

(1) Practicing the Language (p.192-193)

Section A

1. ego ad forum contendo. ego sum candidatus. / I hurry to the forum. I am the candidate.
2. tu Afro faves. tu es stultus. / You favour Afer. You are stupid.
3. ego Holconio faveo, quod Holconius est candidatus optimus. / I favour Holconius, because Holconius is the best candidate.
4. nos Holconio non favemus, quod Holconius est asinus. / We do not favour Holconius, because Holconius is an ass.
5. Clemens, cur tu ad portum contendis? / Clemens, why do you hurry to the harbour?
6. vos Afro favetis, quod vos estis pistorum. / You favour Afer, because you are bakers.
7. nos ad villam contendimus, quod in foro sunt Holconius et amici. / We hurry to the house, because Holconius and his friends are in the forum.
8. eheu! cur e foro contenditis? vos denarios meos habetis! / Oh dear! Why do you hurry out the forum? You have my denarios!

Section B

1. Quartus Sullae decem denarios dedit. Sulla titulum in muro scripsit. / Quartus gave ten denarios to Sulla. Sulla wrote the advertisement on the wall.
2. fur thermas intrabat. mercator eum agnovit. / A thief was entering the baths. A merchant recognized him.
3. multi candidati sunt in foro. ego Holconium video. / Many candidates are in the forum. I see Holconius.
4. ego ad portum curro. ancilla me exspectat. / I run to the harbour. A slave girl waits for me.
5. hodie ad urbem contendo. in amphitheatro sunt leones. / Today I hurry to the city. There are lions in the amphitheatre.
6. rhetor est iratus. rhetor pueros exspectat. / The teacher is angry. The teacher is waiting for the boys.
7. feminae sunt in taberna. mercatores feminis stolas ostendunt. / The women are in the shop. The merchants show the dresses to the women.
8. postquam Holconius et amici Grumionem ceperunt, quinque denarios rapuerunt. / After Holconius and his friend took Grumio, they grabbed five denarii.

Section C

1. Marcus Afro favet, quod candidatus dives est. / Marcus favours Afer, because he is a rich candidate.
2. "minime!" Quartus fratri respondit. "vir nobilis melior est quam vir dives. Holconio credo." / "No!" Quartus replied to his brother. "A man of noble birth is better than a rich man. I trust Holconius."
3. fratres dissentiebant. Quartus, postquam Sullam quaesivit, scriptori decem denarios dedit. / The brothers were arguing. Quartus, after he searched for Sulla, gave the sign-writer ten denarii.
4. Sulla Marco titulum ostendit. "placetne tibi?" rogavit Sulla. / Sulla shows Marcus the slogan. "Does it please you?" asked Sulla.

5. "mihi non placet," respondit Marcus. / "It does not please me," replied Marcus.
6. Sulla titulos alios in muro scripsit. hi tituli candidatis Afro et Holconio, faverunt. / Sulla wrote other slogans on the wall. These slogans give support to the candidates Afer and Holconius.
7. Sulla fratribus titulos ostendit. "placetne vobis?" / Sulla shows the slogans to the brothers. "Does it please you?"
8. "placet nobis!" clamaverunt Marcus et Quartus. / "It pleases us!" shouted Marcus and Quartus.

(2) Written Translation: *Lucius Spurius Pomp* (p.188-190)

In the House

Grumio hurries out of the kitchen. Clemens sees Grumio.

Clemens: Hey! You are wearing a splendid toga!

Grumio: Does it please you?

Clemens: It pleases me. Where are you hurrying to Grumio?

Grumio: I am hurrying to the amphitheatre. Afer is waiting for his supporters.

Clemens: Surely you do not favour Afer? Caecilius favours Holconius.

Grumio: Afer promised his supporters five denarii. Holconius promised his supporters only two denarii. I support Afer because he is a generous man.

Clemens: But you are a slave. You are not a Pompeian citizen. Afer promised money to the citizens of Pompeii.

Grumio: Clemens, today I am not Grumio. Today I am Lucius Spurius Pomponianus!

Clemens: Lucius Spurius Pomponianus! You are a very deceitful cook!

Grumio: No! Today I am a Pompeian baker. Today we bakers are gathering at the amphitheatre. We are leading Afer to the forum, where the citizens are waiting for the speeches. I am hurrying to the amphitheater. Are you coming with me?

Clemens: I am coming with you. I do not favour Afer. I do not want denarii, but I am worried about you. You are taking on a dangerous job.

(They go out)

Near the Amphitheatre

Many bakers are gathering at the amphitheatre. Grumio and Clemens hurry towards this crowd.

Agent: Hurry! Hurry! We are waiting for Afer!

Grumio: Hello, agent! I am Lucius Spurius Pomponianus and this *(Grumio hits Clemens)* is my slave. Afer and I are very good friends.

Agent: Look, five denarii!

(The agent gives the denarii to Grumio. The agents also hands over a club to Grumio.)

Grumio: Afer promised me denarii, not a club.

Clemens: Afer is a generous man.

Grumio: Be quiet, you very bad slave!

Agent: Clubs are very useful. Holconius and his friends are in the forum.

Baker: Look, Afer! Afer is here!

(Afer and his supporters hurry through the streets to the forum)

In the Forum

The bakers, with Clemens and Grumio, lead Afer to the forum.

First Baker: The Pompeians favour Afer.

Second Baker: Afer is better than Holconius.

Third Baker: We trust Afer.

Clemens: Grumio! Holconius and his friends are in the forum. I see Holconius and his friends.

Grumio: Hurrah! I see women, I see slave-girls, I see girls... oh dear! I see Caecilius!

Caecilius is standing with Holconius! I am returning to the house!

Clemens: Grumio, stay!

(Grumio runs away.)

First Merchant: Holconius is a man of noble birth.

Second Merchant: Holconius is better than Afer.

Third Merchant: We merchants support Holconius.

(The bakers and the merchants are gathering. They are angry.)

First Baker: Holconius is an ass. You are also asses because you trust Holconius.

First Merchant: Afer is an idiot. You are also idiots because you trust Afer.

Second Baker: Friends! The merchants are calling us "idiots." We are not idiots. We are very brave. We have clubs.

Second Merchant: Friends! The bakers are calling us "donkeys." We are not donkeys. We are braver than the bakers. We have big clubs.

(The merchants and bakers fight in the forum.)

In the Kitchen

Clemens is sitting in the kitchen. Grumio enters.

Clemens: Hello, Pomponianus! By Hercules! Your toga is ripped!

Grumio: Oh dear! Holconius and his friends caught me in the forum. After they caught sight of my club, they were shouting, "Look, a brave baker!" Then the merchants beat me up. They seized my denarii. Now I have no denarii.

Clemens: I have ten denarii!

Grumio: Ten denarii?

Clemens: Caecilius gave me ten denarii because I am a faithful slave. After the bakers and merchants began the fight, Caecilius caught sight of me. Two bakers were beating up Caecilius. Our master was demanding for help. Caecilius escaped out of the forum with me. Our master gave me ten denarii because he is generous.

Grumio: Caecilius is...

Clemens: Good-bye, Pomponianus!

Grumio: Where are you hurrying to, Clemens?

Clemens: I am hurrying to the harbor. Poppaea is waiting for me there. Does it please you?

Grumio: It does not please me!

(3) Word Study (p.199)

Section A

1. mural: a wall-painting or drawing
2. stultify: to cause to appear foolish
3. utilitarian: practical, functional
4. placate: to soothe or pacify
5. solicitous: anxious, concerned, eager
6. rapacious: taking by force, avaricious
7. liberal: generous; free-thinking
8. reverberate: to echo, resound

Section B

“Pomponianus” used Clemens as his slave to present himself as a more credible citizen. He also tried to affect a more sophisticated and genteel manner. Grumio had taken Caecilius’ toga in a surreptitious way, since the master was away, but it was Clemens who showed real valour during the brawl. Later Grumio was incredulous that Clemens was rewarded.

Section C

1. virtue / vir
2. convenient / convenit
3. valiant / valere
4. creed / credit
5. legible / legit
6. complacent / placet
7. rapt / rapit
8. primitive / primus

(4) Reading: Local Government and Elections (p.194-198)

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(5) 400 word biography on the historians Livy & Dionysius of Halicarnassus

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Biographies of Livy & Dionysius of Halicarnassus

Livy was a 1st century BCE Roman historian born in Patavium (modern day Padua), which was entrenched in civil war after Caesar's death. This political instability likely prevented him from studying in Greece, as most educated Romans did at the time, which explains his translation errors in Greek. His education consisted mostly of rhetoric and philosophy, and his early writings were of philosophical dialogues. Despite not coming from a particularly influential family background, Livy attracted the eyes of Augustus, who invited him to supervise the learning of the future emperor, the young Claudius. Though he supervised Claudius, there had been no evidence of him having been closely involved with the literary circle of ancient Rome. Livy is most famously remembered for his monumental life work, *The History of Rome from Its Foundation*. He began writing it at an early age, and as time passed, allowed the work to evolve into something more complex. At times, he had his worries of perhaps setting the scope too large, but his writing earned the respect and awe from around the Roman Empire. Livy was notable as a historian of that time in that he was not from a political background. Hence he did not view history as a tool in order to explain the present, making his perspective more fresh and fascinating — but this also posed a disadvantage. As someone who was not connected to the government in any way, he lacked firsthand access to the valuable materials preserved in official quarters. Livy chose to concentrate his history on illuminating character and morals rather than

on ensuring historical and technical accuracy. The focus on moral values in his piece of work is reflective of Rome under Augustus' rule, which sought to reinforce moral ideals. Perhaps Livy's greatest influence was formulating one of the first styles of Latin historical writing in a world where the language of culture was still Greek. Although by modern definition, his history would be considered too personal, and not entirely historically accurate, his work reveals much of the attitudes and values of the ancient Romans, their perception of themselves, and of the rest of the world.

Dionysius' history, along with Livy's, is among the most valuable sources of history in Rome. Dionysius was from Halicarnassus, and travelled to Rome in the 1st century BCE, when civil war was turning the Roman Republic into an Empire. He was a Greek historian, and teacher of rhetoric. He differed from classical historians in that he told social history, Rome's origin and its connection with Greece, and in fact, held historians who wrote of useless subjects in low regard. His expansive work, *Roman Antiquities*, is a carefully researched piece written in a pro-Roman perspective, but only 11 of his 20 books had fully survived. In this piece of historical writing, he analyzes previous claims of Rome's origins. Dionysius' work serves as an extremely crucial source for modern historians because many previous writings of history before him have been lost, and because his work was said to have demonstrated his principles of rhetoric. He believed Rome was founded by Greeks to strengthen his idea the Greeks and Romans were one people, and collectively formed a greater Greco-Roman civilization. Though not as popular, he also authored *The Arrangement of Words*, *Commentaries on the Attic Orators*, and *On Imitation*. Though his history was nothing too outstanding, Dionysius was an excellent scholar who

understood how to examine style and historical context. His careful of sources and his study of cause and effect in history was widely remembered and still used today by modern historians.

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