

MISFORTUNES GALORE

Nature's fury is unleashed on Caesar's legion.

Per id tempus ferē Caesaris exercituī rēs accidit incredibilis audītū. Namque vergiliārum signō cōfectō circiter vigiliā secundā noctis nimbus cum saxea grandine subitō est exortus ingēns. Ad hoc autem incommodum accesserat quod Caesar nōn mōre superiōrum temporum in hibernis exercitum continēbat, sed in tertiō quārtōque diē prōcēdendō propiusque hostem accēdendō castra commūnibat, opereque faciendō milītēs sē circumspectiendī nōn habēbant facultātem. In Āfricā autem nōn modo sibi quicquam nōn acquisiverant aut parāverant, sed etiam propter annōnae cāritātem ante parta cōsūmpserant.... Paucī sub pellibus adquiēscēbant: reliquī ex vestimentis tentōriolis factis...permanēbant. Itaque subitō, imbre grandineque cōnsecūtā, gravātis pondere tentōriīs aquārumque vī subrutis disiectisque, nocte intempestā ignibus exstinctis, rēbus quae ad victum pertinent omnibus corruptis, per castra passim vagābantur scūtisque capita contegēbant.

Caesar, *Dē Bellō Āfricō*, 47

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 2 **vergiliārum** = of the Pleiades
 3 **grandine** = hail; **est exortus** = arose
 4 **accesserat quod** = it had happened that
 5
 6 **commūnibat** = was building
 7 **facultātem** = opportunity
 8
 9 **annōnae cāritātem** = lack of provisions
 10 | **ante parta** = things previously gained
 11 | **tentōriolis** = in little tents
 12 **subrutis** = broken down; **intempestā** = stormy
 13 **victum** = food; **passim** = everywhere
 14

- In line 1 (*Per...audītū*), how does Caesar characterize the incident that happens to his soldiers? A) an unbelievable event B) a minor inconvenience C) a carefully planned attack D) a routine weather event
- What does the phrase *vergiliārum signō cōfectō* (line 2) reveal? A) carvings on a temple B) the prayer of the commander C) a constellation in the night sky D) the representation of a military formation
- In line 2, the events took place *vigiliā secundā noctis*. What approximate time frame would that be according to our modern clock? A) 6pm to 9pm B) 9pm to 12am C) 3am to 6am D) 6am to 9am
- In lines 2–3 (*nimbus...ingēns*), what misfortune struck Caesar and his soldiers? A) a sudden and violent storm B) a fire ravaging the camp C) the enemy's surprise attack D) a lack of supplies and food
- According to lines 4-5, Caesar's actions were A) delayed B) criticized C) unusual D) well-known
- According to lines 4-6 (*quod...commūnibat*), what had caused Caesar's army to be in a difficult situation? A) He experienced weather delays. B) He was caught off guard by an enemy attack. C) He received misinformation about the enemy's location. D) He was not keeping the army in winter quarters.
- According to lines 6-7 (*opereque...facultātem*), what effect did the soldiers' work have on them? A) It exhausted them so much that they couldn't fight the enemy well. B) It energized them and lifted their spirits. C) They couldn't survey their surroundings. D) It made them distrust and dislike Caesar.
- To whom or what do both *sē* (line 7) and *sibi* (line 8) refer? A) Caesar B) Caesar's soldiers C) the winter quarters D) the enemy
- What Latin words complete the parallel construction introduced by *nōn modo* (lines 7-8)? A) *In...autem* B) *sibi quicquam* C) *nōn...aut* D) *sed etiam*
- In lines 7-8 (*In...parāverant*), what was a challenge the Roman soldiers faced in Africa? A) not having acquired enough provisions B) frequent attacks by local enemies C) difficult terrain slowing their progress D) lack of fresh water for the soldiers
- According to lines 8-9 (*sed...cōsūmpserat*), what worsened their problems? A) They lost track of the location of the enemy. B) They were frequently attacked by the enemy. C) Their movement was slow on difficult terrain. D) They had used up their food supply.
- In lines 9-10 (*Paucī...adquiēscēbant*), where were a few soldiers sleeping? A) beneath leaves B) under their leather tents C) under the open sky D) beneath overhanging rocks
- According to line 10 (*reliquī...permanēbant*), how were the rest of the soldiers sleeping? A) without any covering B) inside sturdy huts C) under shelters made of clothing D) with warm bedding in winter quarters
- What natural event occurred in lines 11-12? A) a downpour B) an earthquake C) a tornado D) a drought
- What happened to the soldiers' sleeping arrangements (lines 11-12)? A) They caught fire in the wind. B) They were weighed down and destroyed. C) They were torn apart by animals. D) They were stolen by the enemy.
- What additional misfortune happened to the Roman soldiers (line 12)? A) Their weapons were stolen. B) They lost their standards. C) Their fires went out. D) They began to quarrel among themselves.
- According to line 13 (*rēbus...corruptis*), what had been destroyed? A) nearby villages and farms B) weapons and fortifications C) the soldiers' ships D) the soldiers' supplies
- What were the Roman soldiers doing at the end of the story (lines 13-14, *per...contegēbant*)? A) They were wandering aimlessly covering their heads. B) They were guarding strangers who had entered the camp. C) They were protecting themselves against the weapons of the enemies. D) They were rebuilding their damaged tents.

A DAUGHTER'S DUTY

Antigone comforts her blinded father Oedipus.

Vīs nūlla, genitor, ā tuō nostram manum	1	
corpore resolvet: nēmō mē comitem tibi	2	
ēripiet umquam. <u>Labdacī</u> clāram domum,	3	Labdacī = of Labdacus (a king of Thebes, grandfather of Oedipus)
opulentā ferrō rēgna <u>germānī</u> petant;	4	germānī = my brothers (Eteocles and Polyneices)
pars summa magnī patris ē rēgnō mea est:	5	
pater ipse; nōn hunc auferet frāter mihi,	6	
Thēbāna raptō scēptra quī rēgnō tenet;	7	
nōn hunc <u>catervās</u> alter <u>Argolicās</u> agēns.	8	catervās...Argolicās = Greek troops
Nōn sī revulsō Iuppiter mundō tonet,	9	
mediumque <u>nostrōs</u> fulmen in <u>nexūs</u> cadat,	10	nostrōs...nexūs = our embrace
manum hanc remittam: prohibeās, genitor, <u>licet</u> ,	11	licet = even if
regam <u>abnuentem</u> ; <u>dīrigam</u> invītī gradum.	12	abnuentem = (you) saying no; dīrigam = I would direct
In <u>plāna</u> tendis? Vādō: <u>praerupta</u> appetis?	13	plāna = level plains; praerupta = cliffs
Nōn obstō, sed praecēdō: <u>quōvis</u> ūtere	14	quōvis = wherever you wish
dūce mē – duōbus omnis ēligitur via...	15	

Seneca the Younger, *Phoenissae*, Act I lines 51-65

19. According to lines 1-2, what can separate Antigone from her father? A) the will of the gods B) a band of soldiers C) nothing at all D) only her father's wishes
20. What is the best translation of *tibi* in line 2? A) from you B) by you C) with you D) you
21. In line 4, what should *ferrō* be understood to mean? A) a plow B) a sword C) a ship D) chains
22. The Latin adjective *opulentā* (line 4) is derived from what Latin word with what meaning? A) *ops* meaning "wealth" B) *oppidum* meaning "town" C) *pulsāre* meaning "to beat" D) *lentus* meaning "slow"
23. What point does Antigone make in lines 3-6 (*Labdacī...ipse*)? A) She resents that her brothers have stolen her riches. B) She plans to attack her brothers' kingdom. C) She has something more valuable than what her brothers have. D) She and her brothers should take care of their father together.
24. According to your knowledge of Greek mythology and this passage, what are Antigone's brothers currently doing? A) expanding Thebes' wealth through new trade B) working together to defend Thebes C) preparing to leave the kingdom peacefully D) fighting over their father's kingdom and power
25. How many elisions are in line 5? A) 0 B) 1 C) 2 D) 3
26. In lines 5-6 (*pars...mihi*), what does Antigone declare is hers? A) control over her brother B) the entire kingdom C) the sword of her family D) the companionship of her father
27. What poetic device is seen in line 7? A) litotes B) zeugma C) hendiadys D) interlocking word order
28. To whom or what does *hunc* refer in lines 6 and 8? A) Oedipus B) Antigone C) each brother D) the kingdom
29. In line 8, what noun and verb from earlier in the passage should be understood with *alter*? A) *genitor resolvet* B) *frāter auferet* C) *rēgna ēripiet* D) *scēptra tenet*
30. In lines 9-11 (*Nōn...remittam*), how does Antigone build upon her earlier points? A) She fears only Jupiter himself. B) She hopes Jupiter will strike down her brothers. C) She trusts Jupiter will protect Thebes with his power. D) Not even Jupiter can separate her from her father.
31. Who is described as *abnuentem* in lines 11-12? A) her brother B) Oedipus C) Antigone D) the king of Thebes
32. According to lines 11-12 (*prohibeās...gradum*), what will Antigone do if her father refuses to go with her? A) lead him anyway B) follow at a distance C) journey to the Underworld D) reluctantly leave
33. In line 13, *Vādō* is synonymous with what other verb? A) *faciō* B) *ferō* C) *eō* D) *volō*
34. What does Antigone mean by *quōvis ūtere dūce mē* (lines 14-15)? A) Her father should lead her whenever he wants. B) Her father should use her as a leader in any direction. C) She will make use of her father's leadership at some point. D) It is useful to be your own leader wherever you go.
35. To whom or what does *duōbus* refer in line 15? A) the kingdoms B) Antigone's brothers C) Antigone and her father D) the roads
36. What quality of Antigone is highlighted throughout this passage? A) filial devotion B) intellectual prowess C) fearful insecurity D) righteous anger