# 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)

# Somnium Scipionis Textbook

Unit 1= 18 Days

|  | In Class | Homework |
|---|---|---|
| Day1 Intro | Familiarizing Text; Introduction Questions; |  |
| Day2 | Answer Introduction Questions; Translate SS 1; Scaffold 1 | SS Scaffold1 |
| Day3 | Read SS1; Translate SS2; Scaffold 2 | Study |
| Day4 | Read SS2; Quiz 1-2; Translate SS3; Scaffold3 |  |
| Day5 | Read SS3; Translate SS4; Scaffold 4; |  |
| Day6 | Read SS4; Translate SS5; Scaffold 5; | Study! |
| Day7 | Read SS5; Quiz 3-5; Translate SS6; Scaffold 6 |  |
| Day8 | Read SS6; Translate SS7 (to "videamini"); Scaffold 7; |  |
| Day9 | Read 7; Translate 7 (to the end); Scaffold 7 | Study! |
| Day10 | Read SS 7; Translate SS8; Scaffold 8; |  |
| Day 11 | Read SS8; Quiz 6-8; Translate 9 (to "nominant"); Scaffold 9 |  |
| Day12 | Read 9; Translate 9 (to the end); Scaffold 9; | Study |
| Day 13 | Read 9; Quiz 9; Translate 10 (to "acute sonent"); Scaffold 10 |  |
| Day 14 | Read 10; Translate 10 (to the end); Scaffold 10 | Study |
| Day 15 | Read 10; Quiz 10; Translate 11 | Study |
| Day 16 Review | Read 11; Discuss Test Format; Review Quizzes 1-2, 3-5, 6-8 |  |
| Day 17 Review | Review Quizzes 9,10; Self-Paced study |  |
| Day 18 Test | See above for format |  |

# Somnium Scipionis Textbook

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.

6. Describe Scipio Aemilianus 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*?

# Somnium Scipionis Textbook

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 collacrimavit aliquantoque        5
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     10
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)? _____

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?

# Somnium Scipionis Textbook

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        15
> 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      20
> 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      25
> 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, agnoscere, 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)? _____

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?

# Somnium Scipionis Textbook

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?'
Ostendebat autem Carthaginem de excelso et pleno          30
stellarum, illustri et claro quodam loco. 'Ad quam tu
oppugnandam nunc venis paene miles. Hanc hoc biennio
consul evertes, eritque cognomen id tibi per te partum,
quod habes adhuc a nobis hereditarium. Cum autem
Carthaginem deleveris, triumphum egeris censorque fueris      35
 et obieris legatus Aegyptum, Syriam, Asiam, Graeciam,
deligere iterum consul absens bellumque maximum conficies,
Numantiam exscindes. Sed cum eris curru in Capitolium
invectus, offendes rem publicam consiliis perturbatam
nepotis mei.          40

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 Aemlianus do in two years' time?

11. What will happen afterwards (paraphrase)?

12. Who will throw the Republic into confusion and chaos?

# Somnium Scipionis Textbook

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 consiliique 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                    45
habetur, circuitu 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              50
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     *Converto, convertere, converti, conversus = 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     *Propinqui, 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)? _____

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?

# Somnium Scipionis Textbook

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,                    55
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                    60
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, 2$^{nd}$ singular.
.56     *Adiuvo, adiuvare, adiuvi, adiutum = help, aid, assist.
.57     *Aevus, i = age, time
.57     *Sempiternus, a, um = continual, everlasting
.57     *Fruor, frui, fructus = enjoy, use (+abl.)
.59     Acceptius = more agreeable
.59     Coetus, us = 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.*"

# Somnium Scipionis Textbook

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 arbitraremur.
'Immo vero', inquit, 'hi vivunt, qui e corporum vinculis                65
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    \*Insidiae, 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?

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?

# Somnium Scipionis Textbook

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:    (70)
'Quaeso', inquam, 'pater 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,
quod conspicis, istis te corporis custodiis liberaverit, huc tibi    (75)
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,    (80)
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    (85)
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    (90)
inter flammas circus elucens. 'Quem vos, ut a Graiis
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    Quid = here, "why?"
.72    *Moror, morari, moratus = delay
.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"

.87    Propinqui = here, "those dear to you"
.89    Relaxo (1) = loosen, widen, relax; hence:  ease, lighten
.90    is = "is locus"
.90    Candor, candoris = a dazzling white color, dazzling, luster
.91    Eluceo, elucere, eluxi = shine out, beam forth
.92    Orbis lacteus = "the Milky Way"
.92    Nuncupo, (1) = name, call by name

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 *tuerentur* (.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?

# Somnium Scipionis Textbook

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           95
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.              100

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?

# Somnium Scipionis Textbook

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

*Somnium Scipionis* 9 (dRP 6.17)

9) Quam cum magis intuerer: 'Quaeso,' 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                    105
et continens ceteros; in quo sunt infixi illi, qui volvuntur,
stellarum cursus sempiterni. Cui subiecti 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                            110
salutaris ille fulgor, qui dicitur Iovis; tum rutilus horribilisque
terris, quem Martium dicitis; deinde subter
mediam fere regionem Sol obtinet, dux et princeps et
moderator luminum reliquorum, mens mundi et temperatio,
 tanta magnitudine, ut cuncta sua luce lustret et compleat.                  115
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                      120
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	conixus,a,um  = interconnected
.104	*caelestis, e = heavenly
.104	extimus,a,um = outermost
.106	*infigo, infigere, infixi, infixum = fix on, fasten on, attach
.107	*subiectus, 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

# Somnium Scipionis Textbook

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?

# Somnium Scipionis Textbook

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            125
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        130
sonent. Quam ob causam summus ille caeli stellifer
cursus, cuius conversio est concitatior, acuto et excitato
movetur sono, gravissimo autem hic lunaris atque infimus;
nam terra nona immobilis manens una sede semper haeret
complexa medium mundi locum. Illi autem octo cursus,            135
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            140
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

.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;      141
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      145
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      150
      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?

## Quiz – Somnium Scipionis 1 & 2 /17

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

11.-12.

| | Indicative | Subjunctive |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Present | Loqueris | loquaris |
| Imperfect | | |
| Future | | ----------------------- |
| Perfect | | |
| Pluperfect | | |
| Fut. Pf. | | ----------------------- |

13.-14.

| | Indicative | Subjunctive |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Present | | |
| Imperfect | | |
| Future | | ----------------------- |
| Perfect | Parit | paruerit |
| Pluperfect | | |
| Fut. Pf. | | ----------------------- |

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?

# Somnium Scipionis Textbook

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 |
|---|---|---|
| Present | | |
| Imperfect | Adiuvabaris | adiuvaretur |
| Future | | ----------------------- |
| 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.

# Somnium Scipionis Textbook

Quiz – Somnium Scipionis 6-8                                              /19

A.      Vocabulary
1.  arbitrātus sum          _____
2.  limō verō               _____
3.  gignere                 _____
4.  patēre                  _____
5.  suspicārī               _____
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

| 13-14. | Indicative | Subjunctive |
|---|---|---|
| Present | | |
| Imperfect | | |
| Future | | ----------------------- |
| Perfect | Morati sumus | Morati simus |
| Pluperfect | | |
| Fut. Pf. | | ----------------------- |

| 15.-16. | Indicative | Subjunctive |
|---|---|---|
| Present | Attingo | Attingam |
| Imperfect | | |
| Future | | ----------------------- |
| Perfect | | |
| Pluperfect | | |
| Fut. Pf. | | ----------------------- |

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?

# Somnium Scipionis Textbook

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

11.-12.                 Indicative                          Subjunctive

| Present | Infigimur | infigamur |
|---|---|---|
| Imperfect |  |  |
| Future |  | ----------------------- |
| Perfect |  |  |
| Pluperfect |  |  |
| Fut. Pf. |  | ----------------------- |

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?

## 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

11.-12.

| | Indicative | Subjunctive |
|---|---|---|
| Present | | |
| Imperfect | Intuebantur | intuerentur |
| Future | | ----------------------- |
| Perfect | | |
| Pluperfect | | |
| Fut. Pf. | | ----------------------- |

13.-14.

| | Indicative | Subjunctive |
|---|---|---|
| Present | Aperis | Aperias |
| Imperfect | | |
| Future | | ----------------------- |
| Perfect | | |
| Pluperfect | | |
| Fut. Pf. | | ----------------------- |

C.  Comprehension Questions

15.  How many different sounds are there

16.  What two types of men find the way back?

# Somnium Scipionis Textbook

## Unit 1 Test Somnium Scipionis 1-11                    /65

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

| Pres | Complector | complectar |
|------|------------|------------|
| Imp  |            |            |
| Fut  |            | ---------------------------------- |
| Perf |            |            |
| Plup |            | ---------------------------------- |
| Fut. Pf. |        |            |

25.-26.         Finish the synopsis

| Pres |         |         |
|------|---------|---------|
| Imp  |         |         |
| Fut  | Vincias | ---------------------------------- |
| Perf |         | vinxeris |
| Plup |         | ---------------------------------- |
| Fut. Pf. |     |         |

27.-28.                    Finish the Synopsis

| Pres |  |  |
|------|--|--|
| Imp | Attingebat | attingeret |
| Fut |  | ---------------------------------- |
| Perf |  |  |
| Plup |  | ---------------------------------- |
| Fut. Pf. |  |  |

39.-30.          Finish the Synopsis

| Pres |  |  |
|------|--|--|
| Imp |  |  |
| Fut |  | ---------------------------------- |
| Perf | Profectus sum | Profectus sim |
| Plup |  | ---------------------------------- |
| Fut. Pf. |  |  |

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                    95
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.                    100

Passage 2

'Hoc sonitu oppletae aures hominum obsurduerunt;       141
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       145
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? _____

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?

# Somnium Scipionis Textbook

## 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

| Date/Assignment | In-Class | At Home |
|---|---|---|
| Day 1 | Discuss Calendar, Unit Objectives; Translate 12 | Scaffold 12 |
| Day 2 | Read 12; Translate 13 | Scaffold 13 |
| Day 3 | Read 13; Correct Scaffold 13; Translate 14 | Scaffold 14 Study |
| Day 4 | Read 14; Correct Scaffold 14; quiz 12-14; Translate 15 | Scaffold 15 |
| Day 5 | Read 15; Correct Sc15; Translate 16 | Scaffold 16 |
| Day 6 | Read 16; Correct Scaffold 16; quiz 15-16; Translate 17 | Scaffold 17 |
| Day 7 | Read 17; Correct Sc17; Translate 18 | Scaffold 18 |
| Day 8 | Read 18; Correct Sc18; Quiz 17-18; Translate 19 | Scaffold 19 |
| Day 9 | Read 19; Correct Scaffold 19; Translate 20-21 | Scaffold 20-21 |
| Day 10 | Read 20-21; Correct Scaffold 20-21; Quiz 19-21; Begin study for test | Study |
| Day 11 | Review quizzes; Review Test Format; Study for Test | Study |
| Day 12 | Unit II Test (see above for format) | |

# Somnium Scipionis Textbook

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      155
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      160
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 *expetendam* (.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?   _____

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                165
 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                170
, 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
       *Torreo, 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 ve*rticibus* (.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                    175
nomen vel Caucasum hunc, quem cernis, transcendere
potuit vel illum Gangem 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.        180
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?

# Somnium Scipionis Textbook

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          185
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
.186   *Adsequor = obtain (a goal)
.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?

# Somnium Scipionis Textbook

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                              190
 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            195
 ille vere vertens annus appellari potest; in quo vix dicere
 audeo, quam multa hominum saecula teneantur. Namque
 ut olim deficere sol hominibus exstinguique visus est, cum
 Romuli animus haec ipsa in templa penetravit, quandoque ab
 eadem parte sol eodemque tempore iterum defecerit, tum            200
 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, exstinxi, exstinctus = to estinguish, 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)_____

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?

# Somnium Scipionis Textbook

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      205
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! Suis te oportet illecebris ipsa virtus trahat      210
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 umquam de ullo
perennis fuit et obruitur hominum interitu et oblivione
posteritatis exstinguitur.'      215

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, obruere, obrui, obrutus = fall, collapse, rush upon
       interritus, 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 ann*i (.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?


13. Describe Virtue.


14. What is the final fate of the words of men?

# Somnium Scipionis Textbook

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          220
 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          225
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)?    _____

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?

# Somnium Scipionis Textbook

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                    230
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            235
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 exstinctum nec ipsum ab alio              240
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 ullam nanciscatur, qua a primo     245
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, constiti, 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?         _____

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?

# Somnium Scipionis Textbook

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          250
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      255
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          260
impulsuque libidinum voluptatibus oboedientium deorum
et hominum iura violaverunt, corporibus elapsi circum
terram ipsam volutantur nec hunc in locum nisi multis
exagitati saeculis revertuntur.'

                Ille discessit; ego somno solutus sum."      265

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, oboedire = obey
.262   *violo, violare, violavi, violatus = outrage, injure, violate
.263   voluto (1) = to roll around
.264   Exagito (1) = to chase about

# Somnium Scipionis Textbook

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

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

| Tense | Active | Passive |
|---|---|---|
| Present | | ------------------------------ |
| Perfect | ----------------------- | |
| Future | | |

14.    Consequor

| Tense | Active | Passive |
|---|---|---|
| Present | | ------------------------------ |
| Perfect | ----------------------- | |
| Future | | |

15.    Torreō

| Tense | Active | Passive |
|---|---|---|
| Present | | ------------------------------ |
| Perfect | ----------------------- | |
| Future | | |

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?

# Somnium Scipionis Textbook

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

| Tense   | Active                  | Passive                                 |
|---------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Present |                         | ------------------------------------    |
| Perfect | ----------------------  |                                         |
| Future  |                         |                                         |

14.        Metior

| Tense   | Active                  | Passive                                 |
|---------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Present |                         | ------------------------------------    |
| Perfect | ----------------------  |                                         |
| Future  |                         |                                         |

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.

# Somnium Scipionis Textbook

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

| Tense | Active | Passive |
|---|---|---|
| Present | | ---------------------------------- |
| Perfect | ----------------------- | |
| Future | | |

12.       Vigeo

| Tense | Active | Passive |
|---|---|---|
| Present | | |
| Perfect | ----------------------- | |
| Future | | |

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.

# Somnium Scipionis Textbook

## 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

| Tense | Active Voice | Passive Voice |
|---|---|---|
| Present |  | ----------------------- |
| Perfect | ------------------------ |  |
| Future |  |  |

23.    Give participles for Torreō

| Tense | Active Voice | Passive Voice |
|---|---|---|
| Present |  | ----------------------- |
| Perfect | ------------------------ |  |
| Future |  |  |

24.    Give participles for Amputō

| Tense | Active Voice | Passive Voice |
|---|---|---|
| Present |  | ----------------------- |
| Perfect | ------------------------ |  |
| Future |  |  |

25.	Give the Infinitives for Deficio

| Tense | Active Voice | Passive Voice |
|---|---|---|
| Present | | |
| Perfect | | |
| Future | | ------------------------ |

26.	Give the Infinitives for Despero

| Tense | Active Voice | Passive Voice |
|---|---|---|
| Present | | |
| Perfect | | |
| Future | | ------------------------ |

27.	Give the Infinitives for Vigeo

| Tense | Active Voice | Passive Voice |
|---|---|---|
| Present | | |
| Perfect | | |
| Future | | ------------------------ |

..
C.  Translation

28.-.34.

Quocirca si reditum in hunc locum desperaveris, in
quo omnia sunt magnis et praestantibus viris, quanti tandem          205
 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!

35.-40.                                               Quin
etiam ceteris, quae moventur, hic fons, hoc principium                    235
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 ann*i (.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.

# Somnium Scipionis Textbook

## Unit 3 (*The Dream of Scipio)*

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

| Day | In-Class | At Home |
|---|---|---|
| Day 1 | (finish test SS#2);Read pp.1-42 | RCQ 1-42 |
| Day 2 | Discuss 1-41; Read 41-80 | RCQ 41-80; |
| Day 3 | Discuss 41-80;  Read 80-119 | RCQ 80-119; |
| Day 4 | Discuss 80-119; Read 120-162 | RCQ 120-162 |
| Day 5 | Discuss 120-162; Read 162-201 | RCQ 162-201 |
| Day 6 | Discuss 162-201; Read 201-242 | RCQ 201-242 |
| Day 7 | Discuss 201-242; Read 242-281 | RCQ 242-281 |
| Day8 | Discuss 242-281; Read 281—320 | RCQ 281-320 |
| Day 9 | Discuss 281-320; Read 321-361 | RCQ 321-361 |
| Day 10 | Discuss 321-361; Read 361-396 | RCQ 361-396 |
| Day 11 | Discuss 361-396 | Study |
| Day 12 | Review | |
| Day 13 | Test (see below for format) | |

# 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)

# Somnium Scipionis Textbook

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....)?

# Somnium Scipionis Textbook

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 Lucontius 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?

# Somnium Scipionis Textbook

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?

# Somnium Scipionis Textbook

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…"

# Somnium Scipionis Textbook

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?

# Somnium Scipionis Textbook

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?

# Somnium Scipionis Textbook

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?

# Somnium Scipionis Textbook

Dream of Scipio pp. 361-396 Reading Questions

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?

# Somnium Scipionis Textbook

The Dream of Scipio – Final Test

I.      Identify the following people, places, and things in 2-3 sentences.

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

10. The Shrine of St. Sophia.

11. Pierre Roget/Pope Clement

12. Romanitas

13. Ricimer

14. Gundobad

15. Claude Bronsen

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*?