

A SLAVE TO THE RESCUE

Objectives

- to present subordinate clauses with the subjunctive
- to tabulate the forms of the imperfect active and pluperfect active subjunctives
- to distinguish three types of subordinate clauses with the subjunctive in secondary sequence: *cum* causal clauses, *cum* circumstantial clauses, and indirect questions

The Story

1. Valerius' slave relates to Flavia and Cornelia the adventures of his master on his voyage from Bithynia to Brundisium and his narrow escape from pirates.

2. There are numerous examples of subjunctives in this fairly long reading passage:

Imperfect Subjunctive: *timēret* (17), *essēmus* (21), *facērēmus* (21), and *dormīrent* (30).

Pluperfect Subjunctive: *nāvigāvissēmus* (3), *ēgissent* (4), *cōspexisset* (8), *cōspexissent* (14), *superāvissent* (19), *vēnissēmus* (21), and *appropinquāvissēmus* (32).

The context within which each occurs will make it easy for students to handle them and should convince students that this new form does, indeed, cause little trouble.

In the course of studying the story, introduce the terms imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive and show how these forms are made from the present and the perfect infinitives, respectively (infinitive + personal ending). Then point out that the imperfect subjunctive is used for an action going on at the same time as that of the main verb and that the pluperfect subjunctive is used for an action that took place before that of the main verb.

The examples in the story clearly show this distinction.

3. Words to be deduced: *reducere* (29), and *armatus* (30).

4. Structures:

a. Intruding verb: ... *in ingenti erat periculo*. (3–4)

b. Noun-genitive-adjective: ... *scaphas hominum plenas*.... (7)

5. Perfect active infinitives: *cecidisse* (6) and *accēpisse* (16).

6. Four sentences are future more vivid conditions, using the future or future perfect tense in the conditional clause where English uses a present tense:

"*Sī mē servāveris, ... pater meus... pecūniam dabit.*" (10–11)

"*Pīrātae, etiam sī sequentur, nōs nōn capient.*" (11–12)

"*Sī pīrātis resistēmus, ... necābimur.*" (17–18)

"*... nisi nōs abire sinētis, ... poenās... dabit.*" (23)

Note that the sense requires that the verbs in the conditional clauses in the following sentences be in the present tense:

"*Sī pecūniam vultis,*" inquit, "*nūllam pecūniam hīc inveniētis.*" (22)

"*... Sī vōs nūllam pecūniam habētis, vōs certē necābimur.*" (25–26)

7. Students may need help with *suōs* (17) = *his own (men)*.

8. Note the partitive genitive: ... *pirātārum aliī, ... aliī, ...* (28) Compare... *alter ē custōdibus, ... alter, ...* (33–34) A partitive genitive could have been used with *alter* as well as the construction with *ē* and the ablative.

9. *silentiō* (34): Ablative of manner without a preposition.

10. *Iam multōs diēs in scaphā erāmus cum... inventi sumus* (38): This is the first example in the course of an imperfect tense used in the sense *We had been (and still were)*....

11. Take the opportunity here to comment on the extent of the Roman Empire at this time (cf. "Eavesdropping"

in Chapter 21) and on its administration by Roman officials. Valerius had been old enough to accompany his father as a staff officer. Sextus was too young to go with his father. Bithynia should be pointed out on the map in Chapter 39, p. 126 of the student's book, and a route from there to Brundisium could be traced.

12. Piracy was a permanent threat and plague in the ancient world. See *The Oxford Classical Dictionary*, "Piracy," pp. 834–835, and *Piracy in the Ancient World*.

Pompey in 67 B.C., acting under provisions of the Gabinian Law, rid the seas—at least temporarily—of the pirates in a remarkable three-month campaign. Piracy resumed during the civil wars, and when Augustus came to power he established a permanent fleet to police the Mediterranean.

13. When threatened by the pirates, Valerius invokes his Roman citizenship ("*Civis sum Rōmānus,*" 25). For the importance of this claim to Roman citizenship and the security that it was supposed to afford, see Cicero *Against Verres*, II.V.64.167–168:

Poor men of humble birth sail across the seas to shores they have never seen before, where they find themselves among strangers, and cannot always have with them acquaintances to vouch for them. Yet such trust have they in the single fact of their citizenship that they count on being safe, not only where they find our magistrates, who are restrained by the fear of law, and public opinion, and not only among their own countrymen, to whom they are bound by the ties of a common language and civic rights and much else beside: no, wherever they find themselves, they feel confidence that this one fact will be their defense. Take away this confidence, take away this defense from Roman citizens; lay it down that to cry "I am a Roman citizen" shall help no man at all; make it possible for governors and other persons to inflict upon a man who declares himself a Roman citizen any cruel penalty they choose, on the plea that they do not know who this man is; do this, accept that plea, and forthwith you exclude Roman citizens from all our provinces, from all foreign kingdoms and from every region of that great world to which Romans, above all other men, have always had free access until now.

14. Below are extracts from a speech by Cicero (*Pro Lege Manilia* 32–35), dealing with Pompey's war against the pirates. In 66 B.C. when the Roman campaign against Mithridates, king of Pontus, had stalled under the leadership of Lucullus, the tribune Manilius introduced a bill to transfer command of the Roman forces to Pompey. Cicero, in his speech in favor of the bill, recounted Pompey's success against the pirates the previous year (67 B.C.). As our passage begins, Cicero is citing evidence of Pompey's ability as a commander by describing how extensively the Mediterranean had been infested with pirates prior to his command against them:

But why do I remind you of events in distant places? There was a time long ago when it was Rome's peculiar boast that the wars she fought were far from home and that the outposts of her empire were defending the prosperity of her allies, not the homes of her own citizens. Need I mention that the sea during these wars was closed to our allies, when your own armies never made the crossing from Brundisium, save in the depth of winter? Need I lament the capture of envoys on their way to Rome from foreign countries, when ransom has been paid for the ambassadors of Rome? Need I mention that the sea was unsafe for merchantmen, when twelve lictors have fallen into the hands of pirates? Need I record the capture of the noble cities of Cnidus and Colophon and Samos and of countless others, when you well know that your own harbors and those, too, through which you draw the very breath of your life, have been in the hands of the pirates? Are you indeed unaware that the famous port of Caieta, when crowded with shipping, was plundered by the pirates under the eyes of the praetor, and that from Misenum the children of the very man who had previously fought there against the pirates were kidnapped by the pirates?

Is it possible that the incredible, the superhuman genius of a single man has in so short a time illumined the darkness which beset his country, that you, who but lately saw with your eyes a hostile fleet before the Port of Tiber, now hear the news that there is not a pirate ship within the Portal of Ocean? The rapidity with which this feat was accomplished you all know, but I cannot omit to mention it in my speech. For who, however eager for the transaction of business or the pursuit of gain, has ever succeeded in visiting so many places in so short a time or in accomplishing such long journeys at the same speed with which, under the leadership of Pompey, that mighty armament swept over the seas? Pompey, though the sea was still unfit for navigation, visited Sicily, explored Africa, sailed to Sardinia, and, by means of strong garrisons and fleets, made secure those three sources of our country's grain supply. After that he returned to Italy, secured the two provinces of Spain together with Transalpine Gaul, dispatched ships to the coast

of the Illyrian Sea, to Achaëa and the whole of Greece, and so provided the two seas of Italy with mighty fleets and strong garrisons; while he himself, within forty-nine days of starting from Brundisium, added all Cilicia to the Roman Empire. All the pirates, wherever they were, were either captured and put to death or they surrendered to his power and authority and to his alone.

—tr. H. Grose Hodge

15. Students will also be interested in the story of Caesar's capture by the pirates in 74 B.C., which is told by Suetonius, *Caesar* IV. 1–2.11.

Language Activity Book

1. Activity 42a gives good practice in imperfect subjunctive active and pluperfect subjunctive active.
2. The reading passage in Activity 42b contains some present subjunctives: *dētur*, 10, and *sit*, 19, the former of which is translated in the vocabulary and the latter of which should not cause trouble in context.

ROMAN LIFE XXIII: PIRACY

For further information, see *The Oxford Classical Dictionary*, "Piracy," pp. 834–835, and *Piracy in the Ancient World*.

CAPITULUM 42

Quīntus Valerius, dominus meus, abhinc duōs mēnsēs ē Bithyniā Rōmam ā patre missus est epistulās ferēns. Ego unā cum dominō profectus sum. Cum quattuor diēs nāvīgāvissēmus, subitō maxima tempestās coōrta est. Nāvis hūc illūc ventis iactāta in ingenti erat periculō. Tandem cum undae et ventī nāvem ad insulam quandam egissent, nōs in terram vix evāsimus. Tōtam noctem in litore moratī, primā lūce, quod iam vis tempestātis cecidisse videbātur, in nāvem regressi sumus.

Subitō complūrēs scaphās hominum plēnās cōspeximus. Magister nāvis nostrae, cum hās scaphās cōspexisset, "Prō di immortalēs!" exclāmāvit. "Hī hominēs sunt pirātae. Eheu! effugere nōn poterimus."

Cui dominus meus, "Si mē servāveris," inquit, "pater meus, qui est vir dives et praeclārus, magnam tibi pecūniam dabit. Haec nāvis est illis scaphis celerior. Pirātae, etiam si sequentur, nōs nōn capient."

Effugere cōnatī sumus, sed frūstrā. Pirātae enim, cum nōs effugere cōnantēs cōspexissent, nāvem nostram adorti sunt. Dominus

meus statim gladium strinxit et mihi clamans "Me sequere!" in scapham desiluit.

Ego quidem secutus dominum meum defendere coepi, nam vulnus grave accepisse videbatur. Magister navis, cum valde timeret, suos vetuit nos adiuvere. "Si piratis resistemus," inquit, "nos omnes sine dubio necabimur."

Tum piratae, cum nos superavissent, arma nobis ademerunt et nos ad litus adduxerunt. Cum primum in terram fuimus, piratae circum nos stantes rogabant qui essemus, unde venissemus, quo iter faceremus. Omnes tacebant praeter dominum meum. Ille enim, "Si pecuniam vultis," inquit, "nullam pecuniam hic inveniatis. Nos omnes pauperes sumus. At nisi nos abire sinetis, vos omnes poenas certe dabit. Civis sum Romanus."

Riserunt piratae, et unus ex eis exclamavit, "Romanos non amo. Si vos nullam pecuniam habetis, vos certe necabimus." Tum magister navis metu commotus, "Hic adulescens," inquit, "vera non dicit. Pater eius est vir divitissimus. Ille magnam vobis pecuniam dabit." Itaque

p̄rātārum alii dominum meum in casam suam traxerunt, alii nōs ceteros in nāvem redūxerunt et ibi custodiēbant."

Nocte, cum omnēs dormirent, ego surrexi, pugione modo armatus. Clam in mare desilui, ad litus natavi, casam p̄rātārum summā celeritate petivi. Cum casae furtim appropinquavissem, per fenestram vidi dominum meum in lecto iacentem ac duos custodes vinum bibentes. Paulisper nihil faciebam. Mox tamen alter e custodibus e casa exiit, alter cum domino meo manebat. Tum ego silentio ingressus hunc custodem pugione percussi. Deinde e casa egressus ad litus dominum portavi, nam ille propter vulnus aegrotabat neque ambulare poterat. Ibi scapham inveni quam p̄ratae non custodiēbant. Ita a litore profecti ex insula evasimus.

Iam multos dies in scapha eramus cum a mercatoribus quibusdam inventi sumus. Quoniam neque cibum neque aquam habebamus, graviter aegrotabamus. Sed mercatores nos curaverunt et Brundisium attulerunt. Ibi dominus meus multos dies moratus iam convaluit et paucis diebus aderit.

Vocabulary List XLIIIA

1. ventus, ī M. wind
2. unda, ae F. wave (undulate, redundant)
3. scapha, ae F. small boat, ship's boat
4. magister, magistrī M. schoolmaster; master; captain (magisterial, maestro)
5. Prō dī immortalēs! Alas, the immortal gods! (Good Heavens!)

N. B. Prō! by itself is an interjection expressing wonder or sorrow with the English equivalents of: Oh!; Alas!

6. dīves, (dīvitis) rich - 1 termination adjective:

M + F	N	M + F	N
dīves	dīves	dīvites	dīvitia
dīvitis	dīvitis	dīvitium	dīvitium
dīviti	dīviti	dīvitibus	dīvitibus
dīvitem	dīves	dīvites	dīvitia
dīviti	dīviti	dīvitibus	dīvitibus

7. coorior, cooriri, coortus sum to rise up, arise
8. evadō, evadere, evasi, evasus to escape (evasive) syn: effugio
9. adior, adiri, adortus sum to attack
10. resisto, resistere, restiti, _____ + dative to resist
cf. studeō, persuadeō, faveō, placeō, noceō, credō, pareō

Vocabulary List XLIIIB

1. arma, armorum N. Pl. arms, weapons
2. superō, -āre, -avi, -atus to overcome (insuperable)
3. pauper, (pauperis); pauperior, -ius; pauperrimus, a, um poor - 1 termination adj.

M + F	N	M + F	N	Eng. derivative: pauper
pauper	pauper	pauperes	pauperia	
pauperis	pauperis	pauperium	pauperium	
pauperi	pauperi	pauperibus	pauperibus	
pauperem	pauper	pauperes	pauperia	
pauperi	pauperi	pauperibus	pauperibus	
4. casa, ae F. hut, cottage
5. reducō, reducere, reduxi, reductus to take back
6. armatus, a, um armed
7. pugio, pugionis M. dagger
8. clam Adv. of _____ secretly
9. litus, litoris N. beach, shore
10. quoniam since synonyms: quod, cum
11. convalēscō, convalēscere, convaluī, _____ to grow stronger, get well

Grammatica Latīna:

Starting with this chapter we begin our massive study of the subjunctive mood (modus coniunctivus aut subiunctivus)

I. Forms:

A. Imperfectum coniunctivum:

To the present active infinitive, add -m, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt.
The "e" at the end of the infinitive lengthens to e before -s, -mus, and -tis.

e. g. evādere - to escape
evāderem - I escaped, I was escaping, I might escape, I would escape
evāderēs
evāderet
evāderemus
evāderetis
evāderent

The same rules of formation apply to the irregular verbs, but fiō is tricky:

esse	essem	I was, I might be
posse	possem	
velle	vellem	
nolle	nōllem	
ire	irem	
ferre	ferrem	

but

fieri changes to fiere + endings fierem, fierēs, etc.

N. B. The Imperfect Subjunctive is used for action going on at the same time as that of the main verb (simultaneous action in secondary sequence).

B. Plusquamperfectum coniunctivum

To the perfect active infinitive, add -m, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt.
The "e" at the end of the infinitive lengthens to e before -s, -mus, and -tis.

e. g. evasisse - to have escaped
evāsissem - I had escaped, I might have escaped, I would have escaped
evāsisseis
evāsisset
evāsissemus
evāsissetis
evāsisissent

The same rules of formation apply to the irregular verbs, but here fiō is especially difficult.

esse -	fuisse -	fuissem	I had been, I might have been, etc.
posse -	potuisse -	potuissem	
velle -	voluisse -	voluissem	
nolle -	noluisse -	noluissem	
ire -	isse, ivisse	issem, ivissem	
ferre -	tulisse	tulissem	

but

fiō in the perfect system exists only in the passive. Therefore, one changes the perfect passive infinitive to the pluperfect passive subjunctive.

factus esse to have become --- factus essem I had become
factus esses
etc.

N. B. The pluperfect subjunctive represents an action taking place before that of the main verb.

II. Uses of the subjunctive from this chapter:

- A. Cum causal clauses. Cum means since/because in this use.
 B. Cum circumstantial clauses. Cum here means when.
 C. Indirect questions, especially after verbs of asking and saying like rogō.

Lectiō: Life of Augustus (Review IX)

5. Exercise IXj p. 160

- a. XVII annōs nātus: see Exercise 39f:11.
 b. Have students deduce the meaning of testāmentum (6), adoptāre (6), dīvidere (19), Aegyptiī (20), cognōmen (29), septuāgēsimum sexus (36), and dīvinus (38).
 c. Indirect statement with accusative and infinitive:
dicēbat Antōnium esse hostem rei pūblicae (12-13).
...Augustum iam dīvinum esse prōnūntiāverat... (38-39).

Allow students to translate these literally, e.g. "he used to say Antony to be an enemy of the state," but encourage them to seek a more idiomatic translation, e.g. "he used to say that Antony was..."

A.d. ix Kal. Oct., M. Cicerōne et C. Antōniō cōsulibus,
 nātus est C. Octāvius, quī postea primus princeps Rōmānus factus
 est. Cum quattuor annōs complēvisset, pater mortuus est; Gaius
 igitur ā mātrem Atiā alēbatur. Avunculus magnus quoque, C. Iūlius
 Caesar, eum multa docuisse dicitur.

Ubi Caesar ā coniūrātis necātus est, Octāvius iam XVIII
 annōs nātus aberat in Illyricō. Rōmam quam celerrimē regressus,
 hērēs Caesaris testāmentō adoptātus est atque, cum cognōvisset
 quī Caesarem necāvissent, statim cōstituit avunculum mortuum,
 ut patrem, ōlim ulcīscī. Eō tempore tamen, quod nūllum
 exercitum habēbat, nihil facere poterat.

Intereā, quod M. Antōnius populum Rōmānum excitāverat, coniūrātī ex urbe fugere coactī sunt. Dum tamen Antōnius coniūrātōs per Italiam persecūbātur, M. Tullius Cicerō, orātor ille praeclārissimus, orātiōnēs habuit in quibus dīcēbat Antōnium esse hostem rei pūblīcae. Tum Octāvius, dīvitiis ūsus quas testāmentō Caesaris accēperat, senātui persuāsit ut sē cōsulem creāret. Eōdem tempore nominātus est Gaius Iūlius Caesar Octāvianus. Volēbant senātōrēs Octāvianum contra Antōnium, quem iam timebant, urbem Romam dēfendere. Octāvianus tamen cum Antonio sē coniūnxit.

Prīmō Octāvianus et Antōnius unā coniūrātōs in Graecia cōsecūtī, proeliō dēbellāverunt. Deinde, cum coniūrātōs superāvissent, cōstituērunt Octāvianus et Antōnius imperium Rōmānum inter sē dividere. Rōmam regressus est Octāvianus ; ad Aegyptum profectus est Antōnius. Rēgīna autem Aegyptiōrum erat Cleopatra, quam pulcherrimam statim amāvit Antōnius. Mox Antōnius et Cleopatra tōtum imperium Rōmānum regere volēbant. Quae cum ita essent, Octāviano necesse fuit bellum Antōnio īferre. Proelium ad Actium factus est; Cleopatra Antōniusque victī sē necāverunt. Octāvianus tōtam Aegyptum bellō captam

imperiō Rōmānō addidit. Tum Iānum Quirīnum clausit atque pācem tōtum per imperium prōnūntiāvit. Ipse prīnceps Rōmānōrum factus est.

Multa et optima et ūtilissima populō Rōmānō ab eō institūta sunt atque imperium Rōmānum auctum stabilitumque est. Multi etiam poētae--Vergilius, Horātius, Propertius, Ovidius--rēs Rōmānās versibus laudābant. Inter multōs honōrēs quōs senātus eī dedit maximus certē erat cognōmen Augustus, quod eī delātum est a.d. XVII Kal. Feb. annō DCCXXVII, A.U.C. Ex hōc tempore mēnsis Sextilis nōminātus est Augustus.

Bis uxōrem dūxit sed nūllum filium habēbat. Generum autem Marcellum in animō habēbat hērēdem adoptāre. Hic tamen annō DCCXXXI A.U.C. tristissimē morbō mortuus est. Augustus igitur Tiberium, filium Līviae uxōris secundae, hērēdem adoptāvit.

Cum annum septuāgēsimum sextem paene complēvisset, dum iter in Campāniā facit, tristissimē morbō a.d. XIV Kal. Sept. mortuus est. Corpus Rōmam relātum ingentī in sepulcrō sepultum est atque ūnō post mēse senātus, qui Augustum iam divīnum esse prōnūntiāverat, eum cum avunculō inter deōs numerāvit.

Vocabulary List XLIIC

1. coniūrātus, ī M. conspirator
2. testāmentum, ī N. will cf. Novum Testamentum in scriptīs sacris
3. ōlim Adv. at some future time, one day
4. exercitus, ūs M. army
5. populus, ī M. people (usually in a national sense as opposed to homines in a general sense)
6. rēs pūblica, rei pūblicae F. republic, the state
7. compleō, complēre, complēvī, complētus to fill, complete
8. cognoscō, cognoscere, cognōvī, cognītus to learn, to be acquainted with
9. cogō, cogere, coēgī, coāctus to compel, to force (cogent)

Vocabulary List XLIID

1. dīvitiae, -ārum F. Pl. riches
2. contra prep. + acc. against
3. coniungō, coniungere, coniūnxī, coniūctus to join
4. dēbellō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus to defeat
5. imperium, iī N. power, empire (imperial, imperialism)
6. bellum inferre + dat. to make war upon
7. prōnūntiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus to proclaim
8. ūtor, ūtī, ūsus sum + abl. to use
9. bis twice cf. ter (thrice)

Vocabulary List XLIIE

1. uxōrem dūcere to marry
2. gener, generī M. son-in-law
3. morbus, ī M. illness
4. dīvinus, a, um divine
5. numerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus to count, to number
6. regō, regere, rexī, rēctus to rule, guide
7. augeō, augēre, auxī, auctus to increase
8. dēferō, dēferre, dētulī, dēlātus to award, grant
9. Quae cum ita essent... Since these things were so....

REVIEW IX: CHAPTERS 38–42

1. Review the following:
 - a. numbers (cardinals and ordinals)
 - b. place clues
 - c. time clues
 - d. semi-deponent verbs
 - e. present active participles
 - f. perfect active infinitive
 - g. imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive active
 - h. **cum** causal clauses, **cum** circumstantial clauses, and indirect questions
2. For review of vocabulary, refer students to the "Vocabulary for Review: Chapters 38–42" on pages 60–62 of the language activity book.
3. For review of the forms of the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive, have students consult Chart XVII in the section entitled "Forms" at the back of the student's books.
4. For review of grammatical terms and syntax, refer students to the section titled "Reference Grammar" at the end of the student's book. Guide students to the following sections and read and explain them carefully:

I.D.4	accusative of place to which (without a preposition)
I.E.12	ablative of place from which (without a preposition)
I.G.	locative case
I.D.5	accusative of duration of time
I.E.3	ablative of time within which
IV.B.3	semi-deponent verbs
V.A.	present participles
VIII.C–E	cum causal clauses, cum circumstantial clauses, indirect questions