

Contents

Introduction	iv
EXERCISES BASED ON CICERO	
Lesson 1: Direct Questions; <i>Quis, Quid</i>	3
Lesson 2: Indirect Questions.....	7
Lesson 3: Wishes.....	12
Lesson 4: Tense Usage.....	17
Lesson 5: Use of Demonstrative, Reflexive, and Intensive Pronouns.....	20
Lesson 6: Conditional Sentences.....	22
Lesson 7: The Vocative; Commands.....	25
Lesson 8: Time; Numerals.....	28
Lesson 9: Accusative with the Infinitive.....	33
Lesson 10: Place; Ablative Absolute.....	36
Lesson 11: The Gerund and the Gerundive.....	39
Lesson 12: Review.....	44
Lesson 13: The Genitive as an Adjective Equivalent; The Dative of Possession.....	47
Lesson 14: General Grammar Review.....	49
Lesson 15: Common Expressions of Purpose.....	51
Lesson 16: Deliberative Questions; Concessive Subjunctive.....	53
Lesson 17: Review of the Ablative.....	55
Lesson 18: Result Clauses; Noun Clauses Introduced by <i>Quominus</i> and <i>Quod</i>	58
Lesson 19: Comparative Clauses; Ablative of Comparison.....	60
Lesson 20: Adversative Clauses; Genitive of the Charge.....	63
Lesson 21: Causal Clauses; Ablative of Cause, Price; Genitive of Indefinite Value.....	66
FIRST ORATION AGAINST CATILINE	
Sections 1-3: Henle Lines 1-49.....	71
Sections 4-6: Henle Lines 50-112.....	75
Sections 7-9: Henle Lines 113-183.....	78
Sections 10-12: Henle Lines 184-244.....	81
Sections 13-15: Henle Lines 245-301.....	85
Sections 16-18: Henle Lines 302-364.....	89
Sections 19-21: Henle Lines 365-426.....	93
Sections 22-24: Henle Lines 427-479.....	97
Sections 25-27: Henle Lines 480-529.....	100
Sections 28-30: Henle Lines 530-592.....	103
Sections 31-33: Henle Lines 593-645.....	107
APPENDIX	
A Life of Cicero	112
Parties and Leaders in Roman Politics	115
Roman Oratory	118
QUIZZES & TESTS ANSWER KEY	
Cicero Answer Key	121
In <i>Catilinam</i> Answer Key	183

LESSON 1

Direct Questions; *Quis, Quid*

WORD STUDY

- Vocabulary** (TY pp. 209-210)
 - finis, finis, m., end, (pl.) territory,** and **pestis, pestis, plague, ruin,** are both i-stem 3rd declension nouns, so their genitive plural is **-ium** (GR 58-61).
 - vero** acts as both an adverb and a conjunction. It is postpositive, which means it is placed after the first word in the sentence. Other postpositive particles are **tamen, autem, enim, quidem, ergo,** and **igitur.**
- Related English Words** (TY p. 210)
- Related Latin Words** (TY p. 210)

GRAMMAR/READINGS

- Interrogative Pronoun & Adjective** (GR 140-141)
 - Note that the masculine and feminine interrogative pronouns are the same in the singular.
 - The interrogative adjective is the same as the relative pronoun (GR 139). The context of a sentence will tell you which form you have encountered.
 - These forms are review. Make sure you have mastered these forms before proceeding to the grammar concepts in this lesson.
- Direct Questions** (GR 502-508)
- "But Let Your Speech Be, 'Yes, Yes'; 'No, No.'"** (TY p. 212)
 - The emphatic word is often marked with the enclitic **-ne** in a *yes-no* question.
 - Immo** literally means *on the contrary, rather.*

DAY ONE

RECITATION & REVIEW

- Review:** nouns (GR #14-71)
- Recitation:** 5 declensions, case endings, & model nouns (GR #31, 34, 37, 41-43, 57-58, 64-65, 69)

WORD STUDY

Vocabulary

- Read through the vocabulary list (TY pp. 209-210) and have students ...
 - Say each word aloud three times.
 - Write each word three times in their notebook.
- Read additional notes in SG.

Related English Words

Read through the sentences (TY p. 210) and ask:

- From which Latin word are the following words derived?
 - science? (scientia)
 - vigil? (vigilia)
 - oculist? (oculus)
 - monocle? (oculus)
 - final? (finis)
 - public? (publicus)
 - furious? (furor)
 - nocturnal? (nocturnus)
 - ignorance? (ignoro)
 - patent? (pateo)
 - convocation? (convoco)
 - incendiary? (incendium)
- Can you think of other English words derived from ...
 - audacia? (audacity)
 - mos? (moral)

Related Latin Words

Read each word (TY p. 210) and ask:

- To what Latin word are the following related?
 - scio? (scientia)
 - vigilo? (vigilia)
 - nox? (nocturnus)
 - noctu? (nocturnus)
 - voco? (convoco)
 - audax? (audacia)
 - incendo? (incendium)
- Can you think of other Latin words related to ...
 - vero? (verus -a -um)

GRAMMAR/READINGS

Interrogative Pronoun & Adjective

- Read GR #140-141.
- Read additional notes in SG (bullet #1).

Direct Questions

Read GR #502-508, then review #502-505 by asking:

- What mood do direct questions use? (indicative)
- What types of words can introduce direct questions? (interrogative adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, or particles)

3. Where is the interrogative usually placed in the sentence?
(It is usually the first word in the sentence.)
 4. You have previously learned a number of helpful interrogative words. Review the meanings of these interrogative adjectives and adverbs:
 - **quantus -a -um** (how much)
 - **qualis, quale** (of what sort)
 - **quot** (how many)
 - **quo** (whither, to where)
 - **ubi** (where)
 - **unde** (whence, from where)
 - **cur** (why)
 - **quomodo** (how)
 - **quoties** (how often)
 5. What kind of answer does **num** expect? When else is it used?
(It expects a negative response. It can also express surprise.)
 6. To what word is the enclitic **-ne** attached? (**-ne** is always attached to the first word of the question, the most emphatic word.)
 7. What kind of answer does **-ne** expect? (**-ne** is used to ask for more information. It does not expect either a *yes* or *no*.)
 8. What is a double question? (A double question gives two possible alternatives.)
 9. What are the different ways to introduce a double question? (**utrum**, **-ne**, or simply the first alternative [usually the verb], followed by **an** [or] or **annon** [or not] and then the second alternative)
- GR #506-508 identify exceptions to the more general rules. Review these exceptions by asking:
10. When there is no interrogative word present, what does this indicate?
(It indicates that the question is asked in surprise.)
 11. Why might **an** introduce a single question? (**An** introduces single questions either when a preceding question is understood or when the question implies a negative answer.)

ASSIGNMENTS

- Ex. 1, #1-20 (TY pp. 211-212). Use the additional notes in SG.
 2. present
 9. interrogative adjective, modifying **tempore**

4. Latin Idiom (TY pp. 210-211)

- **Jam diu** and **jam dudum** are used with the present tense. The present tense then is best translated as a perfect tense.
- **Jam pridem** and **jam dudum** are used with the imperfect tense. The imperfect tense then is best translated as a pluperfect.
- This idiom is present throughout Cicero's *First Oration Against Catiline*, so be sure to study it as much as your vocabulary words and grammar rules.

5. Figures of Speech

- **Synecdoche** is the use of a part to express the whole. For example, **ora**, *faces*, can be used to mean *expressions*. **Mens**, *mind*, can be substituted for *thought* or *plan*, and **vox**, *voice*, for *word* or *speech* (TY p. xxxiv).
- **Irony** is stating the opposite of what is meant. When Cicero uses it, it is closely associated with sarcasm (TY p. xxxvi).

ASSIGNMENTS

Exercise 1

2. **Venit**. What tense must this be? Macrons are often helpful in differentiating between cases and tenses with identical spelling.
4. **Nostrum**, partitive genitive. Here, it explains the pronoun **unumquemque**. **Ad** here indicates purpose, not direction, *for slaughter*.
6. **Quam**, *how*. Recall the many uses of **quam** (relative pronoun, interrogative adjective, comparative **quam**, adverb). Here it is the adverb, modifying **diu**.
8. **Proximus -a -um**, *last*. This word often means *nearest*, except when modifying time words.
9. **Quo**. The interrogative word can be used in any case in a question. Is **quo** the interrogative pronoun or adjective?
10. **Movent**, *move*, and therefore, *move emotionally*, *impress*.

DAY TWO

RECITATION

- interrogative pronoun (GR #140)
- interrogative adjective (GR #141)
- Pater Noster (TY pp. 214-215)

WORD STUDY: Drill week's vocabulary.

GRAMMAR/READINGS

"But Let Your Speech ..."

1. Read TY p. 212. Be sure to read aloud each word that means *yes* and each word that means *no*.
2. Read additional notes in SG.

12. **Utrum.** This word does not need to be translated in an English double question. Instead, it acts as a signal that the double question is coming.
18. **Convocasti,** GR 1023. These shortened, or syncopated, forms are common in classical Latin.
21. **Urbis,** the genitive singular. Usually the genitive follows the word it modifies, unless emphasis is placed on the word in the genitive.
22. **An.** Rarely the particle **an** comes first in the question (GR 506-508).
23. **Pestem** is the accusative subject of the infinitive **conferri,** dependent on the main verb **oportebat.** **Quam** begins a relative clause, describing **pestem.**
24. **Furorem ac tela,** *rage and weapons, or mad weapons.* An example of **hendiadys,** two nouns joined by a conjunction to express one thought (TY p. xxxiv). Cicero often makes use of this figure of speech in his orations. Read Henle's introduction, "Stylistic Devices" (TY pp. xxxi-xxxviii) to see more examples.
27. **Locum habendi senatus,** *the place for holding the senate.* **Habendi** is a gerundive modifying **senatus,** best translated as a gerund taking an object. Gerunds and gerundives will be reviewed in Lesson 11.
28. **Superiore nocte,** *the night before last.* **Superior, superius** often means *higher,* except when referring to time.
29. **Incendium.** Practice picking the best definition for the current context. Here, it is best translated *conflagration of the senate,* instead of *fire of the senate.*
30. **Sua consilia patere,** *that his (own) plans were exposed.* An indirect statement following the verb of perceiving, **sensit.** Notice the accusative subject **consilia** and the infinitive verb **patere.**
31. **Putas** is followed by an indirect statement, the accusative subject **urbem** and the infinitive verb **esse.**
32. **Sensit** is followed by an indirect statement, the accusative subject **urbem** and the infinitive verb **esse munitam.**

3. Practice reading aloud the example Latin sentences in the TY text and answering them in different ways:
 - For *yes,* Example 1 (Ita, Sic, Sane, Etiam, Utique, Certe, Vero, Omnino, Profecto, Video, Locum video)
 - For *yes,* Example 2 (Ita, Sic, Sane, Etiam, Utique, Certe, Vero, Omnino, Profecto, Intellego, Hoc intellego)
 - For *no,* Example 1 (Non, Minime, Nequaquam, Haudquaquam, Nullo modo, Non fui, Immo domi)
 - For *no,* Example 2 (Non, Minime, Nequaquam, Haudquaquam, Nullo modo, Non habemus, Immo regem)
 - For *no,* Example 3 (Non, Minime, Nequaquam, Haudquaquam, Nullo modo, Non erat, Immo malus)

ASSIGNMENTS: Ex. 2 (TY pp. 212-213, aloud). Use the additional notes in SG.

DAY THREE

RECITATION

- interrogative pronoun (GR #140)
- interrogative adjective (GR #141)
- Gloria Patri (TY p. 215)

WORD STUDY

Drill week's vocabulary.

GRAMMAR/READINGS

- **Latin Idiom** (TY pp. 210-211). Read additional notes in SG.
- Read the **Figures of Speech** in SG.

ASSIGNMENTS

Ex. 1, #21-37 (TY pp. 211-212). Use the additional notes in SG.

DAY FOUR

RECITATION

- interrogative pronoun (GR #140)
- interrogative adjective (GR #141)
- Pater Noster (TY pp. 214-215)

WORD STUDY

- Drill week's vocabulary.
- Review "yes" and "no" words (TY p. 212).

GRAMMAR/READINGS

Review: **Direct Questions** (GR #502-508).

ASSIGNMENTS

Ex. 3, #1-10, 19-22, 26 (TY pp. 213-214).

Use the additional notes in SG.

19. This *where* means *whither,* or *to where.*

DAY FIVE

Weekly Quiz

LESSON 2

Indirect Questions

WORD STUDY

1. Vocabulary (TY pp. 216-217)

- **civis, civis** is an i-stem 3rd declension noun, which means its genitive plural will be **-ium** (GR 58-61).
- **orbis, orbis** is a 3rd declension noun, and the genitive **terrarum** (sometimes the singular **terrae**) accompanies it.
- **praetor, praetoris**, a *praetor*. Praetors were the judges in ancient Rome, and holding the praetorship was a critical step in one's rise through the *cursus honorum* on the way to becoming consul.
- **res (rei) publica (ae)**, *the state*. Literally *the public matter* or even *the public thing*, this phrase usually refers to the Roman state, the Republic. Be careful with this phrase, as **res** is a 5th declension noun and **publicus -a -um** a 1st/2nd declension adjective that will decline to modify **res**.
- **decerno, decernere, decrevi, decretus**, *determine, decide, decree*. This verb can take two different dependent constructions. If the subject is the same in both clauses, as in "She decided to travel," then an infinitive is used. If the subject is different, as in "The consul decided the conspirator should leave," then **ut (ne)** with the subjunctive is used.
- **permitto, permittere, permisi, permissus**, *give over, entrust*. It is used with the dative of the person, and with an accusative of the thing, as its object. It may also govern an **ut (ne)** clause as its object.
- **quomodo**, adv., *how*. This is an important interrogative adverb that modifies verbs. It literally means, *in what way*, formed from the ablative of manner **quo modo**. This can help you differentiate **quomodo** from the adverb **quam**, *how*, which modifies adjectives and adverbs.

2. Related English Words (TY p. 217)

DAY ONE

RECITATION & REVIEW

- **Review:** subjunctive (GR #186-207, 315-316, 352-356)
- **Recitation:** subjunctive active, four tenses (GR #186-187, 194-207, 315-316, 352-356)

WORD STUDY

Vocabulary

- Read through the vocabulary list (TY pp. 216-217) and have students ...
 - Say each word aloud three times.
 - Write each word three times in their notebook.
- Read additional notes in SG.

Related English Words

Read through the sentences (TY p. 217) and ask:

- From which Latin word are the following words derived?
 - penal? (poena)
 - civic? (civis)
 - manuscript? (manus) What other Latin word do you see in *manuscript*? (scribo)
 - manuals? (manus)
 - antiquarian? (antiquus)
 - pernicious? (perniciosus)
 - republic (res publica)
- Can you think of other English words derived from ...
 - decerno? (decree)
 - permitto? (permit, permission)

GRAMMAR/READINGS

Indirect Questions

Read GR #660-662. Read the definition aloud and copy it in your notes. Ask yourself the following questions to ensure mastery of the rules.

1. What introduces indirect questions? (Many of the same adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, and particles that introduce direct questions introduce indirect questions, but there are a few exceptions.)
2. Is **nonne** used to introduce indirect questions? (No, except, on occasion, with **quaero**.)
3. How should **num** and **-ne** be translated when they introduce indirect questions? (They are translated *whether [if]* in indirect questions.)
4. What word is used to mean *or not* in double indirect questions? (**necne** is used instead of **annon**.)
5. In indirect questions, what form sometimes replaces the masculine nominative singular of the interrogative pronoun (**quis**)? (Sometimes **qui** [the masculine nominative singular only] is used instead of **quis**.)
6. What mood are verbs of indirect questions? (The verbs of indirect questions are put in the subjunctive.)
7. What decides the tense of the verb in an indirect question? (The tense of the verb is decided by the sequence of tenses [GR #524-537].)

ASSIGNMENTS

- Ex. 4, #1-23 (TY pp. 217-218). Use the additional notes in SG.
 2. **quid** is an interrogative pronoun, neuter, accusative, singular.
 9. **oculi** must be the subject, because **vident** is 3rd person plural, not 1st person.
- **Extra Credit:** Ex. 4, #24-36 (TY pp. 217-218).

GRAMMAR/READINGS

1. Indirect Questions (GR 660-662)

2. Figures of Speech

- **Simile** is an expressed comparison, usually marked by words such as **tamquam** or **ut** (TY p. xxxviii).
- **Polysyndeton** is the use of more conjunctions than needed (TY p. xxxiii).

ASSIGNMENTS

Exercise 4

Translate the sentences. Be able to parse the italicized words. Where applicable, explain the tense and mood of the verb.

2. A direct question. Explain **quid**.
5. Although the indirect question is the object of the verb **rogabo**, nevertheless the clause uses a nominative subject (**quis**).
8. **facturus sis, you will do**. The lack of a future subjunctive requires the use of the future participle with the appropriate form of **sum** to indicate future time in indirect questions. This combination of the future participle and a form of **sum** is called a **periphrastic**. The future active participle as a predicate after **sum** is a future active periphrastic, and the future passive participle (the gerundive) with a form of **sum** is the future passive periphrastic (also called the gerundive of obligation).
9. This sentence is modified from Cicero's *First Oration Against Catiline*. Notice the interlocking word order, in which **multorum** possesses **oculi** and **sentientes** modifies **nos**. Although both **nos** and **oculi** could be nominative, which of these two must be the subject?
10. **senator, senatoris, senator**. Be sure not to confuse this 3rd declension noun with the 4th declension noun **senatus, senatus, senate**. Make special note of the words you often confuse, and continue to review those vocabulary flashcards (especially words such as **civis** and **civitas, deligo** and **diligo, consul** and **consularis, vivo** and **vito**).

DAY TWO

RECITATION

- interrogative pronoun (GR #140)
- present subjunctive of **vito** (GR #186) and **sentio** (#196)*
- Pater Noster (TY pp. 214-215)

*When a specific vocabulary word is assigned, the Teacher Manual gives the Grammar reference for the **model** declension/conjugation.

WORD STUDY

Drill week's vocabulary.