

(All answers are to be written on the answer sheet provided with this test.)

State

I. Background material

A. Completion questions

1. The number of orations Cicero delivered against Catiline \_\_\_\_.
2. In a typical oration of Cicero's time, the division which was the conclusion and summed up the main points \_\_\_\_.
3. The name of the corrupt ex-governor of Sicily whom Cicero successfully prosecuted in 70 B.C. \_\_\_\_.
4. The man whom Cicero superseded to become Rome's foremost orator \_\_\_\_.
5. The Catilinarian conspiracy was a plot to destroy \_\_\_\_.
6. Cicero's speeches against Antony are known as the \_\_\_\_.
7. Cicero was famous as an orator, statesman and \_\_\_\_.
8. Cicero was born in \_\_\_\_.
9. The date of Cicero's birth \_\_\_\_.
10. Place in Rome where the first oration against Catiline was delivered by Cicero \_\_\_\_.

B. True-False statements. Write a plus sign (+) if the statement is true; write a zero (0) if the statement is false.

11. About five years after the suppression of the Catilinarian conspiracy, Cicero was exiled and went to Greece.
- ~~12.~~ While Cicero was in Greece in exile, he was put on the proscription list and beheaded.
13. When the First Triumvirate was formed in 60 B.C., Cicero was approached but refused to become a part of it.
14. We know more about Cicero's private life and innermost thoughts from his letters (which were published after his death) than we know about any other Roman.
- ~~15.~~ During the Civil War, Cicero took Caesar's side against Pompey.
- ~~16.~~ When Cicero ran for the office of praetor, Catiline was his chief opponent.
17. Catiline was an able politician and a prominent leader of the radical element in Rome.
- ~~18.~~ When Cicero ran for consul, he chose Antonius as his running mate for co-consul.
19. In Cicero's time a Roman citizen could go to his banker and make a long-time deposit on which he received interest.
20. Senators were not supposed to engage in business, but they could engage in farming.
- ~~21.~~ Taxes were collected by government officials appointed by the consul or proconsul.
- ~~22.~~ At one time Catiline was a governor of a province in Africa and was brought to trial for misconduct after his return to Rome.

II. Identify the people and places in column A by matching the explanation given in column B to it. Write number of your choice on answer page.

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|-----------------------|---|
| 23. Manlius           | 1. A notoriously cruel and greedy governor of Sicily whom Cicero prosecuted.          |
| 24. Verres            | 2. Commander of Catiline's "army" in Etruria.   |
| 25. Clodius           | 3. Served as consul with Cicero since he received the second highest number of votes. |
| 26. Antonius          | 4. "Senators"   |
| 27. Magna Graecia     | 5. A former teacher of Cicero's whom he defended when his citizenship was threatened. |
| 28. Archias           | 6. Cicero's publisher.  |
| 29. Atticus           | 7. Person who caused Cicero's exile.  |
| 30. Tullia            | 8. Seaport from which Cicero sailed to Greece.  |
| 31. Terentia          | 9. Location of camp of Catiline's "army."   |
| 32. Quirites          | 10. "Fellow Citizens"   |
| 33. Brundisium        | 11. Cicero's first wife.  |
| 34. Faesulae          | 12. Cicero's daughter.  |
| 35. Patres Conscripti | 13. Southern Italy plus Sicily.   |

III. Multiple choice questions concerning Cicero's writings.

- 36. Cicero's oration "De Lege Manilia" was delivered in support of  
1) agrarian reform in the colonies 2) giving freedom to the provinces 3) Pompey's command in the war against Mithridates.
- 37. When Cicero delivered his speech "pro Archia" his brother Quintus presided as 1) censor 2) quaestor 3) praetor.
- 38. As a result of Cicero's first oration against Catiline, the latter  
1) left the city 2) was executed 3) was brought to trial.
- 39. The captured conspirators were sent to the 1) Palatine 2) rostra 3) Tullianum.
- 40. Catiline met his death 1) in the Tullianum 2) on the battlefield 3) in exile in Faesulae.
- 41. Before Cicero Latin prose had been 1) crude, awkward and labored 2) picturesque and poetic 3) used only in business affairs.
- 42. Cicero's "Orations Against Catiline" were delivered in  
1) 106 B.C. 2) 100 B.C. 3) 63 B.C.
- 43. The Catilinarian conspirator who turned state's evidence and was pardoned was 1) Gaius Cethegus 2) Marcus Ceparus 3) Titus Volturcius.

IV. Vocabulary words, including idioms, often used in Latin III.

- 44. simul atque 1) nevertheless 2) as soon as 3) presently
- 45. orationem habere 1) to hold one's tongue (remain silent)  
2) to deliver a speech 3) to have oratorical ability
- 46. causa 1) for the sake of 2) as if 3) that is enough
- 47. referre ad senatum 1) referring to an earlier decree  
2) in reference to a certain senator 3) to lay before the senate
- 48. senatum rogare 1) to speak loudly or with feeling 2) to ask for an opinion or call for a vote 3) to ask for sympathy or indulgence
- 49. una ex parte 1) on one side 2) one of the parties 3) a whole united from many parts
- 50. ad multam noctem 1) till late at night 2) for many nights  
3) at midnight
- 51. domi militiaeque 1) a warlike master 2) in a military household  
3) in peace and in war
- 52. conspirators 1) comites 2) fastigii 3) conjurati
- 53. banishment 1) exsilium 2) detrimentum 3) scelus
- 54. treachery 1) scelus 2) insidiae 3) interitus
- 55. crime 1) supplicium 2) ratio 3) scelus
- 56. plan 1) ratio 2) ordo 3) usus
- 57. punishment 1) caedes 2) iudicium 3) supplicium
- 58. praise 1) laus 2) iudex 3) dignitas
- 59. worthy 1) idoneus 2) dignus 3) iucundus
- 60. wicked 1) perditus 2) vehemens 3) nefarius
- 61. full 1) plenus 2) tutus 3) dignus
- 62. safe 1) privatus 2) tutus 3) proximus
- 63. self-control 1) temperantia 2) temeritas 3) clementia
- 64. remarkable 1) superus 2) verus 3) singularis
- 65. to keep watch 1) vigilare 2) mandare 3) valere
- 66. unless 1) autem 2) nisi 3) sic
- 67. to confess 1) committere 2) confiteri 3) conficere
- 68. to be silent 1) superare 2) sperare 3) tacere
- 69. to make empty 1) valere 2) torrere 3) vacuefacere

V. This question concerns the Second Oration. According to Sallust on the night following the First Oration, "Catilina...cum paucis in Manliana castra profectus est." The next day Cicero called a public meeting in the Forum and delivered his speech. Near the end of the oration he addresses Catiline's followers who have remained in the City:

Nunc illos, qui in urbe remanserunt, atque adeo qui contra urbis salutem omniumque vestrum in urbe a Catilina relictis sunt, quamquam sunt hostes, tamen, quia sunt cives, monitos etiam atque etiam volo.

Mea lenitas adhuc si cui solutior visa est, hoc exspectavit, ut id, quod latebat, erumperet. Quod reliquum est, iam non possum oblivisci, meam hanc esse patriam, me horum esse consulem, mihi aut cum his vivendum aut pro his moriendum.

Nullus est portis custos, nullus insidiator viae; si qui exire volunt, conivere possum; qui vero se in urbe commoverit, cujus ego non modo factum, sed inceptum ullum conatumve contra patriam deprehendero, sentiet in hac urbe esse consules vigilantes, esse egregios magistratus, esse fortem senatum, esse arma esse cererem quem vindicem nefariorum ac manifestorum scelerum majores nostri esse voluerunt.

New words and idioms used above:

- atque adeo: still further, moreover
- hoc exspectavit: it has held this view
- quod reliquum: as to the future
- conivere: shut ones eyes, overlook

Questions on comprehension; write the number of the best answer on the ans.sheet.

70. Cicero especially addresses himself to the conspirators who remained in the city 1) because Catiline had turned against them 2) to (work) against the safety of the city and the citizens 3) who didn't want to be away from the safety of the city and remained loyal.
71. Cicero says that 1) since the conspirators are Roman citizens, he is still their consul 2) the conspirators were really never citizens because they are avowed traitors 3) the conspirators will soon leave the city because Catiline left word for them to do so.
72. Cicero says to the conspirators in so many words, "If you wish to leave the city 1) your vigilant consuls will prevent you by force 2) you will be ambushed at the port by the guards 3) decide for yourselves as the gates and roads are not guarded and I will shut my eyes."
73. Cicero warns that if any who stay in the city do anything against the fatherland--or even make an attempt, they will perceive, among other things, 1) my mildness and laxness 2) that they have to live and die with me in the city 3) there is a prison built by our ancestors to punish criminals as abominable and guilty as they are.
74. Cicero also says that if his mildness seemed too negligent it was because 1) he couldn't act until the conspiracy had been exposed 2) he felt he would probably have to die for his country before the conspiracy was exposed 3) he was waiting until most of the conspirators had left the city.

VI. Below is a list of numbered Latin words; on the answer page are two blanks for each word. In the first blank, put the letter of the term that describes its form; in the second blank write the number of the preferred translation. These words all occur in the Latin passage in Question V.

a) indicative b) subjunctive c) imperative d) infinitive e) participle

75-76. (Line 1) remanserunt 1) they shall have removed  
2) they have remained  
3) they might remain

77-78. (L. 3) monitos 1) to warn  
2) about to warn  
3) warned

79-80. (L. 5) visa est 1) it seemed  
2) it is seen  
3) he has been seen

81-82. (L. 6) erumperet 1) he might instruct  
2) this might burst forth  
3) he has burst out

83-84. (L. 7) oblivisci 1) to forget  
2) to be forgotten  
3) I have obliterated

85-86. (L. 8) vivendum (esse) 1) (I) must live  
2) to be lived  
3) to have been living

87-88. (L. 12) deprehendero 1) I might have detected  
2) I shall have detected  
3) I will arrest

89-90. (L. 12) sentiet 1) he may understand  
2) he is sensing  
3) he will perceive

STOP