

64

A POLITICAL MURDER (ASCONIUS' ACCOUNT)

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


Student: jqd-0010

Teacher: jhf-1001

Chapter Overview

Chapters 64 and 65 present two different descriptions of what happened when Clodius was killed by Milo along the Appian Way in 52 B.C. This chapter presents selections from Asconius, who consulted contemporary source documents in preparing his commentary; the next chapter presents selections from Cicero's *Pro Milone* in defense of Milo, which demonstrates the persuasive rhetoric used so effectively by Roman orators. The presentation of the dative case is continued in the Reading Note on adjectives with the dative. At the end of this chapter, the use of the gerundive, introduced in the previous chapter, is extended to include the passive periphrastic, or gerundive of obligation, and its use with the dative of agent.

Resources

-  Student's Book III, pages 139–149
-  Online Activities: www.PHSchool.com; Web Code: jqd-0010
-  Teacher's Site
-  CD-ROM: sense units for Chapter 64
-  *Language Activity Book III*



Standards for Classical Language Learning: 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 3.2

Readings

Background

Asconius

Q. Asconius Pedianus (9 B.C.–A.D. 76) was a Roman grammarian and historian who most likely came from Padua (modern Padova). He was blind for the last decade of his long life. While in his 50's and 60's, he wrote commentaries on the speeches of Cicero, of which only five survive: *In Pisonem*, *In toga candida*, *Pro Cornelio*, *Pro Milone*, and *Pro Scauro*. He wrote these in order to provide historical background for his sons while they read Cicero's complex Latin. Asconius' commentaries are considered generally reliable because he utilized the primary documentary sources available at the time, which included senatorial transcripts of the events surrounding Clodius' murder. Among these were the *ācta diūrna* or *ācta pūblica*, which were daily records of the business of the Senate, ordered to be made public in the Forum by Julius Caesar during his consulship of 59. Other sources included shorthand versions of Cicero's unpublished speeches,

PRO T. ANNIO MILONE ORATIO

INTRODUCTION

THE conference at Luca (see Introduction to *In Pisonem*) gave the Triumvirate a new but precarious lease of power. Pompey and Crassus duly held the consulship together in 55, and carried enactments designed to check the lawlessness and corruption which the lack of a strong government was fostering. Before the end of the year Crassus left for Syria to open the attack upon Parthia which was to bring his career to an inglorious end at Carrhae.

His removal at once robbed the makeshift compromise of such temporary equilibrium as it had achieved. So long as its base was trilateral the structure stood; but a dyarchy is of necessity only a stage on the road to monarchy, and a dyarchy compounded of forces so antithetic as the personalities of Pompey and Caesar could not but collapse under the conflict of strains and stresses that must ensue. The continual reports of Caesar's great conquests across the Alps precipitated the conflict in two ways: they revealed Caesar to Pompey as a dangerous rival in a field where hitherto he had stood alone, and they set up among the reactionary party in the Senate heart-searchings and forebodings which compelled it more and more openly to acclaim Pompey as the champion of the *status quo* and of the narrow and selfish system of world-exploitation for which they themselves stood.

That system was being daily stultified not only by the corruption and oppression under which every province groaned, but even in Rome by the daily affrays and terrorism of anarchical leaders which the Senate, and even Pompey himself, were powerless to check. If democratic agitation had been Chartism under the Gracchi and Bolshevism under Saturninus, with Caesar's jackal Clodius at its head it became Hooliganism; and Hooligan Clodius could only be met by Hooligan Milo.

Milo had been tribune of the plebs in 57, and had raised gangs of the city rabble in that year to combat the similar gangs of Clodius in the interests of the Senate and of Cicero. He was no disinterested patriot, as Cicero would have us believe, but, deeply in debt as he was, and looking to the consulship and a province to follow as the most convenient means of repairing his ruined fortunes, he attached himself

to such powers as could help him to achieve this end. For three years we hear little of their quarrels; but in the winter of 53, when Milo was standing for the consulship and Clodius for the praetorship, it broke out again with increased bitterness. Repeated disturbances caused the elections to be postponed until January. Then on the 18th of that month, almost certainly by pure coincidence, the two bravos met upon the Appian Way, and in the scuffle that ensued between their followers Clodius was slain.

Cicero's speech—or rather pamphlet—in Milo's defence is a model of special pleading. Apart from its appeals to emotion and political rancour, it endeavours to put Milo's conduct in favourable contrast to that of Clodius by astute suggestion and suppression.^a Fortunately we have an impartial

and trustworthy account of the affray given us by Asconius,^a who wrote about a hundred years later, and by comparing the two accounts we can better realize Cicero's amazing skill as a barrister.

Milo was condemned and retired into exile at Massilia. We are told that, on receiving from Cicero a copy of the speech as revised for publication, he remarked, "It is as well that Cicero did not deliver it, for had he done so I should never have been the excellent flavour of these Massilian mullets." In 48 he joined Caecilius in a freebooter rising against Caesar in southern Italy, where he met his end.

Poynton, in his introduction to the speech (Oxford University Press, 1892), says: "Those critics who approve nothing but success are of opinion that Cicero tried to prove too much, and that it would have been better to plead that Milo's crime was fully atoned for by the great benefits which followed the death of Clodius. His speech would then have been as monotonous in its paradox as it is in fact—varied and interesting. And had he thrown himself simply upon the mercy of the court, how tiresome would have been that one long appeal to the feelings! Could we have endured a hundred sections like the ninety-ninth? As a literary effort the speech owes its celebrity to the skilful blending of all three elements, proof, paradox, and pathos. Nor again is it easy to praise the 'invention' less than the 'disposition.' If the whole is made up of exquisitely proportioned parts, the details are hardly less perfect."

INITIUM ORATIONIS

PRO T. ANNIO MILONE ORATIO

I. Etsi vercor, iudices, ne turpe sit pro fortissimo viro dicere incipientem timere minimeque deceat, cum T. Annii ipse magis de rei publicae salute quam de sua perturbetur, me ad eius causam parem animi magnitudinem adferre non posse, tamen haec novi iudicii nova forma terret oculos, qui quocumque inciderunt, consuetudinem fori et pristinum morem iudiciorum requirunt. Non enim corona consessus vester cinctus est, ut solebat; non usitata frequentia ipati sumus; non illa praesidia, quae pro templis omnibus cernitis, etsi contra vim conlocata sunt, non adferunt tamen oratori aliquid, ut in foro et in iudicio, quamquam praesidiis salutaribus et necessariis saepti sumus, tamen ne non timere quidem sine aliquo timore possimus

I. Although I am afraid, gentlemen of the jury, that that fear is an unseemly condition in which to begin a speech in defence of the bravest of men; and that it is in the last degree unbecoming, seeing that Titus Annii himself is more anxious for the safety of the state than for his own, that I should be unable to bring to his case a greatness of spirit to equal his; still, the unprecedented aspect of this unprecedented trial alarms my eyes, which, fall where they may, look in vain for the familiar environment of the courts and the traditional procedure of the law. For your assembly is not thronged, as of old, by a ring of listeners; we are not encompassed by our customary concourse; and the train-bands which you see before all the temples, albeit posted there to prevent violence, cannot but have their effect upon the pleader, so that here in a court of law and before a jury, though surrounded by troops who are at once a safeguard and a necessity, still even my immunity from fear cannot but have a touch of fear in it.

ULTIMA PARAGRAPHUS ORATIONIS PRO MILONE

CICERO

ON BEHALF OF MILO, 104-105

Sed finis sit; neque enim prae lacrimis iam loqui possum, et hic se lacrimis defendi vetat. Vos oro obtestorque, iudices, ut in sententiis ferendis, quod sentietis, id audeatis. Vestram virtutem, iustitiam, fidem, mihi credite, is maxime probabit, qui in iudicibus legendis optimum et sapientissimum et fortissimum quemque elegit.

But no more. Indeed I can no longer speak for tears, and my client forbids that tears should plead his cause. I implore and beseech you, gentlemen, have the courage of your convictions in recording your votes. Your courage, justice, and honour will, believe me, meet with high approval from him who, in his choice of the jury, has fixed upon the best, the wisest, and the most brave.

Reading A: Clodius and Milo on the Appian Way

A.d. xiii Kal. Febr. Milō Lānuvium, ex quō erat mūnicipiō et ubi tum dictator, profectus est ad flāminem prōdendum posterā diē. Occurrit eī circa hōram nōnam Clōdius paulō ultra Bovillās, rediēns ab Arīciā; erat autem allocūtus decutiōnēs Arīcinōrum. Vehēbātur Clōdius equō; servī trīgintā ferē expeditī, ut illō tempore mōs era titer facientibus, gladiis cinctī sequēbantur. Erant cum Clōdiō praetereā trēs comitēs eius, ex quibus eques Rōmānus ūnus, duo dē plebe nōti hominēs.

Milō raedā vehēbātur cum uxōre Faustā, filiā L. Sullae dictātōris, et M. Fufiō familiārī suō. Sequēbātur eōs magnum servōrum agmen, inter quōs gladiatorēs quoque errant, ex quibus duo nōti, Eudamus et Birria. Eī in ultimo agmine tardius euntēs cum servīs P. Clōdiī rixam commīsērunt.

Notes: Reading A

1. **A.d. xiii Kal. Febr.**(1): In modern terms, the date would have been 20 January. For more on Caesar's reforms of the calendar, see *Calendars Through the Ages* at <http://webexhibits.org/calendars/calendar-roman.html>.
2. **Lanuvium . . . Ariciā** (1-3): For these places on the Appian Way south of Rome, see the map on page 140 and the picture on page 142. Milo was traveling south and Clodius north.
3. **ex quō erat mūnicipiō** (1): Literally, *from which town he was*. The antecedent of a relative pronoun is occasionally found within the clause itself.
4. **mūnicipium** (1): This term designated any self-governing Italian community that enjoyed Roman citizenship.
5. **dictātōr** (1): Milo held this office in his hometown of Lanuvium and thus had duties

6. **hōram nōnam** (2): The ninth hour was 3–4 P.M. pagina quarta
7. **decuriōnēs** (3): A **decuriō** was a town councilman selected from ex-magistrates (**decuria** originally meant a body of ten). These officials advised the magistrates and were, in effect, in charge of the public life of the community.
8. **equēs** (6): Asconius names him as C. Causinius Schola, who in the later trial gave testimony against Milo.
9. **duo dē plēbe nōtī hominēs** (7): Asconius names these as P. Pomponius and C. Clodius.
10. **filia L. Sullae dictatoris** (7): The political interests of T. Annius Milo lay with the senatorial party, or **optimātēs**, which had been championed by Sulla thirty years earlier. The meaning of the term **dictātor** here differs from that appearing in line 1. Here it refers to the extraordinary magistrate appointed by the consuls on request of the Senate and having absolute power during a crisis. For more on Sulla as dictator, see the history unit in Chapter 30 and page 4 of the Student's Book.
11. **Eī (servī) . . . cum servīs P. Clōdii rixam commīsērunt** (9–10): It is important to note that Asconius believes that it was Milo's slaves who began the ruckus.

Vocabulary list LXIV A

1. mūnicipium, ī (N) – town [municipal]
2. flāmen, flāminis (m) – priest
3. posterus, -a, -um – next, following
4. expeditus, -a, -um – unhampered, travelling light [expedition]
5. plēbs, plēbis (F) – plebians, common people
6. nōtus, -a, -um – well-known, famous [noteworthy]
7. ultimus, -a, -um – final, last, farthest
8. famililāris, -e – belonging to the household, intimate (*as substantive*) close friend
9. agmen, agminis (N) – line of march, column
10. prōdō, prōdere, prōdidī, prōditus – to give forth, nominate, appoint, reveal, betray
11. vehō, vehere, vexī, vectus – to carry, convey (*in passive*) to travel
12. cingō, cingere, cīngī, cīnctus – to wrap, surround, equip with a weapon, encircle [succinct]

Vocabulary list 59B

1. minitābundus, -a, -um – menacing, threatening (*What does minitor, -are mean? _____*)
 2. sōlācium, -ī, (N) – consolation, relief [solace]
 3. saucius, -a, -um – wounded, hurt
 4. eodem (adverb of _____) – to the same place
 5. unde (adv of _____) – from where *as opposed to ubi – where (at)
 6. cadaver, cadāveris (N) – corpse, body
 7. lateō, latēre, latuī – to lie in hiding [latent]
 8. exturbō (1) _____, _____, _____ – to force out, drag out
 9. trāiciō, trāicere, trāiēcī, trāiectus – to throw through, pierce [trajectory]
 10. orior, orīrī, ortus sum – to arise, begin [Orient]
- *the future active participle of orior is **oritūrus**, -a, -um – about to arise *

Ad quem tumultum cum respexisset Clōdius minitābundus, umerum eius Birra rumpiā trāiēcit. Inde cum orta esset pugna, plūrēs Milōniānī accurrērunt. Clōdius vulnerātus in tabernam proximam in Bovillānō dēlātus est. Milō, ut cognōvit vulnerātum Clōdium, cum sibi periculōsius illud etiam vīvō eō futūrum intellexeret, occīsō autem magnum sōlācium esset habitūrus, etiam sī subeunda esset poena, exturbārī tabernā iussit. Atque ita Clōdius latēns extractus est multisque vulneribus cōnfectus. Cadāver eius in viā relictum, quia servī Clōdiī aut occīsī errant aut graviter sauciī latēbant, Sex. Teidius senator, quī forte ex rūre in urbem revertēbātur, sustulit et lecticā suā Rōmam ferrī iussit; ipse rūsus eōdem unde erat ēgressus sē recēpit.

Notes: Reading B

1. **Clōdius minitābundus** (11): Asconius could very well be describing here an incident of road rage. Students should recall that Latin adjectives, such as **minitābundus**, are sometimes best translated adverbially in English.
2. **umerum** (11): Students may remember this word by noting that the bone of the upper arm, which connects to the shoulder, is the humerus.
3. **plūrēs Milōniānī . . . Clōdius** (12): Students should be encouraged to follow closely the back-and-forth action described by Asconius. The narrative is objective and direct.
4. **Milō . . . iussit** (13–16): Students will need guidance through this complex sentence. The sentence begins with an **ut** clause with the indicative (**cognovit**) that introduces an indirect statement with an elliptical infinitive (**vulneratum [esse]**, 13–14). The interplay of the pronouns **sibi** and **eō**, as well as that of the ablative absolutes **vīvō eo** and **occīsō (eō)**, should be noted. The latter are embedded in causal clauses with the subjunctive (**cum . . . intellexeret**, 14, and [**cum**] . . . **esset habiturus**, 14–15); within the first clause there is further embedded an indirect statement with an elliptical infinitive (**futurum [esse] intellexeret**, 14). The present imaginary or unreal conditional **etiam si subeunda esset poena** (15) suggests the deliberations taking place in Milo's mind. According to Asconius, he believed that the removal of his political enemy was worth the risk of his indictment for murder. The gerundive of obligation **subeunda esset** (15) will be presented later in this chapter and should not be discussed yet. This is definitely a place to use texts in sense units.
5. **confectus** (16): Note the gapping of this verb, following **extractus est**. For gapping, see page 42.

6. **quia...latēbant** (17): The use of the indicative in these causal clauses indicates that the information is to be taken as true, i.e., that Clodius's slaves were indeed either wounded or killed.
7. **Cadāver . . . relictum** (16–17): This participial phrase is the direct object of the main verbs **sustulit** (18) and **iussit** (19). We have here a nice example of how the Romans could use word order to structure the thought sequence. Asconius says that Clodius was killed, so the reader might very well wonder “What happened to his body?” The **cadaver** is the topic of discussion (so to speak) that flows logically from what came before and so is placed first, even though it is not the grammatical subject.
8. **lecticā suā Romam ferrī** (18–19): Students will recall that this vehicle, introduced in Chapter 23. Roads were rough and carriages lacked springs, so rich people often used litters for longer journeys because they were more comfortable. Of course, a litter could only take one or two people, so the Cornelii naturally use a *raeda* on their trip from Baiae.

Vocabulary list 59C

- | | | |
|--|----------------|-------|
| 1. imperītus, -a, -um – ignorant, common | lūctus | _____ |
| 2. effūsus, -a, -um – unrestrained, effusive | lūctūs | _____ |
| 3. invidia, ae (F) – ill will, hatred, outrage | _____ | _____ |
| 4. lūctus, -ūs (M) – mourning | _____ | _____ |
| 5. īfimus, -a, -um – lowest, most vile | _____ | _____ |
| 6. perferō, perferre, pertulī, perlatus – to deliver, bring in | | |
| 7. ostendō, ostendere, ostendī, ostentus (ostensus) – to show, point out | [ostentatious] | |
| 8. augeō, augēre, auxī, auctus – to increase, magnify | [augmented] | |
| 9. circumstō, circumstāre, circumstetī – to stand around, surround | [circumstance] | |
| 10. cōfluō, cōfluere, cōflūxī – to flow together, to gather | | |
| 11. Carthāgō dēlenda est! – Carthage must be destroyed! (The ending of all of Cato the Elder's speeches until the 3 rd Punic War) | | |

Notes: Reading C

1. **ante prīmam noctis hōram** (20): The reference points for the Roman day were sunrise (6 a.m.) and sunset (6 p.m.). The events of this reading probably happened around sundown.
2. **in ātriō domūs positum** (21): For the rituals of the Roman funeral, see Chapter 54. Clodius's home on the Palatine was off the Sacred Way, a few minutes from the Forum. The slaves and rabble that attended the body reflected Clodius's appeal as a populist. See also lines 23–24.
3. **uxor Clōdii Fulvia** (22): Clodius' wife Fulvia played an active part in later political events as the wife of Marc Antony. She assisted Antony's brother Lucius in raising an army in Italy to counteract the power of Octavian (56A:15–17). Slinger's bullets containing obscene insults against her have been found at Perugia where Octavian defeated her and L. Antonius.
4. **cum effūsā lamentātiōne** (22): This is a prepositional phrase, not a **cum** clause.

Reading C: The Burning of the Senate House

Perlātum est corpus Clōdii ante primam noctis hōram, infimaeque plēbis et servōrum maxima multitudō magnō lūctū corpis in ātriō domūs positum circumstetit. Augēbat autem facti invidiam uxor Clōdii Fulvia, quae cum effūsā lāmentātiōne vulnera eius ostendēbat. Maior posterā diē luce primā multitudō eiusdem generis cōflūxit, complūrēsque nōtī hominēs visī sunt. Eisque hortantibus vulgus imperitum corpus nūdum ac calcātum, sicut in lectō erat positum, ut vulnera vidērī possent in Forum dētulit et in rostrīs posuit. Ibi prō contiōne Plancus et Pompeius, quī competītōribus Milōnis studēbant, invidiam Milōnī fēcērunt. Populus, duce Sex. Clōdiō scibā, corpus P. Clōdii in Cūriam intulit cremāvitque subselliis et tribūnālibus et mēnsīs et cōdicibus librāriōrum, quō igne et ipsa quoque Cūria flagrāvit et item Porcia Basilica, quae erat eī iūncta, ambusta est.

5. **Eisque hortantibus** (24): Translate this ablative absolute as *with their encouragement*.
6. **vulgus imperitum** (24): The modifying adjective reveals that **vulgus** is neuter. The main verbs of which this is the subject are **dētulit** (15) and **posuit** (26).
7. **rostrīs** (26): This was the rostra of Cicero's Republic, of which little remains. The section devoted to the rostra in Ernest Nash, *Pictorial Dictionary of Ancient Rome*, Hacker Art Books, 1981, Vol. II, pages 272–283, includes several views of the remains of the Republican structure. For the later Julian rostra, now partially restored, see the picture on page 59 of the Student's Book, the note for the picture on the Teacher's Site, and the plan on page 147.
8. **T. Munatius Plancus** and **Q. Pompeius Rufus** (26): These men were **tribūnī plēbis** (tribunes of the people), who supported Q. Metellus Scipio and P. Plautius Hypsaeus, Milo's rivals for the consulship of 52 B.C. After Clodius's murder, they began to stir up the mob while Clodius's body was on display at his house and continued to rouse the rabble even after the burning of the Curia had begun, to the extent that Asconius refers to Plancus as "a somewhat scorched tribune of the people" (**ambustum**; cf. **ambusta est**, line 30). For the sequence of these events, see above, Background 5.
9. **Sex. Clōdiō** (27): Remember that a freedman often carried the name of his master. Sextus Clodius was later prosecuted and convicted by the overwhelming vote of 46 to 5. The name Clodius has been emended to Cloelius by some editors, perhaps because if this man were a freedman of Clodius, he would have almost certainly been known as P. Clodius [cognomen], not Sextus.
10. **Cūria** (29): For a picture of the restored Senate House, see page 149 and the notes below.

11. **subsellīis . . . librariōrum** (28–29): These were various *accoutrements* of the daily business of the Senate. For further information about this, see below under Illustrations.
12. **Porcia Basilica** (29): For the relative location of the Curia and the Basilica Porcia, see the plan on page 147. According to Asconius, the burning of the Curia and the Basilica Porcia outraged the general population more than the murder of Clodius. Of this basilica, nothing now exists. The basic form of the basilica (from the Greek word for king), which was designed primarily as a public hall to house the lawcourts, was roughly equivalent to that of the Greek *stoa*. Its interior consisted of a large central court separated from its two side-aisles by rows of columns. The Roman basilica became the archetype for the medieval cathedral and the modern Christian church. Several were built in the Roman Forum (the Basilicas Aemilia, 179 B.C., and Julia, 54–46 B.C., formerly the Basilica Sempronia, 174 B.C.) and have extant remains. For Marcus Porcius Cato the Elder, also known as “Censorius,” who gave his name to the Basilica Porcia, see the teaching suggestions for Exercise 64a below.

Vocabulary list 59CC

- | | | |
|--|---|-------|
| 1. rostra, ōrum (N pl.) – Speaker’s platform in the Forum, beaks hattering rams (on shins) | | |
| 2. contiō, contiōnis (F) – public meeting, assembly | tribunal | _____ |
| 3. scrība, -ae (M) scribe | *one of the 1 st declensio. tribūnalis | _____ |
| 4. subsellium, -ī (N) – bench | | _____ |
| 5. tribunal, tribūnālis (N) – platform | | _____ |
| 6. item – likewise, in the same way | | _____ |
| 7. calcō, (1) – to trample, crush underfoot [caltrops] | | |
| 8. Porcia Basilica – the Porcia Basilica, earliest courthouse (or basilica) in Rome | | |
| 9. studeō, studēre, studuī + dat. – to be eager for, support, dedicate efforts to, study | | |
| 10. iungō, iungere, iūnxī, iūnctus – to join, connect | [junction] | |
| 11. ambūrō, ambūrere, ambussī, ambustus – to scorch, burn, char, (with cold) frost-bite | | |

Building the Meaning

The Passive Periphrastic (Gerundive of Obligation)

The term gerundive of obligation, which indicates that the construction is based on the gerundive, is presented here as an alternative to the more traditional and unwieldy term passive periphrastic. The teacher should select one of these terms and remain consistent in its usage. Students have met the gerundive of obligation construction several times

Capitulum LIX

p̄agina decima

N. B. The F. P. P. C. (Gerundive of obligation) is used with the dative of agent.

e. g. These sentences must be translated by us.

Hae sententiae nobis convertendī sunt.

discipulis

by the students

rhetōrī

by the speech teacher.

e. g. Scelestī iudicibus puniendī sunt. The criminals must be punished by the jury.

e. g. Epistula erat scribenda matri. Mother had to write a letter.

e. g. Sacramentum servo dicendum erit. An oath will have to be sworn by the slave.

THE FUTURE PASSIVE PARTICIPLE HAS TWO MASSIVE USES:

A. The Future Passive Periphrastic Conjugations (gerundive of obligation)

The future passive participle may combine with forms of the helping verb esse to form the so-called future passive periphrastic conjugations.

This use employs ordinarily the nominative case forms, but may also use the accusative forms in indirect statement.

e. g. F. P. P. C.

laudandus, a, um	sum	I must, I have to be, I am to be, I should be, I ought to
laudandus	es	be praised
laudandus	est	
laudandī	sumus	laudandus, a, um eram
laudandī	estis	I had to be, I was to be,
laudandī	sunt	I should have been, I ought to have been praised
		laudandus eram
		laudandus eras
		laudandus erat
		laudandī eramus
		laudandī eratis
		laudandī erant

ALSO

laudandus erō	I will have to be praised
laudandus eram	I had to be praised
laudandus fui	I have had to be praised
laudandus fueram	I had had to be praised
<u>laudandus fuero</u>	<u>I will have had to be praised</u>
laudandus sim	I may have to be praised
laudandus essem	I might have to be praised
laudandus fuerim	I may have had to be praised
laudandus essem	I might have had to be praised

EXAMPLE OF THE F. P. P. C. used in indirect statement:

Nōs laudandōs esse pater scit. Father knows that we should be praised.

Future passive participles used in English

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. reverend | 8. corrigendum | 15. horrendous |
| 2. referendum | 9. corrigenda | 16. tremendous |
| 3. propaganda | 10. dividend | 17. confirmand |
| 4. memorandum | 11. honorand | 18. ordinand |
| 5. agenda | 12. addenda | 19. memoranda |
| 6. legend | 13. Miranda | 20. analysand |
| 7. Amanda | 14. stupendous | etc. |

EXERCITATIO SUPRĀ GERUNDĪVA

Translate the following gerundive phrases:

1. ad quendam ducem interficiendum _____
2. ad civitatem obtinendam _____
3. amicitiae servandae causa _____
4. ad imperium servandum _____
5. ad gentes iuvandas _____
6. ad urbes capiendas _____
7. ducibus interficiendis _____
8. consule necando _____
9. verborum exercendorum gratia _____

Exercise on the Future passive periphrastic:

The Future passive periphrastic or gerundive of obligation expresses obligation and necessity.

- e. g. $\bar{L}\bar{e}\bar{g}\bar{e}\bar{s}$ omnibus observandae sunt. Laws by all (dat. of agent) must be observed. NECESSITY have to be observed. NECESSITY are to be observed. NECESSITY ought to be observed. OBLIGATION should be observed. OBLIGATION
- $\bar{L}\bar{e}\bar{g}\bar{e}\bar{s}$ omnibus observandae erant. had to be observed.
- $\bar{L}\bar{e}\bar{g}\bar{e}\bar{s}$ omnibus observandae erunt. will have to be observed.
- $\bar{L}\bar{e}\bar{g}\bar{e}\bar{s}$ omnibus observandae fuerunt. have had to be observed
- $\bar{L}\bar{e}\bar{g}\bar{e}\bar{s}$ omnibus observandae fuerant. had had to be observed.
- $\bar{L}\bar{e}\bar{g}\bar{e}\bar{s}$ omnibus observandae fuerint will have had to be observed.
- Leges omnibus observandae sint. may have to be observed.

Translate:

- 1. I know why the citizens have to be praised. _____
- 2. The dangers of the city had to be avoided by her. _____
- 3. A new city must be founded by the general. _____

Translate these short sentences:

- 1. Carthago delenda est. _____
- 2. Leges observandae sunt. _____
- 3. Vera dicenda sunt. _____
- 4. Oratio habenda est. _____

Write the meanings of these phrases as they appear in chapter 59:

- 1. difficile scire _____
- 2. ante suum fundum _____
- 3. ipso die _____
- 4. locum tempusque _____
- 5. ut fit _____
- 6. id temporis _____
- 7. obviam fit _____
- 8. ut solebat _____
- 9. non multo secus _____
- 10. reiecta paenula _____
- 11. impetum facere _____