

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: Successit eī Ulpus Trāiānus, nātus **Italicae** in Hispāniā, **familiā antiquā** magis quam clārā. Rem publicam ita administrāvit, ut omnibus p̄ncipibus **meritō** praeferātur, inūsītatae cīvilitātis et fortitūdinis. Rōmānī imperiī, quod post Augustum dēfensum magis fuerat quam nōbiliter **amplificātum**, finēs longē lātēque diffūdit. Dāciam Decibalō victō **subēgit**, p̄vinciā trans Danuvium **factā**... Inter Dīvōs relātus est sōlusque omnium intrā urbem sepultus est.

amplificāre
cīvilitās,-tātis,F

enlarge
politeness

Italica
subigere,-ēgisse

name of a city in Spain
conquer

Grammar:

1. Identify the case and use of **familiā antiquā**: _____
2. Identify the case and use of **meritō**: _____
3. Identify the case and use of **factā**: _____
4. Identify one relative clause and its antecedent: _____

Choice Two: Defunctō Traianō Aelius Hadrianus creatus est princeps. Natus et ipse quoque **Italicae** in Hispāniā. Trāiānī glōriae invidens statim p̄vinciās trēs reliquit, quās Trāiānus addiderat, et dē Assyriā, Mesopotamiā, Armeniā revocāvit exercitūs ac finem imperiī esse voluit Euphrāten. Rōmānī in Dāciā mansērunt, nē multī cīvēs Rōmānī barbarīs trāderentur, quia Trāiānus victā Dāciā ex tōtō orbe Rōmānō infīnitās **eō** cōpiās hominum trānstulerat ad agrōs et urbēs **colendās**.

eō (to) there
defungor, -gī, defunctus to finish, be done with
Italica name of a city in Spain

Grammar:

1. Looking at the following sentence: *Natus et ipse quoque Italicae in Hispāniā.*
What is missing? _____ What word in Latin needs to be supplied? _____
Grammatically what is this called when an author leaves this out? _____
2. Identify the case and use of **Italicae**: _____
3. Identify the grammatical construction of **colendās**: _____
4. Identify one relative clause and its antecedent: _____

Choice Three: Deinde M. Aurēlius sōlus rem pūblicam tenuit, vir quem Rōmānī mīrārī facilius quam laudāre poterant. Ā p̄ncipiō vītae tranquillissimus, philosophiae Stōicae deditus est. Prōvinciās īngentī **benignitāte** et moderātiōne tractāvit. Contrā Germānōs, eō **prīncipe**, rēs fēliciter gestae sunt. Sub hōc enim tantus cāsus pestilentiae fuit, ut post victōriam Persicam Rōmae ac per Italiam prōvinciāsque maxima hominum pars, mīlitum omnēs ferē cōpiae languore **dēfēcerint**.

languor	<i>feebleness</i>
principium	<i>beginning</i>
tractāre	<i>to manage</i>

Grammar:

1. Identify case and use of **benignitāte**: _____
2. Identify case and use of **prīncipe**: _____
3. Parse **dēfēcerint**: person: _____ number: _____ tense: _____ voice: _____
mood: _____ use: _____

II. Answer all of the following questions.

1. What do you find most interesting about the Column of Trajan?
2. What material allowed the Romans to build such amazing buildings as the Colosseum or the Markets of Trajan?
3. Under which emperor did the Roman Empire reach it's largest extent?
4. Name 2 unique features of the Pantheon.
5. Both Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius are known for being something of an enigma in comparison to other emperors. Can you explain why?