

Nomen: _____

I. Translate TWO of the following THREE passages into good English on a separate sheet of paper. Identify the bolded grammatical constructions and for bonus answer the grammar questions from the passage you don't translate.

Choice One: Caesarem cōsidentem **coniūrātī** speciē officiī **circumstetērunt**. Ūnus deinde quāsi aliquid **rogātūrus** propius accessit et ab utrōque umerō togam apprehendit. Caesar ut animadvertit undique sē strictīs **pūgiōnibus** petī, togā caput operuit et tribus et vīgintī **plāgīs cōnfossus** est ad pedem statuae Pompeiī. Cum Mārcum Brūtum, quem filiī locō habēbat, in sē **venīre** vīdisset, dīxisse fertur: “Kai sū, teknon?” quod Latīnē significat “Et tū, mī fili?”

circumstāre	<i>to stand around</i>	cōnfodere,-fossus	<i>to stab</i>
coniūrātī	<i>conspirators</i>	plāga	<i>blow, stab</i>
pūgiō	<i>dagger</i>		

Grammar:

1. Parse **rogātūrus**: _____
2. Identify the case and use of **pūgiōnibus**: _____
3. Parse **venīre**: _____

Choice Two: Postea īdem Pompeius ā Sullā iussus est exercitum dīmittere. Quamquam **aegrē** id **ferēbat**, pārui tamen et Rōmam rediit. Sulla laetus eum recēpit et Magnī cognōmine salutāvit. Pompeius ausus est dīcere plūrēs adōrāre sōlem orientem quam **occidentem**, quae vōx significābat Sullae potentiam **minuī**, Pompeiī crēscere.

aegrē ferre	<i>to take/bear ... badly</i>
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Grammar:

1. List all the infinitives: _____
2. Parse the word **occidentem**: _____
3. Parse the word **minuī**: _____

Choice Three: Regressus in Italiam triumphum ex Asiā **ēgīt**. Hic triumphus **illūstrior** fuit **grātiorque** populō quod Pompeius nōn armātus sicut Sulla, ad Rōmam **subigendam**, sed dīmīssō exercitū redisset. Paulō post **societātem** cum C. Iūliō Caesare et M. Crassō iūnxit, nē quid **ageretur** in rē publicā quod **displiceret** ūllī ex tribus. Iūliam filiā Caesaris in mātīmōnium dūxit.

agere (ēgisse) triumphum	<i>to celebrate a triumph</i>	displicēre + dat.	<i>to displease</i>
grātus-a-um	<i>pleasing</i>	illūstris-e	<i>illustrious</i>
subigere	<i>to subdue</i>	societās,-tātis,F	<i>alliance</i>

Grammar:

1. List relative clause(s) and antecedent(s): _____
2. Identify **subigendam**: _____
3. Parse the verb **ageretur**: person: _____ number: _____ tense: _____ voice: _____
mood: _____ use: _____

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

1. cōgere, coēgisse _____
2. factiō,-nis,F _____
3. iūs, iūris,N _____
4. prōscrībere _____
5. incendere, incēsum _____
6. vagārī _____
7. suspiciō,-nis,F _____
8. probare _____
9. in perpetuum _____
10. sāctus-a-um _____

III. Answer all of the following questions to explain some of what you have learned about the end of the Late Roman Republic.

1. Who fought in what is now called the "Social Wars" and why?

2. Who was in the 1st triumvirate and why did they join together?

3. During Pompey's consulship there was a devastating slave uprising. What can you tell me about this uprising (be as specific as you can).

4. Explain where the expression "to cross the Rubicon" came from and what it means.

5. Give Latin and translations for the two very famous quotes by Julius Caesar found in our readings.