

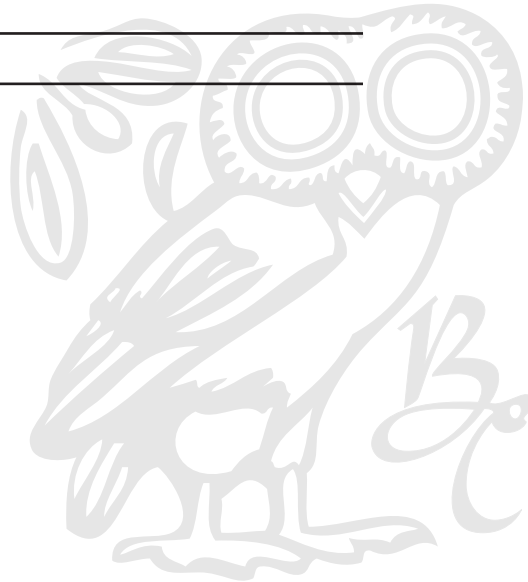


CHAPTER 7

► EXERCISE 1

The verb *cupiō* has a meaning similar to that of the verb *volō*. Change the following forms of *cupiō* into forms of *volō*, the forms of *nōn cupiō* to the forms of *nōlō*, and the forms of *magis cupiō* (“rather want”) to the forms of *mālō*.

1. *cupiēbam* _____
2. *cupiēs* _____
3. *magis cupīvimus* _____
4. *nōn cupere* _____
5. *cupis* _____
6. *magis cupit* _____
7. *cupīvisse* _____
8. *magis cupīverātis* _____
9. *nōn cupīverint* _____
10. *nōn cupimus* _____
11. *nōn cupitis* _____
12. *magis cupīverunt* _____
13. *nōn cupiēbat* _____
14. *cupīveram* _____



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► EXERCISE 2

For each derivative presented, choose the meaning of the Latin word from which the English is derived.

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. eternal | _____ | a. year | b. age | c. and | d. always |
| 2. fealty | _____ | a. strong | b. treaty | c. faith | d. happy |
| 3. vainglorious | _____ | a. darkness | b. halo | c. pomp | d. glory |
| 4. illumination | _____ | a. light | b. threshold | c. moon | d. slippery |
| 5. negotiate | _____ | a. buyer | b. burden | c. license | d. leisure |
| 6. confusion | _____ | a. bottom | b. establish | c. pour | d. funeral |
| 7. portrait | _____ | a. trust | b. decorate | c. trial | d. drag |
| 8. malevolent | _____ | a. prefer | b. want | c. fly | d. strengthen |
| 9. suborn | _____ | a. embellished | b. desired | c. free | d. mouth |
| 10. omnipotent | _____ | a. drink | b. possess | c. possible | d. powerful |
| 11. publicity | _____ | a. tavern | b. common | c. edit | d. attract |
| 12. qualify | _____ | a. what sort | b. ask | c. how great | d. complain |
| 13. etude | _____ | a. music | b. exercise | c. study | d. safe |
| 14. utensil | _____ | a. burn | b. cook | c. metal | d. useful |
| 15. onion | _____ | a. sharp | b. one | c. burden | d. every |
| 16. ubiquitous | _____ | a. where | b. place | c. what sort | d. so many |

► EXERCISE 3

Change the following imperatives into negative imperatives, using both ways of forming the negative imperative which you have learned. Translate the negative forms.

Example: laudā! nōlī laudāre! nē laudāveris! do not praise!

- | | |
|----------------|-------|
| 1. aedificā! | _____ |
| 2. cade! | _____ |
| 3. fundite! | _____ |
| 4. trahe! | _____ |
| 5. dēcipe! | _____ |
| 6. restituite! | _____ |
| 7. bibe! | _____ |
| 8. ōrā! | _____ |

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► EXERCISE 4

Translate into English.

1. Virī fortissimī et doctissimī memoriā colentur eōrum, quī postea venient.

2. Cicero semper putābat sē iūstius agere quam aliōs hominēs.
iūstius – adverb related to *iūstus, a, um*

3. Vidētur tibi epistula Petrarcae pulchrior epistulīs Cicerōnis?

4. Quī est longissimus liber omnium quōs lēgisti?

5. Ea quae Cicero scrīpsit sunt vetustiōra librīs ā Petrarcā scrīptīs.

6. Petrarca putat hominēs debēre difficultātēs aequiōre animō accipere quam Cicero.

► EXERCISE 5

Translate into Latin.

1. What sort of person do you want to be?

2. I always preferred to live in leisure.

3. They wanted glory but did not want to be dragged into a war.

4. Then the most powerful people wanted to destroy the freedom.

5. I will always prefer to seek light, not darkness.

6. I always wanted, do want, and will want most vehemently to save the republic.

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► EXERCISE 6

In the chapter reading passage you read Petrarch's letter to Cicero. Later, Petrarch wrote a second letter. Translate the following text, an adapted portion of the second letter.

Petrarca Cicerōnī salūtem dīcit.

Litterīs meis, quās ad tē miseram, fortasse es offēnsus. Nōlēbam tamen rēs ā tē scrīptās reprehendere, sed tantum vītam tuam. Nam ut homō vīxistī, ut ōrātor dīxistī, ut philosophus scrīpsistī. Tantum rogābam ut cōstantiam quaererēs et ex bellīs fugerēs. Ō, Rōmānī sermōnis pater, cui omnēs grātiās agimus! Nam tū hunc sermōnem coluistī et ōrnātissimum fēcistī. Dēbēs scīre nōmen tuum esse nunc celeberrimum et librōs tuos ā multīs hominibus legī. Haec scribere volēbam ut tibi gaudium darem.

Valē, mī Cicero!

Cicero, Cicerōnis, m. – Cicero

grātiās agō – to thank

ō! (*interjection*) – oh!

offendō, ere, offendī, offēnsū – to offend

ōrātor, ōrātōris, m. – orator

Petrarca, ae, m. – Petrarch

philosophus, ī, m. – philosopher

sermō, sermōnis, m. – speech, language

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► EXERCISE 7

In Petrarch's letter to Cicero you read about Cicero's death which Petrarch deemed unworthy of a philosopher. The text below loosely based on a story related by the historian Cassius Dio (second–third century CE) provides more information about Cicero's death. Cassius Dio lived in the Roman Empire but wrote in Greek. Translate the text.

Postquam Cicero ab hostibus suis est occisus, eius caput et dextra manus sunt excisa et in rōstris Rōmānis posita ut ab omnibus vidērentur. Fulvia Antōnii uxor ibi erat et multa mala verba dē Cicerōne fundēbat. Tandem tamen putāvit fortasse hoc satis nōn esse. Fortissimō odiō mōta linguam ex ore Cicerōnis trāxit et fibulā suā perfōdit. Tunc caput rogāvit ut tam multās tamque ācrēs ōrātiōnēs habēret quam vellet.

Mārcus Antōnius, ī, m. – Mark Antony, Cicero's political enemy, who was ultimately responsible for Cicero's murder by soldiers

Cicero, Cicerōnis, m. – Cicero

excidō, ere, excidī, excisum – to cut out/away

fibula, ae, f. – brooch, hairpin, clip

lingua, ae, f. – tongue

perfodiō, ere, fōdī, fossum – to perforate

rōstra, ōrum, n. pl. – rostra, a platform in the Roman forum from which orators spoke; its name is derived from the ships' beaks (*rōstrum, ī, n.* – beak) taken from naval battles which adorned the platform

vellet – an imperfect subjunctive indicating possibility

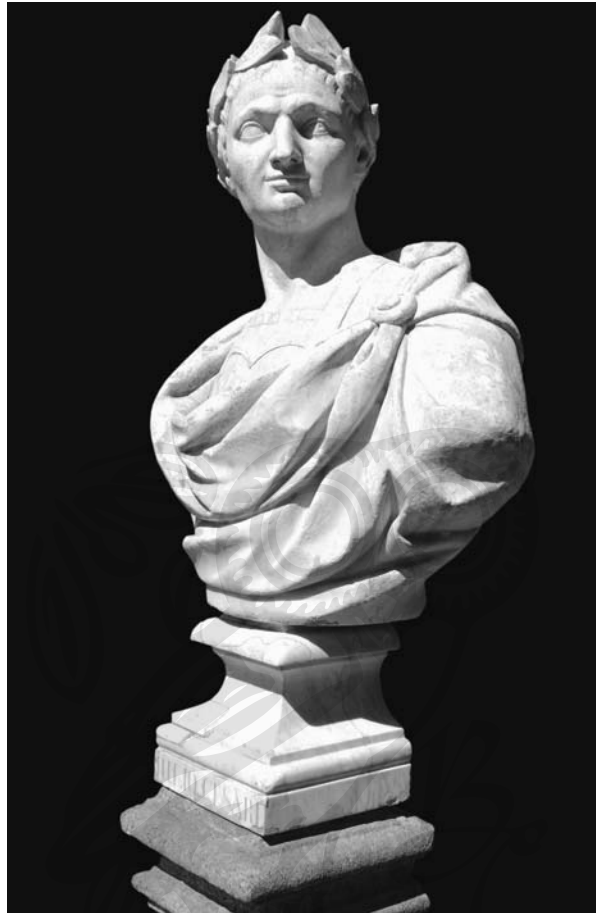


Official announcements, like the proscriptions, were published in the Forum Romanum. In Cicero's day, the rostra that would have been located by the triple arch in the left corner of the photograph served as a public speaking platform. Following his murder, Cicero's tongue and hands were displayed on the rostra.



BY THE WAY

After Julius Caesar was murdered by pro-senatorial conspirators in 44 BCE, Cicero did not hide his hostility to Mark Antony, Caesar's henchman. Indeed Cicero delivered a total of fourteen violent speeches against Antony, aimed at discrediting him and reducing his power. Antony, however, reconciled himself with Octavian, who was Caesar's legally recognized successor, and part of their agreement involved the proscription of their common enemies, among whom was Cicero. Proscription meant that the name of the "proscribed" (from the verb *prōscribere*) person was published in a written list of people declared enemies of the state, and therefore stripped of citizenship. Rewards were offered for information leading to the death or capture of a proscribed person, and anyone who killed a proscribed person could keep part of the slain person's estate. Cicero's speeches against Antony were called *The Philippics* because they were modeled on the speeches of the Athenian orator Demosthenes delivered in the fourth century BCE against the ambitions of Philip, King of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great, as he pursued his relentless ambition to subdue the independent city-states of Greece (such as Athens itself) to his rule.



A neoclassical interpretation of Julius Caesar casts him in his toga, crowned with laurel leaves, and with an idealized gaze of solemnity befitting an emperor. His will named his nineteen-year-old grandnephew Octavian his heir.

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CONTENT QUESTIONS

After completing Chapter 7, answer these questions.

1. When and where did the Renaissance begin? By what was it characterized?

2. Who was Petrarch and when did he live?

3. In what languages did Petrarch write?

4. How are the verbs *volō*, *nōlō*, and *mālō* related?

5. What are the two ways to make a negative command in Latin, and what is the difference between the two ways?

6. What are the two meaning of *vīs*?



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