The Carthaginian general, Hannibal, has threatened to attack the city of Saguntum in Spain. Saguntum was an ally of Rome.

1. Huic Romani per legatos denuntiaverunt ut bello abstineret.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *huic* (from *hic, haec, hoc*) – Hannibal  *per* – through  *legatus, i m* – ambassador | *denuntio, denuntiare, denuntiavi, denuntiatus* – command/threaten  *bellum, i n* – war  *abstineo, abstinēre* – refrain from (+ abl.) |

a. Does *ut* introduce a purpose clause or indirect command? How do you know?

Purpose clause, no impero or rogo to introduce indirect command

b. Translate the sentence.

Hannibal, through Roman Ambassadors, has been commanded to refrain from war.

2. Romani etiam Carthaginem miserunt, ut mandaretur Hannibali, ne bellum contra socios populi Romani gereret.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Carthaginem –* “to Carthage”  *mitto, mittere, misi, missus –* send  *mando, mandare –* command (+ dat.)  *mandaretur* – “it be commanded” | *contra –* against (+ acc.)  *socius, i m –* ally  *gero, gerere –* wage (war) |

a. Wow, two grammatical birds with one stone. There is a purpose clause and an indirect command in this sentence. Identify each one.

Purpose: ne bellum contra socios populi Romani gereret.

Indirect: ut mandaretur Hannibal

b. Translate the sentence.

The Romans also sent to Carthage, for it to be commanded to Hannibal, not to wage war against the roman peoples' ally.

3. When Hannibal invaded Italy, he left his brother, Hasdrubal, in Spain. Hasdrubal was supposed to conquer Spain for the Carthaginians, but the Scipio brothers have other plans…

Interea in Hispania, ubi frater Hannibalis Hasdrubal remanserat cum magno exercitu, ut eam totam Afris subigerert, a duobus scipionibus, Romanis ducibus, vincitur.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *interea –* meanwhile  *remaneo, remanere, remansi –* remain  *exercitus, us m –* army  *eam –* it (spain)  *totus, a, um –* all  *afer, afri m –* African (= Carthaginian)  *subigo, subigere –* subjugate (an acc.) to (a dat.) | *duo, duae, duo –* two  *scipio, scipionis –* Scipio (the two Scipios in this case were Publius Cornelius Scipio and Gnaeus Scipio)  *dux, ducis m –* general  *vinco, vincere –* defeat |

a. Does *ut* introduce a purpose clause or indirect command? How do you know?

Purpose clause, it is showing why he has the army.

b. Translate the sentence.

Meanwhile in Hispania, where hannibal's brother remained with a large army, for all of spain to be subjugated to carthaginian, s