CHAPTER 48

A DAY AT THE COLOSSEUM

Background:

1. *Daily Life in Ancient Rome*, "The Amphitheatre," pp. 231–244; *Roman Life*, "Amphitheaters and Gladiators," pp. 282–303 (lavishly illustrated). Carcopino's and Johnston's chapters provide essential background; see also *The Colosseum*, pp. 45–48, for a typical day at the amphitheater.

2. Seneca, *Epistulae Morales* VII, for a moralist's revulsion over the games (especially the combats of the **merīdiānī**) and their power to corrupt the spectators. Students might be directed to read the English translation of the extract from this letter in "Roman Life XXX" in Chapter 49 during preliminary discussion of gladiatorial combats prior to reading the Latin story in Chapter 48. See also *Rome: Its People, Life and Customs*, pp. 252–254, for a negative evaluation of the sport in the amphitheater and its effects on the Romans.

3. For the **tesserae** and seating in the Amphitheater, see *Daily Life in Ancient Rome*, pp. 234–236.

4. The term **pulvīnar** was originally applied to the cushioned couch on which images of the gods were placed at the festival and banquet called the **lectisternium**, *spreading of the bed*. The term was later applied to any seat of honor such as that of the magistrate presiding over the races in the Circus or the displays in the Amphitheater.

5. The greeting, **Avē, Caesar! Moritūrī tē salūtant**, is preserved in Suetonius, *Claudius* XXI.

6. For the cries of the spectators, see the letter of Seneca referred to above, and Petronius, *Satyricon* 117.

Objectives

- to extend experience with the accusative and infinitive in indirect statements by introducing examples after main verbs in a past tense and by introducing examples with passive infinitives
- to teach the formation of the perfect passive infinitive + fut. pass. inf.
- to consolidate the forms of active and passive infinitives

The Story

1. Accusative and infinitive after main verbs in a past tense:

... **subitō vīdit Titum iam cōnsēdisse.** (6)

... **sciēbat Titum sērō ē lectō surgere solēre.** (7)

Cui respondit Titus sē discēdere nōlle; sē nōndum satis vīdisse; merīdiānōs mox in arēnam ventūrōs esse. (23–24)

The use of the hinge word "that" should help students find the correct tense in English. If students have any difficulties in understanding the tense conversion, teachers might find it useful to provide English sentences in which students are asked to convert present to past and vice versa, e.g.:

a. "The slave works today."
He says the slave works today.
He said the slave worked today.

b. "The slave worked yesterday."
He says the slave worked yesterday.
He said the slave had worked yesterday.

Then, corresponding groups of sentences could be produced in Latin to show that a change from present to past tense in the main verb does not affect the tense of the infinitive in Latin but that it does affect the English translation:

c. **Servus hodiē labōrat.**
The slave is working today.
Dīcit servum hodiē labōrāre.
He says that the slave is working today.
Dīxit servum hodiē labōrāre.
He said that the slave was working today.

When the main verb is changed to a past tense, Latin retains the same tense in the infinitive as in the original statement; English changes to the past.

d. **Servus heri labōrāvit.**
The slave worked yesterday.
Dīcit servum heri labōrāvisse.
He says that the slave worked yesterday.
Dīxit servum heri labōrāvisse.
He says that the slave had worked yesterday.

Again, when the main verb is changed to a past tense, Latin retains the same tense in the infinitive as in the original statement; English changes to the pluperfect tense.

Further practice can be provided by turning the main verbs in Exercise 47b into the past tense and having students translate the sentences. Note that the future infinitive will then be translated in English with *would*.

2. Have students deduce: **reservātus** (4), **circumspicere** (6), and **hūmānus** (11).

3. Invite students to identify the subjunctives and the types of clauses in which they are used in lines 4, 7, and 9.

4. Structures:

a. Omission of the verb: **Undique....**(2); this common Latin structure will be used with increasing frequency in the rest of the course. Compare **Mox tubicinēs et cornicinēs** (14–15).

b. Anaphora: **Undique...; undique....** (2)

c. Intruding genitive: **extrā amphitheātrī portās** (3)

d. Interrupted sentence: **Cornēlius, cum....** (4)

e. Participial phrase: **ad locum senātōribus reservātum** (4)

f. Condensed sentence:... **respondit Titus sē... nōlle; sē... vīdisse; merīdiānōs... ventūrōs esse.** (23–24) To help students understand this sentence they should be encouraged to repeat **respondit Titus** before each accusative and infinitive.

5. Vocabulary and Grammar:

a. **cōnsēdisse** (6): This verb, **cōnsīdō, cōnsīdere, cōnsēdī,** means *to sit down, to take one's seat.* Contrast **sedeō, sedēre, sēdī, sessum,** which has the quite different meaning *to sit, be sitting.*

b. Note the new meaning of **conicere** (19), previously used in the meaning *to throw*.

c. Ask students to explain why the ablative **amphitheātrō** (9) has no preposition, whereas English says *in the amphitheater*.

d. **Caesar** (11) and **prīncipem** (12): It is entirely appropriate that the voiced reference to the Emperor was Caesar since that was the title the Emperor preferred to hear. See above, Chapter 47 note 10a.

e. **amor ac dēliciae generis hūmānī** (11): This popular way of referring to Titus is quoted by Suetonius, *Titus* I.

f. **cōnstiterant** (13): This verb, **cōnsistō, cōnsistere, cōnstitī, cōnstitum**, means *to halt, to stop*, or *to stand still*. The word **cōnstiterant** could accordingly be translated either *they had taken up their position* or *they were standing*. Compare the note on **cōnsedisse** on the previous page.

g. **pugnābātur** (18): Treat this impersonal passive as a vocabulary item. Since the impersonal passive is a very difficult construction to understand, we propose to introduce several examples before attempting an explanation. Students should deduce **clāmābātur** (19), especially since it occurs so soon after **pugnābātur**. If they are unable to do so, simply give a translation rather than attempting a grammatical explanation.

h. **nōbīs redeundum est** (20): Treat as a vocabulary item. Cf. **est cōnficienda** (47:23)

Vocabulary List 48A for p. 61

1. tessera, ae F. ticket
*2. pulvīnar, pulvīnāris N. imperial seat of honor (at the game)
3. cornicen, cornicinis M. horn player, bugler
4. tubicen, tubicinis M. trumpet player
5. paria, parium N. Pl. pairs
6. lanista, ae M. trainer
7. iugulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus to kill, murder
8. apparitor, apparitōris M. gatekeeper, public servant
9. meridiānus, ī M. midday fighter (for the gladiatorial combats that were the most ferocious and atrocious)

Review of third declension i-stem neuter nouns:

Third declension neuter nouns are i-stem if they end in -e, -al, -ar in the nom. sing.

Examples:

mare	*maria	animal	*animālia	pulvīnar	*pulvīnāria
maris	*marium	animālis	*animālium	pulvīnāris	*pulvīnārium
marī	maribus	animālī	animālibus	pulvīnārī	pulvīnāribus
mare	*maria	animal	*animālia	pulvīnar	*pulvīnāria
*marī	maribus	*animālī	animālibus	*pulvīnārī	pulvīnāribus

Infinitive charts of deponent and non-deponent verbs

A. Forms:

1. Perfect passive infinitive

PPP (perf. pass. part.) + esse

e. g. portātus esse to have been carried

conātus esse to have tried (deponent)

N. B. The ending -us in the perfect passive participle is variable in indirect statement.

2. <u>future passive infinitive</u> =

4th principal part of a verb in <u>neuter singular form</u> or <u>supine</u> + <u>īrī</u>

e. g. portātum īrī to be going to be carried

N. B. The future passive infinitive is invariable and does not exist for deponent verbs using the method with <u>īrī</u> but <u>conātus fore</u> exists.

B. NON DEPONENT

e. g. ostendō (3) to show

ostendere to show	ostendī to be shown
ostendisse to have shown	ostentus esse to have been shown
ostentūrus esse to be going to show	ostentum īrī to be going to be shown

DEPONENT

e. g. rixor (1) to quarrel

	rixārī to quarrel
	rixātus esse to have quarreled
rixātūrus esse to be going to quarrel	

<u>Translation problems with indirect statement</u>

A. PRESENT INFINITIVES: after present and past tense verbs:

1. <u>ACTIVE</u>

<u>Audīmus</u> turbam clāmōrem tollere. We <u>hear</u> that the crowd <u>is raising</u> a shout.
raises
does raise

<u>Audīvimus</u> turbam clāmōrem tollere. We <u>heard</u> that the crowd <u>raised</u> a shout.
was raising
did raise
has raised

2. <u>PASSIVE</u>

Multōs vulnerārī <u>videō</u>. I <u>see</u> that many <u>are (being) wounded</u>.

Multōs vulnerārī <u>vīdī</u>. I <u>saw</u> that many <u>were wounded</u>.
were being wounded
have been wounded

B. PERFECT INFINITIVES after present and past tense verbs:

1. <u>ACTIVE</u>

Sextum Flāviam vexāvisse <u>vidēmus</u>. We <u>see</u> that Sextus <u>was annoying</u> Flavia.
annoyed
did annoy
has annoyed

Sextum Flāviam vexāvisse <u>vīdimus</u>. We <u>saw</u> that Sextus <u>had annoyed</u> Flavia
had been annoying

2. <u>PASSIVE</u>

Ā Sextō Flāviam vexātam esse <u>vidēmus</u>. We <u>see</u> that Flavia <u>was annoyed</u> by Sextus.
has been annoyed

Ā Sextō Flāviam vexātam esse <u>vīdimus</u>. We <u>saw</u> that Flavia <u>had been annoyed</u> by Se

C. FUTURE INFINITIVES after present and past tense verbs:

1. ACTIVE

Servōs vestimenta custōdīturōs esse Eucleidēs putat.
Eucleides thinks that the slaves will guard the clothes.

Servōs vestimenta custōdīturōs esse Eucleidēs putābat.
Eucleides thought that the slaves would guard the clothes.

2. PASSIVE

Vestimenta ā servīs custōdītum īrī putat Eucleidēs.
Eucleides thinks that the clothes will be guarded by the slaves.

Vestimenta ā servīs custōdītum īrī putābat Eucleidēs.
Eucleides thought that the clothes would be guarded by the slaves.

RECAPITULATION

a. The present infinitive represents action going on at the same time as the as the action of the introductory verb.

b. The perfect infinitive represents action going on before the action of the introductory verb.

c. The future infinitive represents action going on after the action of the introductory verb.

OR

b. The perfect infinitive describes an action that happened or was going on prior to the action of the introductory verb.

c. The future infinitive describes an action that will take place after that of the introductory verb.

NOTE: The Romans frequently omitted esse from perfect passive and future active infinitive forms.

e.g. Fēminās venturās (esse) audiō.

Virōs vulnerātōs (esse) audiō.

Recommended is that students use esse for some time before using the omission.

The declension of mille.

Singular	Plural
mille	milia
mille	milium
mille	milibus
mille	milia
mille	milibus

Note: Mille is indeclinable in the singular and is a numerical adjective.

Milia is declinable and is always followed by a partitive genitive.

e.g. gladiātōrum mīlia thousands of gladiators

The Arena pp. 70-73

Types of gladiators

1. bēstiārius fighter of wild beasts
2. rētiārius a gladiator who fought with nets
3. murmillō a gladiator distinguished by his helmet with a fish emblem on it.
4. Samnes, Samnitis) a gladiator heavily armed in Samnite style
5. T(h)rax, (Thracis) a gladiator armed like a Thracian with a sabre and short shield

Dates

264 B. C. 1st recorded instance of a gladiatorial combat (1 Pair of men)

105 B. C. earliest gladiatorial performance organized by the two consuls for the year

404 A. D. Gladiatorial fights between men were suppressed, but some "games" with animals continued.

The colosseum recently has been used for such incongruous events as a bullfight, weekly sermons, the recitation of the Stations of the Cross yearly by the Pope on Good Friday

Colosseum

72 A. D. begun by the emperor Vespasian

80 A. D. inaugurated by the emperor Titus

Finished by Domitian

The vague religious association with gladiatorial games at funerals were borrowed from the Etruscans who practiced human sacrifice. When a gladiator died, an official dressed like Charon knocked them on the head with a hammer to see if they dead before they were draggedthrough the door of death an buried in a common grave.

SPARTACUS

belonged to a gladiatorial school at Capua and he and his companions broke out in 73 B. C. and started the famous slave revolt which was suppressed by the millionnaire Marcus Licinius Crassus. After this revolt, which lasted two years, the Romans were thenceforward very distrustful of gladiators.

Vocabulary List 48B

1. tot (indeclinable adjective) so many
2. ostendō, ostendere, ostendī, ostentus to show, point out (+ostentatious) syn: dēmonstrō
3. circumspiciō, circumspicere, circumspexī, circumspectus to look around (circumspect)
4. coniciō, conicere, coniēcī, coniectus to throw, throw together; figure out, guess (conjecture)
5. convertō, convertere, convertī, conversus to turn (around)
6. hūmānus, a, um human
7. genus, generis N. race, stock, nation
8. contrā prep. + Acc. against, opposite, in front of, facing (contradict, contraceptive, contravene)
9. dēliciae, dēliciārum F. Pl. delight
10. admīrātiō, admīrātiōnis F. amazement

Vocabulary List 48C

1. tollō, tollere, sustulī, sublātus to lift, raise cf. Agnus Deī, quī tollis peccāta mundī, etc.
2. furor, furōris M. frenzy
3. consistō, consistere, constitī, _____ to halt, stop, stand
4. ācriter Adv. fiercely
5. pugnābātur (lit. it was being fought) the fighting went on
6. nōbīs redeundum est we must return
7. aliās Adv. at another time
8. arēna, ae F. sand, arena
9. Quot hominēs, tot sententiae. Everyone has his own opinion.
(literally: As many people, so many opinions) Terence - Roman playwright
(Fr. Chacun à son goût; Sp. Cada uno su gusto)

Lectiō:

Prope amphitheātrum omnēs viae erant plēnae hominum quī ad spectāculum veniebant. Undique clāmor ac strepitus; undique cīvēs, fēminae, servī. Multī tōtam noctem extrā amphitheātrī portās morātī erant. Nunc adfuit hōra spectāculī.

Cornēlius, cum tesserās apparitōribus ostendisset, ad locum senātōribus reservātum cum Marcō ā servō ductus est. Marcus tot et tam variōs hominēs numquam vīderat. Dum attonitus circumspicit, subitō vīdit Titum iam cōnsēdisse. Patruum rogāre cupiebat quandō pervēnisset, nam sciebat Titum sērō ē lectō surgere solēre. Sed quod pater aderat, Marcus nihil dixit. Quam ingens erat amphitheātrum! Quanta erat spectātōrum turba! Marcus coniciebat quot spectātōrēs amphitheātrō continērī possent cum subitō fuit silentium. Omnēs ad pulvīnar oculōs convertērunt.

"Ecce!" clāmāvit Titus. "Iam intrat Caesar, amor ac dēlīciae generis hūmānī!"

Tum, clāmōre sublātō, spectātōrēs prīncipem ūnā vōce salūtāvērunt. Stupuit Marcus, admīrātiōne captus. Iam gladiātōrēs cūnctī contrā pulvīnar constiterant. "Avē, imperātor!" clāmāvērunt. "Morituri tē salūtant." Exiērunt gladiātōrēs. Mox tubicinēs et cornicinēs. **Postrēmō gladiātōrum paria in arēnam intrāvērunt.**

Nunc undique erat clāmor, tumultus, furor. Lanistae hūc illūc concursantēs, "Verberā!" "Iugulā!" clāmābant; turba, "Hoc habet!" aut "Mitte! aut, "Iugula!" Marcus nihil tāle prius vīderat. Complūrēs hōrās ācriter pugnābātur; haud minus ferōciter ā spectātōribus clāmābātur.

Subitō Cornēlius, "Nunc," inquit, "domum nōbīs redeundum est. Mox enim pugnābunt merīdiānī, quōs aliās tū, Marce, vidēbis."

"Nōnne tū quoque discēdere vīs, patrue?" clāmāvit Marcus.

Cui respondit Titus sē discēdere nōlle; sē nondum satis vīdisse; merīdiānōs mox in arēnam venturōs esse. Brevī tempore Marcus cum Cornēliō in lectīcā per urbem portābātur et sēcum cōgitābat, "Quid ego prīmum Sextō narrābō?"

Vocabulary List 48D

1. mīlia, mīlium N. Pl. thousands (see notes for mīlia on p. 4 xeroxed)

The declension of mille

a. in the singular mille is an indecl. adj.

b. mīlia is a neuter noun followed by the partitive genitive

singular	plural
mille	mīlia
mille	mīlium
mille	mīlibus
mille	mīlia
mille	mīlibus

2. crēdidissem I would have believed
3. clāmātum est there was shouting
4. pugna, ae F. fight, battle
5. pugnam committere to begin battle
6. obstupefactus, a, um astounded syn: attonitus
7. bēstiārius, iī M. fighter of beasts
8. incēdō, incēdere, incessī, _____ to go in, to march in (N. B. This verb indicates majestic or ceremonial motion)

Ex. 48d MARCUS REPORTS BACK

Marcus iam domum regressus omnia quae vīderat Sextō narrābat:

"Cum amphitheātrō appropinquārēmus, vīdimus magnam hominum multitūdinem per portās intrāre. Nōs ipsī ingressī vīdimus multa mīlia cīvium iam consēdisse. Ego nōn crēdidissem tot hominēs amphitheātrō continērī posse. Patruum exspectāre voluī, sed pater mihi dīxit Titum sine dubiō iam adesse. Et rectē dīxit; nam cum ad locum senātōribus reservātum vēnissēmus, vīdimus Titum eō iam ductum esse.

Subitō undique clāmātum est. Deinde vīdī imperātōrem ā gladiātōribus salūtārī. Quam fortiter incēdēbant hī gladiātōrēs! Multī tamen eōrum morituri erant. Ubi pugnam commīsērunt, spectābam obstupefactus. Nihil tāle prius vīderam. Vīdī multōs vulnerārī atque complūrēs quidem occīdī. Quam fortēs erant gladiātōrēs!

Maximē dolēbam quod ante meridiem domum nōbīs redeundum erat. Titus dīxit sē mālle manēre, cum cuperet meridiānōs vidēre. Spērō patrem mē ad amphitheātrum iterum ductūrum esse. Fortasse tē quoque dūcet."

Ex. 48j

Hermes the Gladiator

This poem is written in hendecasyllabic meter. The meter is as follows:

— ⏑ | — ⏑ ⏑ | — ⏑ | — ⏑ | — —
— — | | | | ⏑
⏑ — | | | |

Hermes | Martia | saeculī voluptas
Hermes omnibus eruditus armis,
Hermes et gladiator et magister,
Hermes | turba suī tremorque | ludi,
Hermes | quem timet Helius, sed unum,
Hermes | cui cadit Advolans, sed uni,
Hermes | vincere | nec ferire | doctus,
Hermes | suppositicius sibi ipse,
Hermes | divitiae locariorum,
Hermes | cura laborque | ludiarum,
Hermes | belligera superbus hastā,
Hermes aequoreo minax tridente,
Hermes | casside | languida timendus,
Hermes | gloria | Martis universī,
Hermes omnia | solus, et ter unus. --Martial, Epigrams V.24

Vocābula:

1. Hermēs, ae M. Greek god identified with Mercury
2. saeculum, ī N. age, era, century (secular)
3. voluptās, voluptātis F. pleasure. delight (voluptuous, vouptuary)
4. ferio, ferīre, ferīvi, feritus to strike, kill
5. dīvitiae, -ārum F. Pl. riches, wealth
6. hastā, ae F. spear
7. minax, minācis menacing (minatory)
8. languidus, a, um drooping
9. ter three times, thrice
10. ūniversus, a, um combined in one, whole, entire cf. omnis, cunctus, tōtus

N. B. With the adjective universus, you have studied all the adjectives in Latin which mean all in some way; the others: omnis, cūnctī, tōtus.

Chapter 48

ST ALMACHIUS, OR TELEMACHUS, MARTYR (*c.* A.D. 400)

ALL that we know of this interesting martyr is derived from two brief notices, the one contained in the *Ecclesiastical History* of Theodoret (bk v, c. 26), the other in the ancient "Martyrology of Jerome" referred to in the note above. In the first we read that the Emperor Honorius abolished the gladiatorial combats of the arena in consequence of the following incident: "An ascetic named Telemachus had come from the East to Rome animated with a holy purpose. Whilst the abominable games were in progress he entered the stadium and, going down into the arena, attempted to separate the combatants. The spectators of this cruel pastime were infuriated, and at the instigation of Satan, who delights in blood, they stoned to death the messenger of peace. On hearing what had happened the excellent emperor had him enrolled in the glorious company of martyrs, and put an end to these criminal sports."

In the *Hieronymianum* the notice, preserved to the present day in the Roman Martyrology, reads: "January 1st . . . the feast of Almachius, who, when he said 'To-day is the octave day of the Lord, cease from the superstitions of idols and from polluted sacrifices', was slain by gladiators at the command of Alipius, prefect of the city." As against Dom Germain Morin, who is inclined to regard this alleged martyrdom as only an echo of the fantastic legend of the dragon of the Roman Forum, Father H. Delehaye, the Bollandist, believes the incident to be historical, and, in spite of certain difficulties, considers that the martyr's name was really Almachius, and that he perished about A.D. 400.

See *Analecta Bollandiana*, vol. xxxiii (1914), pp. 421–428. *Cf.* Morin, in *Revue Bénédictine*, vol. xxxi (1914), pp. 321–326, and CMH., p. 21.

Romæ sancti Almáchii Mártyris, qui, cum díceret: «Hódie Octávæ Domínici diéi sunt, cessáte a super-«stitiónibus idolórum et a sacrifíciis pollútis», proptérea, jubénte Præfécto Urbis Alípio, a gladiatóribus occísus est.

CHAPTER 48

A DAY AT THE COLOSSEUM

Background:

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2. Seneca, *Epistulae Morales* VII, for a moralist's revulsion over the games (especially the combats of the **merīdiānī**) and their power to corrupt the spectators. Students might be directed to read the English translation of the extract from this letter in "Roman Life XXX" in Chapter 49 during preliminary discussion of gladiatorial combats prior to reading the Latin story in Chapter 48. See also *Rome: Its People, Life and Customs*, pp. 252–254, for a negative evaluation of the sport in the amphitheater and its effects on the Romans.

3. For the **tesserae** and seating in the Amphitheater, see *Daily Life in Ancient Rome*, pp. 234–236.

4. The term **pulvīnar** was originally applied to the cushioned couch on which images of the gods were placed at the festival and banquet called the **lectisternium**, *spreading of the bed*. The term was later applied to any seat of honor such as that he magistrate presiding over the races in the Circus or the lays in the Amphitheater.

5. The greeting, **Avē, Caesar! Moritūrī tē salūtant**, is preserved in Suetonius, *Claudius* XXI.

6. For the cries of the spectators, see the letter of Seneca referred to above, and Petronius, *Satyricon 117*.

Objectives

- to extend experience with the accusative and infinitive in indirect statements by introducing examples after main verbs in a past tense and by introducing examples with passive infinitives
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- to consolidate the forms of active and passive infinitives

The Story

1. Accusative and infinitive after main verbs in a past tense:

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... **sciēbat Titum sērō ē lectō surgere solēre.** (7)

Cui respondit Titus sē discēdere nōlle; sē nōndum satis vīdisse; merīdiānōs mox in arēnam ventūrōs esse. (23–24)

The use of the hinge word "that" should help students find the correct tense in English. If students have any difficulties in understanding the tense conversion, teachers might find it useful to provide English sentences in which students are asked to convert present to past and vice versa, e.g.:

a. "The slave works today."
He says the slave works today.
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Then, corresponding groups of sentences could be produced in Latin to show that a change from present to past tense in the main verb does not affect the tense of the infinitive in Latin but that it does affect the English translation:

c. **Servus hodiē labōrat.**
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The slave worked yesterday.
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He says that the slave had worked yesterday.

Again, when the main verb is changed to a past tense, Latin retains the same tense in the infinitive as in the original statement; English changes to the pluperfect tense.

Further practice can be provided by turning the main verbs in Exercise 47b into the past tense and having students translate the sentences. Note that the future infinitive will then be translated in English with *would*.

2. Have students deduce: **reservātus** (4), **circumspicere** (6), and **hūmānus** (11).

3. Invite students to identify the subjunctives and the types of clauses in which they are used in lines 4, 7, and 9.

4. Structures:

a. Omission of the verb: **Undique....**(2); this common Latin structure will be used with increasing frequency in the rest of the course. Compare **Mox tubicinēs et cornicinēs** (14–15).

b. Anaphora: **Undique...; undique....** (2)

c. Intruding genitive: **extrā amphitheātrī portās** (3)

d. Interrupted sentence: **Cornēlius, cum....** (4)

e. Participial phrase: **ad locum senātōribus reservātum** (4)

f. Condensed sentence:... **respondit Titus sē... nōlle; sē... vīdisse; merīdiānōs... ventūrōs esse.** (23–24) To help students understand this sentence they should be encouraged to repeat **respondit Titus** before each accusative and infinitive.

5. Vocabulary and Grammar:

a. **cōnsēdisse** (6): This verb, **cōnsīdō, cōnsīdere, cōnsēdī,** means *to sit down, to take one's seat.* Contrast **sedeō, sedēre, sēdī, sessum,** which has the quite different meaning *to sit, be sitting.*