

Latin 52, Intermediate Latin

Spring 2001

1:25-2:15 MWF

456 Waterman

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Office Hours 10:00 MWF and by appointment

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Text: W.L. Carr and H.E. Wedeck, *Latin Poetry* (Lexington and Toronto: Heath, 1940)

ISBN: O-669-33266-6 HM

The purpose of this course is to teach you to read the Latin of Vergil's *Aeneid*. In addition to your work with the Latin text, you will read --- translated into the modern language of your choice --- one book each week, as assigned. Your work in class will be to translate from Latin passages from Books I, II, IV, and VI of the *Aeneid*. There will be a 15-minute quiz most Fridays on material from the three preceding classes, as noted below in this syllabus. There are ten homework assignments, to be handed in on most Wednesdays, as noted below, consisting of sentences to be translated from English to Latin. These sentences demonstrate a point of syntax and are based upon material from the book of the *Aeneid* you are reading in translation that week.

Class attendance is required. Participation is a major component of the course grade.

The final course grade will be determined as follows:

Class performance: 30%

Weekly quizzes: 20%

Homework: 10%

Two Hour Tests: 20%

Final Exam: 20%

The Final Exam is at 4:00 on Thursday, May 10, 2001 in 456 Waterman.

Passages in brackets will be read at sight in class.

W 1/17 The life and works of Publius Vergilius Maro (70-19 B.C.)

F 1/19 I. 1-22 [23-33]; In translation, Book I

M 1/22 I. 34-59 [60-80]

W 1/24 I. 81-105 [106-123; Homework 1

F 1/26 I. 124-156 [157-165]; In translation, Book II; Quiz

M 1/29 I. 166-186

W 1/31 I. 187-209 [210-222]; Homework 2

F 2/2 I. 223-237 [238-253]; In translation, Book III; Quiz 2

M 2/5 I. 254-282

W 2/7 I. 283-296, 418-429; Homework 3

F 2/9 I. 30-40 [441-449], 450-468; In translation, Book 4; Quiz 3

M 2/12 I. 469-493

W 2/14 I. 494-506 [561-578]; Homework 4

F 2/16 I. 657-675 [676-688]; In translation, Book V; Quiz 4

M 2/19 Dies Praesidentium

W 2/21 [709-722] 740-756; Homework 5

F 2/23 In translation, Book VI; Review for First Hour Test

M 2/26 Rigorosum Primum (includes memorized recitation of I. 1-7)

W 2/28 II. [1-20] 21-53; No homework.  
 F 3/2 II. 54-87 [88-99]; In translation, Book VII; No Quiz  
 M 3/5 II. 199-233  
 W 3/7 II. 234-249 [268-286] 287-295; Homework 6  
 F 3/9 II. 468-475 [476-485] 486-499; In translation, Book VIII; Quiz 5  
 M 3/12 II. 506-517 [518-524] 535-543  
 W 3/14 IV. 1-5 [6-14] 15-30 [31-53] 54-55 [56-64] 65-73; Homework 7  
 F 3/16 vacat: CANE  
 MWF 3/19-23 vacant: feriae vernae  
 M 3/26 IV. 74-89; 160-188 [190-197]  
 W 3/28 IV. 450-473; Homework 8  
 F 3/30 IV. 584-599 [600-612] 612-629; In translation, Book IX; Quiz 6  
 M 4/2 IV. 651-671 [672-692] 693-705  
 W 4/4 VI. 1-33 [36-41]; No homework  
 F 4/6 Review for Hour Test Two; LATIN DAY, Patrick Gymnasium 9-12:30  
 M 4/9 Rigorosum Alterum  
 W 4/11 VI. 42-76; No Homework  
 F 4/13 VI. 83-97; In translation, Book X; No Quiz  
 M 4/16 VI. 98-136  
 W 4/18 VI. 136-155; 264-284; Homework 9  
 F 4/20 VI. 295-330; In translation, Book XI; Quiz 7  
 M 4/23 VI. 337-383  
 W 4/25 VI. 440-475; Homework 10  
 F 4/27 VI. 713-751; In translation, Book XII; Quiz 8  
 M 4/30 VI. 817-853  
 W 5/2 VI. [854-959] 860-901; No homework

#### Homework Assignments:

1. Indirect Statements and Questions (Carr and Wedeck, App. 172, 166; ):

Translate into Latin: "Venus says that her son is toiling greatly. She asks what evil Aeneas has done."

2. Present and Past Contrary-to-Fact Conditions (App. 157):

"If the gods loved us, we would not be so miserable. If fate had not been perverse (*laevus/a/um*), Troy would not have been captured."

3. *Cum*-clauses (App. 163-165):

"Although life is hard, death is worse." "Because Achaemenides shouted, Aeneas fled."

4. Clauses of Fearing (App. 153):

"The unhappy woman was afraid that her lover would leave her." "The Trojans (*Troiani*) fear that the gods will not aid them."

5. Participles and Ablative Absolute (App. 180-188):

"When Aeneas said this, he gave the signal that was expected." [Write the preceding when-clause in two ways: a) with either *cum*, *postquam*, *orubi* and b) with a participial construction. Write the relative adjective clause simply with one participle.] "When the long journey was over, Anchises dies." [Use the ablative absolute construction.]

6. Purpose clauses (App. 154):

"Aeneas went to the underworld to talk with his father."

7. Result clause (App. 161):

"Silvia was so sad that she summoned the farmers."

8. Future-less-vivid conditions (App. 157):

"If Nisus should come (= were to come), he would help Euryalus."

9. Future-more-vivid conditions (= Conditions of Fact, App. 147):

"Your piety will kill you, if you help your father."

10. "Camilla's life then fled with a moan to the shades below. This was she who had born the arms of Diana upon her shoulders and now had fallen by the spear of an unseen foe."

Grammar and Syntax Analysis of I. 1-11. Memorize lines 1-7 for recitation.

1 Arma virumque cano, Troiae qui primus ab oris

AccDO AccDO[+] TV, Gen-qualifier RelPrn S-modifier Prep+Ab

2 Italiam, fato profugus, Laviniaque venit

AccPlaceTo, AblMeans S-modifier, AccPlaceTo-modifer[+] VMotion

3 litora, multum ille et terris iactatus et alto

AccPlaceTo, Adv PrnS [+] AblPlace PP [+] AblPlace

4 vi superum, saevae memorem Iunonis ob iram,

AblMeans Gen-qualifier, Gen-modifier Acc-modifier GenPoss Prep+Acc

5 multa quoque et bello passus, dum conderet urbem

AdvAcc Adv [+] AblPlace/Mean DeponentPP, Subconj TVimpf-sbj AccDO

6 inferretque deos Latio, genus unde Latinum,

TVimpf-sbj[+] AccDO DatPlaceTo, S RelAdv S-modifier

7 Albanique patres, atque altae moenia Romae.

S-modifier[+] S, [+] Gen-modifier S Gen-modifier

8 Musa mihi causas memora, quo numine laeso

Voc, DatIO AccDO TVimperat, ?Adj Abl PP-absolute

9 quidve dolens regina deum tot volvere casus

?Prn[-] Part-S-modifier S Gen-qualifier LimitAdj TVinf AccDO

10 insignem pietate virum, tot adire labores

AccS-modifier AblRespect AccS, LimitAdj TVinf AccDO

11 impulerit. Tanta animis caelestibus irae?

TVpfsbj. LimitAdjS-modifier DatPoss Dat-modifier S (ITV)?

## Key to Abbreviations in the Grammar and Syntax Analysis:

(ITV) = Intransitive Verb understood

?Adj = Interrogative adjective

?Prn[-] = Interrogative Pronoun with enclitic *-ve* (= "or")

[+ ] = et

Abl PP-absolute = Ablative Absolute noun modified by Perfect Passive Participle

AblMeans = Ablative of Means

AblPlace = Ablative of Place Where

AblPlace/Means = Ablative of Place or Means

AblRespect = Ablative of Respect

AccDO = Accusative Direct Object

AccDO[+] = Accusative Direct Object with enclitic *-que*

Acc-modifier = Accusative modifier

AccPlaceTo = Accusative of Place to Which

AccPlaceTo-modifier[+] = Accusative of Place to Which with enclitic *-que*

AccS = Accusative Subject

AccS-modifier = Accusative Subject modifier

Adv = Adverb

AdvAcc = Adverbial Accusative

DatIO = Dative of Indirect Object

Dat-modifier = Dative modifier

DatPlaceTo = Dative of Place to Which

DatPoss = Dative of Possession

DeponentPP = Deponent Perfect Passive Participle

Gen-modifier = Genitive modifier

GenPoss = Genitive of Possession

Gen-qualifier = Genitive noun qualifying another substantive

LimitAdj = Limiting Adjective

LimitAdjS-modifier = Limiting Adjective modifying a Subject

Part-S-modifier = Present Participle modifying a Subject

PP = Perfect Passive Participle

Prep+Abl = Preposition with an Ablative

Prep+Acc = Preposition with an Accusative

PrnS = Pronoun Subject

RelAdv = Relative Adverb

RelPrn = Relative Pronoun

S = Subject Noun

S-modifier = Subject modifier

S-modifier[+] = Subject modifier with enclitic *-que*

Subconj = Subordinate Conjunction

TV= Transitive Verb

TVimperat = Transitive Verb, Imperative

TVimpf-sbj[+] = Transitive Verb, Imperfect Subjunctive with enclitic *-que*

TVinf = Transitive Verb, Infinitive

TVpfsbj = Transitive Verb, Perfect Subjunctive

TVimpf-sbj = Transitive Verb, Imperfect Subjunctive

VMotion = Verb of Motion

Voc = Vocative

Publius Vergilius (or Virgilius) Maro was born at Andes, a village (pagus) near Mantua, on Oct. 15, 70 B.C and died on Sept. 20, 19 B.C. Here is a brief biography excerpted from Servius' commentary on Vergil, written in the 4<sup>th</sup> c.:

In exponendis auctoribus haec consideranda sunt: poetae vita, titulus operis, qualitas carminis, scribentis intentio, numerus librorum, ordo librorum, explanatio: Vergilii haec vita est. Patre Vergilio matre Magia fuit: civis Mantuanus, quae civitas est Venetiae. Diversis in locis operam litteris dedit; nam et Cremonae et Mediolani et Neapoli [under Siro] studuit. adeo autem verecundissimus fuit, ut ex moribus cognomen acciperet; nam dictus est "Parthenias." Omni vita probatus uno tantum morbo laborabat; nam inpatiens libidinis fuit. primum ab illo hoc distichon factum est in Ballistam latronam:

"monte sub hoc lapidum tegitur Ballista sepultus:  
nocte die tutum carpe viator iter."

Scrpsit etiam septem sive octo libros hos: Cirin Aetnam Culicem Priapeia Catalepton Epigrammata Copam Diras. Postea ortis bellis civilibus inter Antonium et Augustum, Augustus victor Cremonensium agros, quia pro Antonio senserant, dedit [in 41 B.C.] militibus suis. Qui cum non sufficerent, his addidit agros Mantuanos, sublato non propter civium culpam, sed propter vicinitatem Cremonensium: unde ipse in bucolicis (9.28) "mantua vae miserae nimium vicina Cremonae." Amisissis ergo agris Romam venit et usus patrocinio Pollionis et Maecenatis solus agrum quem amiserat meruit. Tunc ei proposuit Pollio ut carmen bucolicum scriberet, quod eum constat triennio scripsisse et emendasse [published in 37 B.C.]. Item proposuit Maecenas Georgica, quae scripsit emendavitque septem annis [published in 29 B.C.]. Postea ab Augusto Aeneidem propositam scripsit annis undecim, sed nec emendavit nec edidit: unde eam moriens praecepit incendi. Augustus vero, ne tantum opus periret, Tuccam et Varium hac lege iussit emendare, ut superflua demerent, nihil adderent tamen: unde et semiplenos eius invenimus versiculos, ut (Aen. I. 534) "hic cursus fuit," et aliquos detracto, ut in principio; nam ab armis non coepit, sed sic:

"Ille ego, qui quondam gracili modulatus avena  
carmen, et egressus silvis vicina coegi  
ut quamvis avido parerent arva colono,  
gratum opus agricolis, at nunc horrentia Martis  
arma virumque cano ... "

et in secundo libro aliquos versus (567-588) posuerat quos constat esse detractos, quos inveniemus cum pervenerimus ad locum de quo detracti sunt.

More details about his death are found in this excerpt from Donatus' *Life of Vergil.*, also from the 4<sup>th</sup> c.:

Anno aetatis quinquagesimo secundo impositurus Aeneidi summam manum statuit in Graeciam et in Asiam secedere triennioque continuo nihil amplius quam emendare, ut reliqua vita tantum philosophiae vacaret. Sed cum ingressus iter Athenis occurrisset Augusto ab oriente Romam revertenti destinaretque non absistere atque

etiam una redire, dum Megara vicinum oppidum ferventissimo sole cognoscit,  
languorem nactus est eumque non intermissa navigatione auxit ita ut gravior aliquanto  
Brundisium appelleret, ubi diebus paucis obiit XI Kal. Octobr. Cn. Sentio Qu Lucretio  
coss. ossa eium Neapolim translata sunt tumuloque condita qui est via Puteolana intra  
lapidem secundum, in quo distichon feci tale:

"Mantua me genuit, Calabri rapuere, tenet nunc  
Parthenope: cecini pascua rura duces."