

THE PERILS OF CIVIL WAR

*Marc Antony deals with his enemies, Cicero and Brutus, and their friend, Atticus, in surprising ways.*

Ubi Antōnius in Italiam rediit, omnēs Atticum esse magnō in periculō putābant propter	1	
intimam familiāritātem Cicerōnis et Brūtī. Itaque adventū Antōniī, Atticus dē forō dēcesserat,	2	
timēns prōscripitiōnem, <u>latēbat</u> que apud P. Volumnium, cui, paulō ante, auxilium tulerat.	3	<b>latēbat</b> = was hiding
Dūcēbat sēcum Q. Gellium Canum, amīcum bonum suum. Antōnius autem, quī Cicerōnem	4	
<u>oderat</u> , nōn solum eī inimīcus erat, sed etiam omnibus eius amīcīs. Itaque eōs prōscribere	5	<b>oderat</b> = hated
voluit. Antōnius, multīs amīcīs suīs hortantibus, memor beneficiōrum Atticī factus est.	6	
Ubi Atticum latentem invēnit, Antōnius suā manū epistulam scrīpsit, in quā dīxit eum	7	
nōn timēre et statim ad sē venīre dēbēre. Affirmāvit et eum et Canum dē prōscripitiōne	8	
remōtōs esse. Ac, nē <u>quod</u> periculū incidere, nocte interveniente, <u>praesidium</u> eī mīsīt.	9	<b>quod</b> = some; <b>praesidium</b> = a
Sic Atticus hōc tempore periculōsō nōn solum sibi, sed etiam Canō, quem cārissimum	10	guard
habēbat, praesidiō fuit. Ita, per amīcitiā, nōn ūnus, sed duo servātī sunt.	11	

Adapted from Cornelius Nepos, *Atticus X*

- Upon Marcus Antonius' return to Italy, what did everyone think about Atticus (lines 1-2)? A) He was going to be safe. B) He was in great danger. C) He would immediately flee. D) He also would return to Italy.
- When did Atticus leave the Forum (line 2)? A) when the Senate was dismissed B) when Cicero and Brutus departed C) as soon as the sun set D) as Antonius was arriving
- A proscription was a condemnation of citizens, usually to death. Based on its Latin root, how would someone be proscribed? A) It was announced by a priest. B) It was declared by the king. C) A flag was raised over his house. D) His name would be written on a list.
- Based on your knowledge of Roman history, what earlier Roman leader first used proscriptions as a means of removing his enemies? A) Pyrrhus B) Sulla C) Pompey D) Crassus
- How did P. Volumnius help Atticus (line 3)? A) He gave him money. B) He told Antonius that Atticus had fled. C) He provided him with a place to hide. D) He talked to Antonius about him.
- According to line 4, who is Q. Gellius Canus? A) Antonius' good friend B) Octavian's brother C) Atticus' good friend D) Antonius' brother
- Based on your knowledge of Roman history, why did Antonius come to hate Cicero? A) Cicero had denounced Antonius in speeches. B) Cicero was such good friends with Atticus. C) Cicero had harmed Antonius' family. D) Cicero was a rival general.
- What is the best translation of *nōn solum...sed etiam* in line 5? A) never...again B) not once...but several times C) not only...but also D) not today...but tomorrow
- In lines 4-6 (*Antōnius...voluit*), Antonius hated Cicero so much that Antonius wanted to take what action? A) proscribe Cicero's friends B) exile Cicero's family C) remove Cicero from office D) make Cicero's friends pay a fine
- Cicero attacked Antonius from the *rostra* in the Forum. What was a *rostra*? A) the steps of a temple B) a law court C) a stage in a theater D) a speaker's platform
- According to lines 6-7, why did Antonius not hate Atticus? A) He liked his extended family. B) He remembered the good deeds Atticus had done. C) He had received money from Atticus. D) Atticus was a close friend of Caesar.
- How did Antonius communicate with Atticus (line 7)? A) He came to Volumnius' house. B) He sent a mutual friend. C) He sent a letter written in his own hand. D) He spoke to Atticus' wife.
- What was his message to Atticus in lines 7-8? A) Atticus should stay at Volumnius' house. B) Atticus should come to Antonius. C) Atticus should flee Italy. D) Atticus should go to Cicero's house.
- In lines 8-9, to whom does *eum* refer (*Affirmāvit...remōtōs esse*)? A) Antonius B) Volumnius C) Atticus D) Cicero
- Why did Antonius send a guard to Atticus in line 9? A) to arrest him B) to spy on him C) to protect him D) to bring him supplies
- The word *cārissimum* in line 10 means A) dear B) most dear C) more dear D) rather dear
- Based on your knowledge of Roman history, with what two men did Antonius form the Second Triumvirate? A) Octavian and Brutus B) Lepidus and Canus C) Octavian and Cicero D) Lepidus and Octavian
- Based on your knowledge of Roman mythology, Marcus Antonius often wore leopard skin, depicting himself as which Roman god of revelry and drama? A) Apollo B) Bacchus C) Mercury D) Neptune
- According to lines 10-11, what was the outcome of Atticus' actions mentioned earlier in the passage? A) He was able to obtain revenge. B) He was able to rescue Cicero. C) Atticus and his friend were both saved. D) He was able to save P. Volumnius.
- Nepos, the author, shows in this passage that Antonius could be what sort of person? A) merciful B) deceptive C) angry D) humorous

## HOW DO WE KNOW WHERE OUR MIND IS?

The 16th Century Renaissance writer, Erasmus, assesses ancient Greek ideas about the location of the mind in the body.

Multī antīquī sēdem animī in oculīs locāvērunt, sed plūrimī in corde. Hērodotus autem, propter sermōnēs aliōrum, docet animum habitāre in auribus, quod quī bene audiunt, voluptātem nōvērunt, sed quī male audiunt, exacerbantur. Haec verba Hērodotī, ē linguā Graecā trānslāta, subscrībam: "Et nunc hoc bene discite: in auribus hominum habitat animus." Cum aliquis bona audit, voluptāte corpus implet, cum aliquis molesta, male afficitur.

Putō hunc esse sēnsū adagiī: ex hīs quae audīmus, animus maximē placātur aut irritātur. Verba, dulce ac blandē dicta, saepe atrōcēs irās in benevolentiam vertunt, sed asperior sermō fortissimās inimicitias prōvocat. Convitiīs autem quīdam interficiuntur, sicut ferrō aut venēnō. Itaque pestilentissimum est genus homicidārum quī venēnum serpentium portant in linguā et quī linguā cōnficiunt idem quod necātōrēs ferrō cōnficiunt.

Adapted from Erasmus, *Adagia* IV.V.53

- 1 **animī** = of the mind
- 2
- 3 **voluptātem** = pleasure;
- 4 | **exacerbantur** = were being
- 5 **implet** = **complet** | irritated
- 6
- 7 **adagiī** = of this saying
- 8
- 9 **Convitiīs** = By insults
- 10 **homicidārum** = of killers
- 11
- 12

21. What is the best meaning of *sēdem* as it is used in line 1? A) temple B) health C) place D) age
22. Where did MOST people in the ancient world think that the mind was located in the body (line 1)? A) in the eyes B) in the heart C) in the head D) in the ears
23. Where did Herodotus think that the mind was located (lines 1-2)? A) in the eyes B) in the heart C) in the head D) in the ears
24. What was the source of this idea for Herodotus (line 2)? A) It was his own idea. B) A prophet told him. C) Other people talked about it. D) It came to him in a dream.
25. Herodotus was an ancient Greek historian who was born in Halicarnassus. To sail from that city to Athens, which sea would be crossed? A) the Aegean Sea B) the Black Sea C) the Tyrrhenian Sea D) the Adriatic sea
26. Who is the subject of the verb *subscrībam* in line 4? A) Herodotus B) Erasmus C) an ancient scribe D) a 16th century prophet
27. According to line 3-4 (*Haec...subscrībam*), what was the original language of the quotation in line 5? A) Etruscan B) Latin C) Hebrew D) Greek
28. In line 5, the adjectives *bona* and *molesta* are used substantively as nouns, and refer to \_\_\_\_\_. A) a woman B) pleasure C) some gifts D) words
29. In lines 5 and 6, there are two parallel clauses that emphasize a contrast. What verb is understood in the clause *cum aliquis molesta* in line 6? A) audit B) implet C) est D) afficitur
30. In line 7, what is the best translation for *esse*? A) was B) is C) are D) will be
31. In line 7, the phrase *ex hīs quae audīmus* refers to \_\_\_\_\_. A) good and bad things B) series of prophecies C) Herodotus' colleagues D) Erasmus' teachers
32. What is Erasmus trying to do in lines 7-8 (*Putō...irritātur*)? A) calm his mind B) avoid becoming irritated C) please several people D) demonstrate his interpretation
33. According to line 8 (*Verba...vertunt*), what effect can words spoken in a sweet and gracious way have on the listener? A) They make the listeners laugh. B) They make the confused listeners smarter. C) They make listeners blush. D) They make the angry listeners kinder.
34. What does Erasmus say that harsher words incite (line 9)? A) more powerful enemies B) great resistance C) braver attacks D) the strongest hostilities
35. In lines 9-10, what are *ferrō* and *venēnō* considered capable of doing? A) joining B) carrying C) killing D) fighting
36. In lines 10, whom does Erasmus consider to be *pestilentissimum homicidārum genus*? A) people who steal from you B) people who verbally attack you C) people who avoid you D) people who kidnap you
37. What is compared to the power of negative words in lines 10-11? A) a natural disaster B) a murder weapon C) a theatrical production D) a powerful medication
38. In lines 10-11, what is the translation of *quī linguā cōnficiunt idem quod...*? A) an idea which expresses in the same language... B) who with speech achieve the same thing as... C) who make the same speech that... D) ...the same language which they produce
39. If Erasmus thought Herodotus had been successful in making the case for the location of the mind, which of the following might he have used to show he has proven his argument? A) ad hominem B) Q.E.D. C) N.B. D) non sequitur
40. Based on your understanding of the entire passage, which of the following modern sayings contradicts Herodotus' idea? A) Sticks and stones may hurt my bones but words will never harm me. B) Be careful what you wish for. C) Rumors spread like a wildfire. D) The pen is more powerful than the sword.

