V

MARCUS TO THE RESCUE

Cornēlia et Flāvia in hortō saepe ambulant. Sī diēs est calidus, ex hortō in silvam ambulant quod ibi est rīvus frīgidus. In eādem silvā puerī quoque saepe errant.

Hodiē, quod diēs est calidus, puellae sub arbore prope rīvum sedent. Dum ibi sedent, Flāvia, "Cūr Mārcus arborēs ascendere nōn vult? Estne puer ignāvus?" 5

"Minimē!" respondet Cornēlia. "Cūr tū Mārcum nōn amās? Mārcus neque ignāvus neque temerārius est."

Tum Flāvia, "Sed Mārcus est semper sollicitus. Sextum nihil terret."

Subitō lupum cōnspiciunt quī ad rīvum fūrtim dēscendit. Perterritae sunt puellae. Statim clāmant, "Mārce! Sexte! Ferte auxilium! Ferte auxilium!" 10

Puerī, ubi clāmōrem audiunt, statim ad puellās currunt. Lupus eōs iam cōnspicit. Tum Sextus, quod lupus eum terret, arborem petit et statim ascendit. Sed Mārcus rāmum arripit et lupum repellit. Puellae ē silvā currunt et ad vīllam salvae adveniunt. Brevī

(*continued*)

1 **sī,** conj., *if*
diēs, *(a/the) day*
calidus, *warm*
in silvam, *into the woods*
2 **ibi,** adv., *there*
rīvus, *(a/the) stream*
frīgidus, *cool, cold*
3 **errant,** *(they) wander*
4 **prope,** *near*
5 **vult,** *(he/she) wishes, wants*
ignāvus, *cowardly, lazy*
6 **respondet,** *(he/she) replies*
neque…neque…, conj., *neither…nor…*
7 **temerārius,** *rash, reckless, bold*
9 **lupus,** *(a/the) wolf*
perterritus, *frightened, terrified*
10 **statim,** adv., *immediately*
Ferte auxilium! *Bring help! Help!*
11 **ubi,** conj., *where, when*
clāmor, *(a/the) shout, shouting*
ad puellās, *toward the girls*
eōs, *them*
12 **eum,** *him*
petit, *(he/she) looks for, seeks*
13 **arripit,** *(he/she) grabs hold of, snatches*
repellit, *(he/she) drives off*
ē silvā, *out of the woods*
salvae, *safe*
adveniunt, *(they) reach, arrive (at)*

EXERCISE 5a

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Respondē Latīnē:

1. Ubi puellae hodiē sedent?
2. Cūr puellae perterritae sunt?
3. Quid faciunt puerī ubi clāmōrem audiunt?
4. Quem lupus terret?
Quem…? *Whom…?*
5. Quid facit Mārcus?

tempore, ubi Mārcus advenit, eum laetae excipiunt. Sextus, puer ignāvus, adhūc sedet in arbore perterritus. Ex arbore dēscendere timet. 15

14 **excipiunt,** *(they) welcome*
adhūc, adv., *still*

15 **timet,** *(he/she) fears, is afraid*

Respondē Latīnē:

6. Quālis puer est Sextus?
7. Cūr Sextus ex arbore nōn dēscendit?

EXERCISE 5b

Review

Decide whether each sentence is missing a subject or a direct object. Select the correct form of the noun. Then read aloud and translate:

1. Hodiē Sextus _____ ascendit.
   arbor/arborem
2. Sextus _____ cōnspicit.
   Mārcus/Mārcum
3. Nihil _____ terret.
   Sextum/Sextus
4. _____ puellae cōnspiciunt.
   Lupus/Lupum
5. Puerī _____ audiunt.
   clāmōrem/clāmor
6. _____ lupus terret.
   Sextus/Sextum
7. Puellae _____ laetae excipiunt.
   Mārcus/Mārcum
8. Hodiē _____ puerī nōn vexant.
   Dāvus/Dāvum

BUILDING THE MEANING

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The Complementary Infinitive

In the story at the beginning of this chapter, you have seen how the meanings of some verbs may be expanded or completed by forms called *infinitives*. The words **Sextus vult**, *Sextus wants*, do not form a complete thought because we do not know what Sextus wants or wants to do. We can complete the thought as follows:

Sextus arborem **ascendere** vult. *Sextus wants* ***to climb*** *a/the tree.*

The meaning of the verb **vult** has now been completed with an infinitive **ascendere**, *to climb*, which itself takes the direct object **arborem**.

Here is another example:

Sextus **dēscendere** timet. *Sextus is afraid* ***to come down.***

The infinitive is a form of a verb that can be recognized by the letters ***-re*** and is translated *to…*, e.g., **errāre**, *to wander*, **rīdēre**, *to laugh*, **ascendere**, *to climb*, and **dormīre**, *to sleep*.

Infinitives may be used to complete the meaning of verbs such as **vult**, *he/she wishes*, and **timet**, *he/she fears*, as in the sentences above, and of other verbs, some of which you will meet in Exercise 5c (see the list below the exercise).

When the infinitive is used in this way, it is called a *complementary infinitive* because it *completes* the meaning of the verb with which it goes. Note that in Latin a complementary infinitive usually comes *in front of* the verb, the meaning of which it completes, while in English it comes *after* the verb.

EXERCISE 5c

Read aloud, identify infinitives, and translate:

1. Ego ad hortum currō quod Dāvum vexāre volō.
2. Ego arborem nōn ascendō quod in rīvum cadere nōlō.
3. Quod diēs est calidus, tū prope rīvum errāre parās.
4. Lupus ad vīllam fūrtim appropinquat; servus eum repellere nōn potest.
5. Sextus ex arbore dēscendere nōn vult quod lupus eum terret.
6. Ego magnam arborem ascendere timeō.
7. Lupus Sextum in arbore cōnspicere nōn potest.
8. Mārcus lupum cōnspicit, rāmum arripit, lupum repellere parat.
9. Sī diēs est calidus, Mārcus vult ambulāre in silvam ubi prope rīvum frīgidum sedēre potest.
10. In hortum exīre nōlō quod in vīllā labōrāre volō.

ego, *I*
volō, *I wish, want*
nōlō, *I do not wish, want*
parās, *you prepare, get ready*
potest, *(he/she) is able, can*
exīre, *to go out*

EXERCISE 5d

Using story 5 and Exercise 5c as guides, give the Latin for:

1. Cornelia often wishes to wander in the woods.
2. Flavia wishes to climb the large tree.
3. Marcus is able to drive off the wolf.
4. Sextus is afraid to come down out of the tree.
5. Sextus does not want to fall into the stream.

A confrontation between two of the most feared wild animals, a wolf and a bull, is depicted in this mosaic.
Mosaic, Rome

Myth I

CA. 1184 B.C.

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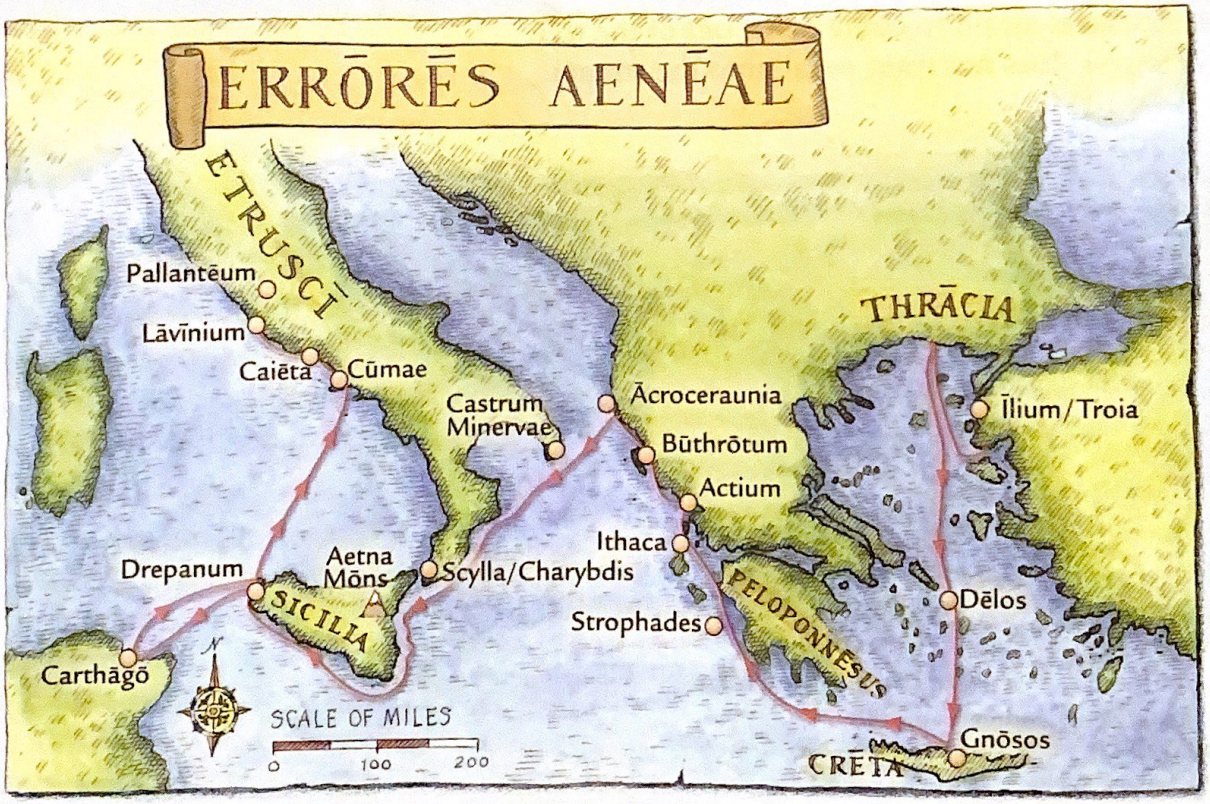
AENEAS

The members of our Roman family are proud of their heritage, and take particular pride in the deeds accomplished by other Cornelii throughout the history of Rome. As a people, the Romans were also proud of their mythological heritage. They traced their origins to the great Trojan hero, Aeneas, son of the goddess Venus and the mortal Anchises. According to the myth, Aeneas lived over 1200 years before the time we are studying and fought in the Trojan War.

According to legend, the Trojan War began when Paris, the son of King Priam of Troy, abducted Helen, Queen of Sparta, from her home and brought her back to Troy. Helen's outraged husband Menelaus appealed for help to his brother Agamemnon, King of Mycenae, who was then High King of the Greeks. Agamemnon assembled a huge army with contingents drawn from all regions of Greece. Each part of this force was, in turn, led by a king or prince of a region. These were the mighty Homeric heroes, so called because their stories were told by, among others, the Greek poet Homer in his epic poems, the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*. The Greek army contained the most famous heroes



Sinon explains to King Priam why the Greeks left the horse (*top*). The priest Laocoon thrusts his spear into the horse's side to protest accepting the Greek gift (*bottom*).
Episode of The Aeneid: *The Trojan Horse, painted enamel, ca. 1530–1540, Master of* The Aeneid *Series*

of this age, including Ulysses (called Odysseus by the Greeks), the most cunning of the Greeks, and Achilles, the mightiest warrior. With this army Agamemnon set sail for Asia Minor and laid siege to the city of Troy.

The Trojans had their own heroes for defense, primarily the sons of King Priam; the greatest warrior among these was Hector, who commanded the Trojan army. Second to Hector in reputation was Aeneas, a Dardanian from the area north of the city. He had brought his own contingent of Dardanian troops to help in the defense and had moved into Troy with his men and his family early in the war. Powerful though the attacking Greek army was, it was unable to lay an effective siege around such a large city, and the Trojans were able to draw supplies and reinforcements from the surrounding countryside. The resulting stalemate lasted ten years, according to legend.

In the tenth year of the war, after the deaths of many warriors on both sides, including Hector and Achilles, the Greeks finally managed to take the city, owing to a wily deception devised by Ulysses. The Greek army constructed a huge wooden horse, inside of which they hid Greek soldiers. They gave the horse to the Trojans on the pretext that it was a gift to appease the goddess Minerva, whom they had offended, and they pretended to depart the area in force. Actually, though, once the horse was inside the city, the Greek soldiers emerged from its belly and proceeded to lay waste Troy and its inhabitants. That night as the Trojans, caught utterly by surprise, tried desperately to defend their city, the gods themselves spoke to Aeneas. They told him that Troy was destined to fall and that he should not waste his life defending the city. Instead, they revealed that Aeneas's mission was to leave Troy and found a new city where a new nation could be

The arrival of Aeneas at Pallanteum, the future site of Rome
Landscape with the Arrival of Aeneas at Pallanteum, *detail, Claude Lorrain*

established, springing from Trojan stock. Aeneas hurriedly gathered his family and his men and left the city in the confusion of the Greek assault. Although his wife Creusa was tragically lost during the flight, Aeneas and twenty shiploads of companions, together with Anchises his father and Ascanius his son, successfully escaped the ruin of Troy.

Aeneas wandered the lands of the Mediterranean for many years, for although the gods had told him to found a new city, they had not told him where. After abortive attempts to settle in Thrace, on Crete, and at Carthage with Dido, an exiled Phoenician queen, Aeneas finally arrived at Italy where he was destined to found his city. That city was not actually Rome. It was Lavinium, named after Lavinia, the daughter of King Latinus, ruler of Latium, who became the wife of Aeneas. After the marriage of Aeneas and Lavinia, the name of Latins was bestowed upon their combined peoples, the Italians of the kingdom of Latium and the exiled Trojans resettling in the new land.

The story of Aeneas's wanderings from Troy, his many adventures in the waters and lands of the Mediterranean, his struggles and his loves, through to his arrival in Italy and the founding of his city in Latium, was told by the Roman poet Publius Vergilius Maro in his epic poem, the *Aeneid.*

The opening lines of that epic are:

> Of war and a man I sing, who first from Troy's shores, an exile by the decree of fate, came to Italy and Lavinium's shores. Much was he tossed on sea and land by the violence of the gods, because of cruel Juno's unforgetting anger. Much, too, did he endure in war as he sought to found a city and bring his gods to Latium. From him are descended the Latin people, the elders of Alba, and the walls of lofty Rome.

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1. Why do you suppose the Romans traced their origins back to Aeneas and the Trojan War?
2. In the modern world, there is even a computer virus named after the mythical Trojan Horse. Why does this story have such staying power?