

TU 1: What use of the genitive case is found in the following sentence? "*Caesar partem militum expectābat.*"

PARTITIVE GENITIVE/GENITIVE OF THE WHOLE

B1: What use of the genitive case is found in the following sentence? "*Cicero vir magnae scientiae fuit.*"
GENITIVE OF DESCRIPTION

B2: What use of the genitive case is found in the following sentence? "*Crassus gladium aurī fēcit.*"
GENITIVE OF MATERIAL/SUBSTANCE

TU 2: What location, translated into English as "Quail Island," is given as a location of the goddess Artemis's birth?

ORTYGINA

B1: What other island is also given as a location of Artemis's birth?

DELOS

B2: Name the order in which Apollo and Artemis were born.

ARTEMIS FIRST, THEN APOLLO

TU 3: What was the *pomerium* in ancient Rome?

THE SACRED BOUNDARY OF THE CITY OF ROME

B1: It was forbidden to bury the dead within the *pomerium*, so the ancient Romans had to find other places to bury their deceased. What was the name for tombs with niches for the urns of ashes?

COLUMBARIA

B2: What was the name for the nine-day festival in mid-February during which family ancestors were honored?

PARENTALIA

TU 4: For the verb "*tradō, tradere*," give the 3rd person singular, imperfect, active, subjunctive.

TRADERET

B1: Change "*traderet*" to the perfect.

TRADIDERIT

B2: Change "*tradiderit*" to the pluperfect.

TRADIDISSET

TU 5: In the mid 2nd-century B.C., who led Numidian forces to seize Carthaginian land possessions?

MASINISSA

B1: Why was Carthage unable to defend itself from these attacks?

THE TREATY THAT ENDED THE 2ND PUNIC WAR FORBADE CARTHAGE TO WAGE WARS WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF ROME.

B2: In the 3rd Punic War that followed, Scipio Aemilianus captured Carthage in 149 B.C. According to Polybius why did Scipio weep at the destruction of Carthage?

HE WEPT AT THE THOUGHT THAT ROME WOULD SUFFER A SIMILAR FATE SOMEDAY.

TU 6: The musical version of *Les Miserables* has finally made its way to movie screens across America! Did you know that Victor Hugo actually adapted his story from a lost Latin manuscript? Some BLSJCLers, by means we shall not reveal, have found some fragments. Prepare to use your Latin language skills to interpret these newly discovered gems. Assuming that "Jean Valjean" is "Iohannes Valiohannes," listen to the following passage, which I will read twice, and answer in ENGLISH the questions that follow.

Ōlim, vir pauperrimus, nomine Iohannes Valiohannes, panem rapere constituit ut familiam famelicam nutrīret. Pane raptō, comprehensus est et annōs undēvigintī in carcere mansit. Tandem, sē eripuit et ad urbem novam migravit. Ibi, feminae aegrae, nomine Fantinae, occurrit et pollicitus est se filiam eius, nomine Cosettam, inventurum esse.

Question: Why does Jean Valjean decide to steal bread?

TO FEED/NOURISH HIS HUNGRY FAMILY

B1: How many years does Jean Valjean remain in prison?

NINETEEN (19) YEARS

B2: What did Jean Valjean promise Fantine after he met her?

HE PROMISED THAT HE WOULD FIND HER DAUGHTER, [NAMED COSETTE (COSETTA)].

TU 7: What son of Eosphorus and king of Thessaly was married to Alcyone?

CEYX

B1: Into what animal were Alcyone and Ceyx transformed?

KINGFISHERS

B2: Who was the father of Alcyone?

AEOLUS

TU 8: When recognized, perform the following action: "*Stā et ad ianuam curre, clamāns Anglicē finem orbis terrārum adesse.*"

PLAYER STANDS AND RUNS TO THE DOOR, SHOUTING THAT THE END OF THE WORLD IS HERE.

B1: Perform the following action: "*Stāte et, manibus coniunctīs, lacrimāte.*"

PLAYERS STAND, JOIN HANDS, AND CRY.

B2: Perform the following action: "*Stāte et, ambābus manibus capita tua tangentes, ululāte.*"

PLAYERS STAND AND HOWL WHILE TOUCHING THEIR HEADS WITH BOTH HANDS.

TU 9: According to “*De Vita Caesarum*” by Suetonius, a man cried “*Quintili Vare, legiones redde!*” To what event does this quote refer?

BATTLE OF THE TEUTOBURG FOREST

B1: Which three legions were lost in the battle?

17, 18, AND 19

B2: How did Quinctilius Varus die?

SUICIDE

TU 10: Translate the following sentence from Latin to English. “*Publius ad Forum adiit ut togam novam emeret.*”

PUBLIUS WENT TO THE FORUM (IN ORDER) TO BUY A NEW TOGA.

B1: Translate the following sentence from Latin to English. “*Togā emptā, Publius domum recurrit ad cibum edendum.*”

WITH THE TOGA HAVING BEEN BOUGHT, PUBLIUS RAN BACK HOME (IN ORDER) TO EAT FOOD.

(Accept any other correct translation of an Ablative Absolute.)

B2: Translate the following sentence from Latin to English: “*Publius putāvit togam suam optimam in mundō esse.*”

PUBLIUS THOUGHT THAT HIS TOGA WAS THE BEST IN THE WORLD/UNIVERSE.

TU 11: One of the members of the Seven Against Thebes had no design on his shield. Who was this member?

AMPHIARAUS

B1: What interesting symbol was on the shield of Polyneices?

JUSTICE (PROMPT ON WOMAN) LEADING AN ARMED MAN

B2: Hippomedon’s shield also depicted a figure. Who was this figure?

TYPHON/TYPHOEUS/TYPHAON/TYPHOS

TU 12: Which of the following English words, if any, does not belong due to derivation: *cattle, cabbage, chef, castle, captain?*

CASTLE

B1: From what Latin word with what meaning does “*castle*” derive?

CASTRA (or CASTRUM) – CAMP (Prompt on CASTELLUM- FORT)

B2: From what Latin word with what meaning do the other words derive?

CAPUT – HEAD

REPLACEMENT QUESTIONS

LANGUAGE

TU: Change the phrase “**altum flumen**” to the comparative.

ALTIVS FLUMEN

B1: Change the phrase “**altius flumen**” to the genitive plural.

ALTIVRUM FLVMINVM

B2: Change the phrase “**altiorum fluminum**” to the superlative.

ALTISSIMŌRUM FLVMINVM

TU: For the verb “**parcō, parcere**,” give the 1st person plural, imperfect, active, subjunctive.

PARCEREMVS

B1: Change “**parceremus**” to the pluperfect.

PEPERCISSEMVS

B2: Change “**pepercissemus**” to the present.

PARCĀMVS

MYTHOLOGY

TU: Complete the analogy. Apollo and Artemis: Leto :: Otus and Ephialtes:_____

IPHIMEDIA

B1 & B2: For five points each, name the two mountains Otus and Ephialtes stacked on top of one another in an attempt to reach Mount Olympus.

MOUNT PELON AND MOUNT OSSA

TU: What hideous man laughed at Achilles after Penthesilea was killed?

THERSISTES

B1: Understandably, Achilles gets angry. Unfortunately, he decides to kill Thersistes and is banished to an island. To which island is Achilles sent?

LESBOS

B2: Who killed Penthesilea in the first place?

ACHILLES

REPLACEMENT QUESTIONS

HISTORY

TU1: Who plotted to overthrow the government in 63 B.C.?

CATILINE or LUCIUS SERGIUS CATILINA

B1: What did the Senate do when it received news that Catiline's lieutenant, Manlius, had assembled an army in Etruria?

ISSUED THE "*SENATUS CONSULTUM ULTIMUM*"

B2: Who opposed the "*Senatus Consultum Ultimum*" in favor of life imprisonment at the trial of Catiline's 5 accomplices?

CATO THE YOUNGER or MARCUS PORCIUS CATO UTICENSIS

CULTURE

TU: You are hosting a party in ancient Rome and are leading your guest to sit down on a couch to begin eating. Which side of the couch should you dedicate to your guest, who deserves this *locus summus*, or "place of honor"?

THE LEFT

B1: After dinner, you feel in the mood for round of drinks. Before you know it, you are hosting a full-on drinking party. In ancient Rome, what is the name for such a party?

SYMPOSIUM(CONVIVIVUM)

B2: All good drinking parties had a rex bibendi, or master of drinking, chosen from the guests. How was a rex bibendi chosen?

THE GUESTS ALL THREW DICE AND WHOEVER RECEIVED THE HIGHEST THROW WAS CHOSEN

TU 1: Complete the following analogy. Acheron; Woe :: Styx; _____

HATE

B1: Complete the following analogy: Woe: Acheron::Wailing:_____

COCYTUS

B2: Besides Tartarus, what is another name for the location in which these rivers can be found that was also the name of a son of Chaos?

EREBUS

TU 2: Differentiate between the ancient Roman clothing categories *amictus* and *indutus*.

AMICTUS- WRAPPED, INDUTUS- NOT WRAPPED (WORN)

B1: Ancient Romans wore tunics as well. What differentiated the tunic of a senator from the tunic of a slave?

A SENATOR'S TUNIC HAD CRIMSON STRIPES ON THE EDGES

B2: What was the name for a tunic that reached down to the wrists?

TUNICA MANICATAE

TU 3: BLSJCL now reveals another never before heard fragment from the original Latin manuscript of *Les Miserables*!!! Listen to the following passage, which I will read twice, and answer in LATIN the questions that follow.

Iohannes Valiohannes didicit Thenardieres, familiam sceleratissimam, Cosettam, puellam pulchram, laborāre in dies cogere. Iohannes Cosettam ā Thenardieribus ēmit et unā cum eā ad conventum fūgērunt. Quōdam tempore, discipulus nomine Marius Cosettam in hortō vīdit et scīvit sē eam amāre. Cosettae clam occurrit et eam in matrimonium ducere constituit, sed Iohannes Valiohannes dīxit sē et Cosettam ad Britanniam navigaturōs esse.

Question: Qualis erat familia Thenardierum?

SCELERATISSIMA

B1: Quōmodō Iohannes Valiohannes Cosettam labore liberāvit?

COSETTAM (Ā THENARDIERIBUS) ĒMIT

B2: Quid agere constituit Marius?

COSETTAM IN MATRINOMIUM DUCERE

TU 4: Who became emperor on January 1, 193 A.D. only to be murdered after 87 days?

PERTINAX

B1: Who ruled for 66 days after Pertinax?

(MARCUS) DIDIVS JULIVNVS

B2: After Didivs Julianus came Septimivs Severus. Where was Septimivs Severus born?

LEPCIS (LEPTIS) MAGNA

TU 5: When recognized, perform the following action: "*Surge et, dextrā tuā brachium amicī tuī tangens, dīc Anglicē huīc amicō tē eum/eam amāre.*"

**PLAYER STANDS AND, WITH HIS/HER RIGHT HAND TOUCHING THE ARM OF HIS/HER FRIEND,
SAYS TO THIS FRIEND THAT HE/SHE LOVES HIM/HER.**

B1: Assuming that "certaminātor" means "Certamen player," perform the following action: "*Īdem certaminātor, ferī identidem mensam et rogā Anglicē cur amicus tuus tē nōn amet.*"

**PLAYER HITS THE TABLE REPEATEDLY AND ASKS WHY HIS/HER FRIEND DOES NOT LOVE
HIM/HER.**

B2: Perform the following action: "*Reliquī certaminātōrēs, surgite et dīcite Anglicē amicō vestrō eum auxiliō egēre.*"

THE REMAINING PLAYERS STAND AND TELL THEIR FRIEND THAT HE/SHE NEEDS HELP.

TU 6: What use of the accusative case, in addition to a basic direct object, is found in the following sentence?

"Caesar populum Romanum sententiam rogāvit."

DOUBLE ACCUSATIVE/ACCUSATIVE OF SECONDARY OBJECT

B1: What use of the accusative case is "*milia*" in the following sentence? "*Caesar militēs quinque milia passuum iter facere coēgit.*"

ACCUSATIVE OF EXTENT OF SPACE

B2: What use of the accusative case is found in the following sentence? "*Ō, mē infēlicem!*"

ACCUSATIVE OF EXCLAMATION

TU 7: An ant, a reed, an eagle and a tower helped which young maiden complete the four impossible tasks given to her by Venus?

PSYCHE

B1: Which deity married Psyche and Cupid?

ZEUS

B2: How many sisters did Psyche have?

THREE

TU 8: What Latin legal phrase refers to the reasons or justification for making war and literally means “an occasion of war”?

CASUS BELLĪ

B1: What Latin legal phrase refers to a person’s unique way of doing things and literally means “method of working”?

MODUS OPERANDĪ

B2: What Latin legal phrase refers to the idea that a person cannot be fairly judged until the arguments both for and against them have been heard?

AUDĪ ALTERAM PARTEM

TU 9: What is the Latin term referring to the years 54-58 A.D.?

“QUINQUENNĪUM NERONIS”

B1: Whom did Nero send in 55 A.D. to place Tigranes V on the Armenian throne?

(GNAEUS DOMITIUS) CORBULO

B2: During Nero’s reign, who captured the Roman colony of Camulodunum and was subsequently defeated by Gaius Suetonius Paulinus?

QUEEN BOUDICCA/BOADICEA

TU 10: Translate the following sentence from Latin to English. “*Marcus ā Sextō postulāvit nē bonōs servōs verberāret.*”

MARCUS DEMANDED (FROM) SEXTUS NOT TO BEAT/STRIKE THE GOOD SLAVES.

B1: Translate the following sentence from Latin to English. “*Cum bonī servī essent iratī, domum tamen ad laborem redierunt.*”

ALTHOUGH THE GOOD SLAVES WERE ANGRY, THEY NEVERTHELESS RETURNED/WENT BACK HOME FOR (THE PURPOSE OF) WORK/LABOR.

B2: Translate the following sentence from Latin to English. “*Sextus tam crudēlis erat ut bonōs servōs domum regredientēs ferīret.*”

SEXTUS WAS SO CRUEL/HARSH/SAVAGE THAT HE HIT THE GOOD SLAVES RETURNING/GOING BACK HOME.

TU 11: Which of the following English words, if any, does not belong due to derivation: *dice, betray, bedight, endow, rent*?

BEDIGHT

B1: From what Latin word with what meaning does “*bedight*” derive?

DICŌ, DICERE – TO SAY/TALK/TELL

B2: From what Latin word with what meaning do the other words derive?

DŌ, DĀRE – TO GIVE

TU 12: What girl, the daughter of Ligdus, was turned into a boy on the eve of her wedding to Ianthe?

IPHIS

B1: Who caused Iphis's gender change and thus saved the marriage?

ISIS

B2: Who was the mother of Iphis who brought her to the temple of Isis?

TELETHUSA

REPLACEMENT QUESTIONS

LANGUAGE

TU: For the phrase “**bona filia**,” give the dative plural.

BONĪS FILIĀBUS

B1: For the phrase “**celeris dea**,” give the ablative plural.

CELERIBUS DEĀBUS

B2: For the phrase “**magna puella**,” give the dative plural.

MAGNĪS PUELLĪS

TU: Distinguish in meaning between “**reddō**” and “**redeō**.”

REDDŌ – GIVE BACK/RETURN (TRANSITIVE) vs. REDEŌ – GO BACK/RETURN (INTRANSITIVE)

B1: Distinguish in meaning between “**curō**” and “**currō**.”

CURŌ – TAKE CARE OF/PROVIDE FOR/SEE TO/UNDERTAKE vs. CURRŌ – RUN

B2: Distinguish in meaning between “**legō, legāre**” and “**legō, legere**.”

LEGĀRE – APPOINT/BEQUEATH/WILL/ENTRUST vs. LEGERE – READ/GATHER/CHOOSE/COLLECT

MYTHOLOGY

TU: Clymene, the wife of Iapetus, bore him what son, who eventually would hold the world on his back?

ATLAS

B1: Name a brother of Atlas.

PROMETHEUS, EPIMETHEUS, MENOETIUS

B2: What gift did Menoetius accept first from Zeus, causing Zeus to strike him with a lightning bolt and hurl him into Erebus?

THE FIRST VIRGIN WOMAN HE HAD FORMED

TU: Among the Argonauts there were several fathers of future heroes. What man, the father of Achilles, was an Argonaut?

PELEUS

B1: Ajax the Lesser’s father was also an Argonaut. Who was this man?

OILEUS

B2: Nauplius was on board the Argo. Who was his clever son?

PALAMEDES

REPLACEMENT QUESTIONS

HISTORY

TU: 343 B.C., 327 B.C., and 298 B.C. are the starting dates for 3 wars fought against of which people?

SAMNITES

B1: Where did the Romans lose in disgrace to Gaius Pontius?

CAUDINE FORKS

B2: In what year did Publius Decius Mus die in a battle of the 3rd Samnite War?

295 B.C.

CULTURE

TU: What is the Latin name of the ancient Roman delicacy dormouse?

GLIS

B1: Do the same for this Roman delicacy: peacock.

PAVO

B2: Do the same for this Roman delicacy: oysters.

OSTREAE

TU1: In the hot, dusty afternoon of August 9, 378 A.D., Roman forces fought the Goths on a plain near what Thracian city?

ADRIANOPE

B1: What was notable about this battle?

THE EMPEROR VALENS WAS KILLED

B2: What nephew of Valens and also a later emperor himself would have brought reinforcements if Valens had not impatiently sought battle?

GRATIAN or FLAVIUS GRATIANUS

TU 2: What was the many-headed sibling of Orthus and Cerberus?

THE HYDRA

B1: Who was the mother of these three monsters?

ECHIDNA

B2: Name one more monster that was a child of Echidna.

CHIMAERA, SPHINX, NEMEAN LION

TU 3: What use of the ablative case is found in the following sentence? "*Antonius Ciceronem otio privavit.*"

ABLATIVE OF SEPARATION

B1: What use of the ablative case is found in the following sentence? "*Caesar summō locō natus est.*"

ABLATIVE OF SOURCE/ORIGIN

B2: What use of the ablative case is found in the following sentence? "*Helvetiī reliquōs Gallōs virtūte praecedunt.*"

ABLATIVE OF SPECIFICATION/RESPECT

TU 4: Translate the following sentence from Latin to English. "*Gaius est unus quī mortem in bellō non timeat.*"

GAIUS IS ONE/HE WHO WOULD NOT FEAR DEATH IN WAR or GAIUS IS THE TYPE OF PERSON WHO WOULD NOT FEAR DEATH IN WAR.

B1: What use of the subjunctive is found in the previous sentence?

RELATIVE CLAUSE OF CHARACTERISTIC/RELATIVE RESULT

B2: Translate the following sentence from Latin to English. "*Imperātor Nerō est unus quī Christianōs necet.*"

THE EMPEROR NERO IS ONE/HE WHO WOULD KILL/MURDER CHRISTIANS or THE EMPEROR NERO IS THE TYPE OF PERSON WHO WOULD KILL CHRISTIANS.

TU 5: In a Roman marriage, what were the vows, or words of consent, spoken by the bride?

QUANDO TU GAIUS, EGO GAIA/UBI TU GAIS, EGO GAIA

B1: After the marriage ceremony, there was a special dinner called the *cena nuptialis*. This meal ended with the distribution of a wedding cake. What is the name for this ancient Roman wedding cake?

MUSTACEUM

B2: Describe the bride's hairstyle on her wedding day. Be specific.

HER HAIR WAS PARTED USING A SPEAR INTO 7 BRAIDS WITH RIBBONS (VITTAE)

TU 6: Quid Anglice significat "**misericordia**"?

PITY/MERCY/SYMPATHY/COMPASSION

B1: Quid Anglice significat "**mūnus**"?

DUTY/SERVICE/GIFT/OFFERING

B2: Quid Anglice significat "**macula**"?

SPOT/STAIN/BLEMISH/DISHONOR

TU 7: What unusual weather occurrence happened upon the death of Sarpedon?

IT RAINED (DROPS OF) BLOOD

B1: Who was the father of Sarpedon that made it rain blood?

ZEUS

B2: Sarpedon's armor was later given out as a prize at the funeral games of which fallen young man?

PATROCLUS

TU 8: Which of the following English words, if any, does not belong due to derivation: *rest, cost, contrast, coexist, solstice*?

ALL BELONG/ALL DERIVED FROM THE SAME ROOT

B1: From what Latin word with what meaning do all of the words derive?

STŌ – TO STAND

B2: What derivative of "**stō, stare**" means "utter poverty" or "the lack of the means of subsistence"?

DESTITUTION

TU 9: Which unfortunate herald delivered a poisoned shirt to Heracles?

LICHAS

B1: What happened to Lichas upon giving the shirt to Heracles?

HERACLES THREW LICHAS (FROM A CLIFF) INTO THE SEA

B2: In this myth, luck was not on Lichas's side, but what other man was later fortunate enough to receive the bow and arrows of Hercules?

POEAS

TU 10: When recognized, perform the following action: "*Stā, et simulāns tē gladiātōrem esse, dīc moderatorī Anglice tē moritūrum eum salutāre.*"

PLAYER STANDS, PRETENDING TO BE A GLADIATOR, TELLS THE MODERATOR "I, ABOUT TO DIE, SALUTE YOU."

B1: Perform the following action: "*Stā et, simulāns tē gladiātōrem esse, interficere ā leōne.*"

PLAYER STANDS AND, PRETENDING TO BE A GLADIATOR, IS KILLED BY A LION.

B2: Perform the following action: "*Stāte et clamāte fortiter vōs sperāre lovem vōs servātūrum esse.*"

PLAYERS STAND AND SHOUT LOUDLY THAT THEY HOPE THAT JUPITER WILL SAVE THEM.

TU 11: Which consul of 90 B.C. proposed the Lex Julia in response to the Social War?

LUCIUS JULIUS CAESAR

B1: What law of 89 B.C. was created by 2 tribunes to grant Roman citizenship to all free persons living in any allied community who would register with a Roman praetor within 60 days?

LEX PLAUTIA PAPIRIA

B2: Who proposed the Lex Pompeia, which extended citizenship to all free persons in Cisalpine Gaul south of the Po River and Latin rights to those north of the Po?

(GNAEUS) POMPEIUS STRABO

TU 12: It's time for another *Les Miserables* manuscript fragment!! Listen to the next segment in the *Les Miserables* story, which I will read twice, and answer in ENGLISH the questions that follow.

Tristis, quod Iohannes Valiohannes et Cosetta, amor suus, ad Britanniam navigaturī erant, Marius cum aliīs discipulīs proelium in rem publicam ad libertātem recuperandam commisit. Veritus nē moreretur, litterās ad Cosettam mīsit, sed hae ā Iohanne Valiohanne interceptae sunt. Iohannes Mariō vulneratō succurrit et eum per cloacam in umerīs suīs tulit ut ā proeliō fugeret. Iohannes Mariū ad avum eius portāvit et domum ad Cosettam rediit. Itaque, Marius nōn scivit quis sē servāvisset.

Question: Why did Marius engage in a battle against the state with other students?

TO REGAIN/RESTORE LIBERTY/FREEDOM

B1: Why did Marius send a letter to Cosette?

BECAUSE HE FEARED THAT HE WOULD DIE

B2: How does Jean Valjean help Marius escape from the battle?

HE CARRIES HIM ON HIS SHOULDERS THROUGH THE SEWER

REPLACEMENT QUESTIONS

LANGUAGE

TU: Using any idiomatic meanings, translate the following sentence from Latin to English. "*Fabius legiōnī imperātōris imperāvit ut castra in Galliā poneret.*"

**FABIUS ORDERED/COMMANDED THE LEGION OF THE GENERAL/EMPEROR/COMMANDER TO
PITCH CAMP IN GAUL.
(DO NOT ACCEPT "...to place camp...")**

B1: Using any idiomatic meanings, translate the following sentence from Latin to English. "*Caesar certior factus est legiōnem in Galliā pervēnisse.*"

**CAESAR WAS INFORMED THAT THE LEGION HAD ARRIVED IN GAUL.
(DO NOT ACCEPT "Caesar was made more certain...")**

B2: Using any idiomatic meanings, translate the following sentence from Latin to English. "*Dux consilium ad hostēs vincendōs celeriter cēpit*"

**THE LEADER/COMMANDER/GENERAL QUICKLY ADOPTED/FORMED A PLAN (IN ORDER) TO
DEFEAT/CONQUER THE ENEMY.
(DO NOT ACCEPT "...seized a plan...")**

TU: Which of the following English words, if any, does not belong due to derivation: *equivocal, voice, provoke, invoice, avowal*?

INVOICE

B1: From what Latin noun with what meaning does "invoice" derive?

VIA – ROAD/WAY/STREET

B2: From what Latin noun with what meaning do the other words derive?

VOX – VOICE

MYTHOLOGY

TU: Which pair of brothers were hailed as the second-happiest men in the world?

CLEOBIS AND BITON

B1: Cleobis and Biton yoked themselves to a chariot in order to carry their mother to a festival. Who was their mother?

CYDIPPE

B2: Which goddess was Cydippe a priestess of?

HERA

TU 2: What man instructed his wife not to give him funeral services, therefore cheating his way out of death?

SISYPHUS

B1: Who was his loving wife?

MEROPE

B2: Sisyphus is sometimes cited as being the father of what hero from the *Iliad*?

ODYSSEUS

REPLACEMENT QUESTIONS

HISTORY

TU: Which Roman consul of the Populares faction, after fighting Germanic tribes, reorganized the Roman legion by abolishing light-armed units and dividing each legion into 10 cohorts of 500 to 600 men?

GAIUS MARIUS

B1: How did Marius reform eligibility for the Roman army?

HE REMOVED PROPERTY REQUIREMENTS.

B2: Why were Marius' soldiers nicknamed "Marius' Mules"?

THEY CARRIED WEIGHTY BACKPACKS.

CULTURE

TU: In ancient Roman warfare, what was the small crossbow-like war machine that fired small, fast arrows?

SCORPIO

B1: What were battering rams called?

ARIES

B2: When battering rams did not work, soldiers had to climb over walls instead. What was the name of the crown awarded to the first soldier over an enemy wall?

CORONA MURALIS

TU 1: What use of the dative case is found in the following sentence? “*Hostēs Gallicī interficiendī sunt nobīs.*”

DATIVE OF AGENT

B1: What use of the dative case is found in the following sentence? “*Scūtum militī fortī traicitur.*”

DATIVE OF REFERENCE

B2: What use of the dative case is found in the following sentence? “*Romulus imperiō fratris invīdit.*”

DATIVE WITH SPECIAL VERBS

TU 2: On your allergy medication prescription, you find the abbreviation “s.o.s.” Give the Latin and the English for this abbreviation.

SĪ OPUS SIT – IF THERE IS A NEED

B1: On your medical prescription, you find the abbreviation “h.s.” Give the Latin and the English for this abbreviation.

HORĀ SOMNĪ – AT THE HOUR OF SLEEP/AT BEDTIME

B2: On another prescription, you find the abbreviation “q.i.d.” Give the Latin and the English for this abbreviation.

QUATER IN DIĒ – FOUR TIMES A DAY

TU 3: What is our equivalent of the ancient Roman *oecus*?

A SALOON/HALL

B1: What was the equivalent of a “back door” in an ancient Roman house?

POSTICUM

B2: What was the name for the room in an ancient Roman house that had permanent seats for lectures and other entertainment?

EXEDRA

TU 4: Who am I? I was 30 years old when I became tribune. My first cousin, who was the pontifex maximus at the time, killed me. My father-in-law was Appius Claudius and I am the grandson of Scipio Africanus.

TIBERIUS (SEMPRONIUS) GRACCHUS

B1: Where did the senate meet in 133 B.C. as Tiberius’ supporters assembled on the Capitoline Hill?

TEMPLE OF FIDES

B2: Give the full name of the man who led the attack on Tiberius Gracchus in 133 B.C.

PUBLIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA SERAPIO

TU 5: Traveling in a cart drawn by dragons, what man sought to spread the teachings of Demeter?

TRIPTOLEMUS

B1: Where was the chief location of worship to Demeter?

ELEUSIS

B2: What other city was a location of worship to Demeter and partook in the ‘Eleusian Mysteries’?

ATHENS

TU 6: Translate the following sentence from Latin to English. “*Sī Cicero in Antonium oratiōnēs nōn scripsisset, nōn caesus esset.*”

IF CICERO HAD NOT WRITTEN ORATIONS/SPEECHES AGAINST ANTONIUS, HE WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN KILLED.

B1: What type of condition is expressed in the Tossup?

PAST CONTRARY TO FACT

B2: Translate the following sentence from Latin to English. “*Sī Cicero in Antonium oratiōnēs non scripserit, nōn caedetur.*”

IF CICERO WILL NOT HAVE WRITTEN ORATIONS/SPEECHES AGAINST ANTONIUS, HE WILL NOT BE KILLED.

TU 7: Which young hero was sent on a number of ‘death-defying missions’ by his uncle, the Lycian king Iobates?

BELLEROPHON

B1 & B2: After famously killing the Chimaera, Bellerophon continued on to defeat several tribes. For 5 points each, name these two tribes.

THE SOLYMI AND THE AMAZONS

TU 8: What English word, meaning “one who rises in opposition to lawful authority,” is derived from the Latin verb meaning “to rule”?

INSURGENT

B1: What English word, also derived from the same Latin root, means “a funeral song or tune”?

DIRGE

B2: What English word, again derived from the same Latin root, means “a person accompanying another for protection”?

ESCORT

TU 9: What city's name was changed to Aelia Capitolina after its people rebelled and were forcibly removed in 135 A.D.?

JERUSALEM

B1: Erecting the first large-scale fixed frontier defenses, Hadrian built a large wall in Britain, which is now appropriately known as Hadrian's Wall. From what two locations did the wall stretch?

THE FIRTH OF SOLWAY and THE RIVER TYNE

B2: In his last years, Hadrian spent much time at his villa in what town eighteen miles up the Anio River from Rome?

TIBUR

TU 10: Which of the following words does not belong due to gender: *trabs, opiniō, collega, radix, arbor*?

COLLEGA

B1: Other than *collega* give two first declension nouns which are masculine in gender.

AGRICOLA/AURIGA/INCOLA/NAUTA/PIRATA/POETA

B2: Name two more.

AGRICOLA/AURIGA/INCOLA/NAUTA/PIRATA/POETA

TU 11: What use of the subjunctive is found in the following sentence? "*Caesar castra hostium oppugnāvit quō eōs facilius vinceret.*"

PURPOSE

B1: What use of the subjunctive is found in the following sentence? "*Caesar putābat filiam suam, quae pulcherrima esset, mortuam esse.*"

SUBORDINATE CLAUSE WITHIN INDIRECT STATEMENT

B2: What use of the subjunctive is found in the following sentence? "*Accidit ut Caesar cum equitibus Gallōs vincere posset.*"

SUBSTANTIVE RESULT (prompt for more if "result")

TU 12: Which hero was told to carry an oar until a passerby thought that it was a winnowing fan?

ODYSSEUS

B1: What famous seer had instructed Odysseus to do so?

TIRESIAS

B2: What happened to the oar that Odysseus carried?

IT WAS PLANTED IN THE GROUND AND SACRIFICED TO POSEIDON

TU 13: I am a son of Abas. I quarreled with my brother even in the womb. The city I ruled was Argos. My daughter was Danae, who I locked in a tower for fear that her son might kill me. Who am I?

ACRISIUS

B1: Who was my brother, with whom I constantly quarrelled?

PROETUS

B2: What city did my brother rule while I ruled Argos?

TIRYNS

TU 14: What man, who died at Cannae, disliked the strategy of Fabius Maximus and had a cognomen meaning “red”?

(MARCUS) MINUCIUS RUFUS

B1: Who was recalled from a planned invasion of Africa and later defeated at the Battle of the Trebia River?

TIBERIUS SEMPRONIUS LONGUS

B2: What king of Numidia betrayed Scipio Africanus by allying with Carthage?

SYPHAX

TU 15: BLSJCL regrets that we must now read the last newly discovered Latin manuscript fragment from *Les Misérables*. We can only hope to unearth more!!! Listen to the following passage, which I will read twice, and answer in LATIN the questions that follow.

Ex vulneribus recreatus, Marius patrem suum orāvit ut sibi Cosettam in matrimonium ducere permetteret. Quō permissō, Marius laetissimus Cosettam duxit, sed cum Iohannes Valiohannes eī dixerit sē maleficum fuisse, Marius Cosettam ā conspectū Iohannis prohibēre constituit. Tristissimus, Iohannes domī mansit et aeger factus est. Cum autem Thenardier Mariō dixisset Iohannem ipsum vulneratum servāvisse, Marius cum Cosettā ad Iohannem cucurrit et se rogāvit cur Iohannī nōn confisus esset. Marius et Cosetta maximē dolēbant, tandemque, Iohannes, laetus, mortuus est.

Question: Quid Marius patrem sibi orāvit?

UT EUM COSETTAM IN MATRIMONIUM DUCERE PERMITTERET

B1: Quid Iohannes Mariō de sē dixit?

SĒ MALEFICUM FUISSE

B2: Quid Thenardier Mariō dixit?

IOHANNEM EUM VULNERĀTUM SERVĀVISSE

TU 16: Quid Anglice significat “**harundō**”?

ARROW/SHAFT/REED/CANE/FISHING ROD/PIPE

B1: Quid Anglice significat “**dēlūbrum**”?

SHRINE/TEMPLE/SANCTUARY

B2: Quid Anglice significat “**sopor**”?

STUPOR/(DEEP) SLEEP

TU 17: Five consulships, the capture of Syracuse, and killing Viridomarus are all achievements of what man?

(MARCUS CLAUDIUS) MARCELLUS

B1: How did Syracuse finally fall?

BETRAYAL FROM WITHIN

B2: Against what people did Marcellus fight at the Battle of Clastidium?

INSUBRES or INSUBRIAN GAULS

TU 18: For the verb “**tollo, tollere**,” give the 2nd person plural, pluperfect, passive, subjunctive.

SUBLATĪ/-AE/-A ESSĒTIS

B1: Change “**sublatī/-ae/-a essētis**” to the perfect active.

SUSTULERITIS

B2: Change “**sustuleritis**” to the imperfect.

TOLLERETIS

TU 19: Advised by the Delphic oracle, who was told to ‘await the third fruit’ before going back to the Peloponnese?

HYLLUS

B1: What was meant by ‘the third fruit’?

THE THIRD GENERATION

B2: Which Heraclid learned the meaning of ‘the third fruit’?

TEMENUS

TU 20: When recognized, perform the following action: “*Surge et dīc Anglice tristiter tē mundum odisse.*”

**PLAYER STANDS UP AND SADLY SAYS THAT HE HATES THE WORLD.
(DO NOT ACCEPT “I have hated the world.”)**

B2: Perform the following action: “*Surgite et dīcite Anglice vōs sperāre vōs victorēs esse.*”

PLAYERS STAND UP AND SAY THAT THEY HOPE THAT THEY ARE THE VICTORS.

B2: Perform the following action: “*Surgite et saltāte modō ‘Gangnam’.*”

PLAYERS STAND UP AND DO THE ‘GANGNAM STYLE’ DANCE.

REPLACEMENT QUESTIONS

LANGUAGE

TU: Change the phrase “**maxima sitis**” to the accusative singular.

MAXIMAM SITIM

B1: Change the phrase “**maximam sitim**” to the comparative ablative singular.

MAIORE SITI

B2: Change the phrase “**maiore siti**” to the genitive plural.

NO POSSIBLE. SITIS IS SINGULARE TANTUM

TU: What Latin legal phrase refers to the rights or obligations that are owed towards all people and literally means “towards all”?

ERGĀ OMNĒS

B1: What Latin legal phrase is used when referring to a situation in which both parties in a dispute are at fault and literally means “equal crime”?

(IN) PARI DELICTO/PAR DELICTUM

B2: What Latin legal phrase refers to a party considered to be the enemy of all nations, for example, pirates?

HOSTIS HUMANĪ GENERIS

TU: Give the comparative and superlative forms of the adjective “**dexter.**”

DEXTERIOR/-IUS, DEXTIMUS/-A/-UM

B1: Give the comparative and superlative forms of the adjective “**superus.**”

SUPERIOR/-IUS, SUMMUS/-A/-UM or SUPREMUS, A, UM

B2: Give the comparative and superlative forms for the adjective “**iuvenis.**”

MINOR NATŪ/IUNIOR, MINIMUS/-A/-UM NATŪ

TU: Which of the following English words, if any, does not belong due to derivation: *supple, apply, display, comply, exploit*?

COMPLY

B1: From what Latin verb with what meaning does “**comply**” derive?

PLEŌ – FILL, FUFILL

B2: From what Latin verb with what meaning do the other words derive?

PLECTŌ – PLAIT/TWINE

TU: Using an impersonal verb, translate the following sentence from English to Latin. “*Titus is tired of work.*”

LABORIS TITUM TAEDET.

B1: Using an impersonal verb, translate the following sentence from English to Latin. “*I am sick of Roman customs.*”

MŌRUM ROMANŌRUM MĒ PIGET.

B2: Using an impersonal verb, translate the following sentence from English to Latin. “*You are allowed to go to Rome.*”

ROMAM ĪRE TIBI LICET.

REPLACEMENT QUESTIONS

MYTHOLOGY

- TU:** What man committed suicide after the armor of Achilles was awarded to Odysseus and not to him?
AJAX THE GREATER/SON OF TELAMON
- B1:** Whose corpse did Ajax the Great recover from the battlefield?
THE CORPSE OF ACHILLES
- B2:** Ajax the Great came to Achilles to ask him to return. What two other men accompanied him?
ODYSSEUS AND PHOENIX
- TU:** Which island, cursed by Aphrodite, had the first prostitutes?
CYPRUS
- B1:** Evidently displeased by the large number of unsavory women on Cyprus, what artist chose to live by himself and sculpt?
PYGMALION
- B2:** Who was the eventual son of Pygmalion and his formerly inanimate wife Galatea?
PAPHOS
- TU:** Complete the analogy. Thetis: silver-footed: Hera; _____:
OX-EYED
- B1:** What deity, fearing an old prophecy, refused to marry Thetis?
ZEUS
- B2:** What mortal then took Thetis as his wife?
PELEUS

REPLACEMENT QUESTIONS

HISTORY

TU: Who am I? I was born circa 100 B.C. and I am well known for my leadership in the Gallic Wars. I was a tribune in 63 B.C. In 45 B.C., I died in Spain at the Battle of Munda.

(TITUS) LABIENUS

B1: To what office did Julius Caesar appoint Labienus in 51 B.C.?

GOVERNOR OF CISALPINE GAUL

B2: What man, defended by Cicero, did Labienus accuse of murdering Saturninus?

(GAIUS) RABIRIUS

TU: What praetorian prefect was forced to commit suicide in 38 A.D. by the emperor whom he had put in power?

(SUTORIUS) MACRO

B1: In 40 A.D., Caligula planned to invade Britain, but turned back after reaching the Strait of Dover. Before leaving, what did Caligula build at Gesoriacum?

A LIGHTHOUSE

B2: Whom, receiving a house complete with slaves and furniture and having a name meaning “swift”, did Caligula plan to make a consul?

INCITATUS

TU: Who, claiming to be the son of Perseus, restored the monarchy and reunited Macedonia in 149 B.C.?

ANDRISCUS

B1: At what battle of 148 B.C. did Quintus Caecilius Metellus defeat Andriscus and thus ending the Fourth Macedonian War?

PYDNA

B2: What happened to Macedon after the Fourth Macedonian War?

ANNEXED AS A PROVINCE

REPLACEMENT QUESTIONS

CULTURE

TU: Building a Roman road took several steps. What was the first step, when a foundation course of stones, about hand size, were laid down for the road?

STATUMEN

B1: What about the last step in building a Roman road, where the final stones were laid tightly together?

DORSUM

B2: What was the name for curbstones on a road?

UMBONES

TU: *Scrofa, verres, aper, sus*. To what animal, which the ancient Romans considered the choicest of all domestic meats, do all these terms apply?

PIG

B1: There are many recipes in ancient Rome that call for pork, but not nearly as many as call for olive oil. However, this process required several steps. The first step was to give the olives an initial pressing. What was the name for the first watery fluid that flowed from olives after their first pressing?

AMURCA

B2: The best olive oil was pressed many times and was eaten only with the best types of bread. What was the name for the very best type of bread in ancient Rome, made of pure wheat flour?

PANIS SILIGNEUS/SILIGNEUS

TU: In ancient Rome, there was a lot of unskilled labor. However, there are a few exceptions. What was the name for a surgeon?

CHIRUGIA

B1: Occasionally the surgeries in ancient Rome were not as successful as they could have been. In the case of a surgery gone badly wrong, you needed an undertaker. What was the name for an undertaker?

DESIGNATOR/LIBITINARIUS

B2: As a surgeon, you need to take a lot of notes. The Romans didn't have ballpoint pens, so they used pens made of other substances. What was the term for a pen made of reed?

CALAMUS