

**LATIN PROSE
EXERCISES, BASED
UPON LIVY, BOOK XXI**

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Latin Prose Exercises, Based Upon Livy, Book XXI by A. Judson Eaton

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Livius, 3.7.1

LATIN PROSE EXERCISES

BASED UPON

LIVY, BOOK XXI,

AND

SELECTIONS FOR TRANSLATION INTO LATIN,
WITH PARALLEL PASSAGES FROM LIVY.

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PREFACE.

It is generally conceded that the best way of studying Latin prose is in connection with the reading of Latin authors. The translation of the Latin is in this way done with more care, thought, and appreciation; the desired grammatical drill is acquired, as well as, in addition to a vocabulary, a precise and definite sense of Latin style.

Our great models for Latin prose are Caesar, Cicero, and Livy. Of exercises based upon Caesar's Commentaries, we have no lack. But in beginning the reading of Livy, similar lessons were unknown to the author, and the following exercises were prepared, based upon the twenty-first book, as preliminary to Latin composition after the style of Livy.

Short oral exercises are recommended in connection with the translation of each chapter, and after a thorough study of several chapters, in which each word, phrase, construction, and arrangement have been carefully noted, the written exercises are to be taken up. At first close imitation is exacted, till the learner gets into the swing of the author's style. Then follow exer-

cises, graduated in difficulty, of a more complex and less literal character, and extracts from leading historians, parallel to some extent, in subject and style, to portions of Livy, already read.

After the completion of the twenty-first book; composition exercises are continued in connection with sight-reading. The rhetorical stories of Livy are often short and complete in themselves, so that they can be read fairly well by the help of a brief introduction. After a selection has been read at sight, the student may be requested to study it more minutely, and then a suitable extract, similar in manner and style, may be put into his hands for translation. A few such passages, with notes subjoined, have been added.

On questions of grammar, references are given to Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar (A. & G.), and Harkness' Latin Grammar (H.). In an appendix will be found suggestions to students, notes on idioms, and a study of the periodic style of Livy; references to which are made by sections (§). In the preparation of these notes, considerable indebtedness is due to Potts' admirable work *Hints towards Latin Prose Composition*, and Postgate's *Sermo Latinus*, a short guide to Latin prose composition.

A. J. E.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY,
Sept. 7, 1891.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

LATIN PROSE EXERCISES.

LIVY, BOOK XXI.

I. — Chaps. 1 and 2.

By way of introduction¹ to this division of my work, I may² state that I am about to describe the most famous war ever waged, namely, that which the Carthaginians, under the leadership³ of Hannibal, maintained with the Roman people.⁴ No other⁵ states which have waged war against one another ever had so great resources⁶ or power or strength, as Rome⁷ and Carthage⁷ at that time. The war was carried on⁸ with intense hatred on both sides, but especially on the part of the Carthaginians, because the conquered had been subjected⁹ to an imperious and rapacious exercise¹ of authority.

Hamilcar, the father of Hannibal, a man of high spirit, had been galled¹⁰ by the loss¹⁰ of Sardinia and Sicily; and with good reason, for¹¹ Roman fraud¹² had snatched them from Carthage, during the African mutiny. Had he lived¹³ longer, it is clear that the Carthaginians led by him would have entered Italy in arms.

¹ § 1. Render here by *præfari*. ² Use *Heet*. For *Const.*, see A. & G. 227. e., 331. i. Note 3. H. 538. ³ *Abl. Abs.* A. & G. 255. a. H. 431. 4. § 17. ⁴ A. & G. 344. k. ⁵ Not to be translated. ⁶ Distinguish in meaning between *vis*, *rēbur*, *opēs*. Consult *Lat.-Eng. Dict.* ⁷ § 17. ⁸ § 16. ⁹ Use *imperō*. What mood? A. & G. 321. a., 230. H. 516. II., 301. 1. ¹⁰ A. & G. 292. a. § 19. ¹¹ *and with good reasons, for*: *namque*, a strengthened *nam* (cf. *καὶ γὰρ*). See *Lat.-Eng. Dict.* ¹² *Means*. ¹³ A. & G. 308, 337. b. H. 510, 527. Study also A. & G. 343-345. H. 560-569.

II. — Chaps. 2 and 3.

Hamilcar's death delayed the war, and during an interval of about¹ eight years, between the demise of the father and succession of the son, the supreme command was held by Hasdrubal, who had won in early youth the favor of Hamilcar. Hasdrubal, a statesman rather than a general,² advanced the Carthaginian interests³ far more by forming friendly alliances with neighboring chiefs than his father-in-law had by force⁴ of arms. For he had a wonderful tact in winning over new tribes, and in dealing with petty chiefs. He was assassinated⁵ in open day by a barbarian, B.C. 221.⁶ The soldiers instantly carried Hannibal into the general's tent and proclaimed him commander-in-chief amid loud and universal⁷ acclamation. Now Hannibal hated Rome most of all.⁸ For when he was a small boy, about nine years old, his father, who chanced⁹ to be sacrificing before transporting his army to Spain, had set¹⁰ the child before the altar, and with his hand upon the victim, made him swear¹¹ eternal¹² enmity to Rome.

¹ Distinguish *ferē*, *fermē*, *paene*, and *prope*. ² See "Suggestions," 10. ³ See "Suggestions," 10. ⁴ Hendiadys, § 13. ⁵ § 16. ⁶ Use the Roman method of reckoning time. ⁷ *Universal*: *omnium*. § 9. ⁸ Render by one word. ⁹ Use *fōrte*. ¹⁰ Use the participial const. Remember that the Latin prefers subordination, English co-ordination of clauses. § 21. ¹¹ *made swear*: consult Dict. under *adigē*. ¹² Distinguish between *perpetuus*, *aeternus*, *sempiternus*.

III. — Chaps. 1-5.

Now that Hannibal held the supreme command, through the influence of the Barcine faction, his actions¹ soon showed plainly that he was destined to become a great general. Sent² to Spain, he at once attracted the admiration of the entire army. The esteem of the old soldiers was further won by his father's memory. ³"Can this," said they, "be Hamilcar, restored to us again in his youth⁴?" They saw in him the same features, the same animated look and penetrating eye, the same high spirit and bitter hatred of the Roman. Naturally fearless and with confidence in his own powers, with a temper adapted⁵ to obey as well as to command, he was beloved by all. He could⁶ endure any labor; and whatever time was left to him after business was finished he gave to repose; yet he would⁷ lie, not on a soft couch, but on the bare ground, among the guards, wrapped in his military cloak.

Many historians have falsely ascribed⁸ to Carthage's greatest general⁹ inhuman cruelty and perfidiousness, affirming¹⁰ that he had no regard for the truth, no sense of religion.

¹ § 1. ² A. & G. 292. H. 549. ³ A. & G. 338. H. 523. ⁴ A. & G. 186. c. H. 443. ⁵ *habilis*: A. & G. 299, and footnote; 234. b; 300. H. 391. ⁶ § 5. ⁷ A. & G. 277. H. 469. § 5. ⁸ *falsely ascribed*: *falsō* *insimulāre*. ⁹ § 10. ¹⁰ A. & G. 336. 2, N. 2.

IV. — Chaps. 1-6.

In resolving on war in Spain in order to rouse the Romans to arms,¹ Hannibal was but carrying out² the original design³ of his father, whose actions⁴ showed⁵ plainly that he was meditating a greater war than that in which he was engaged. But he had been cut⁶ off by a premature⁷ death. Hasdrubal, too, had been murdered in open day by a barbarian: and now, for fear⁸ that some⁹ accident might, if he hesitated,¹⁰ cut short his career¹¹ also,¹² ¹³Hannibal thought that there must not be a moment's delay. He determined to provoke Rome to arms by an attack on her allies, the Saguntines, and stormed and plundered the city of Cartala, the rich capital of the Alcades. He laid waste the country round about,¹⁴ and soon all beyond the Ebro, except Saguntum, was in Carthaginian hands. And now, that it might seem that he had been drawn into the attack upon the Saguntines by the course of events, the neighboring tribes were made to pick a quarrel with them, while he espoused the cause of the former.

¹ Latin idiom, *Roman arms*. ² *exsequor*. ³ *original design*: render this idea by a verb and adverb. § 1. ⁴ Employ *sē gerere*. §§ 1, 17. ⁵ What mood? A. & G. 319. H. 500. ⁶ *opprimō*. ⁷ *immātūrus*. Consult Lat.-Eng. Dict. ⁸ *for fear that*: *nē*. A. & G. 331 f. H. 498. III. ⁹ A. & G. 105 d. H. 190. 1. ¹⁰ A. & G. 292. H. 549. ¹¹ §§ 17. 1. "Suggestions," 10. ¹² A. & G. 345. b. H. 569. III. ¹³ Before translating the following sentences, consult §§ 21-23. ¹⁴ Render by an adjective.