

2020 PREMIER CERTAMEN LEAGUE

PRELIMINARY ROUND 1

Written by Luc Azar-Tanguay, Ethan Clark, Jinwoo Kim, Dante Minutillo, and Danny Nguyen. Edited by Dante Minutillo.
Unless otherwise stated, all primary source quotes come from sourcebooks or from Loeb Classical Library translations.

Moderator should say: “I will now read one test question for no points. This question does not necessarily reflect the difficulty of the round that follows.”

- TU 0: Who begins his work with the line “*In nova fert animus mutātās dicere fōrmās / corpora*”? (P.) OVID(IUS NASO)
B1: Who gives a lengthy speech articulating the philosophy of transformation in Book 15 of the poem? PYTHAGORAS
B2: What Greek author from Colophon had previously written a poem collecting stories of transformation, providing Ovid with a source for many of his most obscure myths? NICANDER

Moderator should inform the players that the questions after this will count for points.

- TU 1: “Thereupon appeared a young man of noble birth, [...] possessing an intelligence quite beyond the ordinary barbarian; he was [...] the son of Sigimer, a prince of that nation [...]. He had been associated with us constantly on previous campaigns, had been granted the right of Roman citizenship, and had even attained the dignity of equestrian rank.”
This adapted translation of Velleius Paterculus describes what notorious chieftain of the Cherusci, who drew Quintilius Varus into an ambush at Teutoburg Forest? ARMINIUS / HERMANN
B1: Arminius’s revolt can be compared to that of what other Germanic chieftain, who had similarly served in Roman auxiliary forces but launched a rebellion under the pretext of helping Vespasian? (C.) JULIUS CIVILIS
B2: Arminius was eventually assassinated by his own people shortly after he got into a conflict with what ruler of the Marcomanni in Bohemia, who later lost his kingdom and fled to Italy? MAROBODUUS / MARBOD
- TU 2: What meaning is shared by the adverbs *īlicet*, *cōnfestim*, and *extemplō*, as well as the phrase *sine morā*? IMMEDIATELY / WITHOUT DELAY
B1: What prepositional phrase, literally “out of the footprint,” can also idiomatically mean “immediately”? Ē VESTĪGIŌ
B2: What is the meaning of the adverb *repente*? SUDDENLY
- TU 3: What author was widely believed to have composed a youthful *epyllion* in which a shepherd is visited in a dream by a mosquito, but began his real career by drawing on Theocritus for his *Bucolics*? (P.) VERGIL(IUS MARO)
B1: What was the title of this *epyllion*, one of the poems in the *Appendix Vergiliāna*? CULEX
B2: What other poem in the *Appendix Vergiliāna* has tenuously been attributed to Seneca’s friend Lucilius, and ends with a pair of brothers rescuing their parents from a volcanic eruption? AETNA
- TU 4: Taking *pūnctum* to mean “point,” translate into English: “*Ōrō tē ut nōbīs decem pūncta dēs.*” I BEG YOU TO GIVE US TEN POINTS
B1: Now, translate into Latin: “We believe we are worthy of fifteen points.” CRĒDIMUS NŌS QUĪNDECIM PŪNCTĪS DIGNŌS (ESSE)
B2: Finally, using *quaestiō*, *quaestiōnis*, f. to mean “question,” say in Latin: “I don’t know whether we’re able to earn the remaining points by answering this question correctly.”
NESCIŌ AN/UTRUM/NUM POSSĪMUS RELIQUA/CĒTERA PŪNCTA MERĒRE/MERĒRĪ
HUIC QUAESTIŌNĪ / AD HANC QUAESTIŌNEM RĒCTĒ RESPONDENDŌ
(do NOT accept “HANC QUAESTIŌNEM” (without *ad*) or “HĀC QUAESTIŌNE...RESPONDENDĀ”)

¹ TU: Velleius 2.118; C&S p. 336 / B1: C&S p. 418 / B2: C&S p. 371 & Heich⁶ pp. 297-298

³ TU/B1: Conte pp. 432, 264 / B2: Hadas pp. 162-163

⁴ See L&S *respondeō* for evidence that +dat. or with *ad*, not +acc., is the correct construction with *respondeō*

- TU 5: According to Euripides, after his chariot was thrown into a dark shadow by a pair of stars, what son of Automedusa and Iphicles miraculously emerged as a young man and killed Eurystheus, avenging his uncle Heracles? **IOLAUS**
- B1: Earlier in the play, what herald, portrayed as an insolent bully, had Eurystheus sent to Athens to demand the surrender of the Heraclids? **COPREUS**
- B2: Shortly after Copreus departed, what woman willingly sacrificed herself to guarantee an Athenian victory in the battle against Eurystheus's forces? **MACARIA**

****SCORE CHECK****

- TU 6: "Derby Day," "The Circumsized," "Soothsayer," and "The Flirt" are some of the English titles of what man's *palliātae*, though he is more famous for introducing the legend of Aeneas in his *Bellum Poenicum*? **(CN.) NAEVIUS**
- B1: What 1st-century grammarian arranged the *Bellum Poenicum* into seven books? **(C. OCTAVIUS) LAMPADIO**
- B2: What poet wrote comedies entitled "The Innkeeper's Wife" and "The Wrestler"? **(Q.) ENNIUS**
- TU 7: What type of object in mythology was used by Pteleon to bribe Procris, made from the feathers of the Sirens after they were defeated by the Muses, sent to Glaucus by Medea alongside a robe, given as a wedding present by Dionysus to Ariadne, and turned into the constellation Corona Borealis? **CROWN**
- B1: After Medea killed both Glaucus and Creon, she left which two children at the altar of Hera Acraea, although they would later be killed by the relatives of Creon? **MERMERUS AND PHERES**
- B2: What river god was the father of the Sirens, and is also known for persuading Poseidon to turn his lover Perimele into an island? **ACHELOUS**
- TU 8: What verb form is used with a definite article to form an abstract noun in Greek, such as when Plato writes "ἐξουσία τοῦ λέγειν" to mean "freedom of speech"? **(PRESENT ACTIVE) INFINITIVE**
- B1: Give the present active infinitive of the verb ὁρῶ, a contraction of ὁράω. **ὁρᾶν**
- B2: Now give the future active infinitive of the Greek verb φέρω. **οἴσειν**
- TU 9: Entrusting the difficult duties of government to the likes of Valerius Comazon – dancers, charioteers, and barbers – what emperor married a Vestal Virgin and instituted the worship of a conical black stone? **ELAGABALUS**
- B1: At what battle in 218 AD did Elagabalus defeat his predecessor Macrinus? **(BATTLE OF) ANTIOCH(IA)**
- B2: Upon arriving in Rome, Elagabalus placed the stone representing the Syrian sun god on what hill? **PALATINE**
- TU 10: What 1975 film, if translated into Latin, would feature the quote "*Indigēbis māiōre nāvi*" and might be titled *Māxillae* or *Faucēs*? **JAWS**
- B1: What 1972 film, if translated into idiomatic Latin, would feature the line "*Aliquid illi offeram quod recūsare nequeat*"? **THE GODFATHER**
- B2: Translate into English the following sentence, a Latin rendition of a line from the original *Star Wars*: "*Sī mē concīdēs, potentior fīam quam umquam mente concipere possīs.*" **"IF YOU STRIKE ME DOWN, I SHALL BECOME MORE POWERFUL THAN YOU COULD POSSIBLY IMAGINE"**
(accept literal equivalents, e.g. "EVER" for "POSSIBLY")

⁵ TU: *Heracleidae* 843-863; Tripp pp. 296, 320 / B1: *Heracl.* 55ff. (unnamed); Tripp p. 169 / B2: *Heracl.* 474ff. (unnamed); Tripp p. 296

⁶ TU/B1: Hadas pp. 19-20 & Conte pp. 43-44 / B2: Conte p. 76

⁷ TU: Tripp pp. 497, 386, 174, 99 / B1: Tripp pp. 174, 331; only Mermerus and Pheres are acceptable, since the other alternate names are given by authors who do not mention the altar of Hera Acraea / B2: Tripp p. 5

⁸ TU: Smyth p. 450; Plato, *Gorgias* 461E

⁹ TU: *Chronicle* p. 152 & Heich⁶ p. 380 / B1: C&S p. 497 / B2: Heich⁶ p. 380

¹⁰ *Māxilla* is the technical word for "jaw," but the connotation of the English title is better expressed by *Faucēs*, hence the double translation; the first two quotes are "You're gonna need a bigger boat" and "I'm gonna make him an offer he can't refuse"

****SCORE CHECK****

- TU 11: Give the nominative singular for the Latin word that, in various forms, completes the following phrases: “[blank] *volant, scripta manent*,” “*Absit invidia* [blank],” “*Rident stolidi* [blank] *Latīna*,” and “[blank] *sat sapienti*.” **VERBUM**
- B1: Give the nominative singular for the Latin word that, in various forms, completes the following phrases: “[blank] *vīnum laetificat cor hominis*” and “*Prō* [blank] *pūblicō*.” **BONUS (-A, -UM)**
- B2: Do the same for these: “*Fronti nulla* [blank]” and “[blank] *dēfēnsor*.” **FIDĒS**
- TU 12: In which speech does Cicero humorously attack the out-of-date Stoicism of Cato and assert that his client would at least make a better consul than Catiline, despite accusations of electoral corruption? **PRŌ MŪRĒNĀ**
- B1: What notable Asianist orator assisted Cicero in defending Murena, though they had been on opposite sides in the Verres case? **(Q.) HORTENSIUS (HORTALUS)**
- B2: The *Prō Mūrēnā* also attacks the empty juridical formulary of what legal scholar, who nevertheless wrote a beautiful consolation to Cicero upon the death of Tullia? **(SER.) SULPICIUS RUFUS**
- TU 13: What island, whose last ruler was Eurysaces, was named after the mother of its first king Cychreus, but became most distinguished under Telamon, who sent his sons Teucer and Ajax the Greater to Troy? **SALAMIS**
- B1: After Teucer was banished from Salamis by his father, he emigrated to what other island, better known as the homeland of Cinyras? **CYPRUS**
- B2: Who was the mother of Eurysaces that Ajax the Greater had taken while sacking a Phrygian city? **TECMESSA**
- TU 14: What English derivative of a Latin verb for “to throw” means “to introduce a new or different element into something” or “to administer a drug by syringe”? **INJECT**
- B1: What derivative of the same word means “to throw or drop from an aircraft or ship,” or more generally “to abandon or discard”? **JETTISON**
- B2: What derivative of the similar-sounding verb *iaceō* means “the substance or essence of a speech or text”? **GIST**
- TU 15: Who was murdered by the Bactrian satrap Bessus in 330 BC after suffering defeats at Gaugamela and Issus at the hands of Alexander the Great? **DARIUS (III)**
- B1: At what battle of 334 BC did Alexander defeat the Persians for the first time? **(BATTLE OF) GRANICUS RIVER**
- B2: Near what river in India, now known as Beas, did Alexander’s troops revolt in 326 BC, putting his military campaigns to an end? **HYPHESIS (RIVER)**

****SCORE CHECK****

- TU 16: What monster, the namesake of Gias’s ship during the funeral games of Anchises, was raised by Amisodarus to ravage the countryside of Lycia by breathing fire, until it was killed with the assistance of Pegasus? **CHIMAERA**
- B1: After Bellerophon had gotten rid of the Chimaera, Iobates sent him to fight against what neighboring tribe of the Lycians, which would later kill the hero’s son Isander? **SOLYMI / SOLYMIANS**
- B2: Name Gias’s helmsman, who shares his name with a man whose ribs were cracked by Heracles in the underworld. **MENOETES**

¹¹ TU: *Amo Amas Amat* pp. 291, 14; Ovid, *Tristia* 5.10.38 / B1: *AAA* pp. 70, 231 / B2: *AAA* pp. 136, 132

¹² TU/B1: Conte pp. 181-282 & Hadas pp. 114-115 / B2: Hadas p. 119 & Conte p. 395

¹³ TU/B1/B2: Tripp pp. 518, 32

¹⁵ TU: Pomeroy pp. 414, 405-413 / B1: Pomeroy pp. 402-403 / B2: Pomeroy p. 421

¹⁶ TU: *Aeneid* 5.118; Tripp pp. 160-161 / B1: Tripp pp. 134, 326 / B2: *Aen.* 5.160ff.; Tripp p. 374

TU 17: What position was held on rare occasions during the republic, including by the man who made Sulla dictator, but was said to have originated during the year-long period after Romulus's death, when a group of senators took turns holding kingly power? **INTERRĒX**

B1: Who was this man who made Sulla dictator? He ironically shares his name with an anti-Sullan contemporary who replaced Marius as consul in 86. **(L.) VALERIUS FLACCUS**

B2: The *Historia Augusta* claims that there was also a six-month *interrēgnum* after the death of Aurelianus until the Senate picked what aged member of their own order to succeed him? **(M. CLAUDIUS) TACITUS**

TU 18: For the phrase *quaedam vetus turris*, give the genitive plural. **QUĀRUNDAM VETERUM TURRIUM**

B1: Give the ablative plural comparative for the phrase *aliqua malevola paelex*. **ALIQUIBUS MALEVOLENTIŌRIBUS PAELICIBUS**

B2: Give the accusative plural superlative of the phrase *nūllum pium epulum*. **NŪLLĀS PISSIMĀS/PIENTISSIMĀS/MAXIMĒ PIĀS EPULĀS**

TU 19: Silius Italicus most likely drew geographical information about Sardinia from what historian, who took up the format of Coelius Antipater and criticized the *superbia nōbilitātis* in his *Bellum Iugurthinum*? **(C.) SALLUST(IUS CRISPUS)**

B1: The *Bellum Iugurthinum* contains a speech where what *novus homō* asserts himself in opposition to the corrupt nobility and proposes an aristocracy based on *virtūs*? **(C.) MARIUS**

B2: Within the fragments of Sallust's *Historiae*, which enemy of Rome writes a letter to Arsaces in which he criticizes the Romans' rapacious foreign policy, perhaps providing inspiration for similar speeches of foreign chieftains in the work of Tacitus? **MITHRIDATES (VI / THE GREAT)**

****SCORE CHECK****

TU 20: I shall now paste a visual. You will have 15 seconds to open and examine the visual, after which I shall read a question. Your time starts now. [*Moderator should paste the visual, then wait 15 seconds*]

Pictured are 9 people dining in a *trīclīnium*. Knowing that the top bed is the *lectus summus*, identify, by number, which of these people is probably the guest of honor, since he is sitting in the *locus īmus in mediō*. **SIX**

B1: Which of these people, by number, is most likely the host of the banquet? **SEVEN**

B2: Like its Greek synonym σκιά, what Latin noun can metaphorically refer to an uninvited guest? **UMBRA**

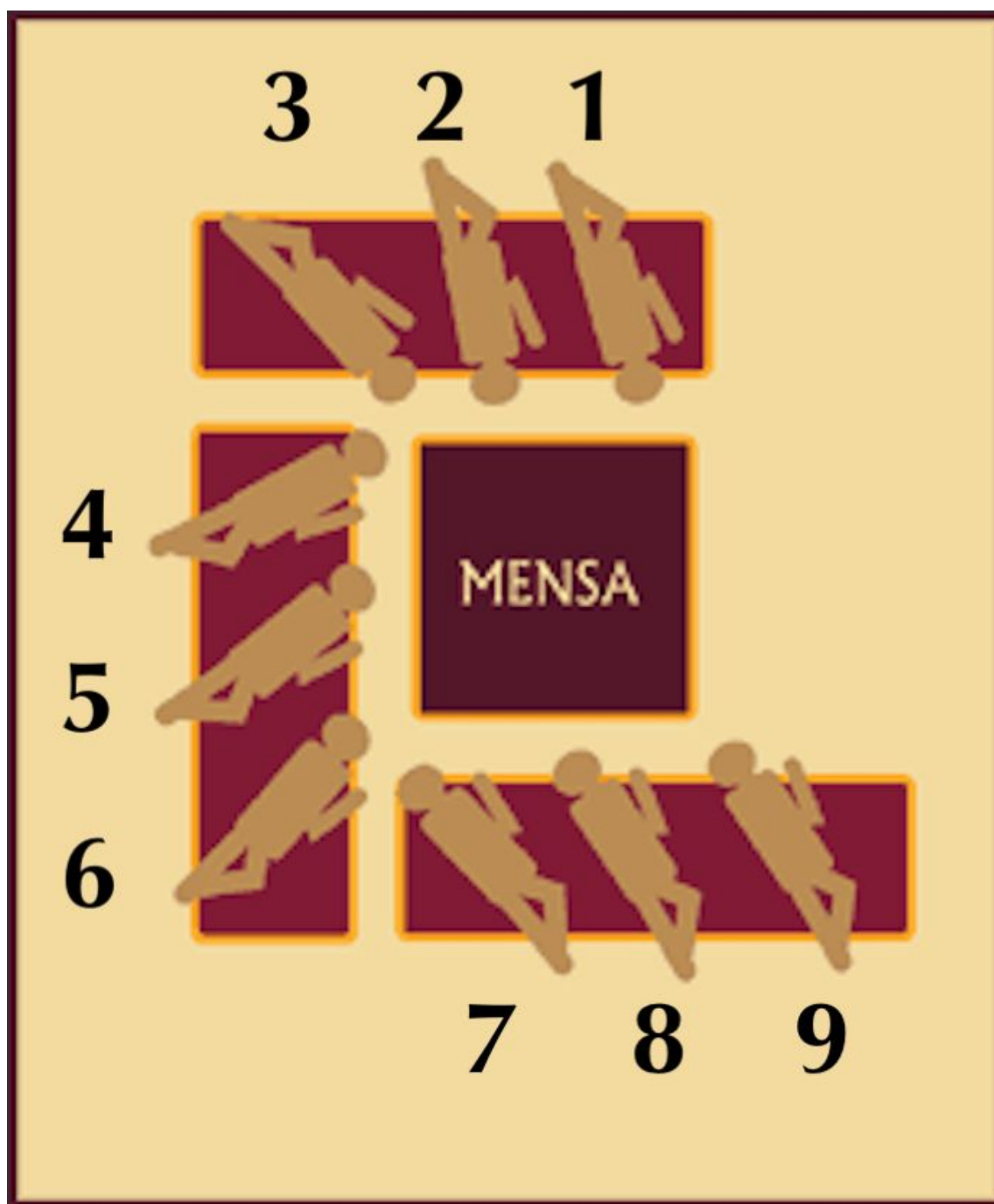
¹⁷ TU/B1: Heich⁶ p. 36; C&S p. 235 (Flaccus as *interrēx*), p. 228 (other Flaccus); Livy 1.17 / B2: *Chronicle* p. 189 & *HA* Tacitus §1

¹⁸ B1: A&G §127 (*malevolus*) / B2: A&G §128 (*pious*); §106 b. (*epulum*)

¹⁹ TU: Conte pp. 244, 235, 239 & *Bell. Jug.* §5 / B1: Conte p. 240 & Hadas p. 98 / B2: Conte p. 241 & Hadas p. 99

²⁰ TU/B1/B2: Johnston §303-306; Image adapted from a [diagram by Nils Harm](#), © 2005

2020 PREMIER CERTAMEN LEAGUE
ROUND 1 VISUAL



2020 PREMIER CERTAMEN LEAGUE PRELIMINARY ROUND 2

Moderator should say: “I will now read one test question for no points. This question does not necessarily reflect the difficulty of the round that follows.”

TU 0: What city saw Marcus Brutus, a supporter of the insurgent Lepidus, besieged by Pompey the Great in 77 BC, and later saw a distant relative of his, Decimus Brutus, besieged by Antony’s forces in 43 BC? **MUTINA**

B1: What two consuls were sent to relieve the siege of Decimus Brutus? **(A.) HIRTIUS AND (C. VIBIUS) PANSA**

B2: At what earlier battle in 77 BC had Lutatius Catulus won a victory against the forces of Lepidus? **MILVIAN BRIDGE**

Moderator should inform the players that the questions after this will count for points.

TU 1: What Latin word is described here? It is often joined with *etiam* to mean “and furthermore.” When followed by a second person indicative, it forms a light command and can mean “why not?”. Its most common usage, however, is to introduce clauses of doubting or hindering. **QUĪN**

B1: Translate into English, taking *obstō* as “to stop”: “*Dīdōnis amor nōn obstābit Aenēae quīn dīs pāreat.*”

LOVE FOR DIDO / DIDO’S LOVE WILL NOT STOP/HINDER AENEAS FROM OBEYING THE GODS

B2: If you changed that sentence to say that Dido’s love *will* stop Aeneas, what two words could you use in place of *quīn*?
NĒ OR QUŌMINUS

TU 2: What early author, who mistakenly fixed the date of Livius Andronicus’s arrival to Rome as 209 BC, wrote more than 40 *fābulae cothurnātae* including *Astyanax* and *Epinausimache*, and consequently expected a statue of himself to be erected in the *collēgium poētārum*? **(L.) ACCIUS**

B1: What noteworthy contemporary, the first Roman writer to come from the aristocracy, lampooned Accius and Pacuvius for their exaggerated style? **(C.) LUCILIUS**

B2: Which *cothurnāta* of Accius contains a vivid depiction of the dawn in a surviving fragment? **OENOMAUS**

TU 3: Which emperor was unable to personally respond to the plundering of Eleusis by a band of marauders called the Costobocae, since he was engaged in campaigns against the Iazyges, Marcomanni, and Quadi, the subject of his famous triumphal column? **MARCUS AURELIUS**

B1: What wealthy Greek sophist, a famous patron of the arts and consul of 143 AD, came from Athens to teach Aurelius Greek oratory? **(L. VIBULLIUS HIPPARCHUS TI. CLAUDIUS) HERODES ATTICUS**

B2: Another teacher of his, Junius Rusticus, lent him a copy of what philosopher’s *Discourses*? **EPICETUS / ARRIAN**

TU 4: Either in the plains of Nysa or by Lake Pergus near the city of Henna, what girl was happily picking flowers with her friends when the earth opened up and she was whisked away in a golden chariot? **PERSEPHONE / PROSERPINA**

B1: What nymph was so consumed by grief at her inability to help that she melted into a pool of water? **CYANE**

B2: What other nymph was able to reveal Proserpina’s location to Ceres, since she had seen the Underworld while fleeing from Alpheus? **ARETHUSA**

TU 5: An English word meaning “abnormal tissue growth on a mucous membrane” – “polyp” – as well as “pew,” “trapezoid,” and “tripod,” are all derived from what Greek noun with what meaning? **πούς – FOOT**

B1: What Greek verb with what meaning is at the ultimate root of “parole” and “devil”? **βάλλω – TO THROW**

B2: What Greek verb with what meaning is at the ultimate root of “glamorous”? **γράφω – TO WRITE**

¹ TU/B1/B2: L&S *quīn*; A&G §557ff.

² TU: Conte pp. 40, 105 / B1: Conte pp. 74, 115 / B2: Hadas p. 31

³ TU: Heich² p. 367 & Heich⁶ p. 340 & C&S p. 443 / B1: OCD³ p. 338 & Heich⁶ p. 339 / B2: Heich² p. 365 & Heich⁶ pp. 350-351

⁴ TU: *Hom. Hymn to Demeter* 1-21 (Nysa: line 17; golden chariot: line 19); *Ov. Met.* 5.385-396 / B1: *Met.* 5.411-437 / B2: *Met.* 5.487-508

****SCORE CHECK****

- TU 6: I shall now paste an image from the Roman Forum. You will have 15 seconds to open and examine the visual, after which I shall read a question. Your time starts now. [*Moderator should paste the visual, then wait 15 seconds*]
This relief was set up at what location, commemorating either a man who leapt into a chasm on horseback, or an enemy commander who lost control of his horse and fell into a bog during the fight against the Sabines, giving his name to the site? **LACUS CURTIUS**
- B1: What grandfather of a future king led the Roman forces against that general, Mettius Curtius, but died while fighting valiantly? **HOSTIUS HOSTILIUS**
- B2: Just as the name Lars derives from an Etruscan word for a king or lord, the name Mettius is sometimes thought to be derived from what Oscan term for a senior magistrate? **MEDDIX / MEDISS**
- TU 7: *Pondō, dicis, and dīvīsui* are all referred to by what term, since they are found in only one case? **MONOPTOTE(S)**
- B1: Define the noun *āstus*, which was a monoptote until the Silver Age. **TRICKERY / CRAFT / CUNNING**
- B2: The nouns *calx* and *cor* are attested in all forms except what case and number? **GENITIVE PLURAL**
- TU 8: [*Emphasize the macrons!*] Give the meaning for the two nouns whose genitive singulars are *leporis* and *lepōris*, respectively. **HARE (LEPUS) AND CHARM (LEPOR/LEPŌS) (RESPECTIVELY)**
- B1: Now differentiate in meaning among the verb forms *legeris*, *lēgeris*, and *legēris*.
YOU ARE (BEING) READ/SELECTED; YOU WILL HAVE READ; YOU WILL BE READ (RESPECTIVELY)
- B2: Now translate the verb form *lēgēris*, which comes from an entirely different verb.
(MAY YOU) BE SENT AS AN AMBASSADOR/DISPATCHED/BEQUEATHED
- TU 9: What author, whose father was a court physician of Amyntas, described the *Margites* as a proto-comedy in his *Poetics*, one of his many philosophical works giving rise to the Peripatetic school? **ARISTOTLE**
- B1: What son of Aristotle was either the dedicatee or the editor of his most famous work on ethics? **NICOMACHUS**
- B2: In what city was Aristotle born? **STAG(E)IRA**
- TU 10: What site, at which the Amazons entrenched themselves during an attack against Athens, saw the trial of a god for the murder of Halirrhothius, as well as that of Orestes for killing Clytemnestra? **AREOPAGUS**
- B1: According to some accounts, when the Erinyes continued to persecute Orestes, Apollo told him to go to the land of what people, where he reunited with his sister Iphigenia? **TAURIANS**
- B2: Said to have originally had two members but later three, what goddesses were worshipped in a cave on the Areopagus, and were often associated with the Erinyes or Eumenides? **SEMNAI (THEAI)**

****SCORE CHECK****

- TU 11: In what work of Latin literature does an episode of stealing a neighbor's pears lead to a profound reflection on the nature of sin, as the author describes his childhood, including the birth of his illegitimate son Adeodatus, and his conversion to Christianity? **CŌNFESSIONĒS / CONFESSIONS**
- B1: Who was Augustine's mother, a fervent Christian who played an important role in his conversion? **MONICA**
- B2: What lesser-known dialogue of Augustine features Adeodatus and discusses the methods and limitations of academic instruction? **DĒ MAGISTRŌ**

⁶ TU: Livy 1.12 & OCD³ p. 415 & *Oxford Archaeological Guide* pp. 85-87 / B1: Livy 1.12 & 1.22 / B2: C&S p. 40 & OCD³ p. 944

⁷ TU/B1: A&G §103 b. / B2: A&G §103 g. 2.

⁹ TU: Hadas *History of Greek Literature* pp. 148, 32 & OCCL pp. 70-71 / B1: Hadas p. 153 & OCCL pp. 396-397

¹⁰ TU: Tripp pp. 40, 71, 70 / B1: Tripp p. 431 / B2: Tripp pp. 70, 526

¹¹ TU: Conte p. 689 (pear theft) / B1: Conte p. 685 / B2: Conte p. 686

- TU 12: The Roman fleet was trained on Lake Avernus in preparation for conflict with what man, who had escaped death at Munda and used his naval superiority to restrict the 2nd Triumvirate's access to grain until he was defeated at Naulochus? **SEXTUS POMPEY**
- B1: What relative of Sextus Pompey did Octavian marry in 40 BC to placate him and relieve the pressure of his Italian blockade? **SCRIBONIA**
- B2: Before the battle of Naulochus, Sextus defeated Octavian decisively at what site near Messana? **TAUROMENIUM**
- TU 13: Taking *certāminātor* to mean "Certamen player," translate into English: "*Opus est certāminātōribus celeritāte et scientiā.*" **CERTAMEN PLAYERS NEED SPEED AND KNOWLEDGE**
- B1: Still using *opus est*, say in the best classical Latin: "We need to hurry, lest we be defeated." **PROPERĀTŌ/MĀTŪRĀTŌ/FESTĪNĀTŌ NŌBĪS OPUS EST, NĒ VINCĀMUR**
- B2: What other noun could be substituted for *opus* in those sentences, especially in early Latin? **ŪSUS**
- TU 14: "He would even link dead bodies with the living, fitting hand to hand and face to face [...], and, in the oozy slime and poison of that ghastly embrace, thus slay them by a lingering death."
This passage describes what figure in Vergil's *Aeneid*, who, despite the help of his horse Rhaebus and his son Lausus, was slaughtered by Aeneas, avenging the Etruscans he had so cruelly tyrannized? **MEZENTIUS**
- B1: When Mezentius was driven from the Etruscan throne, what man had succeeded him, joining forces with Aeneas? **TARCHON**
- B2: What king provides that description of Mezentius in Book 8 of the *Aeneid* while encouraging Aeneas to ally himself with Tarchon? **EVANDER / EUANDRUS**
- TU 15: What general concept do all the following abbreviations refer to: *del.*, *exc.*, *cael.*, *pinx.*, and *sculp.*? **(THE CREATOR OF A WORK OF) ART**
- B1: What is the meaning of the abbreviation *cael.*, listed in the toss-up? **HE/SHE/THEY ENGRAVED/CARVED**
- B2: What is the Latin for the abbreviation *exc.*? A form of this word appears in the beginning of a famous *Aeneid* passage where Anchises compares the Roman *artēs* to those of other peoples. **EXCŪDIT**
- **SCORE CHECK****
- TU 16: In which forum could you find statues of the great men of the Republic as well as a temple to Mars the Avenger? **FORUM AUGUSTĪ / FORUM OF AUGUSTUS**
- B1: In which forum could you find the *Āra Maxima* dedicated to Hercules? **FORUM BOĀRIUM / CATTLE FORUM**
- B2: Which forum contained a temple of Minerva and was built along a street called the *Argiletum*? **FORUM TRĀNSITŌRIUM / FORUM OF NERVA**
- TU 17: What name in mythology is shared by a priestess who managed to reach a festival of Hera when her chariot was pulled by her sons, and a woman who picked up an apple and foolishly read what Acontius had inscribed on it? **CYDIPPE**
- B1: In reading the text, Cydippe accidentally swore by what goddess that she would marry Acontius? **ARTEMIS / DIANA**
- B2: Acontius was a native of what island, more famous as the site of Orion's blinding? **CHIOS**

¹² TU: C&S p. 293 (Avernus) / B1: C&S p. 292 / B2: C&S p. 293

¹³ TU/B1/B2: A&G §411; *opus est* is attested with the infinitive or the supine, but these are much less common than the neut. participle

¹⁴ TU: *Aen.* 8.485-488 (quoted); the name Rhaebus is given in 10.861 / B1/B2: *Aen.* 8.489-513

¹⁵ TU: *dēlineāvit, excūdīt, caelāvit, pīnxīt, sculpsīt* / B1: *caelāvit* / B2: *Aen.* 6.847: *excūdent aliī spīrantia mollius aera*

¹⁶ TU: *Oxford Archaeological Guide* pp. 160, 158 / B1: Adkins p. 291 / B2: *OAG* pp. 156-157

¹⁷ TU/B1: Morford pp. 145, 616 / B2: Grimal p. 9; Tripp p. 161

- TU 18: Having expanded from the Liris Valley as far north as Velitrae and set up a stronghold at Antium, what tribe launched an attack on Rome that was prevented only by the intervention of Veturia and Volumnia? **VOLSCI / VOLSCIANS**
- B1: During what war did the Volsci sustain a final defeat at Antium? **GREAT LATIN WAR**
- B2: What consul decorated the *rōstra* and built balconies on some of the Forum's *tabernae* after commanding the winning forces at Antium? **(C.) MAENIUS**

- TU 19: Latin verbs can sometimes take on very different meanings when compounded with various prefixes. For instance, what base Latin verb gains the meaning “to rent” when compounded with *con-*, “to bring up” when compounded with *ē-*, and means either “to consider” or “to lead” when it stands alone? **DŪCŌ**
- B1: What base Latin verb means “to kill” when compounded with *inter-*, “to pick up” when compounded with *sub-*, and “to comb” when compounded with *co-*? **EMŌ**
- B2: What base Latin verb means “to continue” when compounded with *per-* and “to stand up” when compounded with *sub-*? **REGŌ**

****SCORE CHECK****

- TU 20: What historical woman is the subject of the only extant *fābula praetexta*, falsely attributed to Seneca, in which Nero first exiles her, then orders her killed, taking Poppaea Sabina as his wife in her place? **(CLAUDIA) OCTAVIA**
- B1: What woman in Golden Age literature exercised such power over her lover that he promised to sell his home or even drink poison for her, though she showed no interest in the plain rural landscape of his poetry? **NEMESIS**
- B2: What woman, seeing that her husband Paetus was scared to commit suicide, grabbed the dagger from him and stabbed herself, calmly saying “*Paete, nōn dolet*”? Her heroism made her the subject of an epigram by Martial, a moving letter by Pliny the Younger, and a lost *ēlogium* by Persius. **ARRIA (MAIOR)**

¹⁸ TU: C&S pp. 71 / B1: C&S p. 90 / B2: C&S p. 108 & OCD³ p. 908

¹⁹ TU: L&S *condūcō* (I. B. 2.), *ēdūcō* (II. A. 4. b.), *dūcō* / B1: L&S *interimō*, *sūmō*, *cōmō* / B2: L&S *pergō*, *surgō*

²⁰ TU: Conte pp. 419-420 & Heich⁶ p. 313 / B1: Hadas pp. 188-189 / B2: OCCL p. 73; Martial 1.13; Plin. *Epist.* 3.16; Conte p. 468

**2020 PREMIER CERTAMEN LEAGUE
ROUND 2 VISUAL**



2020 PREMIER CERTAMEN LEAGUE

PRELIMINARY ROUND 3

Moderator should say: “I will now read one test question for no points. This question does not necessarily reflect the difficulty of the round that follows.”

- TU 0: What woman presumably bore Asius to her second husband Hyrtacus, although her father Merops had earlier given her to Priam as his first wife? **ARISBE**
- B1: What son of Priam and Arisbe interpreted Hecuba’s dream of giving birth to a firebrand? **AESACUS**
- B2: What other daughter of Merops killed herself after hearing about the death of her husband Cyzicus? **CLEITE**

Moderator should inform the players that the questions after this will count for points.

- TU 1: In the 6th prytany of each civil year, the Athenians would decide whether to carry out what process, during which each citizen would inscribe a potsherd with the name of a man they desired to see banished from the city for 10 years? **OSTRACISM / OSTRAKISMOS**
- B1: What number represented either the total number of votes that needed to be cast in an ostracism for it to take effect or the number of votes an individual needed to receive in order to be banished? **6,000**
- B2: According to Diodorus Siculus, what similar process took place in Syracuse, where the people would write names on olive leaves instead of potsherds? **PETALISM / PETALISMOS**
- TU 2: For the verb *gignō, gignere*, give the 1st person plural, perfect passive subjunctive. **GENITĪ SĪMUS**
- B1: Give the same form – 1st person plural, perfect passive subjunctive – for *contingō*. **CONTACTĪ SĪMUS**
- B2: Make both *genitī sīmus* and *contactī sīmus* active. **GENUERĪMUS AND CONTIGERĪMUS** (short -i- acceptable)
- TU 3: At what battle near Seville did a Roman general further improve his army’s flexibility and independent maneuvering, which had served him so well at Baecula, to decisively rout Hasdrubal in 206 BC? **(BATTLE OF) ILIPA**
- B1: What Spanish city finally surrendered at the end of 206 BC, firmly placing Spain in Roman hands? **GADES / CADIZ**
- B2: Similarly, which city’s capture in 210 BC, with the help of treacherous Carthaginian auxiliaries, had ended Sicilian resistance to the Romans? **AGRIGENTUM / AGRIGENTO**
- TU 4: In a poem addressed to Julius Florus, who writes “I was on the ground, my wings clipped, deprived of the house and the farm of my father: insolent poverty drove me to compose verses,” reflecting how he was forced to earn a living as a *scriba quaestorius* after the confiscation of his farm at Venusia? **HORACE / Q. HORATIUS FLACCUS**
- B1: Another epistle of Horace, modeled after Neoptolemus of Parium, is apparently addressed to two brothers who share what *cognōmen*, as evidenced by its less common title? **PISO**
- B2: What type of poem, which Cinna wrote for Asinius Pollio, does Horace parody in his 10th *Epode*, wishing the poetaster Maevius a disastrous shipwreck rather than a happy voyage? **PROPEMPTICON**
- TU 5: Worshipped as a mermaid at Phigalia, what woman was sometimes said to have ruled Olympus before Cronus alongside her husband Ophion, although she is most commonly mentioned as the mother of the Graces by Zeus? **EURYNOME**
- B1: What woman was worshipped at a sanctuary on the Acropolis for refusing to look in the box containing Erichthonius, escaping the fate of her sisters Aglaurus and Herse? **PANDROSUS**
- B2: What mother of Cestrinus and Molossus was worshipped at a shrine in Pergamon, a city named after yet another one of her sons? **ANDROMACHE**

¹ TU/B1: Bury p. 262 & Adkins p. 35 / B2: Adkins p. 36

³ TU/B1: C&S p. 134 / B2: C&S p. 133 & Heich⁶ p. 108

⁴ TU: Conte pp. 296 (quoting *Epistles* 2.2.50-52), 292 / B1: Conte p. 296 & Hadas p. 182 & OCD³ p. 280 / B2: Conte pp. 142, 297

⁵ TU: Tripp p. 241 / B1: Tripp p. 445 (cf. Pausanias 1.27.2, not cited by Tripp) / B2: Tripp pp. 51-52

****SCORE CHECK****

- TU 6: What epic poet introduced additional focus on the psychology of his characters and contemporary themes of Stoic suicide to his 8-book work, modernizing a mythological story that had already been covered in Latin by Varro Atacinus and in Greek by Apollonius of Rhodes? **(C.) VALERIUS FLACCUS (BALBUS SETINUS)**
- B1: What epic poet writes an episode of morbid ghoulishness where the witch Erichtho revives a dead soldier and orders him to reveal the future? **(M. ANNAEUS) LUCAN(US)**
- B2: What other epic poet takes inspiration from Camilla in the Aeneid to flesh out an episode in book 2 starring the heroine Asbyrte? **(TI. CATIUS ASCONIUS) SILIUS ITALICUS**
- TU 7: Having first distinguished himself in a raid against pirates of the North Sea in 47 AD, what general made up for the incompetence of Julius Paelignus with major victories in Armenia, and posthumously became the father-in-law of the emperor Domitian? **(CN. DOMITIUS) CORBULO**
- B1: Who endeavored to rival Corbulo's Armenian exploits, but was surrounded and humiliated at Rhandaia by Vologeses I? **(L.) CAESENNIUS PAETUS**
- B2: Corbulo's forced suicide in 67 AD can be attributed to his involvement in the conspiracy of what son-in-law of his, who shares his name with a co-conspirator of Scribonianus during the reign of Claudius? **(L.) ANNIUS VINICIANUS**
- TU 8: [Emphasize "tū" and "mibi" when reading] What US college's motto comes from Ovid's *Metamorphōsēs*, where Ulysses contrasts himself with Ajax by saying "*Tū vīrēs sine mente geris, mibi cūra futūrī*"? **HUNTER COLLEGE**
- B1: What other US college derives its motto from a quote from Horace's *Satires*, where he writes "*Nīl sine magnō vīta labōre dedit mortālibus*"? **BROOKLYN COLLEGE**
- B2: What British university derives its motto from a scene in Book 5 of the *Aeneid*, where Aeneas declares "*Cūnctī adsint meritaque expectent praemia palmae*"? **UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON**
- TU 9: What mythological character is described here? He supposedly wrote a treatise on rhetoric still extant in Pausanias's day. In his early years, he settled in the towns of Hypereia and Antheia with his brother, where they shared the rule with Aetius. His daughter was briefly courted by Bellerophon, but he is most known for interpreting the oracle "Don't loosen the foot of the wineskin" to a visiting Athenian. **PITTHEUS**
- B1: Pittheus arranged that this Athenian, Aegeus, lie with Aethra on an island named after what charioteer of Pelops? **SPHAERUS**
- B2: After Theseus became king of Athens, Aethra would be carried off by the Dioscuri from what town, where Theseus had hidden Helen? **APHIDNAE / APHIDNA**
- TU 10: What use of the genitive, apparently a development of the genitive of indefinite value, is found in phrases like "*dēfertur adulteriū*," "*improbītātis absolvere*," and "*duplī condemnāre*"? **CHARGE / PENALTY**
- B1: What is the meaning of the expression "*duplī condemnāre*"? **TO CONDEMN TO PAY TWOFOLD/DOUBLE**
- B2: What is the most idiomatic meaning of the Livian phrase "*vōtī damnārī*," which also uses a genitive of charge? **TO OBTAIN ONE'S PRAYER/WISH / TO BE SUCCESSFUL IN ONE'S EFFORT**
(prompt on a definition like "TO BE CONDEMNED TO FULFILL ONE'S VOW")

****SCORE CHECK****

⁶ TU: Conte pp. 488-490 & Hadas p. 265 / B1: Conte p. 442 (Erichtho misspelled as Erichthon) & Hadas p. 264 / B2: Hadas p. 393

⁷ TU: C&S pp. 371, 369, 424; "posthumously" is confirmed by Heich⁶ p. 324 / B1: C&S p. 369 / B2: C&S pp. 635, 356

⁸ TU: Ov. *Met.* 13.363 / B1: Hor. *Sat.* 1.9.59-60 / B2: *Aen.* 5.70

⁹ TU: Tripp p. 482 / B1: Tripp p. 16 / B2: Tripp pp. 27, 57 (and various other passages)

¹⁰ TU/B1/B2: A&G §352 with Note; "*dēfertur adulteriū*" is based on Tac. *Ann.* 4.42, as cited in L&S *dēferō* (II. B. 2. b.)

- TU 11: What is the meaning of the compound adjective *anguicomus*, derived from *anguis* and *coma*? It is used in poetry to describe the Furies or Gorgons. **SNAKE-HAIRED**
- B1: According to its etymology, what is the meaning of the compound *bustirapus*, found in a comedy of Plautus? **GRAVE-ROBBING / GRAVE ROBBER**
- B2: According to its etymology, what is the meaning of the compound adjective *sactiger*, which can be used to describe the Calydonian Boar? **BRISTLE-BEARING**
- TU 12: What northern Italian city, founded as a colony in 181 BC, was the site of a battle in 340 AD which saw the death of Constantine II, and was attacked by Maximinus Thrax shortly before his death in 238? **AQUILEIA**
- B1: What southern Italian city was stormed by a Roman army in 270 BC after a band of Campanian troops had privately seized it, paralleling on a smaller scale the events that took place in Messina? **RHEGIUM**
- B2: What enemy of Rome captured Aquileia, and nine years later, after fighting against both the Romans and his rival Sarus, marched to Rhegium, where one legend says he was prevented from sailing to Sicily by a magical statue? He died at Consentia shortly afterwards. **ALARIC**
- TU 13: I shall now paste a visual. Note that the visual will contain two pages, but only the first page will be necessary for the toss-up. Feel free to examine the second page if you have extra time. You will have 15 seconds to open and examine the visual, after which I shall read a question. Your time starts now. [*Moderator should paste the visual, then wait 15 seconds*]
You are looking at a mythological family tree, depicted through blob emojis. On the first page, what mythological character is depicted by the letter A? He was the mortal lover of Coronis. **ISCHYS**
- B1: Turn to the second page, which contains another family tree. What mythological character is depicted by the letter B? She tried to kill her stepchildren but accidentally killed her own. **THEMISTO**
- B2: There are three labeled characters whom you have not yet identified – B and C on page 1, and A on page 2. Identify all three figures. **CAENIS/CAENEUS; POLYPHEMUS; CYRENE (RESPECTIVELY)**
- TU 14: What three Latin verbs are at the ultimate root of the English acronym SUV, which stands for “sport utility vehicle”? **PORTŌ; ŪTOR; VEHŌ**
- B1: Excluding any prepositions, what four Latin words are at the ultimate root of the English acronym CPA, which stands for “certified public accountant”? **CERNŌ, FACIŌ, POPULUS, PUTŌ** (prompt on “CERTUS” or “PŪBLICUS”)
- B2: Excluding prepositions, identify three of the four Latin words at the ultimate root of the English acronym ASCII, which stands for “American Standard Code for Information Interchange.” **ANY 3 OF: TENDŌ; CODEX/CADEX; FORMA; CAMBIŌ**
- TU 15: A certain Julius Valerius Polemius provides a fictionalized portrait of what historical figure, who was also featured in a digression in Livy’s 9th book and a 10-book biography by Quintus Curtius Rufus? **ALEXANDER THE GREAT**
- B1: What Greek historian from Alexandria, along with Timagenes, is a source for Curtius Rufus? His style of “tragic” historiography was echoed by Sisenna. **CL(E)ITARCHUS**
- B2: What elegant rival of Vergil and Ovid used a theme normally associated with Alexander the Great in his description of Germanicus’s journey to the northern seas? **ALBINOVANUS PEDO**

¹¹ B1: *bustum* + *rapiō* / B2: *saeta* (bristle) + *gerō*

¹² TU: C&S p. 140; *Chronicle* p. 224 & S&B p. 419; C&S pp. 507-8 / B1: Heich⁶ p. 94 & C&S p. 96 / B2: Capture of Aquileia: Jerome, *Contrā Rūfīnum* 3.21 and Claudian, *Dē Bellō Gothico* 562-563; Sarus and Consentia: Heich⁶ p. 476; Rhegium: Heich² p. 472; Magical statue: Olympiodorus, Fragment 15. The statue contained a never-extinguished fire and an unfailing supply of water, which protected the inhabitants from the fires of Aetna and invasions of barbarians by sea until it was destroyed by a certain Asclepius.

¹³ TU/B1/B2: Tripp pp. 218, 312; Schol. on Pindar, *Pythia* 9.31 for Chlidanope (some irrelevant children, e.g. Ampycus (Tripp p. 47) and Astyagia are omitted from the visual)

¹⁵ TU: Conte p. 653 (Polemius misspelled as Polemio); OCCL p. 344 (cf. Conte p. 371, which doesn’t give the book number, and Hadas p. 230, where Alexander is mistakenly called Hannibal); Conte p. 383 / B1: Conte pp. 384, 122 / B2: Conte pp. 429-430

****SCORE CHECK****

- TU 16: What general, a son of Neocles, began the fortification of the harbor of Piraeus during his archonship in 493 BC, and later capitalized on the discovery of silver mines in 483 to further build up Athenian naval power, leading them to victory at Salamis? **THEMISTOCLES**
- B1: What Carian queen's performance at Salamis prompted Xerxes to remark "My men have become women, my women men"? **ARTEMISIA**
- B2: The Four Hundred would later fortify what subsection of Piraeus in 411 BC in order to defend themselves from the Athenian rebellion led by Alcibiades? **EETIONE(I)A**

TU 17: Translate the following English sentence into good Latin: "Always remember Eurydice, Orpheus."

SEMPER EURYDICĒS/EURYDICĒN MEMENTŌ/REMINISCITOR / EURYDICĒN RECORDĀTOR, ORPHEU

(grudgingly accept "*REMINISCERE*" or "*RECORDĀRE*" (present imperatives), but future is more idiomatic)

- B1: Using a future imperative, translate into good Latin: "Don't go to the Simois river, Anchises."

NĒ ITŌ AD (FLŪMEN/FLUVIUM) SIMOENTA, ANCHĪSĒ/ANCHĪSĀ/ANCHĪSA

- B2: Using a defective verb found only in the imperative, translate the following English sentence using Greek forms whenever possible: "Capys, give me the books of the *Georgics*."

CAPY, LIBRŌS GEŌRGICŌN MIHI CEDŌ

TU 18: What late author, whom Gibbon calls the "last of the Romans whom Cato or Tully could have acknowledged for their countryman," describes how a woman at once young and of timeless age – the personification of philosophy – appeared to him when he was imprisoned by the orders of Theodoric? **(ANICIUS MANLIUS SEVERINUS) BOETHIUS**

- B1: What position did Boethius hold in 522 AD, two years before his death? **MAGISTER OFFICIŌRUM**

- B2: Like Boethius, what other late author played an important role in transmitting classical knowledge to the Middle Ages through an allegorical narrative in the form of a Menippean satire, though he claimed that Satire personified had dictated the work to him? **MARTIANUS CAPELLA**

TU 19: Though the *Iliad* claims that he was blinded by Zeus, who is usually said to have killed his son Dryas in a fit of madness, after which he was thrown to man-eating horses by his own people, the Edonians? **LYCURGUS**

- B1: Who tells Lycurgus's story in Book 6 of the *Iliad* during an encounter with a son of Hippolochus? **DIOMEDES**

- B2: This is not the only Lycurgus alluded to in dialogue in the *Iliad*. In Book 7, when Agamemnon persuades Menelaus to back down from an offer of single combat against Hector, who reminds them of how he once slew a fierce attendant of the Arcadian king Lycurgus in single combat? **NESTOR**

****SCORE CHECK****

TU 20: When Tacitus describes a group of soldiers with the phrase "*factum esse scelus loquuntur faciuntque*," he emphasizes their hypocrisy with what literary device, where the same word is used with different endings?

POLYPTOTON / FIGŪRA ETYMOLOGICA

- B1: What literary device is exemplified when Tacitus writes "*ut genus Arsacis rīpam apud Euphrātis cernerētur*"?

HYPERBATON / ANASTROPHE (*apud* after its object)

- B2: What grammatical device is exemplified when Tacitus writes "*pars ignārī et vīnō gravēs*," where the adjectives agree with the sense of "*pars*" rather than the grammar?

SYNESIS / CŌNSTRŪCTIŌ AD SĒNSUM

¹⁶ TU: Bury pp. 263-264 / B1: Bury p. 282 / B2: Bury p. 495

¹⁷ TU/B1/B2: A&G §44 (*Eurydicē, Anchīsēs*), §52 (*Georgica*), §82 (*Orpheus, Simoīs, Capys*), §206 g. (*cedō*)

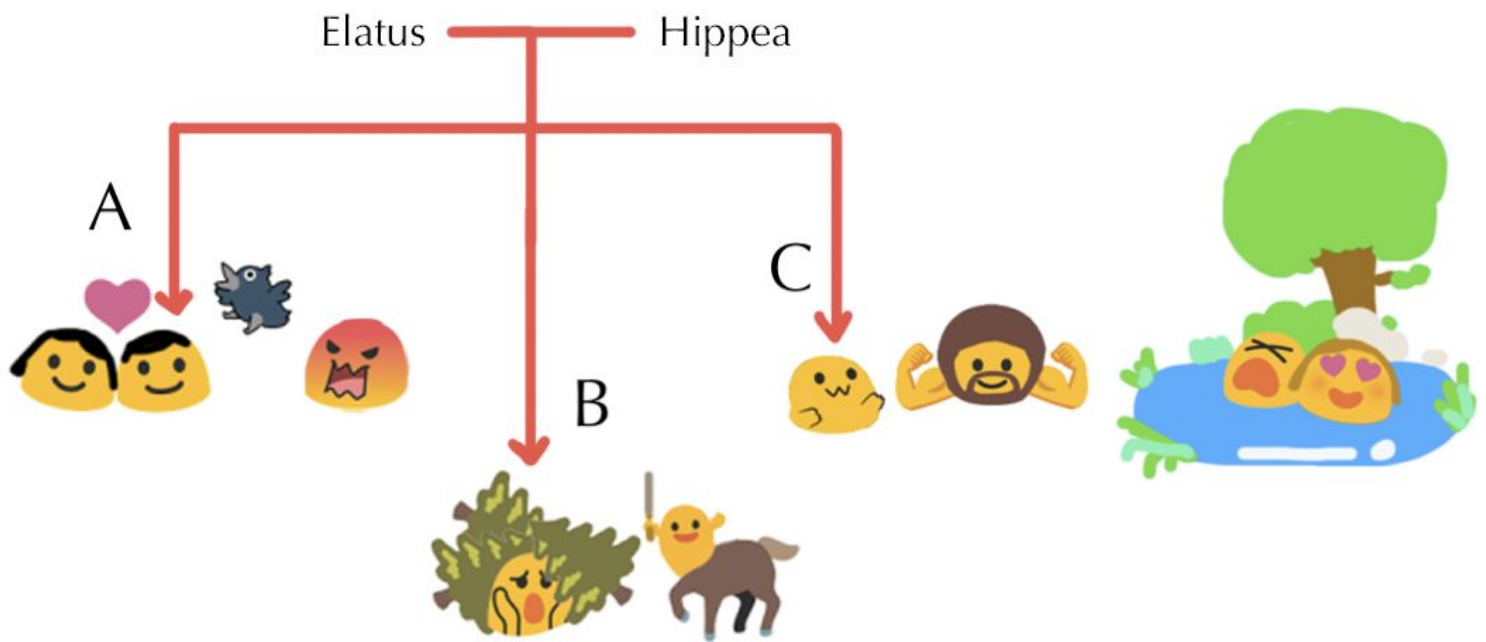
¹⁸ TU: Hadas pp. 410, 408 / B1: Conte p. 715 / B2: Hadas p. 406

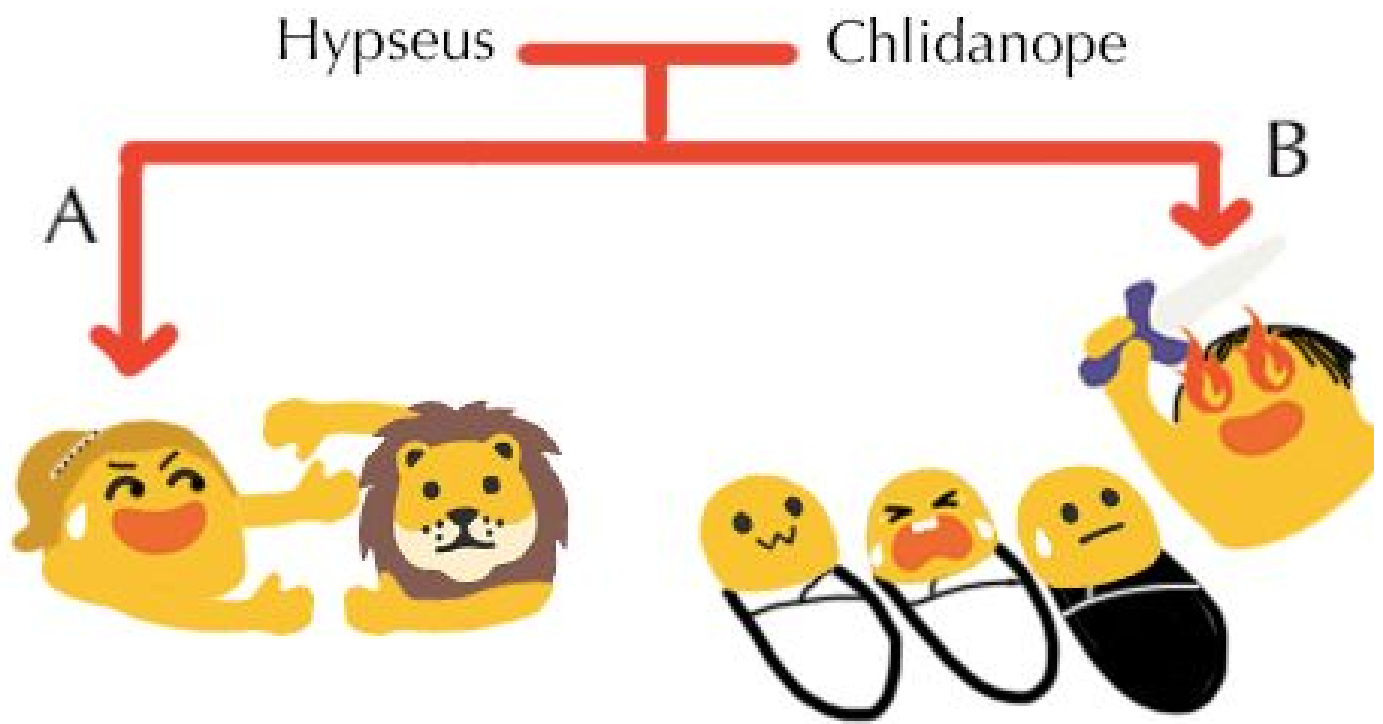
¹⁹ TU: Tripp p. 350 / B1: *Iliad* 6.119-143 / B2: *Iliad* 7.92-160 (Lycurgus is not explicitly called a king, but cf. Paus. 8.4.10 for proof that the Lycurgus referenced here is the same as the Arcadian king, son of Aleus, on Tripp p. 351)

²⁰ TU: Tac. *Hist.* 3.25 (very good scene, incidentally) / B1: Tac. *Ann.* 6.31 / B2: Tac. *Hist.* 1.80

2020 PREMIER CERTAMEN LEAGUE
ROUND 3 VISUAL

TU





2020 PREMIER CERTAMEN LEAGUE SEMIFINAL ROUND

Moderator should say: “I will now read one test question for no points. This question does not necessarily reflect the difficulty of the round that follows.”

- TU 0: What Latin verb lies at the ultimate root of “nasturtium” and “torch”? **TORQUEŌ**
 B1: What Latin noun lies at the ultimate root of “truffle”? **TŪBER**
 B2: What Latin verb lies at the ultimate root of “puissant”? **SUM**

Moderator should inform the players that the questions after this will count for points.

- TU 1: In Book 16 of the *Odyssey*, Penelope tells the suitors how what man was almost killed for joining Taphian pirates in an unauthorized raid against the Thesprotians, but had his life saved by Odysseus, something his ungrateful son had clearly forgotten? **EUPEITHES**
 B1: After this speech of Penelope, what son of Polybus attempts to comfort her by pretending that the suitors have no plans to kill Telemachus? **EURYMACHUS**
 B2: Shortly before the fight against Eupieithes and the suitors’ relatives in Book 24, Odysseus approaches Laertes in disguise as what son of Apheidas from Alybas? **EPERITUS**

- TU 2: Propertius’s lines “*Ībat et hirsūtās ille vidēre ferās*” and “*Semper in Ōceanum mittit mē quaerere gemmās*” demonstrate what rare use of the infinitive, which can also be expressed using a future active participle? **PURPOSE**
 B1: Of the adjectives *aeqrōtus*, *egēnus*, *nescius*, and *fortis*, which is never attested governing an infinitive? **EGĒNUS**
 B2: Translate the following question adapted from Persius’s *Satires*: “*Scīre tuum nihil est nisi tē scīre hoc sciat alter?*”

**IS YOUR KNOWLEDGE/KNOWING WORTHLESS/NOTHING UNLESS SOMEONE
ELSE KNOWS/SHOULD KNOW/WERE TO KNOW THAT YOU KNOW THIS?**

- TU 3: Differentiate in meaning between the adjectives *perpes* and *praepes*. **PERPETUAL AND SWIFT (RESPECTIVELY)**
 B1: Differentiate among *clāvus*, *clāvis*, and *clāva*. **NAIL/HELM/STRIPE; KEY; CLUB (RESPECTIVELY)**
 B2: Differentiate among *procer*, *prōcērus*, and *procus*. **LEADER/NOBLE; TALL/LONG; SUITOR (RESPECTIVELY)**

- TU 4: What man intended to marry off his daughter to his rich neighbor Megadorus until he discovered that she had been raped by Lyconides, though this concerned him less than the disappearance of his pot of gold? **EUCLIO**
 B1: What character delivers the prologue of the *Aululāria*, describing how he caused Euclio to find the treasure? **LĀR (FAMILIĀRIS)**
 B2: In a 5th-century sequel to the *Aululāria*, who pretends to be a magician in order to steal the gold from Euclio’s son Querolus? **MANDROGERUS**

- TU 5: Which late Western emperor remained unpopular due to his Greek and possibly pagan tendencies, and after he failed to contain King Euric’s spread, was besieged at Rome in 472 while Olybrius made his way west? **ANTHEMIUS**
 B1: After Olybrius and Ricimer both died in the same year, what Burgundian nephew of Ricimer assumed his position as *magister militum*? **GUNDOBAD**
 B2: Like Anthemius, what usurper had been suspected of being a pagan, given that he had curried favor with pagan senatorial circles in Rome through a futile attempt to revive public cults? **(FLAVIUS) EUGENIUS**

****SCORE CHECK****

¹ TU: *Odyssey* 16.409ff.; Tripp p. 238 / B1: *Odyssey* 16.434ff.; Tripp p. 241 / B2: *Odyssey* 24.303-306

² TU: Prop. 1.1.12 (there are other readings), 2.16.17 (cited in Gildersleeve §421) / B1: A&G §461 / B2: Pers. 1.27 (cited in A&G §461 b.)

⁴ TU: OCCL p. 94 & Hadas p. 38 / B1: OCCD p. 94 & Conte p. 671 / B2: Conte p. 670

⁵ TU: Heich² p. 478 & Heich⁶ p. 480 / B1: Heich⁶ p. 480 / B2: Heich⁶ p. 438

- TU 6: Please translate the following sentence into completely alliterative Latin: “It pleases the lizard to have provoked Bacchus with a brick.” **LIBET LACERTŌ/LACERTAE LĪBERUM/LĒNAEUM/LYAEUM LATERE LACESSĪVISSE**
- B1: Now do the same for this one, using a diptote: “It follows that a pig will voluntarily mend a silken bag.”
SEQUITUR SUEM (SUĀ) SPONTE SĒRICUM SACCUM/SACCULUM SARTŪRUM
- B2: Finally, do the same for this one: “Because the farm had been pillaged, the foraging shepherd was disgusted with his flamingo.”
**PRAEDIŌ POPULĀTŌ/PRAEDĀTŌ/PĪLĀTŌ, PIGĒBAT
PĀBULANTEM PĀSTŌREM PHOENĪCPTERĪ**
- TU 7: Workmen during the monarchy dug up a human head while laying the foundations of what temple, financed from the spoils of Suessa Pometia? **CAPITOLIUM / (TEMPLE OF) JUPITER CAPITOLINUS/OPTIMUS MAXIMUS**
- B1: Servius Tullius had previously persuaded the Latin peoples to work together to build a temple to what deity in Rome, a clever political move to assert Rome’s dominance? **DIANA**
- B2: Other cults in early Rome were directed not by the state, but by private families. Along with the Pinarii, what *gēns* preserved the rites of Hercules for centuries until, during the censorship of Appius Claudius, they agreed to hand over the task to public slaves and suddenly all died within a year? **POTITII / GĒNS POTĪTIA**
- TU 8: Who used religious subjects such as Delos and the Baths of Pallas as a vessel for antiquarian lore and contemporary references in his hymns, following the Alexandrian style he also displayed in his *Hecale* and *Aetia*? **CALLIMACHUS**
- B1: What work of Callimachus is a 120-volume catalogue of all the authors in the Library of Alexandria? **PINAKES**
- B2: What minor author imitated the style of Callimachus’s *epyllia* with a short work entitled *Europa*? **MOSCHUS**
- TU 9: What founder of Lindus, who accidentally killed his uncle Licymnius with an olive-wood club, was banished to Rhodes, from which he later led nine ships to the Trojan War and was killed by Sarpedon? **TLEPOLEMUS**
- B1: What wife of Tlepolemus avenged her husband’s death by ordering her maids to dress themselves as the Erinyes and hang Helen from a tree? **POLYXO**
- B2: According to this tradition, as told by Pausanias, Helen had sought refuge at Rhodes when what two sons of Menelaus banished her from Sparta? **NICOSTRATUS AND MEGAPENTHES**
- TU 10: Note: you may answer with an English name. Following Diocletian’s reforms of the provinces, which of the 12 dioceses contained the provinces of Mauretania Tingitana, Carthaginiensis, Gallaecia, and Baetica? **HISPĀNIA(E) / SPAIN**
- B1: Which diocese contained the provinces of Flavia Caesariensis and Maxima Caesariensis? **BRITANNIA(E) / BRITAIN**
- B2: Which diocese contained the provinces of Syria Coele and Osrohoene? **ORIĒNS / EAST**
- **SCORE CHECK****
- TU 11: What emperor exiled the orator Cassius Severus and drove the historian Labienus to commit suicide in a startling reversal of his prior attitude, where he had jokingly given another pro-Republican historian the title “Pompeian”? **AUGUSTUS**
- B1: Cremutius Cordus later claimed that what two poets wrote works “crammed with invective on the Caesars”? One of them claimed not to care whether Caesar was “*albus an āter*,” and the other puzzlingly seems to have written an epic on Caesar’s Gallic campaigns despite lampooning him in his epigrams. **CATULLUS AND FURIUS BIBACULUS**
- B2: Cordus’s own *māiestās* trial hinged on his use of what phrase to describe Cassius in his historical work?
LAST OF THE ROMANS / RŌMĀNŌRUM ULTIMUS

⁷ TU: Livy 1.55, 53 / B1: Livy 1.45 & C&S p. 42 / B2: Livy 1.7, 9.29 & OCD³ p. 688 (cf. *Aeneid* 8.268-272 with Servius’s commentary)

⁸ TU/B1: Hadas *History of Greek Literature* pp. 199-201 / B2: Hadas p. 208

⁹ TU: Tripp p. 581 / B1/B2: Tripp p. 265

¹⁰ TU/B1/B2: Adkins p. 117

¹¹ TU: OCD³ p. 301 & Heich⁶ p. 292; Conte pp. 382 (misleadingly phrased, but it does explicitly state that Labienus died in 12 AD), 370 / B1: Hadas pp. 78, 87 (the Latin comes from Catullus 93, quoted by Hadas in English) / B2: Conte p. 383

- TU 12: What deity, whose oracle told Semiramis that she would die when her son Ninyas betrayed her, had a shrine established by Dionysus when a stray ram led his followers to water, was sometimes said to have sent Cetus to punish the Ethiopian queen Cassiopeia, and was the father of the Gaetulian chieftain Iarbas in the *Aeneid*? **(JUPITER/ZEUS) (H)AMMON**
- B1: Sometimes known as the fate that presided over birth, what deity was said to have adapted the Greek alphabet to the Latin language? **CARMENTA**
- B2: According to Herodotus, Aphrodite was known to the Babylonians as what deity, whose worship required every woman to offer herself to a stranger in her temple when money was thrown in her lap? **MYLITTA**

TU 13: Translate into English: “*Nōn dabimus hostibus facultātem cognōscendī quid fiat.*”

**WE WILL NOT GIVE THE ENEMIES THE ABILITY/
OPPORTUNITY TO FIGURE OUT WHAT IS HAPPENING**

B1: Translate into English: “*Nōn ante continuandō magistrātū abstitit quam plēbs eum expelleret.*”

**HE DID NOT CEASE/DESIST FROM CONTINUING HIS
MAGISTRACY UNTIL/BEFORE THE PLEBS DROVE HIM OUT**

B2: Translate into English: “*Cum tribūtum gravius esset quam quod ex aerariō solvī posset, civitatēs onerī ferendō nōn erant*”

**BECAUSE THE TRIBUTE WAS TOO HEAVY TO BE PAID FROM THE TREASURY, THE STATES WERE
NOT ABLE TO BEAR THE BURDEN / WERE NOT EQUAL TO (THE TASK OF) BEARING THE BURDEN**

TU 14: What city saw several conflicts, once when Agesipolis used the river Ophis to flood the city and undermine the walls, once when the Spartans under Agis lost their left wing but managed to defeat the Athenians in 418 BC, and most famously when the Thebans won a Pyrrhic victory against an Athenian-Spartan alliance in 362 BC? **MANTINEA**

B1: The Battle of Mantinea in 418 greatly restored Spartan prestige after what embarrassing defeat of 425, which directly followed a naval loss at Pylos and was the first time a Spartan army had surrendered? **(BATTLE OF) SPHACTERIA**

B2: Fearing the rise of Athenian power after the defeat at Pylos, what Macedonian leader encouraged the Chalcidians to revolt, gaining the protection of Brasidas after appealing to Sparta for help? **PERDICCAS (II)**

TU 15: What deity speaks the following Latin lines in the *Aeneid*? “*Iam caelum terramque meō sine nūmine, ventī, miscēre, et tantās audētis tollere mōlēs? Quōs ego – sed mōtōs praestat compōnere flūctūs.*” **NEPTUNE**

B1: Who speaks these lines from a Latin adaptation of the *Iliad*? “*Nunc sis mītissimus ōrō et patris afflīctī genibus miserēre precantis, dōnaque quae portō miserī prō corpore nātī accipiās.*” **PRIAM**

B2: In Statius’s *Thebaid*, to whom does Tydeus address these lines? “*Quisquis es Aōnidum, quem crāstina mūnere nostrō mānibus exēptum mediīs Aurōra vidēbit, haec iubeō perferre duci.*” **MAEON**

****SCORE CHECK****

TU 16: After taking property jointly owned between his brothers, who was banished from Iolcus to Athens where he hired himself out as a mercenary, and did his job so well that Erechtheus gave him Creusa as a bride? **XUTHUS**

B1: In Euripides’s *Ion*, a complicated series of mistaken identities and misleading prophecies results in Creusa hatching a plan to poison her son Ion at a feast. In the climactic scene of the play, what type of bird pecks at some spilled wine and dies in agony, revealing Creusa’s plot? **DOVE**

B2: Though Euripides makes Xuthus a king of Athens, others say that Xuthus merely agreed to choose a successor among Erechtheus’s sons. Who was the eldest son of Erechtheus that he chose? **CECROPS (II)**

¹² TU: Grimal p. 417; Tripp pp. 208, 152, 313 (where he is inconsistently called Hammon) / B1: Tripp p. 150 / B2: Tripp p. 60

¹³ TU: cf. Caesar *DBG* 3.6 / B1: A&G §507 Note., §551 a. 2. / B2: A&G §505 3. & Gildersleeve §429 1.

¹⁴ TU: Bury pp. 555, 461, 623-625 / B1: Bury pp. 432-438 & Martin p. 155 / B2: Bury p. 445

¹⁵ TU: *Aen.* 1.133-135 / B1: Baebius Italicus, *Īlias Latīna* 1031-1034 / B2: Stat. *Theb.* 2.697-699

¹⁶ TU: Tripp p. 602 / B1: Tripp pp. 321-322 / B2: Tripp p. 602

TU 17: In 1903, linguist Andrew Ingraham coined the sentence “The gostak distims the doshes” to demonstrate that humans can naturally make sense of the grammar of a sentence, even if the words are unfamiliar. In that sentence, “gostak” is clearly the subject, “distims” is the verb, and “doshes” is the direct object. Similarly, in this passage, you will not be familiar with many of the words, and you will have to rely on the endings to answer the question in Latin. Now, listen carefully to the following unusual pair of elegiac couplets, which I shall paste into the chat and read once, then **respondē Latīnē** to the question that follows. [*Moderator should paste the visual, then read once as prose*]

The question: *Quālēs tophī urgēbant gŷrōs gimbiculōsque?*

LŪBRICILĒS

B1: *Quālis meātus borogōvisin erat?*

MOESTENUIS (prompt for spelling if the ending is not unambiguously -is)

B2: The passage – an 1872 translation of Lewis Carroll’s *Jabberwocky* – continues. Listen carefully to the next two couplets, which I shall paste into the chat and read once, then **respondē Latīnē** to the question that follows.

The question: *Quae tria mōnstra filiō vitanda sunt?*

LĀBROCHIUS, ŪBŪBA (AVIS), (ET) FAEDARPĀX

TU 18: Born around 315 AD, what author was exiled to Phrygia because of his anti-Arian position, where he composed a 12-book *Dē Trīnitāte* and presumably found the inspiration for his hymns, the first of their kind to be published in the West? **(ST.) HILARY/HILARIUS (OF POITIERS)**

B1: What other work of Hilary describes for Westerners the discussions held in several Eastern synods? **DĒ SYNODĪS**

B2: What author similarly educates Westerners with his *Dē Īnstitūtīs Coenobiōrum*, which describes the rules of the monks in Palestine and Egypt? **(JOHN) CASSIAN**

TU 19: What two English words, one meaning “arbiter” and the other meaning “unrivaled,” are essentially etymological twins, since they are both ultimately derived from *nōn* and *pār*? **UMPIRE AND NONPAREIL**

B1: What two English words, one meaning “make a journey” and the other meaning “toil,” are exact twins, since they follow the same path from the Latin words *trēs* and *palus* through Old French into English? **TRAVEL AND TRAVAIL**

B2: What two English words, one meaning “old woman” and the other meaning “deadly nightshade,” are derived from the same two Latin words, one coming through French and the other through Italian? **BELDAM AND BELLADONNA**

****CHALLENGE RESOLUTION & SCORE CHECK****

TU 20: What full name is shared between a man who explored the sea route across the Bay of Biscay and occupied the harbor of Brigantium during his consulship in 97 BC, a famously wealthy consul who participated in the Gracchan land commission before losing his life in the war against Aristonicus, and a lieutenant of Caesar who contributed to the victory at Vosges in 58 but died alongside his father at Carrhae? **PUBLIUS LICINIUS CRASSUS**

B1: What Gallic leader had initially called on Caesar to defeat Ariovistus? **DIVITIACUS / DIVICIACUS**

B2: In 65 BC, the more famous Marcus Crassus took advantage of a vacancy in the governorship of Hispania Citerior to send what agent of his to Spain? **(CN. CALPURNIUS) PISO**

¹⁷ The translation is Augustus A. Vansittart’s *Mors Iābrochiū*. Full poem (along with the original English and other translations) [here](#).

¹⁸ TU/B1: Conte pp. 643-644 / B2: Conte p. 705

²⁰ TU: C&S pp. 613, 219, 233, 190, 206, 166, 261, 257 / B1: C&S p. 261 / B2: C&S p. 245

2020 PREMIER CERTAMEN LEAGUE
SEMIS VISUAL

TU

Coesper erat: tunc lūbricilēs ultrāvia circum
Urgēbant gŷrōs gimbiculōsque tophī.
Moestenuī vīsae borogōvides īre meātū;
Et profugī gemitūs exgrabuēre rathae.

B2

“O fuge Iābrochium, sanguis meus! Ille recurvīs
Unguibus, estque avidīs dentibus ille mināx.
Ūbūbae fuge cautus avis vim, gnāte! Neque unquam
Faedarpāx contrā tē frumiōsus eat!”

2020 PREMIER CERTAMEN LEAGUE

FINAL ROUND

Moderator should say: “I will now read one test question for no points. This question does not necessarily reflect the difficulty of the round that follows.”

- TU 0: What general of humble birth did Octavian send to besiege Perusia alongside Agrippa? **(Q.) SALVIDIENUS RUFUS**
B1: What general deserted Antony and revealed the location of his will to Octavian? **(L.) MUNATIUS PLANCUS**
B2: Whom did Antony send to pacify Armenia in 37 BC? **(P.) CANIDIUS (CRASSUS)**

Moderator should inform the players that the questions after this will count for points.

- TU 1: I shall now paste a visual about a Roman author. Note that the visual will contain three pages, but only the first page will be necessary for the toss-up. You will have 15 seconds to open and examine the visual, after which I shall read a question. Your time starts now. [*Moderator should paste the visual, then wait 15 seconds*]

This inscription describes the military career of what author, who died in 260 AD after composing *Cūrae Boum, Dē Hortīs*, and perhaps a biography of Severus Alexander? **(Q.) GARGILIUS MARTIAL(IS)**

- B1: This now lost inscription, found in an Italian city, commemorates what author, or at least a relative of his? **(D. JUNIUS) JUVENAL(IS)**

- B2: This elaborate tomb commemorates what little boy, who gained fame in the poetic contests at the *Lūdī Capitōlinī* of 94 AD, but died of exhaustion shortly after, living only 11 years, 5 months, and 12 days? **(Q.) SULPICIUS MAXIMUS**

- TU 2: Differentiate in ultimate root among “host” meaning “the bread consecrated in the Eucharist,” “host” meaning “multitude,” and “host” meaning “person who receives guests.” **HOSTIA; HOSTIS; HOSPES (RESPECTIVELY)**

- B1: Differentiate in ultimate root among “vaunt,” “daunt,” and “aunt.” **VĀNUS; DOMŌ; AMITA (RESPECTIVELY)**

- B2: Differentiate in ultimate root between “defile” meaning “a narrow pass” and “defile” meaning “desecrate.” **FĪLUM AND FULLŌ (RESPECTIVELY)**

- TU 3: In what year did all of the following occur? The siege of Curicta ends with the surrender of Gaius Antonius. The tribune Quintus Cassius and one of his colleagues are threatened with death on New Year’s Day after they veto a resolution of the Senate. Gaius Trebonius and Decimus Brutus engage in resolute fighting off the coast of France. Marcus Aemilius Lepidus is appointed praetor. A food shortage in Rome is prevented by the capture of Sicily and Sardinia, making up for Attius Varus’s defeat of Caesarian forces in Africa. **49 BC**

- B1: Three years after the defeat at Bagradas Valley, Caesar brought his forces back to Africa and faced off against Labienus at what preliminary skirmish before Thapsus? **RUSPINA**

- B2: Six years after the siege of Curicta, where was Gaius Antonius once again besieged and defeated by Brutus, being executed shortly thereafter? **APOLLONIA**

- TU 4: Late Latin poetry often irregularly lengthens or shortens vowels to fit the meter. For instance, consider the following hexameter line by Vespa, which I shall read once as prose and then paste: “*quorum epulas semper rerum commendo paratu.*” What is irregular about the vowel lengths in the last two feet of this line? **SHORT O IN COMMENDŌ**

- B1: Scan and identify any irregularities in this line from the *Aegritūdō Perdīcae*: “*suspirat numquam requiem daturus amorī*” **SSSDS; LONG A IN DĀTŪRUS** (*dō* is normally irregular: A&G §202)

- B2: Scan and identify any irregularities in this line from Caelius Sedulius’s *Carmen Paschāle*: “*cuius onus leve est, cuius iuga ferre suave est*” **DDSDS; HIATUS AFTER LEVE; SUĀVE IS IRREGULARLY TRISYLLABIC**

¹ TU: *CIL* VIII.9047; Conte p. 617 / B1: *CIL* X.5382; Hadas p. 282 / B2: Conte p. 484; the tomb inscription is translated [here](#)

³ TU: *OCD*³ p. 114; C&S p. 271; Heich⁶ p. 208 & Boak p. 218 / B1: C&S p. 275 / B2: C&S p. 289 & *OCD*³ p. 114

⁴ TU: *Iudicium Cocī et Pistōris* 18 / B1: *Aegritūdō Perdīcae* 107 / B2: *Sedul. Carmen Paschāle* 1.290 / See the last page for rejected lines

- TU 5: Described in a *Homeric Hymn* as “three virgins gifted with wings” who “fly now here, now there, feeding on honey-comb and bringing all things to pass” and “dwell under a ridge of Parnassus,” what mythological group was said in later sources to have employed the art of divination with the use of pebbles? **THRIAE / THRIAI**
- B1: In another early Greek poem, the *Shield of Heracles*, a member of which mythological group “wore a cloak, purple with the blood of men, and [...] glared terribly and bellowed with a clanging sound” as they “gnash[ed] their white teeth,” dragging people’s souls down to Tartarus in a manner similar to the Erinyes or Fates? **KERES / DOOMS**
- B2: As Alcithoe considers what stories to tell in Book 4 of the *Metamorphōsēs*, she mentions that what mythological group “sprang from copious showers,” though another source calls them grandsons of a mysterious Hecaterus? **CURETES**

****SCORE CHECK****

- TU 6: When her husband remarried a woman named Pythodoris, who is sometimes thought to have called on Aspurgus to supplant him, allowing her to continue ruling the region of Crimea and the Bosporus until around 8 AD? **DYNAMIS**
- B1: The marriage of Dynamis and Polemo is one of many examples of Augustus’s successful diplomacy with client rulers. Similarly, what son of Donnus and namesake of a region of the Alps did Augustus allow to command Roman troops at Segusio in exchange for protecting the Mt. Cenis route through the Alps? **(M. JULIUS) COTTIUS**
- B2: Of course, diplomacy wasn’t always enough. For instance, the Candace of Ethiopia only surrendered after a failed attempt to capture what city, where fragments of Cornelius Gallus were unearthed in 1978? **PRIMIS / QASR IBRIM**

- TU 7: Translate into Latin, using a supine and the verb *spērō*: “With a storm approaching, the sailor hoped that his prayers would not be scorned by the goddesses.” **TEMPESTĀTE/PROCELLĀ APPROPINQUANTE, NAUTA SPĒRĀVIT/SPĒRĀBAT PRECĒS (SUĀS) Ā DEĀBUS NŌN SPRĒTUM ĪRĪ**
- B1: Now translate using the verb *noceō*: “Although Neptune was said to hate him, the goddesses of the sea promised that his ship wouldn’t be harmed.” **QUAMQUAM/ETSĪ DĪCĒBĀTUR / QUAMVĪS/CUM DĪCERĒTUR NEPTŪNUS EUM ŌDISSE, DEAE MARIS/PELAGĪ/PONTĪ/FRETĪ PRŌMĪSĒRUNT/ POLLICITAE SUNT NŌN FORE UT / FORE UT NŌN / FORE NĒ ĒIUS NĀVĪ NOCĒRĒTUR**
- B2: Now translate into good Latin, using a syncopated form: “The helmsman knew the ship would’ve been covered by the waves if the goddesses had not saved him.” **GUVERNĀTOR/RĒCTOR SCIĒBAT/SCĪVIT FUTŪRUM FUISSE UT NĀVIS FLŪCTIBUS/UNDĪS OPERĪRĒTUR/OBRUERĒTUR/MERGERĒTUR/TEGERĒTUR, NISI/SĪ NŌN/NĪ DEAE SĒ SERVĀSSENT**

- TU 8: Who is the father of all the following: Pedaeus, a bastard killed by Meges; Iphidamas, whose death was avenged by his brother Coon; Archelochus and Acamas, described by Homer as “well skilled in all manner of fighting” as they led the Dardanian troops at Troy; and the husband of Laodice who was carried to safety by Odysseus? **ANTENOR**
- B1: What grandfather of Iphidamas and father of Theano had reared him and tried to dissuade him from going to war by marrying him off to one of his own aunts? **CISSES / CISSEUS**
- B2: What other Trojan elder saw his sons Peisander and Hippolochus killed because of his warmongering? **ANTIMACHUS**

- TU 9: Give two archaic verb forms to complete this unusual analogy: *negāvī : negāssim :: sunt : [blank]* **SIENT AND FUANT**
- B1: Give all possible verb forms that could complete this analogy, in which both verbs are sometimes irregular: *edō : edit :: cōnficimur : [blank]* **CŌNFICIUNTUR, CŌNFĪUNT, CŌNFICIANTUR, AND CŌNFĪANT**
- B2: Give all possible verb forms that could complete this highly complicated analogy: *dēfendit : dēfendēre :: vēnit : [blank]* **VĒNEUNT, VĒNIĒRE/VĒNIĒRUNT, AND VĒNĒRE/VĒNĒRUNT** (accept “VĒNERANT” as a 4th option)

⁵ TU: *Hymn to Hermes* 552ff. (1914 Loeb trans.); Tripp p. 576 / B1: *Shield* 159-160, 249; Tripp p. 334 / B2: *Met.* 4.282; Tripp p. 178-179

⁶ TU: OCD³ p. 254 & C&S pp. 370, 338 / B1: OCD³ p. 785 & C&S p. 336 / B2: C&S p. 332; OCD³ p. 1111

⁷ B1: “fore nē” is attested in Celsus (3.14), the elder Pliny (17.57), and Val. Max. (6.4.3, 1.1.8) / B2: A&G §589 b.

⁸ TU: *Iliad* 5.69-71, 11.218ff., 12.99-100 (misspelled in Tripp as Archelous); Tripp pp. 338, 267 / B1: *Iliad* 11.223 / B2: Tripp pp. 54-55

⁹ TU: A&G §183 5., §170 b. Note / B1: A&G §201, §204 c. / See the last page of this round for a fuller explanation of B1 and B2

TU 10: Who was the subject of two *Dialogi* between an Eastern traveler and a Western monk, as well as *Vitae* by Venantius Fortunatus, Paulinus of Périgueux, and the author who wrote those *Dialogi*, Sulpicius Severus?

(ST.) MARTIN/MARTINUS (OF TOURS)

B1: In the 10th hymn of Prudentius's *Peristephanon*, what saint stands "firm and unmoved" while "the blood [runs] gushing out," showing no pain as the doctor Aristo "cut[s] the filaments" of his tongue "one by one"? **(ST.) ROMANUS**

B2: As he is being roasted alive, what saint in the 2nd hymn of the *Peristephanon* jokingly tells the prefect "eat it up, try whether it is nicer raw or roasted" and encourages him to flip him over so that he gets cooked on all sides?

(ST.) LAWRENCE/LAURENTIUS

****SCORE CHECK****

TU 11: What city in mythology saw the worship of a lesser-known Cecrops as a hero and the burial of Rhadamanthys with Alcmene, housed the spring Telphusa which killed the seer Tiresias, and received its name from a son of Thersander that was sent to Athamas alongside his brother Coronus? **HALIARTUS**

B1: What city in mythology saw the first use of shields during a battle between Acrisius and Proetus, and was ruled by Pityreus until he handed the city over to Deiphontes? **EPIDAUROS**

B2: What city in mythology contained mares which Odysseus found during his journey to demand the return of Ithacan sheep from Messenian raiders, and housed the tombs of both Chalcodon and Iphicles? **PHENEUS**

TU 12: What later Greek author wrote a work which includes a war with Methymna and abductions by pirates, but focuses on the pastoral scenery of Lesbos and the gradual discovery of love by two foundlings, Daphnis and Chloe? **LONGUS**

B1: What other Hellenistic novelist, perhaps a bishop of Tricca, wrote an *Aethiopica* centered around the lovers Theagenes and Chariclea, providing interesting details about the cult of Isis in the process? **HELIODORUS**

B2: What author wrote a 24-book novel entitled *The Incredible Things Beyond Thule*, containing sorcery, travels to the moon, and an extremely convoluted use of nested stories and framing devices? **ANTONIUS DIOGENES**

TU 13: Falacer and Voltumnus were two of the 12 or more gods worshipped by what 15-man religious group in the Roman Republic, whose members were distinguished by their white conical leather hat called an *apex*? **FLĀMINĒS**

B1: What priestly college organized public banquets and feasts for senators after sacrifices to Jupiter Optimus Maximus? The Pyramid of Cestius honored a member of this group. **(TRIUMVIRĪ/SEPTEMVIRĪ) EPULŌNĒS**

B2: What priestly college once invoked several obscure deities, such as Deferunda and Commolenda, to remove a fig tree from the shrine of the grain goddess Dea Dia? **FRĀTRĒS ARVĀLĒS / ARVAL BRETHERN**

TU 14: Note: there is an extra clue at the end. Feel free to wait if you are unsure. Translate the following Greek sentence about the character of tyrannical rulers: "ὅτι ἐξεστὶν αὐτοῖς πάντα λαμβάνειν, πάντων ἐπιθυμοῦσιν." The verb ἐπιθυμέω means "to crave." **BECAUSE IT IS POSSIBLE FOR THEM TO TAKE EVERYTHING, THEY CRAVE EVERYTHING**

B1: Now translate this sentence about an ideal ruler: "δικαιότερος δὲ τῶν ἄλλων ἐστίν, ἅτε πᾶσι παρέχων τὴν δικαιοσύνην." **(AND/BUT) HE IS MORE JUST THAN THE OTHERS, BECAUSE HE PROVIDES JUSTICE FOR EVERYONE**

B2: Finally, keeping in mind that θεραπεύω means "to flatter," translate the following sentence about Alexander the Great: "θεραπευτέον αὐτῷ τοὺς τ' ἄρχοντας καὶ τὸν ὄχλον λόγοις τε καὶ δώροις πολλάκις."

MANY TIMES/OFTEN/AGAIN AND AGAIN HE HAD TO FLATTER BOTH THE LEADERS AND THE COMMON PEOPLE/MASSES WITH BOTH WORDS AND GIFTS

¹⁰ TU: Conte pp. 695, 722, 709 / B1: *Peristeph.* 10.896ff.; Conte p. 665 / B2: *Peristeph.* 2.397ff.; Hadas p. 430; *Horrible Histories* p. 125

¹¹ TU: Tripp pp. 153, 36, 259 / B1: Tripp pp. 498, 225-226 / B2: Tripp pp. 402, 159, 323

¹² TU: OCD³ p. 884; Hadas p. 296 / B1: Hadas pp. 294-296 / B2: OCD³ p. 116

¹³ TU: Adkins p. 278 / B1: Adkins pp. 278-279; *Oxford Archaeological Guide* p. 365 / B2: Adkins pp. 278, 287, 286 (the other obscure deities invoked were Adolenda, p. 281, and Coinquenda, p. 286)

¹⁴ TU: Dio Chrysostom, *Discourses* 62.2 / B1: *Discourses* 62.3 / B2: *Discourses* 4.9

- TU 15: A mere two years after his elder brother perished in Illyricum, what young Augustus, alongside his guardian Silvanus, was besieged and killed at Colonia Agrippinensis, paving the way for the founding of the Gallic Empire? **SALONINUS**
- B1: Several years after this, what capital city of the Aedui did Victorinus capture and destroy after a 7-month siege? Later, Constantius Chlorus would rebuild it and restore its renowned schools. **AUGUSTODUNUM / AUTUN**
- B2: During roughly this same time period, what Germanic tribe, which had been expelled from Scandinavia, was defeated by Gallienus in battle at the Nessus River? **HERULI / HERULES** (prompt on “GOTHS” or “SCYTHIANS”)

****SCORE CHECK****

- TU 16: Of the noun forms *obice*, *incūde*, *trāmite*, and *fastū*, which best fills in the blank in the following sentence? “*Nec arguī umquam potuit dēviāsse ab aequitātis rēctō* [blank].” **TRĀMITE**
- B1: Of the noun forms *obice*, *canistrō*, *incūde*, *fornice*, and *fastū*, which best completes the following sentence? “*Post eius excessum, nobiliōris militiae* [blank] *elātus, in Iūliānum paria cōnfingēbat.*” **FASTŪ**
- B2: The forms that remain come from the nouns *obex*, *canistrum*, *incūs*, and *fornix*. Define any three of these words.
ANY 3 OF: OBEX – BOLT/BAR; CANISTRUM – BASKET; INCŪS – ANVIL; FORNIX – ARCH/BROTHEL
- TU 17: Gnaeus Tremelius Scrofa and the Sasernae both wrote works on what topic, likely influenced by a 28-book treatise whose translation was sponsored by the Roman state after it was saved from the ruins of Carthage? **AGRICULTURE**
- B1: What topic was discussed by writers such as Manius Manilius, Lucius Acilius, and a man named Pegasus? **LAW**
- B2: What scholar and poet wrote a work of uncertain content entitled *Epoptides*? **(Q.) VALERIUS SORANUS/OF SORA**

- TU 18: What use of the subjunctive can be found in the following sentence? “*Ut tē illō tempore gesseris, ut patrimonium omnibus luxuriae formis cōsumpseris, supervacaneum est dicere.*” **INDIRECT QUESTION**
- B1: What use of the subjunctive can be found here? “*Scaurus rēgem Cimbrōrum monuit ita Rōmānōs eius exercitum fūsūrōs ut Hannibalis, ut antea Brennī cōpiās dēlēvissent.*” **SUBORDINATE CLAUSE IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE**
- B2: What use of the subjunctive can be found in this sentence, spoken by Ariadne in the *Hērōides*? “*Nōn poterant fīgī praecordia ferrea cornū; ut tē nōn tegerēs, pectore tūtus erās.*” **CONCESSIVE**
- TU 19: Whose conversion to Christianity at the hands of Gregory the Illuminator indirectly caused the bishops Sahak and Mashtots to invent an alphabet for his people, the Armenians? **TIRIDATES III/IV/THE GREAT**
- B1: Which later Persian king worked with the praetorian prefect Anthemius to settle disputes among Persia’s Christian bishops and gave legal recognition to the bishop of Ctesiphon as head of the church in Persia? **YAZDEGERD I**
- B2: What successor of Yazdegerd reversed his policy and instituted Christian persecutions? **BAHRAM/VARANES V**

****CHALLENGE RESOLUTION & SCORE CHECK****

- TU 20: In Ovid’s *Metamorphōsēs*, when the black stones which would’ve secured his condemnation miraculously turned white, what son of Alemon was allowed to fulfill Hercules’s request of moving to Italy to found Crotona? **MYSCELUS**
- B1: To what legendary figure in Roman history does a Crotonan elder tell the story of Myscelus? **NUMA POMPILIUS**
- B2: It is only fitting that, since the very first test question of this tournament asked about the poem’s opening, we conclude with a question about its ending. Therefore, in the closing lines of his work, who does Ovid predict will “live in fame through all the ages” and “be borne immortal far beyond the lofty stars,” even when “that day which has no power save over this mortal frame” will “end the span of [his] uncertain years”? **(P.) OVID(IUS NASO)**

¹⁵ TU: *Chronicle* p. 178 & C&S p. 509 / B1: *Chronicle* p. 176 & C&S pp. 513, 655 & OCD³ p. 216 & Conte p. 634 / B2: C&S p. 512

¹⁶ TU: Ammianus 22.10 / B1: Amm. 18.6 (*incūde* is also arguable in accordance with the metaphorical usage seen in Tac. *Dial.* 20)

¹⁷ TU: OCD³ p. 1549; Hadas p. 67 / B1: Hadas pp. 66-67; OCD³ p. 1131 / B2: Hadas p. 57 & OCD³ p. 1581

¹⁸ TU: L&S *ut* (I. A. 3. (b).) / B2: Ov. *Hērōides* 10.107 (cf. A&G §527)

¹⁹ TU: Heich⁶ p. 519 / B1/B2: Heich⁶ p. 482

²⁰ TU/B1: Ov. *Met.* 15.1-59 / B2: Ov. *Met.* 15.871-879 (some words removed or rearranged in the quotes)

ADDITIONAL NOTES

Alternate Lines (TU 4):

B1b: Juvenecus: *īnfremīt et sānctum scelerāta fācundia pressat*

DSDDDS; SHORT A IN FĀCUNDIA

B2b: Dracontius: *“vēnīt Orestēs” ait, sed stātim crēdita nōn est*

DDSSDS; SHORT E IN ORESTĒS; LONG A IN STĀTIM

B2c: Paulinus: *nec ratiō aut pietās mēns aut religiōsa sinēbat*

DDSDDS; CONSONANTAL I IN RELIGIŌSA (-iō- becomes one syllable)

B2d: Cyprianus: *quīn potius prōfāna ruē atque idōla cuncta*

DDSSDS; LONG O IN PRŌFĀNA; HIATUS AFTER RUE; LONG E IN RUĒ; SHORT O IN IDŌLA

B2e: *Eclogues: stant et iūniperī et castaneae hirsūtae*

SDSDSS; HIATUSES AFTER IŪNIPERĪ AND CASTANEAEE, (DOUBLE SPONDEE AT THE END)

(Juvenec. 4.595; Dracontius, *Orestes* 708; Paulinus of Pella, *Eucharisticos* 462; Cyprianus Gallus, *Heptateuch* 2.1012; Verg. *Ecl.* 7.53)

Analogy Explanations (TU 9):

B1: *Edit* can be either indicative or subjunctive. Therefore, the change from *edō* to *edit* is either “1st person indicative → 3rd person indicative” or “1st person indicative → 3rd person subjunctive.” Either way, *cōnficimur*, which is 1st person (pl.), will have to become 3rd person (pl.), and it could become either indicative or subjunctive. The passive of *cōnficiō* can be either *cōnficior* or *cōnfīō*. The combination of indicative/subjunctive and *-ficiō/-fīō* yields the 4 possible forms.

B2: *Dēfendit* can be either 3rd sg. pres. or 3rd sg. perf. (same stem). *Dēfendēre* is 3rd pl. perf. (it could also be 2nd sg. fut. pass., but this is irrelevant since the other side of the analogy cannot be made passive). Therefore the required change is either (1) “1st person → 3rd person” (no change in tense) or (2) “1st person present → 3rd person perfect.”

Vēnīt is either (a) 3rd sg. pres. of *vēneō* or (b) 3rd sg. perf. of *veniō*. Following analogy (1) with parsing (a), we get *vēneunt* (3rd pl. pres. of *vēneō*). Following analogy (2) with parsing (a), we get *vēniērunt* or *vēniēre* (3rd pl. perf. of *vēneō*). Following analogy (1) with parsing (b), we get *vēnērunt* or *venēre* (keeping the perfect tense). Analogy (2) is harder to apply, but the most logical conclusion is “present : perfect :: perfect : pluperfect” (going one step back into the past), which would give *vēnerant*. This is a little sketchy, though, which is why it’s not required in the answer line.

Horrible Histories: The Ruthless Romans (TU 10 B2):

5 Saint Lawrence was able to have a laugh about his execution. He was roasted on a grill over a fire. After a while he told his torturer...



2020 PREMIER CERTAMEN LEAGUE
FINALS VISUAL

TU

q. [redacted] . Q . F . Q . [redacted] . EQ . R
pr AEF . COH . I . ASTYRVM . PR . BRITTA
n IAE . TRIB . COHSP . PR . MAVR . CÆ
a MIL . PRAEP . COH & SING . ET . VEX
e QQ . MAVROR . IN TERRITORIO
a VZIENSI . PRÆTENDENTIUM
DEC . DVARVM . COLL . AVZIEN
SIS . ET . RVSGVNIENSIS ET PAT
PROV . OB INSIGNEM IN CIO
10 VES AMOREM . ET SINGVLA
REM . ERGA PATRIAM ADFEC
TIONEM ET QVOD EIVS VIR
TVTE AC VIGILANTIA & FA
RAXEN . REBELLIS CVM SA
15 TELLITIBVS SVIS FVERIT &
CAPTVS ET INTERFECTVS
ORDO COL & AVZIENSIS &
INSIDIIS BAVARVM DE
CEPTO P . P . F D D & VIII . KAL &
20 aPR & PR CCXXI

CereRI • SACRVM

[redacted]

trib COH • *i* • DELMATARVM

II • VIR • QVINQ • FLAMEN

5 DIVI • VESPASIANI

VOVIT • DEDICAV*itq*VE

SVA

PEC

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