Somnium Scipionis Textbook

Unit I

Goals:
- To read and appreciate Cicero’s philosophical writing
- To perfect skills in translating Latin prose
- To build vocabulary useful for translating Cicero

Objectives - TSW:
1. identify and describe Scipio Aemilianus, Massinissa of Numidia, Scipio Africanus, & Lucius Aemilius Paulus
2. place Somnium Scipionis in the context of Cicero’s philosophy
3. place Somnium Scipionis in the context of Stoic thought
4. identify and explain the following Ciceronian concepts: Cīvitās, Rector Cīvitātis, Is Deus Ipse, Artēs Līberālēs, Summum Bonum, souls/stars/divine spark, The nine spheres, and the Music of the Spheres
5. apply the concepts of Cīvitās, Rector Cīvitātis, and Artēs Līberālēs to modern American society
6. given a context, to identify the usage of a verb in the Subjunctive Mood
7. given a context, to identify the usage of an Ablative
8. interpret a previously seen passage of Cicero's Somnium Scipiōnis

Assessment
1. Daily Scaffold Handouts containing Vocabulary help, RCQ, GCQ (Formative);
2. Periodic quizzes - Vocabulary, Seen Translation, RCQ (Formative);
3. Daily Discussion (Formative);
4. Unit Test -- Vocabulary, Seen Translation, GCQ, RCQ, Short Essay (Summative)

Materials:
1. Background and Introduction Sheet
2. Scaffolds (11)
3. Quizzes for 1-2, 3-5, 6-8, 9, & 10;
4. Unit Test (Vocabulary, Translation, Parsing, Discussion)
5. Scipio Family Tree (TOC p132) & Stoic Cosmology (TOC 139)
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### Unit 1 = 18 Days

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Background Questions

You may use whatever source you like to answer the following questions, including Wikipedia, but acceptable answers will be consistent with information from The Oxford Classical Dictionary (which can be found in the BHS library).

1. Why did Cicero turn to writing philosophy?

2. When did Cicero write De Re Publica?

3. What is the relationship between DRP and Somnium Scipionis?

4. What is the dramatic date of Somnium Scipionis?

5. Describe Scipio Africanus in 2-3 sentences.


7. What is the familial relationship between the two men?

8. When, where, and by whom was Stoicism founded?

9. Describe the Stoic view of the Universe.
10. Describe the Stoic view of God.

11. Describe the Stoic view of mankind.

12. What is the *Summum Bonum*?
A. Translate the following passage on a separate piece of paper.

Somnium Scipionis 1 (dRP 6.9)

"Cum in Africam venissem M. Manilio consuli ad quartam legionem tribunus, ut scitis, militum, nihil mihi fuit potius, quam ut Masinissam convenirem regem, familiae nostrae iustis de causis amicissimum. Ad quem ut veni, complexus me senex collacrimeavit aliquantoque post suspexit ad caelum et: ‘Grates’, inquit, ‘tibi ago, summe Sol, vobisque, reliqui Caelites, quod, antequam ex hac vita migro, conspicio in meo regno et his tectis P. Cornelium Scipionem, cuius ego nomine ipso recreor; ita numquam ex animo meo discedit illius optimi atque invictissimi viri memoria.’ Deinde ego illum de suo regno, ille me de nostra re publica percontatus est, multisque verbis ultro citroque habitis ille nobis consumptus est dies.

B. Useful Vocabulary (words marked with * should be memorized entirely, with principal parts or genitives where appropriate).

.5 *Complector, complectī, complexus,a,um = embrace
.5 *Aliquanto = by some little; somewhat, rather
.5 Collacrimo (1) = Weep, cry a lot
.6 *Suspicio, suspicere, suspexi, suspectus = to look up at (something); mistrust
.8 *Tectum, tecti = roof
.9 *Recreo (1) = renew, restore, revive
.10 *Invictus,a,um = unconquered
.12 *Perconto (1) = question, interrogate, inquire
.11 *Ultro citro(que) = on both sides, back and forth
.11 *Consumo, consumere, consumpsi, consumptus = Use up, while away

C. Answer the following syntax and grammar questions, based on the context of the passage.

1. Why is Venissem (.1) in the subjunctive? __________________________
2. Why is convenirem (.3) in the subjunctive? __________________________
3. What case is familiae nostrae (.4)? __________________________
4. What case is summe sol (.6)? __________________________
5. What use of the ablative is his tectis (.8)? __________________________
6. What use of the ablative is nomine ipso (.9)? __________________________
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7. What use of the genitive is *invictissimi* (.10)? _______________________
8. What use of the ablative is *multis habitis* (.9-.10)? ____________________

D. Answer the following reading questions.

9. In what legion was Scipio serving?

10. Why did Massinissa begin to cry?

11. What did they talk about?

12. For how long?
A. Translate the following passage on a separate piece of paper.

Somnium Scipionis 2 (dRP 6.10)

Post autem apparatu regio accepti sermonem in multam noctem produximus, cum senex nihil nisi de Africano loqueretur omniaque eius non facta solum, sed etiam dicta meminisset. Deinde, ut cubitum discessimus, me et de via fessum, et qui ad multam noctem vigilassem, artior quam solebat, somnus complexus est. Hic mihi—credo equidem ex hoc, quod eramus locuti; fit enim fere, ut cogitationes sermonesque nostri pariant aliquid in somno tale, quale de Homero scribit Ennius, de quo videlicet saepissime vigilans solebat cogitare et loqui—Africanus se ostendit ea forma, quae mihi ex imagine eius quam ex ipso erat notior; quem ubi agnovi, equidem cohorrui, sed ille: 'Ades,' inquit, 'animo et omitte timorem, Scipio, et, quae dicam, trade memoriae!

B. Useful Vocabulary (words marked with * should be memorized entirely, with principal parts or genitives where appropriate)

.14 Apparatus, us = Here: “procession”
.16 *Loquor, loqui, locutus = speak, talk
.17 *Memini, meminisse = remember, recollect (perfect has present meanings)
.17 Ut cubitum = “to lie down for bed” (supine with discedo)
.18 *Fessus,a,um = tired
.18 *Vigilo (1) = to watch, keep awake
.19 Artus, a, um = here: “tired”
.19 *Soleo, solere, solitus = be accustomed, be wont
.21 *Pario, parire, peperi, partus = bring forth, give birth
.22 *Videlicet = clearly, obviously
.25 *Agnosco, agnoscre, agnovi, agnotus = recognize
.25 Cohorresco, cohorrere, cohorrui = shudder, shiver
.25 Ades = here “be still!” or, possibly “come forth!”

C. Answer the following grammatical questions from the context of the passage.

1. What is the form of accepti (.14) and what does it modify? _____________
2. Why is loqueretur (.16) in the subjunctive? ___________________________
3. Why is vigilassem (.18) in the subjunctive? ___________________________
4. What use of the ablative is ex hoc (.20)? ___________________________
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5. Why is pariant(.21) in the subjunctive? _______________________________

6. What use of the ablative is in somno (.21-.22)? ______________________

7. What case is ea forma (.24)? ________________________________

8. Is quem (.25) a relative or an interrogative? ______________________

9. Is animo (.26) dative or ablative? What use? ______________________

D. Answer the following reading questions.

10. How did they get to the palace?

11. What did Massinissa want to talk about?

12. Why was Scipio so tired?

13. Who appeared to him in a dream?

14. What did they say?
A. Translate the following passage on a separate piece of paper.

Somnium Scipionis 3 (dRP 6.11)

‘Videsne illam urbem, quae parere populo Romano coacta per me renovat pristina bella nec potest quiescere?’


B. Useful Vocabulary (words marked with *should be memorized entirely, with principal parts or genitives where appropriate).

.28 *Pareo, parere, parui = obey, be obedient to
.29 *Pristinus,a,um = ancient, former
.30 *Excelsus,a,um = lofty, high
.31 *Quiddam, quaedam, quodam = a certain person or thing
.32 Biennium, i = a two year period
.33 *Pario, parere, peperi, partum = bring forth, bear, give birth
.34 *Adhuc = hitherto, to this point
.35 Deleo, delere, delevi, deletus = wipe out, destroy
.36 *Obeo, obire, obivi, obitus = go to meet, here, probably: “to go as...”
.38 Exscindo, exscindere, exscidi, exscissus = tear out, destroy
.40 *Nepos, nepotism = grandson, descendant.

C. Answer the following grammatical questions based on the context of the passage.

1. What is the form of coacta (.29)? What does it modify? ________________
2. What does quodam (.31) modify? ___________________________________
3. Is oppugnandum (.32) gerund or gerundive? ___________________________
4. What does partum (.33) modify? ______________________________________
5. What is the form of deleveris (.35)? _________________________________
6. What does absens (.37) modify? _________________________________
7. Parse eris...invectus (.38-.39)? __________________________
8. What is the best translation of *consiliis* (.39)? __________________________

D. Answer the following reading questions.

9. What city does Africanus show Aemilianus?

10. What will Aemilianus do in two years’ time?

11. What will happen afterwards (paraphrase)?

12. Who will throw the Republic into confusion and chaos?
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A. Translate the following passage on a separate piece of paper.

_Somnium Scipionis_ 4 (dRP 6.12)

‘Hic tu, Africane, ostendas oportebit patriae lumen
animi, ingenii consiliiique tui. Sed eius temporis ancipitem
video quasi fatorum viam. Nam cum aetas tua septenos
octiens solis anfractus reditusque converterit duoque hi
numeri, quorum uterque plenus alter altera de causa
habetur, circitu naturali summam tibi fatalem confecerint,
in te unum atque in tuum nomen se tota convertet civitas;
te senatus, te omnes boni, te socii, te Latini intuebuntur; tu
eris unus, in quo nitatur civitatis salus, ac, ne multa, dictator
rem publicam constituas oportet, si impias propinquorum
manus effugeris.’ Hic cum exclamasset Laelius ingemuissentque
vehementius ceteri, leniter adridens Scipio: ”Quaeso”,
inquit, ”Ne me ex somno excitetis et parumper audite cetera!”

B. Useful Vocabulary (words marked with *should be memorized
entirely, with principal parts or genitives where appropriate).

.41 Ostendas oportebit = oportet is an impersonal verb that means “should,”
and it takes a subjunctive noun clause, with or without ut. Translate as
“You should show…”
.42 *Anceps, ancipitis = two-fold, two-headed
.43 Septeni, orum = 7 each
.44 Octiens = 8 times
.44 Anfractus, us = a winding, a circuit
.44 *Reditus, us = a returning
.44 *Converso, convertere, converti, convertus = here probably just “turn”
.46 *Fatalis, e = ordained, decreed, destined (but, not “fatal”)
.48 *Intueor, intueri, intutus = look upon, gave, hold
.49 *Nitor, niti, nixus (or nisus) = lean upon, support
.50 Constituas oportet = “You should decide”; See .41 above
.51 *Propinquii, propinquorum = those nearest, relatives
.52 *Leniter = kindly
.52 Adridens = smiling at, laughing at
.53 In*Parumper = for a little while, a moment

C. Answer the following grammatical questions based on the context of the
passage.

1. What case is Africane (.41)? _________________________________
2. What noun does temporis (.42) limit? _________________________
3. What is the mood of converterit (.44)? _________________________
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4. What is the case and function of *anfractus* (.44)? ________________

5. What use of the ablative is *circuitu naturali* (.46)? ________________

6. What does *tota* (.47) modify? ________________________________

7. Why is *nitatur* (.49) in the subjunctive? __________________________

8. What case is *manus* (.51)? ________________________________

9. Why is *exclamasset* (.51) in the subjunctive? ____________________

D. Answer the following reading questions.

10. What should Aemilianus show to his country?

11. How old will he be at that point?

12. Upon whom will the safety of the state depend?

13. Who will be the chief danger to Aemilianus himself?
A. Translate the following passage on a separate piece of paper.

_Somnium Scipionis_ 5 (dRP 6.13)

'Sed quo sis, Africane, alacrior ad tutandam rem publicam, sic habeto, omnibus, qui patriam conservaverint, adiuverint, auxerint, certum esse in caelo definitum locum, ubi beati aevo sempiterno fruantur; nihil est enim illi principi deo, qui omnem mundum regit, quod quidem in terris fiat, acceptius quam concilia coetusque hominum iure sociati, quae `civitates' appellantur; harum rectores et conservatores hinc profecti huc revertuntur.'

B. Useful Vocabulary (words marked with * should be memorized entirely, with principal parts or genitives where appropriate).

.54 Quo = “so that”
.54 *Alacris, e = swift, keen
.54 *Tutor (1) = watch, keep safe
.55 Habeto = “keep this in mind”, or “consider this”; “-to” signifies a future imperative, 2nd singular.
.56 *Adiuvo, adiuvar, adiuv, adiutum = help, aid, assist.
.57 *Aevus, ë = age, time
.57 *Sempiternus, ë, um = continual, everlasting
.57 *Fruor, frui, fructus = enjoy, use (+abl.)
.59 Acceptius = more agreeable
.59 Coetus, ës = a joining, a meeting
.60 Socio (1) = join, unite, take alliance with.
.60 *Rector, oris = guide, ruler
.61 *Proficiscor, proficisci, profectus = set out, start, journey

C. Answer the following grammatical questions based on the context of the passage.

1. Why is _sis_ (.59) in the subjunctive? ___________________________________________
2. Is _tutandum_ (.59) gerund or gerundive? ________________________________________
3. What is the case and function of _omnibus_ (.55)? _________________________________
4. What use of the ablative is _aevo sempiterno_ (.57)? ______________________________
5. What is the case and function of _principi_ (.58)? ________________________________
6. Why is _fiat_ (.59) in the subjunctive? __________________________________________
7. What is the case and function of _iure_ (.60)? _________________________________
D. Answer the following reading questions.

8. What does Africanus want Aemilianus to understand?

9. What is most pleasing to the “one god”?

10. What definition does Cicero give us for “civitas”?

11. Therefore, make a definition for the phrase “rector civitatis.”
A. Translate the following passage on a separate piece of paper.

Somnium Scipionis 6 (dRP 6.14)

Hic ego, etsi eram perterritus non tam mortis metu quam insidiarum a meis, quaesivi tamen, viveretne ipse et Paulus pater et alii, quos nos exstinctos arbitaremur. 'Immo vero', inquit, 'hi vivunt, qui e corporum vinculis tamquam e carcere evolaverunt vestra vero, quae dicitur, vita mors est. Quin tu aspicis ad te venientem Paulum patrem?' Quem ut vidi, equidem vim lacrimarum profudi, ille autem me complexus atque osculans flere prohibebat.

B. Useful Vocabulary (words marked with * should be memorized entirely, with principal parts or genitives where appropriate).

.63 *Insidia, ārum = treachery, plot, ambush (plural for singular)
.64 *Arbitror, arbitrari, arbitratus = judge, think
.65 *Immo Vero = on the contrary
.66 *Vinculum, I = chain (usually plural)
.66 *Carcer, carceris = jail
.66 *Tamquam = as if
.66 Evolo (1) = fly out
.67 Quin = Here: “why not…”
.67 Aspicio, aspicere, aspexi, aspectus = catch sight of
.68 *Profundo, profundere, profudi, profusus = pour forth (tears)
.69 Osculo (1) = Kiss

C. Answer the following grammatical questions from the context of the passage.

1. What is the case and function of metu (.61)? __________________________
2. Why is viveret (.63) in the subjunctive? __________________________
3. What is the form and function of exstinctos (.64)? __________________________
4. What is the form of venientem (.67) & whom does it modify? __________
5. What is the form of profudi (.68)? __________________________
6. What is the case and function of me (.69)? __________________________

D. Answer the following reading questions.

7. What did Aemilianus fear most?
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8. What did he inquire of Africanus at that point?

9. Whom did he see coming towards him & what was his reaction?

10. What did that person tell Aemilianus?
A. Translate the following passage on a separate piece of paper.

_Somnium Scipionis_ 7 (dRP 6.15)

Atque ut ego primum fletu represso loqui posse coepi:

'Quaesum, inquam, paterna sanctissime atque optime, quoniam
haec est vita, ut Africanum audio dicere, quid moror in
terris? Quin huc ad vos venire propero?' 'Non est ita,'
inquit ille. 'Nisi enim deus is, cuius hoc templum est omne,
quad conspiciis, istis te corporis custodiis liberaverit, huc tibi
aditus patere non potest. Homines enim sunt hac lege
generati, qui tuerentur illum globum, quem in hoc templo
medium vides, quae terra dicitur, iisque animus datus est
ex illis sempiternis ignibus, quae sidera et stellas vocatis,
quae globosae et rotundae, divinis animatae mentibus,
circulos suos orbesque conficiunt celeritate mirabili. Qua
re et tibi, Publi, et piis omnibus retinendus animus est in
custodia corporis nec iniussu eius, a quo ille est vobis datus,
ex hominum vita migrandum est, ne munus humanum
assignatum a deo defugisse videamini. Sed sic, Scipio, ut
avus hic tuus, ut ego, qui te genui, iustitiam cole et pietatem,
quae cum magna in parentibus et propinquis tum in patria
maxima est; ea vita via est in caelum et in hunc coetum
eorum, qui iam vixerunt et corpore laxati illum incolunt
locum, quem vides.' Erat autem is splendidissimo candore
inter flammas circus elucens. 'Quem vos, ut a Grais
Accepistis, orbem lacteum nuncupatis.'

B. Useful Vocabulary (words marked with * should be memorized
entirely, with principal parts or genitives where appropriate).

.70 *Fletus, us = a weeping
.72 *Moror, morari, moratus = delay
.72 *Quid = here, “why?”
.75 *Conspicio, conspicere, conspexi, conspectus = catch sight of, behold
.76 *Aditus, us = an approach
.76 *Pateo, patere = be open, stand open, lie open
.79 *Sidus, sideris = star(s), constellation
.79 *Stella, ae = star (single)
.80 Globosus, a, um = spherical
.80 Rotundus, a, um = round, circular; hence, complete, perfect
.83 *iniussus, a, um = uncommanded, unbidden
.84 *Munus, muneris = gift, duty, games
.85 Adsigno (1) = assign, allot
.86 *gigno, gignere, genui = beget, bear, bring forth
.87 cum...tum... = “both...and”
C. Answer the following syntax and grammar questions, based on the context of the passage.

1. What use of the ablative is *hac lege* (.76)? ________________
2. Why is *tuarentur* (.77) in the subjunctive? ________________
3. What use of the ablative is *celeritate mirabili* (.81)? ________________
4. What is the form of *retinendus est* (.82)? ________________
5. Is *tibi* (.82) dative or ablative? What use? ________________
6. Is *Migrandum* (.84) gerund or gerundive? ________________
7. Why is *Videamini* (.85) in the subjunctive? ________________
8. What is the form of *Cole* (.86)? ________________
9. What is the antecedent of *quī* (.89)? ________________
10. What is the form of *elucens*? (.91)? ________________

D. Answer the following reading questions based on the whole passage.

11. What does Aemilianus ask of Paullus?
12. What is the soul?
13. What are stars?
14. Why is suicide not permitted?
15. What kind of life should Scipio cultivate to get there?
A. Translate the following passage on a separate piece of paper.

_Somnium Scipionis_ 8 (dRP 6.16)

Ex quo omnia mihi
contemplanti praeclara cetera et mirabilia videbantur.
Erant autem eae stellae, quas numquam ex hoc
loco vidimus, et eae magnitudines omnium, quas esse
numquam suspicati sumus; ex quibus erat ea minima, quae
ultima a caelo, citima a terris luce lucebat aliena. Stellarum
autem globi terrae magnitudinem facile vincebant. Iam
ipsa terra ita mihi parva visa est, ut me imperii nostri,
quo quasi punctum eius attingimus, paeniteret.

B. Useful Vocabulary (words marked with * should be memorized entirely,
with principal parts or genitives where appropriate).

.93 *contemplor, contemplari = survey, regard, contemplate
.96 *suspicor, suspicari = suspect, conjecture, surmise
.96 *citimus,a,um = nearest
.100 *me...paenitet (+gen.) = it grieves me of...; this impersonal verb takes
an accusative of the person aggrieved and a genitive complement.
.100 *Attingo, attingere, attigi, attactum = touch

C. Answer the following syntax and grammar questions, based on
the context of the passage.

1. What case is _contemplanti_ (.93)? _______________________
2. Why? _______________________
3. What are the subjects of _videbantur_ (.93)? ______________________
4. What use of the genitive is _omnium_ (.95)? _______________________
5. What case is _Globi_ (.98)? _______________________
6. What case is _Terrae_ (.98)? _______________________
7. Why is _paeniteret_ (.100) in the subjunctive? _______________________

D. Answer the following reading questions based on the whole passage.

8. What did Aemilianus see as he looked up?
9. How many were there?
10. Why did he grow sad?
A. Translate the following passage on a separate piece of paper.

_Somnium Scipionis_ 9 (dRP 6.17)

9) Quam cum magis intuerer: 'Quaesum,' inquit Africanus, 'quousque humi defixa tua mens erit? Nonne aspicis, quae in templa veneris? Novem tibi orbibus vel potius globis conexa sunt omnia, quorum unus est caelestis, extimus, qui reliquos omnes complectitur, summus ipse deus arcens et continens ceteros; in quo sunt infixi illi, qui volvuntur, stellarum cursus sempiterni. Cui suhiecti sunt septem, qui versantur retro contrario motu atque caelum. Ex quibus summum globum possidet illa, quam in terris Saturniam nominant. Deinde est hominum generi prosperus et salutaris ille fulgor, qui dicitur Iovis; tum rutilus horribilisque terris, quem Martium dicitis; deinde subter medium fere regionem Sol obtinet, dux et princeps et moderator luminorum reliquirum, mens mundi et temperatio, tanta magnitudine, ut cuncta sua luce lustret et compleat. Hunc ut comites consequuntur Veneris alter, alter Mercurii cursus, in infimoque orbe Luna radiis solis accensa convertitur. Infra autem iam nihil est nisi mortale et caducum praeter animos munere deorum hominum generi datos; supra Lunam sunt aeterna omnia. Nam ea, quae est media et nona, Tellus, neque movetur et infima est, et in eam feruntur omnia nutu suo pondera.'

B. Useful Vocabulary (words marked with * should be memorized entirely, with principal parts or genitives where appropriate).

.102 quousque = "how much longer?"
.102 *humus, i = ground
.104 conexus,a,um = interconnected
.104 *caelestis, e = heavenly
.104 extimus,a,um = outermost
.106 *infigo, infigere, infixi, infixum = fix on, fasten on, attach
.107 *suhiectus, a, um = lying near, adjacent
.108 *retro = backward
.111 *Salutaris, e = healthful
.111 rutilus, a,um = red colored
.112 subter = below
.114 *temperatio, temperationis = control, i.e. the controlling principle
.117 infimus,a,um = lowest
.118 Caducus,a,um = falling, perishable
.122 *pondus, ponderis = a weight, a mass
C. Answer the following syntax and grammar questions, based on the context of the passage.

1. What case is *humi* (.102)? ________________________________
2. What is the antecedent of *quorum* (.104)?: __________________________
3. What noun is modified by *arcens & continens* (.105)? ________________
4. What is the antecedent of *in quo* (.106)? __________________________
5. What use of the dative is *generi* (.110)? __________________________
6. Why are *lustret and compleat* (.115) in the subjunctive? _______________
7. What use of the ablative is *Radiis* (.117)? __________________________

D. Answer the following reading questions based on the whole passage.

8. How many spheres connect everything?
9. What is the topmost sphere and who lives there?
10. What is attached to it?
11. Which sphere is healthful to humans?
12. How does Aemlianus describe the sun?
13. What is the final and lowest sphere? Who lives there?
A. Translate the following passage on a separate piece of paper.

*Somnium Scipionis* 10 (dRP 6.18)

10) Quae cum intuerer stupens, ut me recepi: 'Quis hic?' inquam, uis est, qui complet aures, tantus et tam dulcis sonus? 'Hic est,' inquit, 'ille, qui intervallis coniunctus imparibus, sed tamen pro rata parte ratone distinctis, impulsu et motu ipsorum orbium efficitur et acuta cum gravibus temperans varios aequabiliter concentus efficit; nec enim silentio tanti motus incitari possunt, et natura fert, ut extrema ex altera parte graviter, ex altera autem acute sonent. Quam ob causam summus ille caeli stellifer cursus, cuius conversio est concitator, acuto et excitato movetur sono, gravissimo autem hic lunaris atque infimus; nam terra nona immobilis manens una sede semper haeret complexa medium mundi locum. Ilii autem octo cursus, in quibus eadem vis est duorum, septem efficiunt distinctos intervallis sonos, qui numerus rerum omnium fere nodus est; quod docti homines nervis imitati atque cantibus aperuerunt sibi reditum in hunc locum, sicut alii, qui praestantibus ingeniis in vita humana divina studia coluerunt.

B. Useful Vocabulary (words marked with *should be memorized entirely, with principal parts or genitives where appropriate).

.124 *intueor, intueri, intuitus = gaze at, behold, contemplate
.125 *auris, is = ear
.126 *Sonus, i = sound
.126 *intervallum, i = the space between; interval
.126 coniunctus,a,um = here, "composed"
.127 *impar, imparis = unequal;
.126 pro rate parte = “in due proportion”
.126 ratione = here, “systematically”
.126 distinctus,a,um = separate, distinct, possibly “adorned”
.128 Acuta (sona) = sharp notes
.129 *Aequabiliter = uniformly, regularly
.129 concentus, us = a singing together
.131 *sono, sonare = to sound resound
.131 stellifer,a,um = star-bearing
.132 conversio, conversionis = revolution, turning
.132 concitatus,a,um = quick, rapid, excited, violent
.134 Terra Nona = the 9th sphere
.138 *nervus, i = string
.138 *cantus, us = song, melody, poetry
Somnium Scipionis Textbook

.139 *aperio, aperire, aperui, apertus = open
.140 *praesto, praestare, praestiti = to excel, be outstanding

C. Answer the following syntax and grammar questions, based on the context of the passage.

1. Why is intuerer (.123) in the subjunctive? _________________________
2. What noun must be supplied with distinctis (.126)? ____________
3. What case is Tanti (.129)? __________________
4. Why is Sonent (.131) in the subjunctive? _______________________
5. What noun is modified by manens (.134)? _________________________
6. With is the noun that complexa (.135) modifies? ___________________
7. What is the form of imitati (.138) and what does it modify? __________
8. Is praestantibus ignis (.140) ablative or dative? What use? __________

D. Answer the following reading questions based on the whole passage.

9. What is the sound that Aemilianus hears?
10. How is it arranged?
11. The highest sphere makes what kind of sound?
12. The lowest and lunar spheres make what kind of sound?
13. How many distinct sounds are there?
14. What two types of people return to “this place?”
Somnium Scipionis Textbook

A. Translate the following passage on a separate piece of paper.

Somnium Scipionis 11 (dRP 6.19)

Hoc sonitu oppletae aures hominum obsurduerunt; nec est ullus hebetior sensus in vobis, sicut, ubi Nilus ad illa, quae Catadupa nominantur, praecipitat ex altissimis montibus, ea gens, quae illum locum accolit, propter magnitudinem sonitus sensu audiendi caret. Hic vero tantus est totius mundi incitatissima conversione sonitus, ut eum aures hominum capere non possint, sicut intueri solem adversum nequitis, eiusque radiis acies vestra sensusque vincitur.'

Haec ego admirans referebam tamen oculos ad terram identidem.

B. Useful Vocabulary (words marked with *should be memorized entirely, with principal parts or genitives where appropriate).

141 *oppleo, opplere, opplevi, oppletus = fill up, block
141 *obsurdesco, obsurdescere, obsurdui = grow deaf
142 *hebes, hebetis (adj.) = dull, blunt
143 Catadupa = neuter plural, “The Cataracts” (of the Nile)
143 Praecipito (1) = rush down
144 *accolo, accolere, accolui = live near
148 *nequeo, nequire, nequivi = to be unable (= “non possum”)
148 *Radius, i = here, ray of light
149 *vincio, vincire, vinxi, vinctus = tie, bind
151 *identidem = again and again

C. Answer the following syntax and grammar questions, based on the context of the passage.

1. What use of the ablative is hoc sonitu (.142)? ________________________
2. What use of the ablative is sensu (.145)? __________________________
3. Is Audiendi (.145) gerund or gerundive? __________________________
4. What case is totius mundi (.146) and noun does it limit? __________
5. Why is possint (.147) in the subjunctive? __________________________
6. What is the form of intueri (.148)? ________________________________
D. Answer the following reading questions based on the whole passage.

7. Why do our ears grow deaf to the sound of the spheres?

8. Why do dwellers near the cataracts of the Nile grow deaf?

9. Where does Aemilianus keep looking?
A. Vocabulary
1. complector _______________________________
2. tectum, i _______________________________
3. percontari _______________________________
4. agnosco _______________________________
5. parire _______________________________
6. weep, cry _______________________________
7. by some little _______________________________
8. tired _______________________________
9. I have spoken, talked _______________________________
10. clearly, obvious _______________________________

B. Forms – Synopses

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C. Comprehension Questions

15. Where was Aemilianus at the start of his story?
16. To whose palace did he go to and what did they do there?
17. Why did Aemilianus think he had a dream?
Quiz - Somnium Scipionis 3-5

A. Vocabulary
1. parere _______________________________
2. parire _______________________________
3. anfractus, us __________________________
4. intueor _______________________________
5. alacris, e _____________________________
6. tutari _______________________________
7. hitherto ______________________________
8. grandson ______________________________
9. to look upon, gave at __________________________
10. I lean upon, I support __________________________
11. I have set out, started, journeyed __________________________
12. guide, Ruler ____________________________

B. Forms - Synopses

13-14. Indicative Subjunctive
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Perfect
Pluperfect
Fut. Pf. ---------------

15.-16. Indicative Subjunctive
Present
Imperfect
Future ---------------
Perfect Nixus Sum Nixus Sim
Pluperfect
Fut. Pf. ---------------

C. Comprehension Questions

14. What threat to the state will Aemilianus confront?

15. What is Cicero’s definition of Civitas?

16. What do you think of SS so far? Be honest.
Quiz - Somnium Scipionis 6-8

A. Vocabulary

1. arbitratus sum
2. limo vero
3. gignere
4. patere
5. suspicari
6. attingere
7. I poured forth (tears)
8. jail, prison
9. I have delayed
10. nearest (to)
11. I have touched
12. weeping

B. Forms - Synopses

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C. Comprehension Questions

17. What first moved Aemilianus to weep?

18. What are souls? (Give a complete answer!)

19. How does the Earth fit into the scheme of the Universe?
Quiz - Somnium Scipionis 9

A. Vocabulary
1. humus, i
2. infigo
3. subiectus,a,um
4. salutaris, e
5. pondus, eris
6. heavenly
7. I(have) fastened
8. backward
9. control, controlling principle
10. the ground

B. Forms - Synopses

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C. Comprehension Questions

13. How many spheres are there altogether?

14. What is the top sphere and who lives there?

15. How does Africanus describe the sun?
Somnium Scipionis Textbook

Quiz - Somnium Scipionis 10 /16

A. Vocabulary
1. sonare _______________________________
2. intervallum ________________________________
3. auris, e ________________________________
4. intueor ________________________________
5. aequabiliter ________________________________
6. interval ________________________________
7. unequal, not similar ________________________________
8. to resound ________________________________
9. string ________________________________
10. opened ________________________________

B. Forms - Synopses

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C. Comprehension Questions

15. How many different sounds are there

16. What two types of men find the way back?
A. Vocabulary
1. complector ________________________________
2. agnovi ________________________________
3. excelsus,a,um ________________________________
4. intueor ________________________________
5. frui ________________________________
6. immo vero ________________________________
7. fletus, us ________________________________
8. attigi ________________________________
9. humus ________________________________
10. impar ________________________________
11. accolere ________________________________
12. at some time ________________________________
13. of course, surely ________________________________
14. grandson ________________________________
15. windings ________________________________
16. having set out ________________________________
17. treachery ________________________________
18. to give birth ________________________________
19. I embrace ________________________________
20. heavenly ________________________________
21. string ________________________________
22. I bind ________________________________

B. Forms:
23.-24. Finish the Synopsis

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25.-26. Finish the synopsis

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27.-28. Finish the Synopsis

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39.-30. Finish the Synopsis

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C. 31.-48. - Translation

Passage 1

Ex quo omnia mihi contemplanti praeclara cetera et mirabilia videbantur. Erant autem eae stellae, quas numquam ex hoc loco vidimus, et eae magnitudines omnium, quas esse numquam suspicati sumus; ex quibus erat ea minima, quae ultima a caelo, citima a terris luce lucebat aliena. Stellarum autem globi terrae magnitudinem facile vincebant. Iam ipsa terra ita mihi parva visa est, ut me imperii nostri, quo quasi punctum eius attingimus, paeniteret.
‘Hoc sonitu oppletae aures hominum obsurduerunt; nec est ullus hebetior sensus in vobis, sicut, ubi Nilus ad illa, quae Catadupa nominantur, praecipitat ex altissimis montibus, ea gens, quae illum locum accolit, propter magnitudinem sonitus sensu audiendi caret. Hic vero tantus est totius mundi incitatissima conversione sonitus, ut eum aures hominum capere non possint, sicut intueri solem adversum nequitis, eiusque radiis acies vestra sensusque vincitur.’

D. Parsing – answer the following questions based on the passages above.

49. What case is *contemplanti* (.93)? ________________________
50. Explain its function in the sentence: ________________________
51. What are the subjects of *videnbantur* (.93)? ______________
52. What use of the genitive is *omnium* (.95)? __________________
53. What case is *Globi* (.98)? ________________________________
54. What case is *Terrae* (.98)? ________________________________
55. Why is *paeniteret* (.100) in the subjunctive? _______________
56. What use of the ablative is *hoc sonitu* (.142)? ______________
57. What use of the ablative is *sensu* (.145)? _________________
58. Is *Audiendi* (.145) gerund or gerundive? _________________
Somnium Scipionis Textbook

59. What case is *totius mundi* (146) and what noun does it limit? __________
60. Why is *possint* (147) in the subjunctive? ______________________
61. What is the form of *intueri* (148)? __________________________

E. History Comprehension. Answer the following based on your general understanding of the passages we have translated from this unit.

62. What led Aemilianus to begin contemplating his ancestor?

63. What is the highest calling for a man, according to Africanus?

64. Describe the structure of the Universe.

65. What is the significance of the music of the spheres for men?
Unit 2

Goals:
- To read and appreciate Cicero’s philosophical writings
- To perfect skills in translating Latin prose
- To build vocabulary useful for translating Cicero

Objectives - TSW:
1. identify various types of subjunctives in Context
2. distinguish between gerunds and gerundives in context
3. distinguish between ablatives and datives in context
4. explain the functions of various cases within their clauses
5. explain the function of an infinitive in context
6. interpret Ciceronian Latin
7. discuss Cicero’s view of the universe
8. evaluate Cicero’s argument concerning the pointlessness of fame
9. evaluate Cicero’s argument concerning the soul’s immortality.

Assessment
5. Daily Scaffold Handouts containing Vocabulary help, RCQ, GCQ (Formative);
6. Periodic quizzes - Vocabulary, Seen Translation, Forms Review
7. Daily Discussion (Formative);
8. Unit Test -- Vocabulary x 22; Translation (Seen) x 3 passages; RCQ; GCQ;
   3x participle charts; 3x infinitive charts;
# Somnium Scipionis Textbook

## Unit II = 12 Days

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<td>Read 12; Translate 13</td>
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<td>Day 3</td>
<td>Read 13; Correct Scaffold 13; Translate 14</td>
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<td>Read 14; Correct Scaffold 14; quiz 12-14; Translate 15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Day 9</td>
<td>Read 19; Correct Scaffold 19; Translate 20-21</td>
<td>Scaffold 20-21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Day 10</td>
<td>Read 20-21; Correct Scaffold 20-21; Quiz 19-21; Begin study for test</td>
<td>Study</td>
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<td>Day 11</td>
<td>Review quizzes; Review Test Format; Study for Test</td>
<td>Study</td>
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<td>Day 12</td>
<td>Unit II Test (see above for format)</td>
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A. Translate the following passage on a separate piece of paper.

_Somnium Scipionis_ 12 (dRP 6.19)

12) Tum Africanus: 'Sentio,' inquit, 'te sedem etiam nunc hominum ac domum contemplari; quae si tibi parva, ut est, ita videtur, haec caelestia semper spectato, illa humana contemnito! Tu enim quam celebritatem sermonis hominum aut quam expetendam consequi gloriam potes? Vides habitari in terra raris et angustis in locis et in ipsis quasi maculis, ubi habitatur, vastas solitudines interiectas eosque, qui incolunt terram, non modo interruptos ita esse, ut nihil inter ipsos ab aliis ad alios manare possit, a quibus exspectare gloriam certe nullam poteris.

B. Useful Vocabulary (words marked with * should be memorized entirely, with principal parts or genitives where appropriate)

152 *Sedes, is = abode
154 Spectato = future imperative
155 *Contemno, contemnere, contempsi, contemptus = scorn
155 *Celebritas, celebritatis = fame
156 Expeto (3) = seek out
156 *Consequor (3) = here, “obtain”
157 *Rarus,a,um = here, “scattered”
157 *Angustus,a,um = narrow, confined
158 Maculus,a,um - spotted; here, sc. “Locis” = “places”
159 Interiectus, us = interval, distance
159 Interruptus,a,um = separated
160 *Manare (1) = to flow

C. Answer the following syntax questions based on the context of the passage above.

1. What is the case & function of _hominum_ (.153)? ____________________
2. What noun does _haec_ (.154) modify? ____________________
3. Is _expetendum_ (.156) gerund or gerundive? ____________________
4. Why is _habitari_ (.157) in the infinitive? ____________________
5. What kind of accusative is _vastas solitudines_ (.154)? ____________________
6. What is the antecedent of _eos_ (.159)? ____________________
7. Why is _possit_ (.160) subjunctive? ____________________
Somnium Scipionis Textbook

D. Answer the following reading questions.

8. Where does Africanus advise Aemilianus to put his attention?

9. Why?

10. What does Africanus imply about the fame of men?

11. Overall, what kind of tone would you describe for this passage? Pick out specific terms or phrases.
Somnium Scipionis Textbook

A. Translate the following passage on a separate piece of paper.

Somnium Scipionis 13 (dRP 6.20)

13) Cernis autem eandem terram quasi quibusdam redimitam et circumdatam cingulis, e quibus duos maxime inter se diversos et caeli verticibus ipsis ex utraque parte subnixos obriguisse pruina vides, medium autem illum et maximum solis ardore torreri. Duo sunt habitabiles, quorum australis ille, in quo, qui insistunt, adversa vobis urgent vestigia, nihil ad vestrum genus; hic autem alter subiectus aquiloni, quem incolitis, cerne quam tenui vos parte contingat! Omnis enim terra, quae colitur a vobis, angustata verticibus, lateribus latior, parva quaedam insula est circumfusa illo mari, quod 'Atlanticum', quod 'magnum', quem 'Oceanum' appellatis in terris; qui tamen tanto nomine quam sit parvus, vides.

B. Useful Vocabulary (words marked with * should be memorized entirely, with principal parts or genitives where appropriate)

.163 *Redimio, redimire, redimii, redimitus = bind around
Circumdo = surround
Cingulus, I = band, zone

.164 *Vertex = that which turns; here, “a pole”

.165 *Obrigesco, obrigescere, obrigui = grow hard, harden
Pruina, ae = Frost

.166 *Ardor, ardoris = flame, burning, heat
*Torrero, torrere, torrui, tostus = burn

.167 *Australis, e = Southern
*insisto, insistere, institi = stand (still, on)

.168 Urgeo, urgere, ursi = push, press, urge

.169 *Aquilo, aquilonis = the north wind; here, by metonymy “the north”

.172 Circumfundo = pour round, surround

C. Answer the following syntax questions based on the context of the passage above.

1. What does quibusdam (.162) modify? ___________________

2. What does diversos (.164) modify? ___________________

3. What does subnixos (.165) modify? ___________________

4. What is the form and function of obriguisse (.165)? ________________

5. Why is torreri (.166) in the infinitive? ___________________
6. What use of the ablative is *in quo* (.167)? ____________________

7. What noun must we supply for *hic* (.168) ____________________

8. What kind of dative is *Aquiloni* (.169)? ____________________

9. What is the form and function of *contingat* (.170)? ____________________

10. What use of the ablative is *verticibus* (.171)? ____________________

D. Answer the following reading questions.

11. How many regions are there all together on the Earth?

12. Which is/are the largest?

13. What is unusual about the Australians?

14. Where do we (presumably) live?
Somnium Scipionis Textbook

A. Translate the following passage on a separate piece of paper.

Somnium Scipionis 14 (dRP 6.21)

(14) Ex his ipsis cultis notisque terris num aut tuum aut cuiusquam nostrum nomen vel Caucasum hunc, quem cernis, transcendere potuit vel illum Ganges tranatare? Quis in reliquis orientis aut obeuntis solis ultimis aut aquilonis austrive partibus tuum nomen audiet? Quibus amputatis cernis profecto, quantis in angustiis vestra se gloria dilatari velit. Ipsi autem, qui de nobis loquuntur, quam loquentur diu?

B. Useful Vocabulary (words marked with * should be memorized entirely, with principal parts or genitives where appropriate).

.176 Causasus, i = The Caucasus is the mountain range between the Black and Caspian seas; synonymous (for the Romans) with a rugged wilderness.
.177 Ganges, i = the Ganges river, in India
*Tranato, tranatare = to swim across
.178 *Sol Oriens = The rising sun
*Sol Occidens = the setting sun
*Auster, Austri = the south wind
.179 *Amputo (1) = to cut off
.180 *Profecto = adv., really, truly
*Dilato, dilatare = to spread, extend

C. Answer the following syntax questions based on the context of the passage above.

1. To what does quem (.176) refer? ___________________
2. What use of the infinitive is transcendere (.177) __________________
3. What does ultimis (.178) modify? ___________________
4. What use of the genitive is aquilonis (.178)? ___________________
5. What noun must be supplied with amputatis (.179) __________________
6. What does quantis (.180) modify? ___________________
7. What use of the infinitive is dilatari (.180)?__________________

D. Answer the following reading questions.

8. Who will hear of Scipio’s fame and for how long?
9. So what is that fame and glory really worth?
A. Translate the following passage on a separate piece of paper.

_Somnium Scipionis_ 15 (dRP 6.22)

15) Quin etiam si cupiat proles illa futurorum hominum deinceps laudes unius cuiusque nostrum a patribus acceptas posteris prodere, tamen propter eluviones exustionesque terrarum, quas accidere tempore certo necesse est, non modo non aeternam, sed ne diuturnam quidem gloriam assequi possumus. Quid autem interest ab iis, qui postea nascentur, sermonem fore de te, cum ab iis nullus fuerit, qui ante nati sunt—qui nec pauciores et certe meliores fuerunt viri—

B. Useful Vocabulary (words marked with * should be memorized entirely, with principal parts or genitives where appropriate).

.182 quin etiam = “Why not indeed?”
*proles, is = offspring
*deinceps = adv, one after another
.184 *prodo, prodere, prodidi, proditus = hand down
Eluvio, eluvionis = flood
Exustio, exustionis = conflagration, a big, consuming fire
.185 *Accidere = to happen
.186 *Aeternus, a, um = everlasting
*diuturnus, a, um = lasting
.187 Interest = here, “it makes a difference”
.188 *Fore = Futurum esse

C. Answer the following syntax questions based on the context of the passage above.

1. Why is _cupiat_ (.182) in the subjunctive? ________________
2. What is the form and function of _Futurorum_ (.182)? ________________
3. What use of the genitive is _unius cuiusque_ (.183) ________________
4. What does _acceptas_ (.183) modify? ________________
5. What use of the infinitive is _accidere_ (.185)? ________________
6. What is the antecedent of _qui_ (.187)? ________________
7. What is the antecedent of _qui_ (.189)? ________________

D. Answer the following reading questions.

8. Why are any and all praises doomed to fade?
A. Translate the following passage on a separate piece of paper

Somnium Scipionis 16 (dRP 6.23)

(16) praesertim cum apud eos ipsos, a quibus audiri nomen nostrum potest, nemo unius anni memoriam consequi possit. Homines enim populariter annum tantummodo solis, id est unius astri, reditu metiuntur; cum autem ad idem, unde semel profecta sunt, cuncta astra redierint eandemque totius caeli discriptionem longis intervallis rettulerint, tum ille vere vertens annus appellari potest; in quo vix dicere audéo, quam multa hominum saecula teneantur. Namque ut olim deficere sol hominibus exstinguique visus est, cum Romuli animus haec ipsa in templo penetravit, quandoque ab eadem parte sol eodemque tempore iterum defecerit, tum signis omnibus ad principium stellisque revocatis expletum annum habeto; cuius quidem anni nondum vicesimam partem scito esse conversam.

B. Useful Vocabulary (words marked with * should be memorized entirely, with principal parts or genitives where appropriate).

.190 *praesertim = especially
.191 *Consequor = reach, obtain
.192 *populariter = popularly, according to common notion
tantum modo = merely
.193 *Metior, metiri, Mensus = measure
*Astrum, i = star
.195 Descriptio, descriptionis = 1) a copy, 2) a representation
.196 *Vertens Annus = “the Great Year”
.197 *Audeo, audere, ausus sum = dare
*Saeculum, i = age
.198 *Deficio (1) = to fail, lack, be lacking of (+abl.)
Extinguo, extinguere, extinsi, extinctus = to extinguish, die out
.203 Converto = to turn round, whirl

C. Answer the following syntax questions based on the context of the passage above.

1. What use of the subjunctive is possit (.181) ____________________
2. What is the function of annum (.192)? ____________________
3. What is the form and function of Redierint (.194)? ______________
4. Why is teneantur (.197) subjunctive? ____________________
5. What use of the ablative is ab eadem parte (.200)______________
Somnium Scipionis Textbook

6. Is *Omnibus* (.199) dative or ablative, and which use? ______________

7. What use of the ablative is *stellis revocatis* (.201)? ___________________

8. Why is *esse conversam* (.203) in the infinitive? ____________________

D. Answer the following reading questions.

9. What do men usually think of as “a year?”

10. Conversely, what is a “great year”?

11. When did the last great year start?
A. Translate the following passage on a separate piece of paper.

*Somnium Scipionis* 17 (dRP 6.24)

17) Quocirca si reditum in hunc locum desperaveris, in quo omnia sunt magnis et praestantibus viris, quanti tandem est ista hominum gloria, quae pertinere vix ad unius anni partem exiguam potest? Igitur, alte spectare si voles atque hanc sedem et aeternam domum contueri, neque te sermonibus vulgi dederis nec in praemii humanis spem posueris rerum tuarum! Suis te oportet illecebris ipsa virtus trahat ad verum decus; quid de te alii loquantur, ipsi videant! Sed loquentur tamen; sermo autem omnis ille et angustiis cingitur iis regionum, quas vides, nec unquam de ullo perennis fuit et obruitur hominum interitu et oblivione posteritatis extinguitur.'

B. Useful Vocabulary (words marked with * should be memorized entirely, with principal parts or genitives where appropriate).

.204 *quocirca = wherefore (why)
  *despero (1) = despair, hope
.206 *pertineo, pertinere, pertinui = extend to
.207 *Exiguus,a,um = small, scanty
.208 *Contueor = survey, consider
.210 *illecebra,ae = enticement, allurement
.211 *decus, decoris = prize, glory, honor, adornment
.213 Cingo, cingere, cinxi, cinctus = surround, encircle
.214 *Perennis, e = lasting, durable
  *Obruo, obbruere, obrui, obrutus = fall, collapse, rush upon interitus, us = destruction, ruin
  oblivio, oblivionis = forgetfulness

C. Answer the following syntax questions based on the context of the passage above.

1. What use of the dative is *magnis...viris* (.205)?
2. What use of the genitive is *quanti* (.205)?
3. What is the antecedent of *quae* (.206)?
4. What use of the genitive is *unius anni* (.206)?
5. What is the form of *voles* (.207)?
6. Why is *contueri* in the infinitive (.207)?
7. What is the form of *dedideris* (.209)?
8. Is *illecebris* (.211) ablative or dative, and what use? ________________
9. What use of the Subjunctive is *videantur* (.212)? ________________
10. What use of the subjunctive is *loquantur* (.212)? ________________

D. Answer the following reading questions.

11. What new reason does Africanus adduce for not seeking fame?

12. What should Aemilianus not do?


14. What is the final fate of the words of men?
A. Translate the following passage on a separate piece of paper.

_Somnium Scipionis_ 18 (dRP 6.25)

18) Quae cum dixisset: 'Ego vero,' inquam, 'Africane, si quidem bene meritis de patria quasi limes ad caeli aditus patet, quamquam a pueritia vestigiis ingressus patris et tuis decori vestro non defui, nunc tamen tanto praemio exposito enitar multo vigilantius.' Et ille: 'Tu vero enitere et sic habeto, non esse te mortalem, sed corpus hoc; nec enim tu is es, quem forma ista declarat, sed mens cuiusque is est quisque, non ea figura, quae digito demonstrari potest. Deum te igitur scito esse, si quidem est deus, qui viget, qui sentit, qui meminit, qui providet, qui tam regit et moderatur et movet id corpus, cui praepositus est, quam hunc mundum ille princeps deus, et ut mundum ex quadam parte mortalem ipse deus aeternus, sic fragile corpus animus sempiternus movet.

B. Useful Vocabulary (words marked with * should be memorized entirely, with principal parts or genitives where appropriate)

.216 *limes, limitis = path  
.218 *pueritia, ae = boyhood  
.219 *Decus, decoris = glory, prize, honor  
.220 *Enitor, eniti, enixus = strive (for)  
.223 *digitus, i = finger  
.224 *Vigeo, vigescere = thrive, flourish  
.225 *Memini, meminisse = remember  
.225 tam…quam = as … as

C. Answer the following syntax questions based on the context of the passage above.

1. What use of the subjunctive is _dixisset_ (.216)? __________________
2. _Meritis_ (.217) is what use of the dative? __________________
3. _Patet_ (.218) is in a protasis or an apodosis? __________________
4. _Vestigiis_ (.218) is what use of the ablative? __________________
5. _Decori vestro_ (.219) is ablative or dative? __________________
6. _Enitar_ (.220) is in a protasis or an apodosis? __________________
7. Parse _enitere_ (.220)? __________________
8. What is the form of _habeto_ (.221)ni (.206)? __________________
Somnium Scipionis Textbook

9. Why is esse in the infinitive (.221)? ___________________

D. Answer the following reading questions.

10. What does Aemilianus assert that he has always done so far?

11. What does he assert he will do from now on?

12. How does Africanus explain that our Soul is God?
A. Translate the following passage on a separate piece of paper.

Somnium Scipionis 19 (dRP 6.26)

(19) Nam quod semper movetur, aeternum est. Quod autem motum affert alicui, quodque ipsum agitatur aliunde, quando finem habet motus, vivendi finem habeat necesse est. Solum igitur, quod se movet, quia numquam deseritur a se, numquam ne moveri quidem desinit. Quin etiam ceteris, quae moventur, hic fons, hoc principium est movendi. Principii autem nulla est origo; nam ex principio oriuntur omnia, ipsum autem nulla ex re alia nasci potest; nec enim esset id principium, quod gigneretur aliunde. Quodsi numquam oritur, ne occidit quidem umquam. Nam principium extinctum nec ipsum ab alio renascetur nec ex se aliud creabit, si quidem necesse est a principio oriri omnia. Ita fit, ut motus principium ex eo sit, quod ipsum a se movetur. Id autem nec nasci potest nec mori; vel concidat omne caelum omnisque natura et consistat necesse est nec vim ullum nanciscatur, qua a primo impulsa moveatur.

B. Useful Vocabulary (words marked with * should be memorized entirely, with principal parts or genitives where appropriate).

.231 Aliunde = from elsewhere
.234 *Desero, deserere, deserui, desertus = forsake, abandon, desert
*Desino, desinere, desii = cease, desist
.235 *Fons, fontis = fountain
.236 Origo, originis = source
.237 *Orior, oriri, ortus = rise, arise from, spring forth
.238 *Nascor, nasci, natus = be born
*Gigno, gignere, genui, genitus = be born
.239 *Occido, occidere, occidi = fall, perish
.241 Renascor = to be born again
.244 concido, concidere, concidi = collapse
.245 *Consisto, consistere, constitii, constitus = come to a standstill, stop
*Nanciscor, Nancisci, Nactus = get, obtain

C. Answer the following syntax questions based on the context of the passage above.

1. Is Vivendi (.232) Gerund or gerundive? ________________
2. Why is habeat (.232) subjunctive? ________________
3. Why is moveri (.234) in the infinitive? ________________
Somnium Scipionis Textbook

4. Is ceteris (.236) dative or ablative? __________________

5. Why is gigneretur (.239) subjunctive? __________________

6. What use of the subjunctive is sit (.243)? ________________

7. Why is concidat subjunctive? __________________

8. What is the antecedent of qua (.245)? ________________

D. Answer the following reading questions.

9. What is eternal?

10. What must have an end?

11. What is the only thing that does not cease motion?

12. What, therefore, is the Source of all motion?

13. Why is it that the sky does not collapse, nor nature come to a standstill?
A. Translate the following passage on a separate piece of paper.

_Somnium Scipionis_ 20 and 21 (dRP 6.27 and 6.28)

(20) Cum pateat igitur aeternum id esse, quod a se ipsum moveatur, quis est, qui hanc naturam animis esse tributam neget? Inanimum est enim omne, quod pulsu agitator externo; quod autem est animal, id motu cietur interno et suo; nam haec est propria natura animi atque vis. Quae si est una ex omnibus, quae sese moveat, neque nata certe est et aeterna est.

(21) Hanc tu exerce optimis in rebus! Sunt autem optimae curae de salute patriae; quibus agitatus et exercitatus animus velocius in hanc sedem et domum suam pervolabit; idque ocius faciet, si iam tum, cum erit inclusus in corpore, eminebit foras et ea, quae extra erunt, contemplans quam maxime se a corpore abstrahet. Namque eorum animi, qui se corporis voluptatibus dediderunt earumque se quasi ministros praebuerunt impulsuque libidinum voluptatibus oboedientium deorum et hominum iura violaverunt, corporibus elapsi circum terram ipsam voluntantur nec hunc in locum nisi multis exagitati saeculis revertuntur.'

_Ille discessit; ego somno solutus sum._

B. Useful Vocabulary (words marked with * should be memorized entirely, with principal parts or genitives where appropriate).

.249 *Inanimus, i = lifeless
.250 *cieo, ciere, civi, citum = move, stir, cause to move
.251 proprius, a, um = one’s own, special, particular
.255 Pervolo (1) = fly through
.256 *Ocius, adv. = more swiftly
.257 Includo = shut in
*Emineo, eminere, eminui = stand out, be remarkable
*Foras = adv, forth
.258 Abstraho = draw away
.261 *Libido, libidinis = violent desire
*Oboedio, obaedire = obey
.262 *violo, violare, violavi, violatus = outrage, injure, violate
.263 voluto (1) = to roll around
.264 Exagito (1) = to chase about
C. Answer the following syntax questions based on the context of the passage above.

1. What use of the infinitive is *esse* (.248)?
2. What use of the ablative is *pulso...externo* (.249-.250)?
3. What use of the ablative is *suo* (.251)?
4. What is the form of *exerce* (.253)?
5. Is *optimis* (.253) ablative or dative?
6. What use of the ablative is *corpore* (.256)?
7. Is *Voluptatibus* (.259) dative or ablative?
8. What use of the genitive is *libidinum* (.261)?
9. What is the form of *elapsa* (.262) and what does it modify?

D. Answer the following reading questions.

10. What definition of living does Africanus offer?
11. What is the fastest route back to the Celestial Sphere?
12. What is the fate of men given to earthly pleasure?
Somnium Scipionis Textbook

Somnium Scipionis 12-14 - Quiz /19

A. Vocabulary

1. sedes, is ____________________________
2. contemno ____________________________
3. circumdedi ____________________________
4. insistere ____________________________
5. sol Oriens _____________________________
6. profecto (adv.) _____________________________
7. the South Wind _____________________________
8. to swim across _____________________________
9. burned, toasty _____________________________
10. that which turns, a pole _____________________________
11. narrow, Confined _____________________________
12. I have scorned _____________________________

B. Forms - Fill in the participle charts

13. Mano

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<th>Passive</th>
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14. Consequor

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15. Torreō

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C. Translate the following.

16-17. Duo sunt habitabiles, quorum australis ille, in quo insistent, adversa vobis urgent vestigia.

18-19. Tu enim quam celebritatem sermonis hominum aut quam expetendam consequi gloriam potes?
A. Vocabulary

1. fore
2. diuturnus,a,um
3. proles, is
4. praesertim
5. deficio
6. metiri
7. I reach, obtain
8. a copy, a representation
9. I dare
10. to happen
11. everlasting
12. one after the other

B. Forms - Fill in the participle charts

13. Adsequor

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14. Metior

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C. Translate the following.

15.-16. Quin etiam si cupiat proles illa futurorum hominum deinceps laudes unius cuiusque nostrum a patribus aceptas.

17. ...tum ille vere vertens annus appellari potest.
A. Vocabulary

1. quocirca ____________________________
2. exiguus,a,um ____________________________
3. decus, decoris ____________________________
4. limes, limitis ____________________________
5. vigescere _____________________________
6. I thrived, I flourished _____________________________
7. to strive for ____________________________
8. boyhood _____________________________
9. lasting, durable _____________________________
10. I rush upon _____________________________

B. Forms - Fill in the participle charts

11. contueor

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12. Vigeo

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C. Translate the following.

13.-14. ...quanti tandem est ista gloria , quae pertinere vix ad unius anni Partem exiguam potest?

15.-16. ...quamquam a pueritia vestigios ingressus patris et tuis decori vestro non defui, nunc tamen tanto praemio exposito enitar multo vigilantius.
Unit 2 Test
Somnium Scipionis 12-21

A. Vocabulary
23. sedes, is ________________________________
24. vertex, icis ________________________________
25. tranatare ________________________________
26. vero ________________________________
27. adsecutus sum ________________________________
28. praesertim ________________________________
29. contueri ________________________________
30. limis, limitis ________________________________
31. oriri ________________________________
32. libido, libidinis ________________________________
33. to flow ________________________________
34. North Wind ________________________________
35. to cut off ________________________________
36. rising sun ________________________________
37. offspring ________________________________
38. I dared ________________________________
39. allurement, enticement ________________________________
40. to thrive, flourish ________________________________
41. I get, I obtain ________________________________
42. to stir, to cause ________________________________
43. to move ________________________________

B. Forms – finish the charts

22. Give participles for Contemnō

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23. Give participles for Torreō

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24. Give participles for Amputō

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### 25. Give the Infinitives for Deficio

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### 26. Give the Infinitives for Despero

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### 27. Give the Infinitives for Vigeo

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### C. Translation

28.-34.

Quocirca si reditum in hunc locum desperaveris, in quo omnia sunt magnis et praestantibus viris, quanti tandem est ista hominum gloria, quae pertinere vix ad unius anni partem exiguam potest? Igitur, alte spectare si voles atque hanc sedem et aeternam domum contueri, neque te sermonibus vulgi dederis nec in praemiis humanis spem posueris rerum tuarum!
etiam ceteris, quae movetur, hic fons, hoc principium est movendi. Principii autem nulla est origo; nam ex principio oriuntur omnia, ipsum autem nulla ex re alia nasci potest; nec enim esset id principium, quod gigneretur aliunde. Quodsi numquam oritur, ne occidit quidem umquam.

D. Parsing - answer the following questions based on the passages above.
41. What use of the dative is magnis...viris (.205)? ________________
42. What use of the genitive is quanti (.205)? ________________
43. What is the antecedent of quae (.206)? ________________
44. What use of the genitive is unius anni (.206)? ________________
45. What is the form of voles (.207)? ________________
46. Why is contueri in the infinitive (.207)? ________________
47. What is the form of dedideris (.209)? ________________
48. Is ceteris (.236) dative or ablative? ________________
49. Why is gigneretur (.239) subjunctive? ________________
E. History Comprehension. Answer the following based on your general understanding of the passages we have translated from this unit.

50. What is the main argument Cicero advances for the futility of seeking fame in this world?

51. Summarize Cicero’s proof that the soul is immortal and divine.

52. What, therefore, remains the proper course of action for men who wish to get back to the Celestial sphere?

53. To what extent do you agree or disagree with Cicero? Is it utter hogwash? Is there any kind of logic or truth? This is open ended, but I expect a thoughtful answer.
Goals:
To apply and analyze Ciceronian thought to real world events

Objectives - TSW:
1. identify and describe the characters of Manlius, Sophia, Olivier, Rebecca, Gersonides, Cardinal Ceccani, Julien Barneuve, Julia Bronsen, Marcel Laplace and Bernard King.
2. identify the central question of the book in their own terms: “What is the responsibility of a civilized man at the fall of civilization?” and give their own answer (in writing).
3. identify and explain the solution of each man (Manlius, Olivier, and Julien) to that problem.
4. describe the historical context of the three different eras
5. construct a definition (in writing) for “Civilization”

Assessment
- daily reading comprehension questions (RCQ)
- daily discussions over readings
- final exam (See below)

Materials:
*The Dream of Scipio* by Iain Pears; Reading Comprehension Questions; Final Exam

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<tr>
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<td>(finish test SS#2); Read pp.1-42</td>
<td>RCQ 1-42</td>
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<td>Discuss 1-41; Read 41-80</td>
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Somnium Scipionis Textbook

Test Format
10 x identification questions (2 pts. each)
2 x essay questions (10 points each)

1. What is Civilization, and what is the responsibility of a civilized man at the fall of Civilization?
2. To what extent is *The Dream of Scipio* a valid interpretation of Cicero’s *Somnium Scipionis*?

Successful essays will have references to both *Somnium Scipionis* (Cicero) and *The Dream of Scipio* (Pears)
Dream of Scipio pp. 1-40 Reading Questions

Orientation:

The Dream takes place at three different times: At the end of the Roman Empire (roughly 480 A.D.), during the onset of the black plague (roughly 1350), and WWII (roughly 1939-44). However, the action all takes place within the same fifty mile radius near the town of Vaison/Avingon.

The major characters include:

- **Manlius Hippomanes** - Roman Nobleman/Bishop of Vaison in/around 480 A.D.
- **Olivier de Noyen** - a messenger to Cardinal Ceccani in 1350
- **Julien Barneuve** - a Classics/Renaissance scholar living in France during the 1930's

Each man is also associated with an extraordinarily unusual woman:

- Manlius has learned philosophy from **Sophia**, whose name means “wisdom.”
- Olivier is secretly in love with **Rebecca**, a servant to the learned Jew Gersonides
- Julien has an unrequited romance with **Julia Bronsen**, a Jew and an artist.

Throughout the course of the book, the 3 men each encounter the same problem in a different aspect: How do civilized people act when civilization is falling down around them?

1. When did Julien die?

2. Why and how was Olivier maimed by the Comte du Frejus?

3. What is the name of Manlius' distasteful dinner guest?

4. Why does Manlius find him so distasteful?

5. Why does Julien think there might have been two Manlius Hippomanes?

6. Before Rebecca, who was the ‘great love’ of his life? Not Isabella!
7. What did Oliver discover at the pastry shop?

8. According to Julian on page 23, who is it that really keeps Civilization going?

9. In his boyhood, how was Julian first introduced to the ancient world?

10. Why was Julian’s father so desperately angry about his going to church?

11. On p. 36, according to Manlius, how are ‘we’ (Romans) different from Gauls?

12. According to Sophia, what is Manlius’ purpose in life (Why do you live....)?
Dream of Scipio pp. 41-80 Reading Questions

1. Finish this phrase: Power without wisdom is... Wisdom without power is...?

2. How did Manlius meet Sophia?

3. In a nutshell, explain Manlius’ reasons for becoming Bishop of Vaison.

4. Explain the relationship of Olivier and Ceccani.

5. What gift did Olivier give to Ceccani?

6. What ‘Cell’ is it that Sophia believes we are trapped inside?

7. When and how did Julien meet the Bronsens?

8. What deal did Julien and Claude Bronsen make?

9. Where did Sophia spend the last years of her life?

10. What is Manlius’ opinion of Christianity, as expressed to Luontius on p. 71?

11. According to Sophia, where is the only place philosophy can really exist?

12. Describe Ceccani’s interesting duality - read pp. 75-76 closely.

13. On pp.79-80, how is the story of Sophia rendered into a (rather elegant) allegory?
Somnium Scipionis Textbook

Dream of Scipio pp. 80-119 Reading Questions

1. Describe Julien’s relationships with women.

2. What ‘darkness’ in himself did Julien see during World War I?

3. According to Julien, whose job is it to protect Civilization?

4. What is Manlius’ relationship with his adopted son, Syagrius?

5. According to Sophia, what is the real nature of the soul?

6. With what Conundrum did Manlius wrestle?

7. Why did Julia’s marriage break up?

8. Why was Claude so protective of Julia?

9. From what famous painter did Julia buy her first picture?

10. What deal did Ceccani make with the Comte du Frejus?

11. What three friends of Julien’s gathered for his 31st birthday?

12. On p.110, in what business where both Marcel and Bernard engaged?

13. What were they both willing to do to accomplish it?

14. What is Bronsen’s opinion of Mussolini? Why is this ironic?

15. What does Felix think of Sophia’s logic?
16. On p. 117 there is very elegant metaphor - what is it?
Dream of Scipio pp. 120-162 Reading Questions

1. Where did Julien go to live in 1932? Why?

2. Describe Julien’s assessment of Julia’s art.

3. What subject did Julien turn to during his hermitage?

4. What was Olivier’s opinion of politics?

5. What homage did Pisano pay to Ceccani in the Cathedral of Our Lady in Avignon?

6. What technical problem did he have in painting the chapel? How did he solve it?

7. What service did Gustave Bloch do for Julien?

8. Who were Marcel’s natural enemies? What was his ‘religion?’

9. If you had to summarize Bernard and Marcel’s political leanings, what words would you use?

10. Summarize Claude Bronsen’s civilization speech on pp. 138-141.

11. In the childhood story on pp. 145-147, what insight do we gain about Bernard and Marcel?

12. In the manuscript of Manlius which Olivier finds, what is the definition of “Virtue?” Of “Pure love?”

13. To whom is Olivier sent for help interpreting the difficult manuscript?
14. What was Gersonides’ relationship with the church prelates?

15. What did Gersonides see in Olivier when he came to his door?

16. Explain, briefly, how the phrase “The soul dies when it falls to earth” heretical.

17. What did Sophia ignore “because she needed to?”

18. What other side of “Saint” Manlius does Gersonides show to Olivier?

19. The night he met Rebecca, what did Olivier do before he went to bed?
Dream of Scipio pp. 163-201 Reading Questions

1. How did Rebecca meet Gersonides?

2. What impact did Rebecca have on Olivier’s poetry?

3. Describe the transformation that Julien underwent on his trip home after the Germans invaded.

4. How did Julien treat Elizabeth?

5. How did Manlius treat the child who had been left behind by the runaway serfs?

6. Whose face did Pisano use to complete the 3 frescoes detailing Sophia?

7. What did Pisano give to Isabelle de Frejus? What was the result?

8. What happened in March 1348 in Avignon?

9. What was Cecanni’s overriding goal for the papacy?

10. How did Marcel save the little town of which he was sous-prefet?

11. Whom did Olivier help on his way to meet the Bishop of Winchester? What remarkable thing did he hear?

12. What message did Altheiux of Nimes bring to Olivier, when he found him on the road?

13. What story does Altheiux tell Olivier about the prelate Pierre Roget?

14. Where did Olivier hide the letter?
Somnium Scipionis Textbook

Dream of Scipio pp. 201-242 Reading Questions

1. What post does Marcel ask Julien to assume? Why did Julien accept?

2. What did Ceccani say to Olivier when he had told Ceccani the contents of the letter?

3. What insight did Gersonides give to Olivier concerning Manlius on p. 210?

4. How did Ceccani tame Peter the Heretic?

5. What did Manlius convince the bishops to do at the council of Arles?

6. What did Ricimer teach Manlius about the Roman empire and the loss of Gaul?

7. How did Julien perform his role of Censor? What did he say about the Jews?

8. What had happened to Claude Bronsen during the war? To Julia?

9. What was Cardinal de Deaux’s plan for the future of the papacy? How did Ceccani intend to block it?

10. What was Gersonides’ reaction to the feelings rising between Olivier and Rebecca?

11. What hysterically funny reply did Gersonides give to the council of Jews when they asked him for advice?

12. What contradiction does Olivier notice in Manlius’ philosophy on p239?

13. Finish this statement: “A good act without understanding...”
Dream of Scipio pp. 242-281 Reading Questions

1. What mission does Pope Clement give to Gersonides?

2. What advice does Sophia give to Manlius regarding Gundobad?

3. Why does Julien confront Marcel? How many people paid for Julien’s “successful defense of learning?” What do you think of this proposition?

4. What ironic use did the Germans make of Marcel’s work after November 8th, 1942?

5. What conclusion did Julien come to about the fate of Olivier?

6. On p. 256 there is a discussion of the Theme of the book. What judgment did Julien pass on Olivier?

7. Why did Julia not go to America? Where does Julien take her this time?

8. What did Julia begin to do when she discovered the shrine of St. Sophia?

9. What did Julia and the local blacksmith make together?

10. Finish this quotation from p. 269 - “The concern of man is not...”

11. Therefore, what was Manlius’ ultimate motivation in trying to come to an accommodation with Gundobad?

12. What is the nature of the rational soul?

13. What kind of evil is the worst of all, according to Julia?

14. What insight concerning Olivier did Julia impart to Julien?
Dream of Scipio pp.281-319 Reading Questions

1. How does Marcel intuit that Julia is still in the country?

2. What does Olivier figure out about Rebecca when he goes to pick her up and take her to Gersonides?

3. What connection is there between the French heretics and Manlius’ Dream of Scipio?

4. When Bernard returns in 1942, what message does he give to Julien? What deal does he strike for Julia?

5. What was Manlius’ original hope for the outcome of the meeting with Gundobad?

6. What disappointing news did Gundobad give to Manlius instead?

7. Why does the German officer cry when he buys some of Julia’s paintings from Bernard?

8. What charges were made against Rebecca and Gersonides by Cecanni’s agents?

9. What proposal does Cecanni put to the pope to counter the unrest generated by the plague?

10. What happened to the little German soldier who tried to find directions in Vaison?

11. Why did Isabelle sneak out at night and go to Pisano’s? Who killed her?
Dream of Scipio pp. 320-361 Reading Questions

1. Who really killed Isabella?

2. Who was arrested among the twenty-six people to pay for the death of the German soldier?

3. What was the final verdict on Marcel’s career in the 70’s?

4. What shocking development did Manlius find when he returned to Vaison?

5. What had Sophia been doing for Syagrius?

6. What connection did Julien make once he got the document from the Vatican archives?

7. What leverage does Marcel create over Julien to compel him to give up Bernard to the authorities?

8. What does Manlius do to Syagrius?

9. What was Pisano’s final fate?

10. Julia could easily have escaped - why did she give herself up? In what way is this like Sophia?

11. What request/demand does Olivier make of Ceccani? How does that work out?

12. What smokescreen did Manlius’ manufacture to consolidate his power in Vaison?

13. When Julien gets to the police station, what does he find out?
1. What decision does Olivier make, and why does he do it?

2. To whom does Olivier go to solve the problem? What “proof” will he offer to set the deal in motion?

3. In his long talk with Marcel, what conclusion does Julien come to about Civilization in general, and about the Germans in particular?

4. Do you agree or disagree? Why?

5. What sort of evil is the worst of all, according to Julien and Manlius?

6. Why, then, does Julien try to help Bernard?

7. What is Gersonides’ (somewhat amusing) attitude to his imprisonment and his release?

8. What secret does Gersonides tell Olivier before they part?

9. How did Julia transform the paintings in the shrine of St. Sophia?

10. By what means did Julia come to the same understanding that Sophia did through philosophy?

11. From pp. 386-7 was Manlius successful or not?

12. What is Sophia’s answer to the central question, as expressed on pp. 388-389?

13. How did Olivier pass the rest of his life?
14. What shocking secret does Rebecca impart? What do you think of this? Myself, I’ve never really made up my mind. What does Olivier make of it?
1. Olivier du Noyen

2. The Comte du Frejus

3. Gersonides

4. Cardinal Cecanni

5. Manlius Hippomanes

6. Syagrius

7. Caius Valerius

8. Vaison

9. Marcel Laplace
II. Essay questions. Answer each of the following on a separate piece of paper. Your essay should be 2-4 paragraphs in length.

a) What is Civilization, and what is the role of a civilized man during the fall of civilization?

b) To what extent is *The Dream of Scipio* a valid interpretation of *The Somnium Scipionis*?