We understand that the man has returned the money to the chief.
- (c) The soldier believed that the leader was going to capture the cities.
- (d) The captive found out that he had been invited to the camp.



## Passage 4b (2015 June) – *ad* + Gerundive

*Allucius makes a promise to Scipio. When the girl's father arrives with ransom money for his daughter, Scipio is unwilling to accept it. Instead, he shows his mercy by releasing the girl.*

his verbis auditis, Allucius manum Scipionis tenens promisit se amicum fidelem Romanorum futurum esse. interea pater puellae castra intravit aurum portans ad filiam suam redimendam. quamquam Scipio sine pretio eam liberare volebat, pater eum magna voce oravit ut pecuniam acciperet.

Scipio primo donum libenter accepit. deinde, auro ante pedes suos posito, Allucio dixit, 'hanc pecuniam, quam pater mihi obtulit, tibi donum nuptiale do.' Allucius tanto gaudio superatus est ut domum cum puella laetissimus regrederetur. sic Scipio non solum armis sed etiam clementia omnes vincere solebat.

### Names

*Allucius, Allucii* (m)

Allucius

*Scipio, Scipionis* (m)

Scipio

### Vocabulary

*aurum, auri* (n)

gold

*redimo, redimere, redemi, redemptus*

I buy back

*pretium, pretii* (n)

price, ransom

*donum nuptiale*

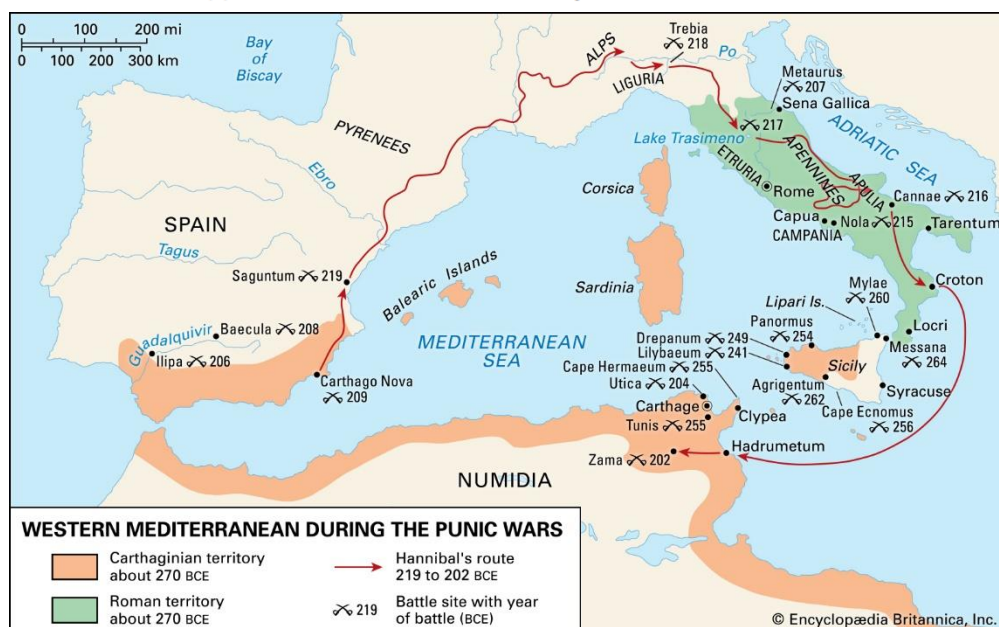
'as a wedding gift'

*solum*

only

*clementia, clementiae* (f)

mercy



## Passage 5a (2013 June) – Superlatives 1

*Tiberius Gracchus, said by Plutarch to have been one of the first Roman soldiers to scale the walls of Carthage in thirteen years previous, was elected 'tribune of the plebs' in 133 BCE. When his attempts to pass his Lex Sempronia Agraria were largely ignored, he used his magistracy's power of veto to undermine the senate and normal constitutional procedure. The reaction of the senate heralded a new era of violence in the life of Roman politics.*

*Tiberius Gracchus tries to introduce laws to help the lower classes but his land reforms are not popular with the upper-class senators.*

eo tempore, Tiberius Gracchus, iuvenis optimus atque patris clarissimi filius, tribunus factus est. Gracchus multas virtutes habebat sed urbem Romam in periculum gravissimum adduxit. nuntiavit enim se velle novas leges facere ut agros civibus pauperibus daret. multi ei favebant sed iram senatorum celeriter incitavit, quod consilium eorum non petiverat. nonnulli etiam timebant ne Gracchus auderet se regem facere. senatores igitur, ubi cognoverunt Gracchum comitesque ad Capitolium convenisse, in foro cogitaverunt quid facere deberent.

### Names

*Tiberius Gracchus, Tiberii Gracchi* (m) Tiberius Gracchus (also just called Gracchus)  
*Capitolium, Capitolii* (n) the Capitol (a hill in Rome)

### Vocabulary

*tribunus, tribuni* (m) tribune (a type of Roman official)  
*lex, legis* (f) law  
*pauper, pauperis* poor  
*incito, incitare, incitavi, incitatus* I provoke, stir up

### Grammar Challenge

Fill in the blanks on this table of comparative and superlative adjectives.

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
long	<i>longus</i>		
sad	<i>tristis</i>		
wretched	<i>miser</i>		
easy	<i>facilis</i>		
good	<i>bonus</i>		
bad	<i>malus</i>		
great	<i>magnus</i>		
small	<i>parvus</i>		
much	<i>multus</i>		

## Passage 5b (2013 June) – *ut/ne* + Subjunctive 1

*After Scipio persuades the senators to attack Gracchus and his supporters on the Capitol, Gracchus is killed.*

Scipio consul timebat ne Gracchus imperium senatorum deleret. itaque hortatus est omnes ut Romam servarent. quo audito, senatores ad Capitolium festinaverunt arma ferentes. ibi Gracchus amicique omnia parabant ut eis resisterent. senatores autem tam ferociter eos oppugnaverunt ut plurimi perterriti fugerent. ceteri, qui Gracchum summa virtute defenderant, mox oppressi sunt.

ubi Gracchus ipse de Capitolio currens ad terram forte cecidit, eum surgere conantem Lucius Rufus gladio vulneravit. hoc modo Gracchus, vulnere gravissimo accepto, mortem crudelem passus est. eodem die corpus eius in flumen iactum est.

### Names

<i>Scipio, Scipionis</i> (m)	Scipio
<i>Gracchus, Gracchi</i> (m)	Gracchus
<i>Capitolium, Capitolii</i> (n)	the Capitol (a hill in Rome)
<i>Lucius Rufus, Lucii Rufi</i> (m)	Lucius Rufus (a senator)

### Donald Trump Isn't Julius Caesar: He's Republic-Killer Tiberius Gracchus

*As Americans try to find familiarity in strange times, people have grasped at a sea of comparisons to try and fully capture Trump's innate Trumpiness. Our most analogized president has been compared to Hitler and Stalin, Jesus, a chess grandmaster, and Julius Caesar. The Daily Beast's Clive Irving likened Trump to an early-stage Mussolini. Frank Palmieri at AlterNet countered: Trump is no Mussolini, he's Charles II of England.*

*But we've seen this before, over 2,000 years ago, when another insurgent faux-populist movement whipped disaffected citizens into an anti-establishment frenzy.*

*The echoes of his worldview can be heard nearly a century before Caesar's rise, when Tiberius Gracchus convinced Roman citizens to hollow out their governing institutions. By the time Rome's senators realized the full extent of their self-immolation, the Gracchi—and the Republic—were dead...*



*Tiberius et Gaius [Tiberius' brother], Eugenio Guillaume (Musee D'Orsay)*

<https://www.thedailybeast.com/donald-trump-isnt-julius-caesar-hes-republic-killer-tiberius-gracchus>



## Passage 6a (2012 January) – Relative Clauses 2

*Having served as consul in 59 BCE, Caesar was initially awarded governorship of Cisalpine Gaul and Illyricum the following year. However, following the death of its governor and with the support of his political ally Pompey, Transalpine was added to his command with an extended term of five years. Caesar now had all that he needed for the conquest of the whole of Gaul, and the subsequent spoils and loyalty of his soldiers.*

*An incident in battle shows Caesar's leadership qualities.*

Caesar erat imperator audacissimus qui omnium ducum Romanorum virtutem maximam habebat. periculum enim numquam timebat; semper pugnare quam fugere malebat. olim in proelio aquiliferum conspexit periculo perterritum atque fugere parantem. quem ubi vidit Caesar, manum suam ad hostes tendens, clamavit 'quo tu abis? illic sunt cum quibus pugnamus!' tum aquiliferum iugulo rapuit ut eum in proelium contra hostes remitteret. hoc modo, cum unum militem manibus verbisque monuisset, toti exercitui spem victoriae reddidit.

### Names

<i>Caesar, Caesaris</i> (m)	Caesar
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### Vocabulary

<i>aquilifer, aquiliferi</i> (m)	standard-bearer (officer who carried a legion's standard into battle)
<i>tendo, tendere, tetendi, tentus</i>	I stretch
<i>illic</i>	over there
<i>iugulum, iuguli</i> (n)	throat

### Grammar Challenge

*Can you find an example of each of the following parts of speech?*

- (a) accusative noun
- (b) genitive noun
- (c) dative noun
- (d) ablative noun
- (e) superlative
- (f) present active infinitive
- (g) present participle (1x nominative, 1x accusative)
- (h) imperfect subjunctive
- (i) pluperfect subjunctive
- (j) connecting relative

## Passage 6b (2012 January) – Infinitives

*When his men are under attack, Caesar inspires them with his bravery.*

illo tempore milites Romani virtutem Caesaris adeo mirabantur ut eum libenter sequerentur. olim, in bello quod Caesar contra Gallos gerebat, Galli copias Romanas ferocissime opprimebant. Caesar, cum conspexisset nonnullos centuriones occisos esse atque ceteros tam gravibus vulneribus confectos esse ut armis hostium iam resistere non possent, ipse in primam aciem audacissime procedere ausus est. tum centuriones nominatim vocatos vehementer hortatus est ut hostes repellerent. hoc viso, milites antea perterriti nunc fortius pugnare coeperunt. sic Caesar saepissime legiones vinci paratas vincere docuit.

### Names

*Caesar, Caesaris* (m)

Caesar

*Galli, Gallorum* (m pl)

the Gauls

### Vocabulary

*centurio, centurionis* (m)

centurion

*acies, aciei* (f)

line of battle

*nominatim*

by name

*While these passages paint a flattering picture of a great military leader, the price of Caesar's conquest and its impact on the native people of Gaul, including women and children, was recognised and often condemned even in Roman times. <https://www.lrb.co.uk/the-paper/v42/n12/michael-kulikowski/a-very-bad-man>*

### Julius Caesar's *De Bello Gallico* 4.14-15

*But the remaining multitude of children and women (you see, they had set out from their homes and crossed the Rhine with everyone else) started to flee in all directions. Caesar sent his horsemen after them. When Germans heard their cries from behind and saw their people were being killed, they threw down their weapons, abandoned their military standards, and hurried out of their encampment. And, when they had arrived at the Meuse and Rhine and gave up on a successful escape, a great number were killed, the rest flinging themselves into the river out of fear and weakness and, overcome by the force of the river, perished there.*

### Suetonius' *Divus Iulius* 24.3

*Then, he did not abstain from any occasion for war, even if it was unjust and dangerous, attacking allies and fierce enemy nations alike to such an extent that the senate once decreed that a delegation should be sent to investigate the situation in Gaul and a few recommended that should be handed over to the enemy.*

### Pliny the Elder's *Natural Histories* 7.25

*Besides the carnage of citizens that he inflicted during the civil wars once he had obtained victory, he put to the sword 1,192,000 of his enemies, in one battle or another. And certainly, for my own part, I hold this for no special glory or commendation of his, considering so great an injury done to mankind by this effusion of blood.*

## Passage 7a (2017 June) – Comparatives

*The battle of Actium, fought in 31 BCE, brought an end to nearly two decades of civil war in Rome, ushering in a new imperial era.*

*Antony and Cleopatra prepare war against Octavian and his forces. At the Battle of Actium, however, Octavian defeats them.*

illo tempore Antonius, qui Asiam tenebat, Cleopatram, reginam Aegypti, in matrimonium duxit. deinde bellum contra Octavianum gerere constituit, uxore Cleopatra persuadente, quae etiam cupiebat urbem Romam regere. Octavianus autem non solum melior erat imperator quam Antonius, sed etiam naves celeriores habebat.

advenit dies maximi periculi; copiae Antonii Octavianique in navali proelio ad Actium pugnaverunt. ubi mox fugit Cleopatra, Antonius, nautis suis relictis, reginam fugientem secutus est. sic imperator, qui desertores punire debuerat, ipse desertor exercitus sui fuit.

### Names

*Antonius, Antonii* (m)

*Asia, Asiae* (f)

*Cleopatra, Cleopatrae* (f)

*Aegyptus, Aegypti* (f)

*Octavianus, Octaviani* (m)

*Actium, Actii* (n)

Antony

Asia

Cleopatra

Egypt

Octavian

Actium

### Vocabulary

*in matrimonium duco*

*solum*

*navalis, navale*

*desertor, desertoris* (m)

I marry

only

naval

deserter

### Exam Comprehension Questions

- 1) *illo tempore Antonius, qui Asiam tenebat, Cleopatram, reginam Aegypti, in matrimonium duxit* (lines 1–2): what two things are we told about Antony? [2]
- 2) *deinde bellum contra Octavianum gerere constituit, uxore Cleopatra persuadente, quae etiam cupiebat urbem Romam regere* (lines 2–3):
  - a. why did Antony decide to make war against Octavian? [2]
  - b. what did Cleopatra want to achieve? [2]
- 3) *Octavianus autem non solum melior erat imperator quam Antonius, sed etiam naves celeriores habebat* (lines 3–5): what two reasons are given for Octavian's superiority over Antony? [4]
- 4) *advenit dies maximi periculi* (line 6): how is the day of the battle described? [2]
- 5) *ubi mox fugit Cleopatra, Antonius, nautis suis relictis, reginam fugientem secutus est* (lines 7–8): what did Antony do after Cleopatra fled? [4]
- 6) *sic imperator, qui desertores punire debuerat, ipse desertor exercitus sui fuit* (lines 8–9): what contrast is expressed here about Antony's actions? [4]



## Passage 7b (2017 June) – Pronouns

*Octavian completes his victory at the battle of Actium. The defeated Antony and Cleopatra die in different ways. Octavian returns to Rome and becomes sole ruler.*

Octavianus malebat verbis servare eos quos gladio interficere poterat. itaque militibus Antonii clamavit Antonium e proelio effugisse atque quaerebat cur sine duce frustra pugnarent. illi, quod sciebant spem minimam victoriae manere, armis depositis, Octaviano se tradiderunt.

Antonius victus ad Aegyptum fugit et, cum omnes iam Octaviano faverent, se occidit. Cleopatra aspidem ad corpus suum applicavit et veneno eius mortua est. ita bello confecto, Octavianus Romam regressus imperium totum accepit. talis vir erat ut plurimi eum deo similem esse putarent. nemo enim eo aut in bello felicius erat aut in pace benignior.

### Names

*Octavianus, Octaviani* (m)

*Antonius, Antonii* (m)

*Aegyptus, Aegypti* (f)

*Cleopatra, Cleopatrae* (f)

Octavian

Antony

Egypt

Cleopatra

### Vocabulary

*aspis, aspidis* (f)

*aplico, applicare, applicavi, applicatus*

*venenum, veneni* (n)

*similis, simile*

*aut ... aut ...*

asp (a type of snake)

I hold, place

poison

like, similar to

either ... or ....



*A lead shot from the siege of Perusia in 41-40 BCE in which Antony's wife, Fulvia, and younger brother, Lucius Antonius, fought against Octavian. It is signed on both sides by Mark Antony's troops: 'You suck cock, Octavian'*



*The more modern-day equivalent*

## Passage 8a (2016 June) – *ut/ne* + Subjunctive 2

*Agrippina, the fourth wife of the emperor Claudius (41-54 BCE), exemplified the concept of the 'helicopter parent'. It was through her machinations – not least the alleged poisoning of her own husband - that her son by an earlier marriage became emperor. However, Nero quickly tired of Agrippina's involvement in his reign.*

*The emperor Nero decides to plot the death of his own mother Agrippina.*

illo anno res dirissima Romae accidit. Agrippina, mater Neronis, femina potentissima erat. nonnulli putabant eam nimum imperium tenere; nemo tamen credebatur Neronem matrem suam necare ausurum esse. Nero autem tam crudelis erat ut hoc scelus, de quo diu cogitaverat, facere constitueret.

itaque duos amicos fideles ad se vocavit ut consilium eorum peteret. illi primo tacebant; deinde dixerunt libertum, Anicetum nomine, libenter Agrippinam occisurum esse. hoc audito, Nero Aniceto imperavit ut cum militibus ad villam Agrippinae statim proficisceretur.

### Names

<i>Agrippina, Agrippinae</i> (f)	Agrippina
<i>Nero, Neronis</i> (m)	Nero
<i>Anicetus, Aniceti</i> (m)	Anicetus

### Vocabulary

<i>potens, potentis</i>	powerful
<i>nimius, nimia, nimium</i>	too much

### Exam Comprehension Questions

- 1) *illo anno res dirissima Romae accidit* (line 1): what happened in Rome that year? [2]
- 2) *nonnulli putabant eam nimium imperium tenere* (line 2): what does this tell us about Agrippina? [1]
- 3) *nemo tamen credebatur Neronem matrem suam necare ausurum esse* (lines 2–3): what exactly did no one believe would happen? [4]
- 4) *Nero autem tam crudelis erat ut hoc scelus, de quo diu cogitaverat, facere constitueret* (lines 3–4): what does this tell us about:
  - a. Nero's character? [1]
  - b. the crime he decided to carry out? [2]
- 5) *itaque duos amicos fideles ad se vocavit ut consilium eorum peteret* (line 5): for what purpose did Nero summon two companions to see him? [2]
- 6) *illi primo tacebant; deinde dixerunt libertum, Anicetum nomine, libenter Agrippinam occisurum esse* (lines 5–7):
  - a. what suggests that the men were at first unwilling to act? [1]
  - b. what did they tell Nero eventually? [4]
- 7) *hoc audito, Nero Aniceto imperavit ut cum militibus ad villam Agrippinae statim proficisceretur* (lines 7–8): what order did Nero give to Anicetus? [3]

## Passage 8b (2016 June) – Present Participles

*Anicetus enters Agrippina's villa. With no one left to defend her, she is easily killed and Nero's plan is completed.*

eadem nocte Anicetus milites circum villam Agrippinae posuit. ipse cum comitibus fidelibus per ianuam inrupit. tam celeriter domum intraverunt ut paucos servos, qui relictis erant ad dominam servandam, facile opprimerent. ceteri servi perterriti antea effugerant.

mox Anicetus Agrippinam infelicem cum ancilla sedentem invenit. Agrippina, ancilla discedente, 'num tu quoque me relinquis?' inquit. simulac Anicetum gladium tollentem vidit, intellexit cur venisset. tum ventrem suum Aniceto offerens exclamavit 'hic me vulnera!'. brevi tempore, plurimis vulneribus confecta, Agrippina periit. sic verba astrologorum, qui praedixerant Neronem mortem matris effecturum esse, vera fuerunt.

### Names

*Anicetus, Aniceti* (m)

Anicetus

*Agrippina, Agrippinae* (f)

Agrippina

*Nero, Neronis* (m)

Nero

### Vocabulary

*venter, ventris* (m)

stomach

*astrologus, astrologi* (m)

astrologer

*praedico, praedicere, praedixi, praedictus*

I foretell, predict

*efficio, efficere, effeci, effectus*

I cause

### Augustine of Hippo, *City of God* XX.19

*So that in saying, "For the mystery of iniquity doth already work," he [the Apostle Paul] alluded to Nero, whose deeds already seemed to be as the deeds of Antichrist. And hence some suppose that he shall rise again and be Antichrist. Others, again, suppose that he is not even dead, but that he was concealed that he might be supposed to have been killed, and that he now lives in concealment in the vigor of that same age which he had reached when he was believed to have perished, and will live until he is revealed in his own time and restored to his kingdom.*

### Tacitus, *Histories* 2.8

*About this time Achaia and Asia Minor were terrified by a false report that Nero was at hand. Various rumours were current about his death; and so there were many who pretended and believed that he was still alive. The pretender in this case was a slave from Pontus, or a freedman from Italy, a skilful harp-player and singer, accomplishments, which, added to a resemblance in the face, gave a very deceptive plausibility to his pretensions. After attaching to himself some deserters, needy vagrants whom he bribed with great offers, he put to sea. Driven by stress of weather to the island of Cythnus, he induced certain soldiers, who were on their way from the East, to join him, and ordered others, who refused, to be executed. He also robbed the traders and armed all the most able-bodied of the slaves.*



## Passage 9a (2012 June) – Superlatives 2

*Lucius Pedanius Secundus (d. 61 CE) was a prefect of the city who was stabbed by one of his own slaves. Such was the fervour caused by the subsequent trial that it even provoked the involvement of the emperor Nero. He was forced to deploy the army to carry out the senate's verdict.*

*The senators of Rome consider what to do after the death of Pedanius.*

Pedanius plurimos servos habebat. olim Pedanius ab uno ex servis suis interfectus est. illo tempore, Romani morem antiquum servabant: domino sic mortuo, omnes servos qui in eadem domo habitabant morte punire solebant. dum senatores de hac re cogitant, magna turba civium ad Curiam festinavit clamantium 'nolite tot servos innocentes occidere!' sed vir quidam, Cassius nomine, orationem validam apud senatores fecit in qua gravissimam poenam pro scelere dirissimo petivit.

### Names

*Pedanius, Pedanii* (m)

Pedanius

*Curia, Curiae* (f)

the Senate House

*Cassius, Cassii* (m)

Cassius

### Vocabulary

*mos, moris* (m)

tradition

*antiquus, antiqua, antiquum*

ancient

*innocens, innocentis*

innocent

*oratio, orationis* (f)

a speech

### Grammar Challenge

- *solebant* (line 3) is an example of a semi-deponent verb. It is one of three semi-deponent verbs on the GCSE vocab list – what are the other two? How many regular deponent verbs can you name? (Clue: there are thirteen you need to know for GCSE)
- *soleo* is also an example of a verb that is frequently followed by a infinitive (this is called a prolativum infinitive). How many other such Latin verbs can you name? (Tip: most of them are not always followed by an infinitive)
- The prolativum infinitive is one of four uses of the infinitive at GCSE. Can you think of the other three? (Clue: one of the other three appears in the passage above)

## Passage 9b (2012 June) – Questions

*Cassius successfully urges strong action against Pedanius' slaves.*

‘non semper bonum est, senatores, sequi mores a maioribus traditos. nunc tamen quid accidet si servi dominos sine poena necare possunt? num creditis hunc servum solum sine aliis consilia sua paravisse? nonne ceteri sciebant quid hic unus vellet facere?’

his verbis Cassius senatoribus persuadere conabatur ut omnes servos Pedanii, et scelestos et fideles, punirent. nonnulli timebant ne innocentes sic poenas iniustas darent. sed tam vehementer Cassius apud senatores locutus erat ut nemo contra sententiam eius ire auderet. senatores igitur, paucis resistentibus, milites statim emiserunt ad omnes servos Pedanii occidendos.

### Names

*Cassius, Cassii* (m)

Cassius

*Pedanius, Pedanii* (m)

Pedanius

### Vocabulary

*mos, moris* (m)

tradition

*maiores, maiorum* (m pl)

ancestors

*innocens, innocentis*

innocent

*iniustus, iniusta, iniustum*

unfair

*sententia, sententiae* (f)

opinion

***Pedanius wasn't the only Roman slave owner to suffer at the hands of his own slaves.***

### **Pliny the Younger, Epistle 3.14**

*A terrible thing, worthy of more than just a letter, has been suffered at the hands of his slaves by Larcus Macedo, a man of praetorian rank, a haughty and savage master who remembered too little — or rather too well — that his own father had been a slave. He was bathing in his villa at Formiae. Suddenly his slaves surround him. One attacks his throat, another strikes his face, another his chest and belly, and even (disgusting to say) batters his private parts; and when they thought he was dead, they threw him down on the heated stone pavement to test whether he was alive. Either because he was unconscious, or because he was pretending to be unconscious, he lay outstretched and motionless and convinced them that he was entirely dead. Only then is he carried out, as if he had been overcome by the heat. His more faithful slaves take him up, and his concubines come running with howling and shouts. Roused by their cries and revived by the coolness of the place he shows by opening his eyes and moving his body (as it was now safe) that he is still alive. The slaves scatter; most of them have been captured, the rest are being sought. He himself, kept alive with difficulty for a few days, passed away, not without the consolation of vengeance, avenged while he was alive as those who have been murdered are avenged.*

***perfer et obdura, dolor hic tibi proderit olim***

**“Be patient and tough; someday this pain will be useful to you”**

- Ovid, *Amores* 3.11.7

*Ovid was actually commenting on unrequited love, but it applies to revision too...!*