

Nomen: \_\_\_\_\_

I. Translate one of the following two passages into good English on a separate sheet of paper. Be sure to write at the top of your page whether you are translating choice one or two. Identify the grammatical constructions that are bolded. Answer the grammar questions from the passage you don't translate for bonus points.

Choice One: Posterō diē Lucrētia patrem et coniugem ad sē vocāvit et rem tōtam exposuit, tum ipsa sē occīdit in cōspectū marītī, patris, et **amīcōrum**, postquam eōs ōravit ut hanc iniūriam **pūnīrent**. Illī in exitium rēgis coniūrāvērunt populō-que persuasērunt ut portās urbis contrā eum **clauderent**.

pūnīre

*to punish*

Grammar:

1. Identify the case and use of **amīcōrum**: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Parse the verb **pūnīrent**: person: \_\_\_\_\_ number: \_\_\_\_\_ tense: \_\_\_\_\_ voice: \_\_\_\_\_  
mood: \_\_\_\_\_ use: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Parse the verb **clauderent**: person: \_\_\_\_\_ number: \_\_\_\_\_ tense: \_\_\_\_\_ voice: \_\_\_\_\_  
mood: \_\_\_\_\_ use: \_\_\_\_\_

Choice Two: Dum Porsena Rōmam diū obsidet, C. Mūcius, iuvenis fortis animī, in castra hostium iit rēgem **occīsum**. At ibi scrībam rēgis prō ipsō rēge interfêcit. **Comprehēnsus** et ad rēgem ductus, Mucius dīxit sē cīvem Rōmānum esse neque mortem timēre. Deinde dextram manum in igne imposuit et dīxit trēcentōs aliōs Rōmānōs idem **factūrōs esse**.

scrība

*scribe, secretary*

Grammar:

1. Identify the case and use of **occīsum**: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Parse the word **comprehēnsus**: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Parse the verb **factūrōs esse**: : \_\_\_\_\_

II. Identify the following vocabula nova. For verbs with infinitives you only need to translate the present active infinitive.

1. dedere, dedidisse, deditum \_\_\_\_\_
2. praestāre \_\_\_\_\_
3. acer, acris-re \_\_\_\_\_
4. commovēre \_\_\_\_\_
5. īsolēns \_\_\_\_\_
6. rēs pūblica \_\_\_\_\_
7. virtūs, -tūtis, F. \_\_\_\_\_
8. tribuere, tribuisse, tributum \_\_\_\_\_
9. fidēs, fideī, F \_\_\_\_\_
10. prīvātus-a-um \_\_\_\_\_

III. Choose TWO of the THREE following questions to explain some of what you have learned about the Roman Republic. Please answer in 1-3 complete sentences.

1. In what ways did the Romans limit the political power of any one man?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. War captives were often sold into slavery. How might this practice have connected Roman military expansion with economic development in the Italian peninsula?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. Why would a road system have helped Rome militarily? How would a road system have encouraged economic activity?

IV. Match the offices of the Roman constitution with their correct description.

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| _____ 1. The official name of the ruling class.  | A. Dictator             |
| _____ 2. This office was very important as they could command a province, lead an army, or sit as a judge in a criminal case.  | B. Cursus Honorem       |
| _____ 3. An office that was a forerunner to entering the cursus honorem that was something like a lieutenant in the army.  | C. Military Tribune     |
| _____ 4. Consuls could be nominated to act in this office to handle a national emergency (usually militarily) and were expected to give up this power and title after the emergency was solved or six months had passed. | D. Consul               |
| _____ 5. An office responsible for bringing the Council of the Plebs together for proposing legislation or vetoing the Senate.   | E. Tribune of the Plebs |
| _____ 6. Two men were elected to this rank originally from the Patrician class only and with the purpose of commanding Rome's armies, but later they tended to stay in Rome to attend to civil matters.                  | F. Aedile               |
| _____ 7. The series of offices a Roman could hold in their career was called the _____.  | G. Praetor              |
| _____ 8. An office responsible for the care of the city of Rome itself, its public buildings, streets, bridges, and aqueducts and the supervision of religious festivals and games.                                      | H. Quaestors            |
| _____ 9. This was the first office in the cursus honorem. They were responsible for supervising the money of ancient Rome.   | I. Patricians           |