

CONTENTS

Introduction.....	4
Background for the Teacher	5
Teaching Guidelines	8
Roman History Review	10
Roman History Review Questions	11
Section 1: Stanzas I-XII	12
Section 2: Stanzas XIII-XX.....	17
Section 3: Stanzas XXI-XXXIII	19
Section 4: Stanzas XXXIV-LII	23
Section 5: Stanzas LIII-LXX.....	27

APPENDIX

Rome at the Time of Horatius.....	32
Map: Etruria.....	33
Map: Etruria - Latium - Umbria.....	34
Map: Etruria (Blank).....	35
Map: Etruria - Latium - Umbria (Blank).....	36
Map: Regions of Italy in Roman Times	37
Glossary: Ancient and Modern Place Names	38

SECTION 2: Stanzas XIII-XX

STANZA XIII

1. Contrast the Romans and Etruscans in stanzas XI-XIII.

STANZAS XIV-XV

2. Contrast the people pouring into Rome with the people pouring into Sutrium.

STANZA XVI

3. What are the Roman people doing in stanza XVI? What are their leaders doing?

STANZA XVII

4. Tuscan is another name for _____, as Tuscany is another name for _____.
5. Summarize what the Etruscans have done. Name the two Etruscan leaders and the two strategic locations in their control.

STANZAS XVIII-XIX

6. Why do the city Fathers hold a council at the River-Gate, and what is their decision?

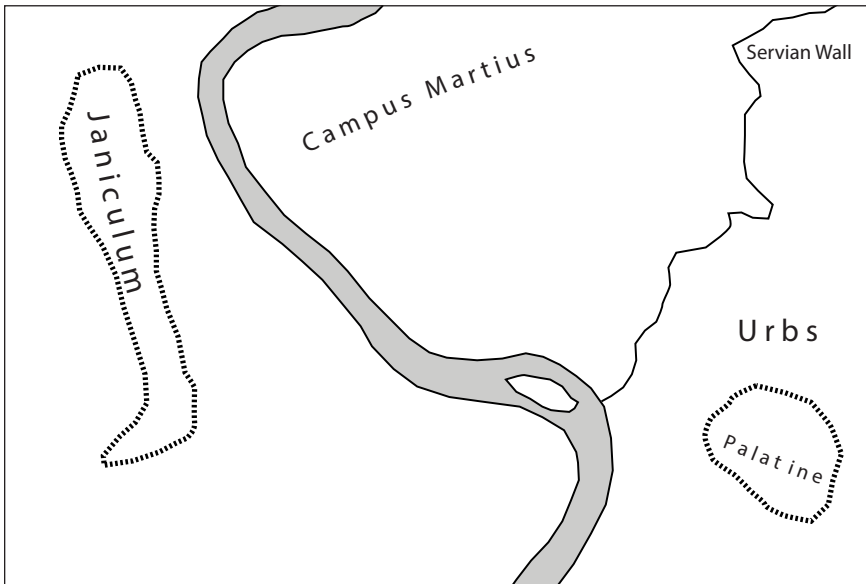
STANZA XX

7. As the scout arrives, what do the senators see that confirms his desperate news?

MATCHING: Match the following terms with the correct definition.

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| _____ 1. champaign | A. hastened |
| _____ 2. Consul | B. townspeople |
| _____ 3. litters | C. reddish in color |
| _____ 4. kine | D. immediately |
| _____ 5. wan | E. nothing |
| _____ 6. burghers | F. stretchers |
| _____ 7. dovecote | G. countryside |
| _____ 8. girded | H. cattle |
| _____ 9. hied | I. a coop where doves were raised for food |
| _____ 10. naught | J. fastened with a belt or sash |
| _____ 11. swarthy | K. pale |
| _____ 12. straight | L. one of the two chief magistrates of Rome |

ROME AT THE TIME OF HORATIUS

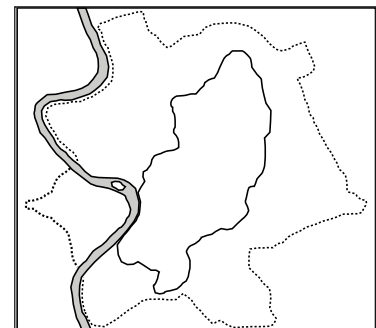
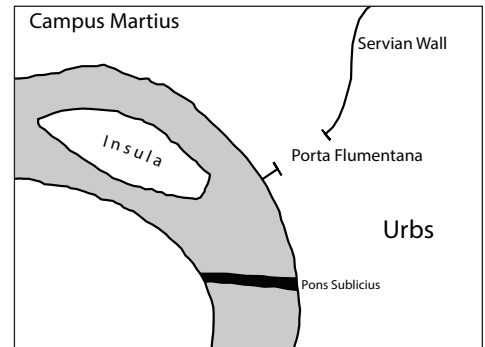


The Janiculum, a hill just outside Rome across the Tiber to the east, was taken by the Etruscans, putting the city under direct threat. The Servian Wall is the defense perimeter built around 500 B.C. Enclosed by the wall is the Urbs, the city of Rome, and within, overlooking the Tiber, is the Palatine Hill, where the patricians built their houses. The Campus Martius (Field of Mars) was a training ground for the army.

The Janiculum Hill is still so named today. It contains a park with a beautiful view of the city.

The map to the right shows the Porta Flumentana, the "River-Gate," near where the Servian Wall meets the Tiber. Pons Sublicius, the Sublician Bridge, was Rome's oldest bridge and at the time the only bridge to the city. It was said to have been built by Ancus Martius around 640 B.C. Its exact location is not known, but the map shows the probable location south of Tiber Island (Insula).

There is still a Pons Sublicius, now a reconstruction of the original, in modern Rome in approximately the same location. Its name comes from *sublica* ("pile"), indicating that it was built on wooden pilings. It is probable that the superstructure was also of wood. This may have had a defensive purpose, so that the bridge could be easily dismantled.



Rome's original wall, the Servian Wall, is marked by the solid line in the map above. It indicates the extent of urban Rome at the time of Horatius. The dotted outline is the Aurelian Wall, built by the Emperor Aurelian between 270-273 A.D.

The Servian Wall was a high fortification built of large blocks of tufa, reinforced by an inner rampart, and armed with catapults. Tradition ascribes it to Servius Tullius, the sixth king of Rome (578-535 B.C.), although it was probably begun earlier. Remnants of the Servian Wall are visible in modern Rome.

"Servian Wall - Termini station" by Panairjdde (<https://flic.kr/p/5NaJ2>). License: CC BY-SA 2.0 (<https://bit.ly/2UYRDro>)