

"Ēheu!" mussāvit Marcus. "Cūr 'ēheu'?" rogāvit Sextus.

"Semper pluit!" respondit Marcus. "Ego in animō habēbam ad Campum Mārtium hodiē dēscendere et ad palaestram īre, sed pater nōs domī manēre iussit. Putō patrem esse crūdēlem."

Eō ipsō tempore Eucleidēs ingressus puerōs rogāvit cūr tam trīstēs essent. "In palaestram īre cupiēbāmus," inquit Marcus, "sed pater hoc vetuit."

Cui Eucleidēs, "Bonō animō este!" inquit. "Ego vōs docēbō latrunculīs lūdere. Putō hunc lūdum esse optimum."

Duās ferē hōrās ita lūdēbant. Postrēmō Sextus exclāmāvit, "Hic lūdus mē nōn iam dēlectat. Ego putō hunc lūdum esse pessimum. Age, Marce! Nōnne vīs pār impār lūdere vel digitīs micāre?"

Statim clāmāre coepērunt ambō. Simul Marcus, "Quīnque!" simul Sextus, "Novem!" Deinde Marcus, "Octō!" Sextus, "Sex!"

"Tacēte, puerī!" interpellāvit Eucleidēs. "Nolīte clāmōribus vestrīs vexāre mātrem et Cornēliam! Putō vōs esse molestissimōs hodiē." At puerī eī nōn pārēbant. Itaque Cornēlia, clāmōribus audītīs, in ātrium ingressa rogāvit quid facerent.

"Nōlī nōs vexāre!" inquit Sextus. "Abī! Sed cūr pūpam in manibus habēs? Num pūpā lūdis?"

(continued)

3 putō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, to think, consider

8 lūdus, -ī, m., school, game

9 ferē, adv., almost, approximately  
postrēmō, adv., finally

12 ambō, ambae, ambō, both

17 pūpa, -ae, f., doll

Num...? Surely...not...? (introduces a question that expects the answer "no")

### Exercise 46a

#### Respondē Latīnē:

1. Cūr erat Marcus trīstis?
2. Cūr Marcus patrem crūdēlem esse putat?
3. Quid Eucleidēs puerōs docuit?
4. Quid Sextus post duās hōrās facere voluit?
5. Quōs Marcus et Sextus clāmōribus vexābant?
6. Quis in ātrium ingressa est?
7. Quid in manibus habuit?

dispute  
compute  
repute  
reputation  
pupā  
puppet  
pupa

ambidexterous  
ambivalent  
ambiguous  
ambition  
ambition  
ambience

larva  
pupa  
imago

“Stultus es, Sexte! Pūpa nōn est mea. Num crēdis mē pūpā lūdere? Hanc pūpam, quam ego ipsa fēcī, filiae Dāvī dōnō dabō. Hodīe est diēs nātālis eius.” 20

Subitō Sextus, pūpā abreptā, in peristȳlium aufūgit. Quō vīsō, Eucleidēs Sextō clāmāvit, “Nōlī pūpam laedere! Statim eam refer!”

Eō ipsō tempore ingressus est Cornēlius. Cum audīvisset quid Sextus fēcisset, “Sexte!” clāmāvit. “Venī hūc!” Puer, iam timidus, in ātrium regressus pūpam Cornēliae reddidit. Tūm Cornēlius Sextum sēcum ex ātriō ēdūxit. 25

Quō factō, Marcus rogāvit, “Quid pater faciet? Quid Sextō fiet?”

Cui Cornēlia, “Putō,” inquit, “patrem in animō habēre Sextum verberāre.”

- 20 dōnum, -ī, n., gift *donate* 21 peristȳlium, -ī, n., peristyle, (courtyard  
dōnō (dat.) dare, to give as a gift surrounded with a colonnade)  
diēs nātālis, diēi nātālis, m., birthday 26 Quid Sextō fiet? What will happen  
to Sextus?

21 abripiō, abripere, abripiū, abreptus, to snatch away

22 laedō, laedere, laesī, laesus, to harm

### Respondē Latīnē:

1. Lūdēbatne pūpā Cornēlia?
2. Cuius erat diēs nātālis?
3. Quid Sextus, pūpā vīsā, fēcit?
4. Cui Sextus pūpam reddidit?
5. Quid Cornēlius factūrus erat?

*lesion  
collide  
collision*

## BUILDING THE MEANING

### Accusative and Infinitive (Indirect Statement) I

The following sentences occurred in the story:

Putō hunc lūdum esse optimum. (46:7–8)

*I think that this game is very good.*

Putō vōs esse molestissimōs. (46:15)

*I think that you are very annoying.*

Num crēdis mē pūpā lūdere? (46:19)

*Surely you do not believe that I am playing with a doll?*

In such sentences, you are being given two pieces of information:

(1) I think

Putō

(2) what I think

hunc lūdum esse optimum.

*(that) this game is very good.*

case and the verb is in the *infinitive*, where English says *that this game* and *is*. Summary:

|               |             |  |
|---------------|-------------|--|
| Sciō          |             | vōs esse molestissimōs.                |
| <i>I know</i> | <i>that</i> | <i>you are very troublesome.</i>       |
| Vidēmus       |             | Dāvum in agrīs labōrāre.               |
| <i>We see</i> | <i>that</i> | <i>Davus is working in the fields.</i> |
| Audiō         |             | eum domī morārī.                       |
| <i>I hear</i> | <i>that</i> | <i>he is staying at home.</i>          |

Other verbs that may be followed by the *accusative and infinitive* construction include **dicō** (*I say*), **spērō** (*I hope*), and **sentiō** (*I feel*).

Sextus sentit sē aegrum esse.  
*Sextus feels that he is ill.*

In translating this Latin construction, the next English word after verbs such as *I think, I know, I see, I hear, and I feel* will most often be *that*.

This accusative and infinitive construction in which something is being reported indirectly is known as indirect statement.

### Exercise 46b

Read aloud and translate:

1. Eucleidēs dīcit lūdum latrunculōrum esse optimum.
2. Sciō Cornēlium esse senātōrem Rōmānum.
3. Nōs omnēs scīmus Cornēliam esse puellam Rōmānam.
4. Putō Sextum puerum temerārium esse.
5. Audiō Cornēlium ad Cūriam festīnāre.
6. Scit ancillās cēnam parāre.
7. Videō haud longam esse viam.
8. Audiō caupōnem esse amīcum Eucleidis.
9. Putāmus in agrīs labōrāre servōs.
10. Crēdō Aurēliam in urbem dēscendere.
11. Dīcunt Marcum dormīre.
12. Scīmus semper ēsurīre puerōs.
13. Audiō Tītum mappam nōn habēre.
14. Cornēlia putat pūpam esse pulcherrimam.

### Exercise 46c

Select, read aloud, and translate:

1. Alii putant (Sextus/Sextum) esse bonum, alii putant eum (est/erat/esse) molestum.
2. Dāvus quidem scit omnēs (puerōs/puerum/puerī) saepe esse (molestum/molesti/molestōs).
3. At Aurēlia putat Marcum et Sextum semper bonōs (sunt/esse/erant).
4. Sextus Marcō dīcit Dāvum (esse/est/sum) irācundum.
5. Respondet Marcus (Dāvī/Dāvō/Dāvum) nōn semper (esse/est) irācundum.
6. Dīcit Dāvum in agrīs strēnuē (labōrāre/labōrāvit/labōrat).
7. Sextus respondet Dāvum sub arbore cotīdiē post merīdiem (dormīs/dormiēbat/dormīre).
8. Cornēlia putat (puerī/puerīs/puerōs) haud strēnuē (labōrāvērunt/labōrant/labōrāre).
9. Dīcit Cornēlia Marcum et (Sextī/Sextum/Sextus) saepe in lectīs diū (iacēre/iacent/iacēmus).
10. Flāvia, amīca Cornēliae, putat (Cornēlia/Cornēliam/Cornēliae) puellam pulcherrimam (esse/sunt/est).

### Exercise 46d

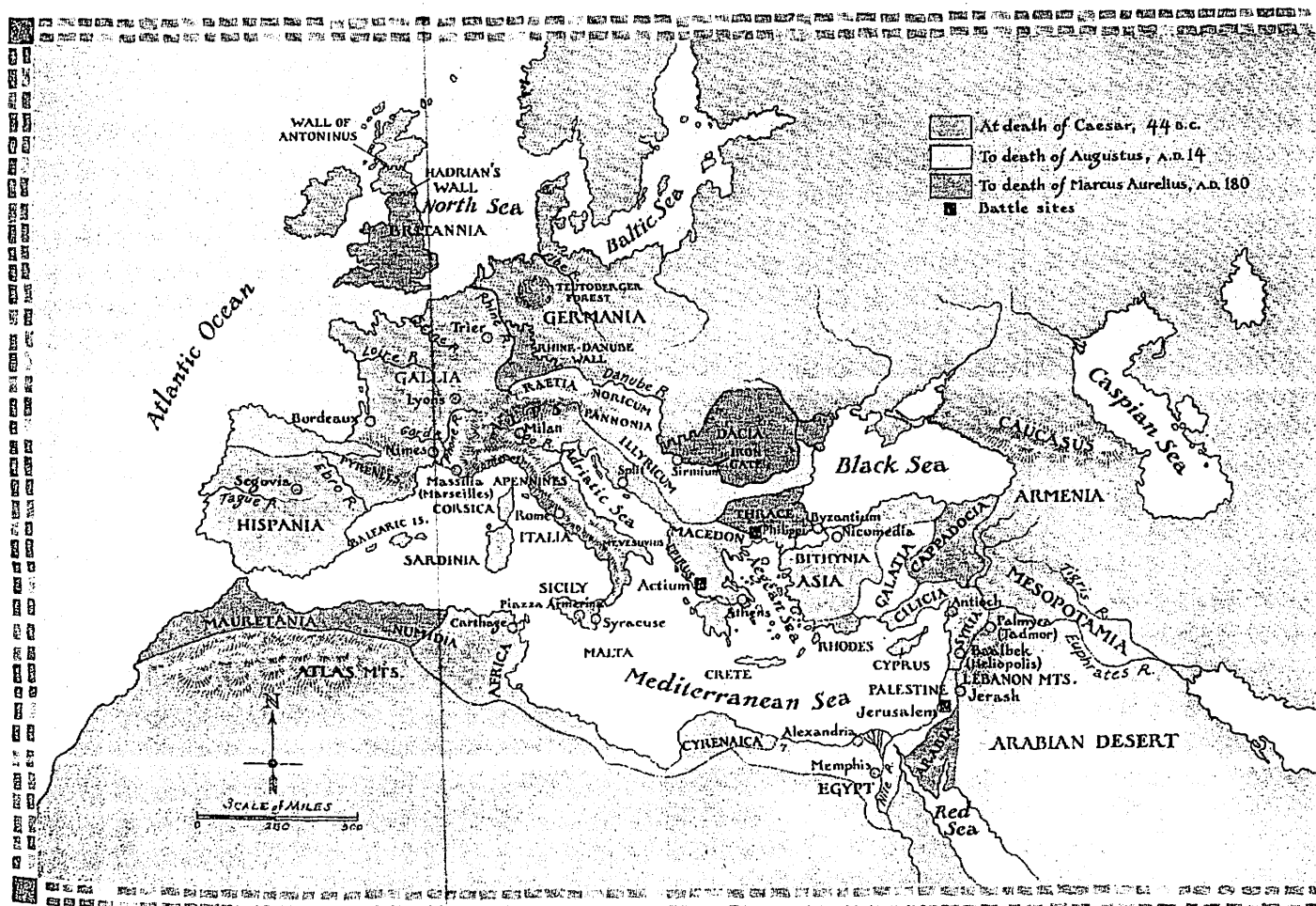
Using story 46 and the information on indirect statement as guides, give the Latin for:


1. Marcus says that his father is cruel.
2. Eucleides says that the game of bandits is the best, but Sextus thinks it is the worst.
3. Eucleides says that the children are very annoying today.
4. Sextus believes that Cornelia is playing with the doll.
5. Eucleides thinks that Sextus is harming the doll.

# THE EARLY EMPIRE

Augustus died at the age of seventy-six in A.D. 14, in the month named for him in 27 B.C. At the time of his death, the mood in Rome was one of contentment. The frontiers of the empire were secure, the state bureaucracy was operating well, the *equitēs* were satisfied with the expansion of trade and the new careers that were open to them in political and military service, and the urban population was happy to have enough food and entertainment. Augustus had also left behind a strong national consciousness of the strength and glorious achievements of the Roman Empire, a perception that the *Aeneid* and other works of literature had helped to create.

## Growth of the Roman Empire, 44 B.C.–A.D. 180





For almost half a century, the Roman world had been ruled by a single master who held all real authority in his own hands, despite the trappings of republican government. Only an extraordinary individual could maintain that kind of control. Inevitably, upon his death, trouble was bound to come. What made matters even worse was that Augustus intended the office of emperor to be hereditary, but in order to maintain the illusion of republicanism it could not officially be made hereditary. Unfortunately, he had failed to produce a son of his own, whom he could have maneuvered into a position to be accepted as emperor after his death. Therefore, Augustus had to use the children and grandchildren of his sister, Octavia; his daughter, Julia; and his wife's first husband, T. Claudius Nero, as substitutes. That is why the dynasty of emperors who ruled the first century of the Roman Empire is called the Julio-Claudian dynasty. Because of Augustus' maneuverings to procure an heir from his own family, many different people could claim a right to succeed to Augustus' principate. Therefore, family intrigue and murder were prominent in the history of this dynasty.

## THE JULIO-CLAUDIAN DYNASTY

The personal lives of the Julio-Claudian dynasty inspired much scandal and malicious rumor that were gleefully reported by ancient writers such as the biographer Suetonius. Much of it has been dramatized in modern novels and films such as Robert Graves' *I Claudius* and *Claudius the God*. Even after the falsehoods have been eliminated, the truth still sometimes sounds like a soap opera.

The man who ultimately succeeded Augustus was his stepson Tiberius, who had been a loyal and effective subordinate in military and political affairs. Unfortunately, he had never been Augustus' first choice as a successor, and he was old and disillusioned by the time Augustus had no one else old enough left to succeed him. Tiberius' biggest problems were that he instinctively disdained many of the old families in the Senate and let himself be too influenced by Sejanus, corrupt head of the Praetorian Guard. Sejanus had tried to eliminate other members of the Julio-Claudian family and take control through marrying Tiberius' niece. By the time Tiberius found out about Sejanus' plottings and had him executed, only his nephew Caligula was in a position to succeed.

Caligula had suffered a very abnormal childhood. At first he was spoiled by his father, Germanicus, who had been in line to succeed Tiberius. When Gaius was a small boy, his father's soldiers had made him their mascot dressed in a soldier suit and had named him Caligula, "Little Boot," after the tiny army boots (*caligae*) he wore. When he arrived in Rome to head the state, his personality and generosity made a good first impression: He gave the praetorians a large cash bonus, provided the people with grand spectacles, and even displayed interest in the government. He had no real training for the job, however, and before long began to show bad temper, arrogance, and irrational fear of plots against him. As emperor he lived in terror of losing his life in palace intrigue, and he finally ended up in Tiberius' eccentric refuge on the Isle of Capri. Despite a promising start, he

The Praetorian Guard proclaimed Caligula's uncle Claudius as the new emperor. Born prematurely with mental and physical infirmities, Claudius had not previously been seen as suited to rule. He was more able than many had realized, however. Unfortunately, lack of affection as a child made him easily susceptible to scheming wives who tried to use him to promote their family interests. His fourth wife, Agrippina the Younger, probably killed him with poisoned mushrooms in order to obtain the throne for her son, Nero, after she had brought about the murder of Claudius' own son, Britannicus.

Nero Claudius Caesar was sixteen years old when he became emperor. Agrippina encouraged him to devote himself to music, drama, and chariot races so that she could be the power behind the throne. Eventually, he tired of her dominance and had her murdered. He spent more and more time and money on the circus, theater, and musical contests while he neglected the finances and the provincial armies. After a great fire destroyed much of Rome in A.D. 64, he rebuilt the city and erected a new palace called the **Domus Aurea** (*Golden House*), on such a lavish scale that he was accused of starting the fire to have the chance of showing off. He

deflected attention to the Christians in Rome by accusing them and condemning many to horrible deaths. His cowardice and brutality alienated many Romans, but the final straw was a costly tour of Greece, where he competed as a performing artist in public competitions in A.D. 67 and 68. When Nero returned to Rome, he faced a thoroughly hostile Senate and armies who were rebelling because they had not been paid. Under the threat of troops coming to carry out the Senate's decree of execution, Nero took his own life.

Despite their personal deficiencies and their inability to get along with the Senate, which resented the increasingly centralized power of the emperor, the Julio-Claudians had provided the Roman Empire with two generations of peace and prosperity. Tiberius promoted public careers for the **equitēs** and consolidated the military gains of Augustus, while Claudius added the province of Britain through conquest in 43. Claudius further professionalized the imperial bureaucracy by using loyal freedmen and promoted economic growth by building roads, bridges, and harbors. During most of Nero's reign, capable advisors such as the philosopher Seneca kept things outside of Rome on an even keel.



**Claudius**

*Marble head, Louvre, Paris, France*

## THE FLAVIAN DYNASTY

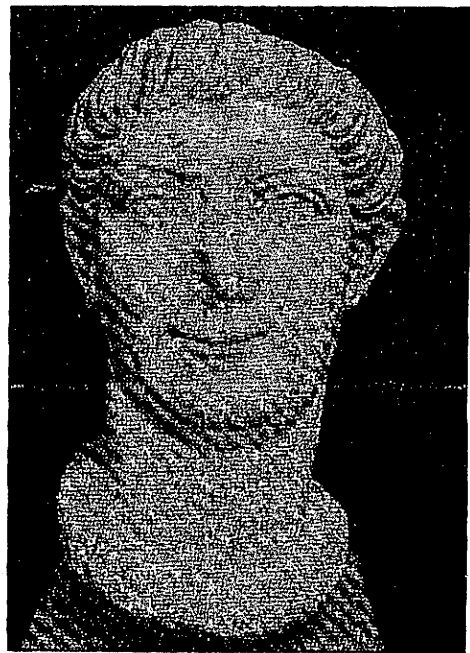
Powerful generals from the provinces had already begun to maneuver against Nero before his death. The years A.D. 68 and 69 saw the rapid succession of four emperors in a series of assassinations and civil wars: Galba, Otho, Vitellius, and Vespasian. Fortunately for Rome and the empire, Vespasian was able to stop the slide into chaos and establish his own Flavian dynasty firmly in power. Vespasian was an **eques** of Sabine origin who had become a successful general in the conquest of Britain and in subduing a major insurrection by the Jews of Judaea. He quickly restored the principate on the model of Augustus. To show the new direction of his reign, he tore down Nero's **Domus Aurea** and began construction of the Flavian Amphitheater (the Colosseum) on part of the site for the benefit of the public.

Vespasian's elder son, Titus, who had captured Jerusalem in A.D. 70, had served as his father's loyal Praetorian prefect until Vespasian died in A.D. 79. Titus' popularity grew during his brief reign when he promptly provided relief to the victims of Mt. Vesuvius' eruption in A.D. 79 and of a plague and great fire at Rome in A.D. 80. He completed the Flavian Amphitheater and dedicated it with magnificent games. His death from a fever caused great mourning. He was honored by the Arch of Titus in the Forum, which depicts his triumph over Judaea.

Titus' younger brother, Domitian, had always resented his more popular brother and used his own power as emperor to settle the score for real or imagined hurts earlier in life. His autocratic behavior and paranoid treatment of "enemies" unleashed a cycle of assassination plots and oppression among the senatorial class that finally resulted in his murder in A.D. 96. Despite his bad points, however, Domitian had followed many of the successful policies of his father and brother. Like them, he had kept the support of the lower classes through generous treatment, preserved peace on the frontier, and kept a good surplus in the treasury.

## THE FIVE GOOD EMPERORS

The senators who had plotted against Domitian had tried to break the pattern of dynastic succession established by Augustus and Vespasian. They elected as emperor a childless and elderly senator named Nerva. To protect himself against being overthrown by the Praetorian Guard and provincial armies, however, Nerva had to create a dynastic heir by adopting Trajan, the powerful general of Lower Germany. Before Trajan could even get to Rome to greet his new father, Nerva died.



Trajan

Trajan showed great respect for the Senate, and grateful senators gave him the title **Optimus Princeps**. He revived the expansionism of the old republic by conquering Dacia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, and Assyria. Dacia was rich in gold, but Trajan's rapid expansion dangerously overextended the empire's borders and exhausted him. Just before his heart failed in 177, he adopted his son-in-law Hadrian as his heir.

Hadrian upset many senators when he concluded that it was necessary to abandon most of Trajan's conquests except Dacia. He concentrated his efforts on building strong, fixed defensive boundaries such as his famous wall in Britain. His one major war was fought in Judaea against a new rebellion. After his victory, he founded a Roman colony on the site of Jerusalem and further scattered the Jewish people from their ancient home. Hadrian had taken more power away from the Senate, and when he suppressed a senatorial plot near the end of his life, he alienated the Senate even more. When he died, the senators tried to withhold the honor of deification.

Since Hadrian had no children, he had adopted Titus Aurelius Antoninus as his heir. Antoninus earned the **cognōmen** Pius by persuading hostile senators to deify Hadrian in return for concessions that would restore some of the Senate's lost prestige. Antoninus ruled benignly and lived a simple life of Roman modesty. The momentum that had been built up by Trajan and Hadrian carried the empire safely through his long and peaceful reign, and he left the biggest surplus that the treasury had ever seen. Unfortunately, while he was content to stay in Italy and tend his country estate, hostile forces were massing just beyond the imperial frontiers. His son-in-law and adopted son Marcus Aurelius had to deal with the first in a series of unprecedented military crises that almost led to the empire's destruction during the third century A.D.

During the reign of the Five Good Emperors, the Roman Empire reached the height of its peace and prosperity under rulers who promoted the public welfare and patronized literature and the arts: Nerva and Trajan established the **alimenta**, a welfare program for orphans that also provided investment for agricultural development. Trajan and Hadrian founded and beautified cities all over the empire. Many monuments such as Trajan's Column, which depicts the Dacian War, Trajan's Market, Hadrian's villa at Tivoli, his domed Pantheon, his temple to Venus and Rome, and his tomb, the Castel Sant' Angelo, still stand. The emperors' concerns for good government are revealed in the letters of Pliny the Younger, who was favored by Trajan. Marcus Aurelius was devoted to Stoic philosophy, and in his *Meditations* he left behind a much-admired testament to his fortitude and commitment to a moral life in the face of continuous warfare against barbarian enemies, a disastrous plague, court intrigue, and treachery.



**Marcus Aurelius**

*Gold aureus, private collection*

The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the President of the Senate, dated January 1, 1877. The letter is signed by Rutherford B. Hayes and is addressed to Charles Smith. The letter is a copy of a letter that was sent to the President of the Senate by the President of the United States. The letter is a copy of a letter that was sent to the President of the Senate by the President of the United States. The letter is a copy of a letter that was sent to the President of the Senate by the President of the United States.