The Administration of Provinces Has a Need for Capable Men
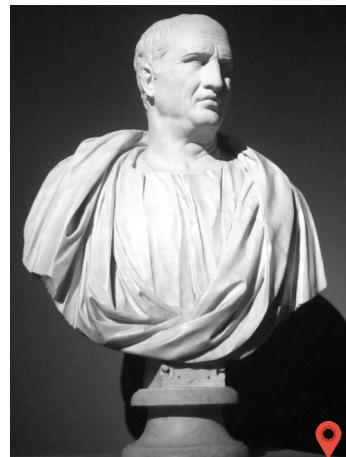

Abb. 2 **M. Tullius Cicero**, Rome

Abb. 1 **Q. Tullius Cicero**, Asia

Le monde romain après la conquête de la Gaule (50 av. J.-C.)

Territoires romains	(yellow)
Peuples celtes	(green)
Daces de Burebista	(orange)
Peuples germains	(pink)
Illyriens	(tan)

Abb. 3

The Main Characters

```
                    ┌─────────────────────────────┐
                    │  M. Tullius Cicero ∞ Helvia │
                    └─────────────────────────────┘
          ┌────────────────────────┴────────────────────────┐
┌──────────────────────────────┐        ┌──────────────────────────────┐
│ M. Tullius Cicero ∞ Terentia │        │ Q. Tullius Cicero ∞ Pomponia │
│      (Divorce 47/46)         │        │        (Divorce 44)          │
└──────────────────────────────┘        └──────────────────────────────┘
      ┌────────┴────────┐                              │
┌──────────┐   ┌───────────────────┐         ┌───────────────────┐
│  Tullia  │   │ M. Tullius Cicero │         │ Q. Tullius Cicero │
└──────────┘   └───────────────────┘         └───────────────────┘

┌──────────────────────────────┐
│ M. Tullius Cicero ∞ Publilia │
│        (only 46-45)          │
└──────────────────────────────┘
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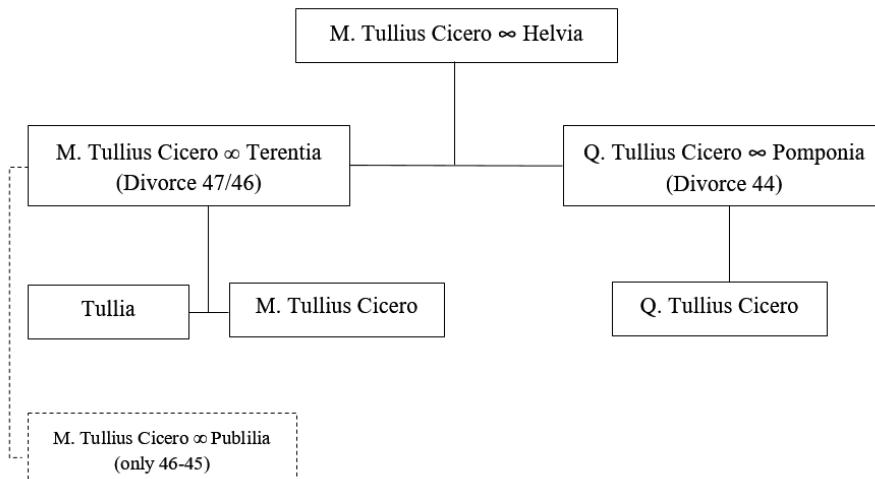
M. Tullius Cicero (106-43 B.C.)	Q. Tullius Cicero (102-43 B.C.)
* Arpinum (Latium), Class: *eques* resp. *equites*, **102** Move to Rome, good education	
90 – *Toga virilis* **80** – *Pro S. Roscio*, Acquittal → First success	No rhetorical education
79-77 – Study in Greece	
75 – Quaestor in Sizily (*suo anno*) **70** – *In Verrem*, Exile of Verres → Breakthrough in politics **69** – Aedil (*suo anno*) **66** – Praetor (*suo anno*)	~ **74-69** – Quaestor
	65 – Aedil
63 – Consul (*suo anno*) → Conspiracy of Catiline	**62** – Praetor
	61-58 – Propraetor in the Province Asia
58-57 – Exile in Greece	**57-56** – Legatus with Pompeius in Sardinia
	54-51 – Legatus with Caesar in Gallia
51-50 – Proconsul in the Province Cilicia	**51-50** – Legatus with his brother in Cilicia
49-48 – Civil war on the side of the (defeated) Pompeius	
47 – Reprieved by Caesar	
44 – *Philippicae* (14 Orations against Antonius)	
43 – Proscribed and murdered on the run	
Werk: ▪ Orations ▪ Rhetorical works ▪ Philosophical works ▪ Letters, e.g. *Ad Quintum fratrem*	**Werk:** ▪ *Commentariolum petitionis* („Essay on Running for Consul") ▪ Plays, Lyrics → not surviving

The Medium

A letter is originally understood to be a short (brevis) written communication addressed to an absent person and can be of a private or public nature. The literary genre of letter developed from it in antiquity. These letters could either be genuine letters like the letters of Cicero or genuine, but later stylistically revised letters like the letters of Pliny the Younger or artistically designed, fictitious letters like the letters of Seneca the Younger.

The style of letters is characterized by (relative) brevity, a certain clarity of structure and a renunciation of too many stylistic devices. Characteristic for the Latin letters are their formulas:

Preamble:	*Marcus Quinto fratri sal*. (= *salutat*) → Marcus greets his brother Quintus
	Cicero Quinto suo s(alutem) d(icit) → Cicero greets his Quintus
Followed where appropriate by:	*Si vales/valetis, bene (est) – Ego valeo.* → If you're well, I'm glad. I am (also) fine.
Complimentary close:	*Vale/valete!* Or: *Fac/Cura (ut) valeas/valeatis*! Farewell. Or: Take care/make sure that you are well.

The letters originally consist of wooden tablets (*tabellae*, *codicilli*) covered with wax on the inside that can be folded together and returned with an answer. In Cicero's time the letter on papyrus is common (*charta*), which is rolled up, tied up and sealed, with the date at the end, the address on the outside of the roll. The transport is entrusted to own letter carriers (*tabellarii*) or to acquaintances. Reading letters secretly is considered immoral, but is not illegal.

The Historical Context

Place and time: Romae a. u. c. (*ab urbe condita*) 694 → Rome, 59 B.C.

M. Tullius Cicero writes to his younger brother, who has just been confirmed by the Senate for a third year as Propraetor of the Province of Asia. He himself does not hold an office at the moment, but he is engaged in the Senate in his and his brother's interest. However, C. Iulius Caesar is consul, whom Cicero snubbed the year before by refusing his offer to participate in the so-called triumvirate. Therefore his political influence is about to decline, which M. Tullius Cicero tries to stop by diligent acting among "party friends" (*amici*). To this also belongs the letter to Quintus, since it asks him to continue to administer the province Asia in an exemplary way for the glory of both of them and to establish as many new and useful contacts as possible.

The Theme: The Administration of a Province

Originally the term *provincia* means "task, obligation" and refers to the administrative area of a magistrate in the city of Rome. In the course of the expansion, i.e. the conquest of non-Italian territories, the new administrative areas are called provinciae and during the time of the Roman Republic they are generally subject to active consuls (*proconsul*) or praetors (*praetor*), initially and later mostly former consuls (*proconsul*) or praetors (*propraetor*). Among the first provinces are the island of Sicily, which was conquered in the first Punic War 24l B.C., and the island of Sardinia (since 237 B.C.). Subsequently, the city of Rome conquered or inherited more and more new territories, so that the Romans can rightly speak of a Roman Empire (*imperium romanum*) and the Mediterranean as *mare nostrum* as early as the 1st century B.C.

The Organization of the Provinces (*lex provincialis*) …

- is not structured uniformly,
- is regulated specifically for each Province on the basis of its legal link with Rome,
- is supported by only a few Roman officials,
- leaves local self-government untouched and
- secures the loyalty of the subjugated peoples by granting privileges, e.g. Roman civil rights, to the local ruling class.

The Duties of a Roman Governor Include …

- the military protection of the province (→ military supreme command),
- the maintenance of order (→ administration of justice, possible imposition of the death penalty) and
- the collection of taxes and duties collected by private tax leaseholders, the so-called *publicani*.

The consequences of this provincial organization and the almost unlimited power of the governor are

- usurious transactions by tax lessees,
- extortion by the governors,
- impoverishment of many formerly prosperous regions,
- no legal certainty of the Provincials against the arbitrariness of the governors,
- only Roman citizens have the possibility to sue former governors and the competent court is located in Rome (since 149 B.C. *lex de repetundis*),
- the governorship of a province is often used by ambitious Roman senators to win back the expenses for the *cursus honorum* not only as quickly as possible but many times over.

	Latins (*nomen Latinum*)	Confederates (*socii*)	„Friends" (*amici*)	Federated (*socii, foederati*)	Provincials (*stipendarii*)
Geographical area	Italy		non-Italian areas		
The foundations of the relationship with Rome	Contract		Exchange of envoys, concrete assistance provided (*merita*), peace treaties or other agreements	Contract	Submission; Provincial Statute (*lex provinciae*)
Legal status	Inwardly autonomous; legal, commercial, marital union with Rome (*ius Latii*)	Inwardly autonomous	Full autonomy, de facto no longer granted in the 2nd century B.C.	In the 3rd century B.C. full autonomy, in the 2nd century B.C. only inner autonomy	Rome is the sovereign: the rule is exercised by governors; local self-government is left
Duties to Rome	Renouncement of freedom of action in foreign policy; provision of military assistance		Neutrality in case of war; active support is increasingly expected and demanded	Material and military assistance in case of war	Basically everything that Rome demands: usually payment of tributes, provision of auxilaries, submission to Roman jurisdiction
Services of Rome	Protection to the outside; participation in spoils of war, land orders, occupation		Neutrality in case of war; since the end of the 3rd century B.C. Rome interprets the *amicitia* in the sense of a protective power and autonomously perceives "interests" of the *amici*	Guarantee of autonomy	Protection outside, guarantee of peace and order inside

Abb. 4 Source: Der große Ploetz (2005[34]): Auszug aus der Geschichte von den Anfängen bis zur Gegenwart. Freiburg: Ploetz, S. 238.

MARCUS QUINTO FRATRI SAL. _____

Even though I am sure that numerous other messengers and not least also the extremely fast Fama will reach you faster than my letter and that you have therefore already heard that we will unfortunately not see each other for a third year, I would like to tell you myself that the Senate has extended your governorship in the province of Asia for another year.

1   Nam superioribus litteris, non unis, sed pluribus, _____

        cum iam ab aliis desperata res esset, _____

      tamen tibi ego spem maturae decessionis afferebam, _____

        non solum ut quam diutissime te iucunda opinione oblectarem, _____

5   sed etiam _____

        quia tanta adhibebatur et a nobis et a praetoribus contentio, _____

          ut rem posse confici non diffiderem. _____

1 (*in*) *superioribus litteris* – in previous letters; *plures, plura* – several; **2** *cum* (konzessiv) – although; *rem despero* (→ *desperare*) – I consider one thing hopeless;
3 *maturus* – timely; *decessio, ionis, f.* – departure (from the province); *tibi spem affero* (→ *afferre*) – I give you hope for something;
4 *quam diutissime* – as long as possible; *iucundus* – pleasant; *te opinione oblecto* (→ *oblectare*) – I leave you expecting;
6 *nos et praetores contentionem adhibemus* (→ *adhibere*) – we and the praetors are working hard → Pay attention to the passive construction in the text.
7 *rem conficio* (→ *conficere*) – I'll take care of one thing; *diffido* (→ *diffidere*) – I lack confidence

The words or groups of words to be translated are **highlighted**.

8	Nunc,	
	quoniam ita accidit,	Since it turns out,
10	ut neque praetores suis opibus neque **nos nostro**	that neither the praetor's resources, _____,
	studio quidquam proficere possemus,	can do anything,
	est omnino difficile	it's difficult now,
	non graviter id ferre,	_____,
	sed tamen **nostros animos**	but still, _____
15	maximis in rebus et gerendis et sustinendis exercitatos	who are skilled in tackling and mastering very important matters,
	frangi et debilitari **molestia** non oportet.	should do not let _____ discourage and weaken them.
	Et quoniam ea **molestissime ferre** homines **debent**,	And since men _____
	quae ipsorum culpa contracta sunt,	what they themselves are responsible for,
20	est quiddam in hac re **mihi molestius ferendum quam**	_____ in this matter.
	tibi.	

16 *molestia* – inconvenience → Word family: *molestia, molestus, moles, molestare, moliri*

22 Factum est enim mea culpa, _____

contra quam tu mecum et proficiscens et per litteras egeras, _____

ut priore anno non succederetur. _____

25 Quod ego, _____

dum saluti sociorum consulo, _____

dum impudentiae nonnullorum negotiatorum resisto, _____

dum nostram gloriam tua virtute augeri expeto, _____

feci non sapienter, _____

30 praesertim cum id commiserim, _____

ut ille alter annus etiam tertium posset adducere. _____

22 *factum est* (→ *fieri*) – it happened; *culpa* – guilt;
23 *proficiscor* (→ *proficisci*) – I am leaving; *per litteras ago* (→ *agere*) – I discuss something in letters;
24 *priore anno* – during the past …; *succeditur* (→ *succedere*) – you get relieved;
26 *saluti consulo* (→ *consulere*) – I deal with …;
27 *impudentia* – impudence; *nonnulli* – some; *negotiator*, oris, m. – businessman, Pl.: business people; *resisto* (→ *resistere*) – I resist;
28 *augeri* (→ *augere*) – increase; *gloriam augeri expeto* (→ *expetere*) – I'm trying to make sure that …;
29 *sapiens* (Gen. *sapientis*) – wise; **30** *praesertim cum* – particularly since

The Population and Administration of the Province Asia

1   Constat enim ea provincia primum ex eo genere sociorum,   _____

            quod est ex hominum omni genere humanissimum,   _____

      deinde ex eo genere civium,   _____

            qui aut,   _____

5   quod publicani sunt,   _____

            nos summa necessitudine attingunt aut,   _____

                quod ita negotiantur,   _____

                    ut locupletes sint,   _____

            nostri consulatus beneficio se incolumes fortunas habere   _____

10   arbitrantur.   _____

1 *constat = est*; **2** *humanus* – educated; **3** *deinde* – second; **5** *publicanus* – tax leaseholder;
6 *nos summa necessitudine attingunt* (→ *attingere*) – they are closely related to …;
7 *negotior*, *negotiatus sum* (→ *negotiari*) – I trade;
8 *locuples* (Gen. *locupletis*) – prosperous;
9 *beneficio consulatus* – thanks to the consulate; *incolumis*, e – intact

Quintus as Exemplary Governor (Propraetor)

1   Atque haec nunc non (scribo), ut facias,   _____

sed ut te et facere et fecisse gaudeas, scribo.   _____

Praeclarum est enim summo cum imperio fuisse in Asia   _____

triennium sic,   _____

5   ut nullum te signum, nulla pictura, nullum vas, nulla vestis,   _____

nullum mancipium, nulla forma cuiusquam, nulla condicio   _____

pecuniae,   _____

quibus rebus abundat ista provincia,   _____

ab summa integritate continentiaque deduxerit.   _____

2 *gaudeo* (→ *gaudere*) – I am glad; **3** *praeclarus* – honorably; **4** *triennium*, i, n. – for three years;
5 *pictura* – painting; *vas*, *vasis*, n. – vase; *vestis*, *vestis*, f. – gown;
6 *mancipium* – slave; *forma* – beauty; *condicio*, ionis, f. – offer;
8 *provincia abundat* – the province flows over (from sth.);
9 *integritas*, tatis, f. – integrity; *continentia*, ae, f. – self-control; *ab aliquo deduco, duxi* (→ *deducere*) – I am getting somebody off something

10 Quid autem reperiri tam eximium aut tam expetendum potest,   _____

quam istam virtutem, moderationem animi, temperantiam   _____

non latere in tenebris neque esse abditam,   _____

sed in luce Asiae, in oculis clarissimae provinciae atque in   _____

auribus omnium gentium ac nationum esse positam?   _____

15 Non itineribus tuis perterreri homines, non sumptu exhauriri, non   _____

adventu commoveri?   _____

Esse,   _____

quocumque veneris,   _____

et publice et privatim maximam laetitiam,   _____

20 cum urbs custodem, non tyrannum, domus hospitem, non   _____

expilatorem recepisse videatur?   _____

---

10 *eximius* – amazing; *expetendus* – worthwhile; **11** *moderatio*, ionis, f. (*animi*) – self-mastery; *temperantia* – temperance;
12 *in tenebris lateo* (→ *latere*) – I hide in the darkness; *abditus* – concealed; **14** *auris*, is, f. – ear; *natio*, ionis, f. – people;
15 <u>Construction</u>: The following two sentences still depend as indirect speech on „*Quid reperiri tam eximium aut tam expetendum potest*".So when translating, start these sentences as follows: That the humans …? That everywhere …?; *perterreri* (→ *perterrere*) – be scared; *sumptus, us*, m. – expense; *exhauriri* (→ *exhaurire*) – be sucked away; **16** *commoveri* (→ *commovere*) – become alarmed; **19** *privatim* – private; *laetitia* – joy;
20 *custos*, *custodis*, m. – guardian; *tyrannus* – tyrant; *hospes*, *hospitis*, m. – guest; **21** *expilator*, oris, m. – robber; *videtur* + NcI – it sounds like

Beware of the Greeks

1   Atque etiam e Graecis ipsis diligenter cavendae sunt quaedam _____

familiaritates praeter hominum perpaucorum, _____

   si qui sunt vetere Graecia digni; _____

nunc vero fallaces sunt permulti et leves et diuturna servitute ad _____

5   nimiam assentationem eruditi. _____

Quos ego universos adhiberi liberaliter, _____

optimum quemque hospitio amicitiaque coniungi dico oportere: _____

nimiae familiaritates eorum neque iam fideles sunt. _____

Non enim audent adversari nostris voluntatibus et invident non _____

10   nostris solum, verum etiam suis. _____

1 *diligens* (Gen. *diligentis*) – careful; *aliquem/aliquid caveo* (→ *cavere*) – I'll watch out for sb./sth.;
2 *familiaritas*, tatis, f. – privacy; *perpauci* – very few; **4** *fallax* (Gen. *fallacis*) – deceptive; *permulti* – very many;
levis, e – unreliable; *diuturnus* – tenacious; *servitus*, tutis, f. – servitude; **5** *nimius* – excessive; *assentatio*, ionis, f. – flattery;
eruditus – learned; **6** Translate in the order: *Ego dico oportere eos (~ quos) universos …*; *universus* – all; *liberaliter adhiberi* – get a square deal; **7** *hospitium* – hospitality; *optimum quemque hospitio amicitiaque coniungi* (→ *coniungere*) – tie … down by …; **8** *fidelis*, e – reliable; **9** *alicui adversor* – I defy sb./sth.;
voluntas, tatis, f. – will; *nostris invideo* (→ *invidere*) – I envy …

Foundations of Successful Governance

1   Qua re sint haec fundamenta dignitatis tuae: _____

tua primum integritas et continentia, deinde omnium,   _____

    qui tecum sunt,   _____

pudor, delectus in familiaritatibus et provincialium hominum et _____

5   Graecorum percautus et diligens, familiae gravis et constans _____

disciplina.   _____

    Quae cum honesta sint in his privatis nostris cottidianisque _____

    rationibus,   _____

in tanto imperio tam depravatis moribus, tam corruptrice _____

10   provincia divina videantur necesse est.   _____

1 *fundamentum* – foundation; *dignitas*, tatis, f. – reputation;
2 *integritas*, tatis, f. – integrity; *continentia* – self-control; *deinde* – then;
4 *pudor*, oris, m. – decency; *delectus*, us, m. – selection; *familiaritas*, tatis, f. – friendship; *provincialis*, is, m. (*homo*) – provincial; **5** *percautus* – very cautious; *diligens* (Gen. *diligentis*) – careful; *constans* (Gen. *constantis*) – consistent;
6 *familiae disciplina* – upbringing of slaves; **7** *honestus* – honourable; *privatus* – private; *cottidianus* – everyday;
9 *depravatus* – depraved; *corruptrix* (Gen. *corruptricis*) – tempting;
10 *divinus* – divine; *videantur necesse est* – (they) must appear as ...

Excursus: The "Kyros" of Xenophon as a Model for Politicians

1   Cyrus ille a Xenophonte non ad historiae fidem scriptus est,   _____

       sed ad effigiem iusti imperii;   _____

       cuius summa gravitas ab illo philosopho cum singulari comitate   _____

       coniungitur.   _____

5   Quos quidem libros non sine causa noster ille Africanus de   _____

       manibus ponere non solebat.   _____

       Nullum est enim praetermissum in iis officium diligentis et   _____

       moderati imperii;   _____

         eaque si sic coluit ille,   _____

10   qui privatus futurus numquam fuit,   _____

       quonam modo retinenda sunt iis,   _____

         quibus imperium ita datum est,   _____

          ut redderent,   _____

       et ab iis legibus datum est,   _____

15   ad quas revertendum est?   _____

1 *Cyrus*, i, m. – Kyros, founder of the Persian Empire (6th century B.C.); *Xenophon*, ontis, m. – student of Socrates, historian, philosopher and strategist (5th-4th century B.C.); *historia* – history; **2** *effigies*, ei, f. – role model; *iustus* – just; **3** *gravitas*, tatis, f. – austerity; *philosophus* – philosopher; *singularis*, e – unique; *comitas*, tatis, f. – kindness; **4** *aliquid cum aliquo coniungo* (→ *coniungere*) – I associate sth. with sth.→ Note the passive construction in the text.; **5** *Africanus*, i, m. – Scipio Africanus the Younger, victor over Carthage in the 3rd Punic War (149-146 B.C.), philosophically and literarily educated; **7** *aliquid praetermitto, misi, missum* (→ *praetermittere*) – I skip over sth.; *diligens* (Gen. *diligentis*) – careful; **8** *moderatus* – moderate; **10** *privatus* – private citizen; *futurus* – (he) wanted to be (and); **11** *quinam, quaenam, quodnam* – which one?; *retineo* – I retain sth.; **15** *revertor* (→ *reverti*) – I return

Education Creates Success

1   Cum vero ei generi hominum praesimus, _____

           non modo in quo ipso sit, _____

           sed etiam a quo ad alios pervenisse putetur humanitas, _____

     certe iis eam potissimum tribuere debemus, _____

5   a quibus accepimus. _____

     Non enim me hoc iam dicere pudebit, praesertim in ea vita atque iis _____

     rebus gestis, _____

       in quibus non potest residere inertiae aut levitatis ulla suspicio, _____

     nos ea, _____

10   quae consecuti sumus iis studiis et artibus esse adeptos, _____

         quae sint nobis Graeciae monumentis disciplinisque tradita. _____

     Qua re praeter communem fidem, _____

       quae omnibus debetur, _____

     praeterea nos isti hominum generi praecipue debere videmur, _____

15   ut, _____

       quorum praeceptis sumus eruditi, _____

       apud eos ipsos, _____

       quod ab iis didicerimus, _____

     velimus expromere. _____

1 _praesum_ (→ _praeesse_) – I lead; **3** _humanitas_, tatis, f. – education; **4** _potissimum_ – especially; _aliquid alicui tribuo_ (→ _tribuere_) – I concede sth. to sb.; **6** _me pudet_ – I am embarrassed; _praesertim_ – most importantly; **8** _resideo_ – I stay behind; _inertia_ – sluggishness; _levitas_, tatis, f. – carelessness; _suspicio_, ionis, f. – suspicion; **10** _aliquid consequor, consecutus sum_ (→ _consequi_) – I achieve sth.; _ars, artis_, f. – art; _aliquid adipiscor, adeptus sum_ (→ _adipisci_) – I acquire sth.; **11** _monumentum_ – document; _disciplina_ – the (e.g. philosophical) school;
14 _praecipue_ – in particular; _videmur_ + NcI – we seem to …; **16** _praeceptum_ – teaching; _erudio_ – I teach; **18** _disco, didici_ (→ _discere_) – I learn;
19 _expromo_ (→ _expromere_) – I show

20   Atque ille quidem princeps ingenii et doctrinae Plato tum denique

      fore beatas res publicas putavit,

        si aut docti et sapientes homines eas regere coepissent aut ii,

          qui regerent,

        omne suum studium in doctrina et sapientia collocarent.

25   Hanc coniunctionem videlicet potestatis et sapientiae saluti censuit

      civitatibus esse posse.

      Quod fortasse aliquando universae rei publicae nostrae,

      nunc quidem profecto isti provinciae contigit,

        ut is in eam summam potestatem haberet,

30   cui in doctrina,

        cui in virtute atque humanitate percipienda plurimum

        a pueritia studii fuisset et temporis.

20 *doctrina* – erudition; *Plato*, onis, m. – Plato, Greek philosopher (5th - 4th century B.C.); *tum denique* – only then; **21** *fore* – be (Inf. Fut. of *esse*); *beatus* – happy; **22** *doctus* – learned; *sapiens* (Gen. *sapientis*) – wise; (*rem publicam*) *rego* (→ *regere*) – I run (the state); *coepi* (→ *coepisse*) – I've started to do sth.; **24** *sapientia* – wisdom; *aliquid in aliqua re colloco* – I apply sth. to sth.;
25 *coniunctio*, ionis, f. – connection; *videlicet* – namely; *censeo* – I think; **27** *fortasse* – perhaps; *aliquando* – once; *universus* –all;
28 *profecto* – indeed; *contingit, contigit* – it is true; **31** *humanitas*, tatis, f. – education; *percipiendus* – worth learning; *plurimum* – very much;
32 *a pueritia* – since childhood

Closing Statement

1   Illud te ad extremum et oro et hortor,   _____

      ut,

        tamquam poetae boni et actores industrii solent,   _____

        sic tu in extrema parte et conclusione muneris ac negotii tui   _____

5   diligentissimus sis,

        ut hic tertius annus imperii tui tamquam tertius actus   _____

        perfectissimus atque ornatissimus fuisse videatur.   _____

Id facillime facies,

      si me,   _____

10   cui semper uni magis quam universis placere voluisti,   _____

tecum semper esse putabis et omnibus iis rebus,

      quas dices et facies,   _____

      interesse.

Reliquum est,   _____

15   ut te orem,

      ut valetudini tuae,   _____

        si me et tuos omnes valere vis,

diligentissime servias.   _____

Vale.

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1 *ad extremum* – finally; *hortor* – I admonish; **3** *tamquam* – as; *poeta*, ae, m. – poet; *actor*, oris, m. – actor; *industrius* – eager;
4 *extremus* – latest; *conclusio*, ionis, f. – conclusion; *negotium* – business; **5** *diligens* (Gen. *diligentis*) – careful; **6** *actus*, us, m. – act;
7 *perfectus* – completed; *ornatus* – honourable; *videtur* + NcI – it seems; **10** *universus* – all;
13 *alicui rei intersum* (➔ *interesse*) – I am involved in sth.; **16** *valetudo*, inis, f. – health; *alicui rei servio* – I take care of sth.

Based on the reading selection, recommendable topics for grammar repetition:

☞ Pronouns: personal vs. possessive

☞ Pronouns: demonstrative vs. relative

☞ Relative clauses (pronouns and position)

☞ Auxiliary verbs *velle* and *posse*

☞ Construction of infinitives vs. AcI

☞ Adpositions: cases and constructions with verbs

☞ *cum* and *ut*

☞ Deponentia and infinitive present passive

Interesting aspects for vocabulary work based on the reading selection:

☞ Infering basic form, e.g. from *necessitudine*, *fecisse*, *quocumque*, *coniungi*, …

☞ Word pairs, i.e. recurring (partially) fixed connections, e.g. *graviter ferre*, *moleste ferre*, *ex eo genere*, …

☞ Collexema/lexicogrammatic patterns, e.g. *molestius quam* (Comp. + *quam*), *quam diutissime* (*quam* + Sup.), *saluti consulo*, *debere* + Inf., *tibi spem affero*, …

☞ Word family, e.g. *familia*, *familiaritas*, *familiaris* or *negotium*, *negotiari*, *negotiator* or *agere*, *actus*, *actor*

☞ Subject area, e.g. letter (*epistula*, *litterae*, *scribere*), time (*annus*, *tempus*, *prior*, *superior*, *tum*, *diuturnus*), administration of a province (*provincia*, *praetor*, *provincialis*, *imperium*, *munus*, *gens*, *natio*, *lex*, *hospes*, *potestas*), familiarity (*amicitia*, *familia*, *domus*), …

☞ Word formation rules:

  o Derivatives, e.g. *negotiator*, *publicanus*, *difficilis*, …

  o Compounds, e.g. *afferre*, *adducere*, *attingere*, *beneficium*, *commovere*, …

☞ Derivations from foreign languages / foreign words, e.g. *adventus*, *fama*, *gloria*, *labor*, *officium*, *publicus*, *recipere*, *studium*, …

Explanation of the vocabulary aids

☞ Nouns and adjectives of the 1./2. decl. are given without further specification.

☞ Adjectives of the 3rd declension are only given with the different endings.

☞ Root forms are only given if they are necessary for the translation.

☞ In principle, only one appropriate meaning is given, since the aids are intended as specific translation aids.

Explicit vocabulary work

I. Basic Form

If you want to look up unknown words in the dictionary, it is extremely important to know the **basic form** of a word, i.e. the infinitive or the 1st person singular present tense for verbs or the nominative singular for nouns and adjectives.

But how do you proceed if you do not know the word at all?

Exercise:

1. Read the Latin text slowly and underline the words you do not know.

2. Read only the underlined words and write down a basic form above each word that you think is appropriate.

3. Now read your noted basic forms once again and consider whether they are really basic forms. Use the following questions:

    a. Which part of speech is it (endings)?

        i. Verb? Perfect stem? What is the present tense and the first person singular?

        ii. Noun or Adjective/Adverb? Where does the ending begin?

4. Look up these forms in the dictionary only then.

MARCUS QUINTO FRATRI SAL.

Even though I am sure that numerous other messengers and not least also the extremely fast Fama will reach you faster than my letter and that you have therefore already heard that we will unfortunately not see each other for a third year, I would like to tell you myself that the Senate has extended your governorship in the province of Asia for another year.

Nam superioribus litteris, non unis, sed pluribus, cum iam ab aliis desperata res esset, tamen

tibi ego spem maturae decessionis afferebam, non solum ut quam diutissime te iucunda

opinione oblectarem, sed etiam quia tanta adhibebatur et a nobis et a praetoribus contentio, ut

rem posse confici non diffiderem.

# Explicit vocabulary work

II. Polysemy I

Definition: **Polysemy** (Greek: poly – many, sema – sign) means the ambiguity of a word, because a word only acquires a certain meaning in interaction with other words. In Latin, the phenomenon of polysemy is encountered primarily in verbs (e.g. *petere*) and abstract terms (e.g. *animus*, *virtus*), which have a different nuance of meaning depending on the context. This can be illustrated, for example, with rondograms in which the other meanings can be derived from a central meaning (see the example on *animus* on the right).
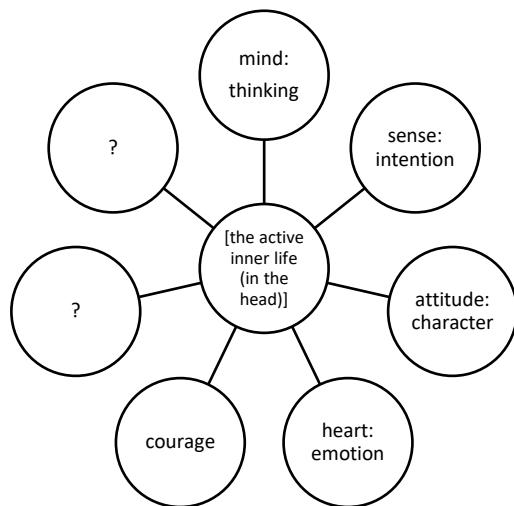
Exercise:

The rondogram to *adhibere* gives you a central meaning and some Latin examples of use. Translate these with a suitable English expression.

Attention: The expressions with a * are particularly demanding.
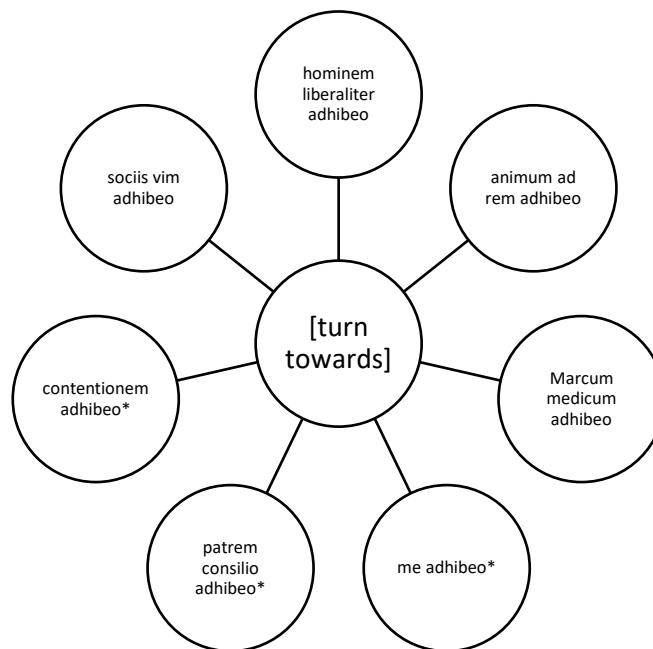
Vocabulary aids: contentio, ionis, f. – effort; liberalis, is, e – decent, kind

Explicit vocabulary work

III. Polysemy II

Exercise:

The underlined words are polysemous. When translating the word combinations, choose the appropriate English meaning variants. If the decision is difficult, you can search for suitable meanings in the pool below.

a) *proelium <u>committit</u>*   *facinus <u>committit</u>*

b) *deos <u>colimus</u>*   *agros <u>colimus</u>*

c) *<u>labor</u> itineris*   *<u>labores</u> perficiunt*

d) *<u>gravis</u> cura*   *<u>gravis</u> homo*

e) *<u>causa</u> magna*   *pecuniae <u>causa</u>*

f) *a praetore <u>videtur</u>*   *mihi <u>videtur</u>*

g) *<u>rationem</u> reddo*   *nulla <u>ratione</u> aliquid facio*

h) *<u>imperium</u> romanum*   *<u>imperium</u> praetoris*

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we worship the gods	for money	an important man
I account for	the effort of the journey	it seems to me
a grave concern	he starts a fight	the Roman Empire
an important lawsuit		I act without consideration
he is seen by the praetor	we cultivate the fields	he commits a crime
they complete the work	the supreme command of the praetor	

Explicit vocabulary work

IV. Word Formation Rules I: Derivatives

Definition: A **derivative** is a derived word that adds a syllable to an uncompounded word (*simplex*) as a prefix or suffix, e.g. *book-let*, *in-divisible*.

Typical suffixes in Latin are *-tor, -icus, -anus, -ilis, -ulus, -inus*.

Example: *orare* → *ora-***tor**

Exercise:

Using the following examples, explain the change in meaning that a word undergoes when the syllables are added. Build and translate the other examples accordingly.

with –*ulus*:

homo	→ *homun-culus* or *hom-ullus*	→ little human
rex	→ *reg-ulus*	→
parvus	→	→

with –*tor*:

agere	→ *ac-tor*	→ actor
defendere	→ *defen-sor*	→
vincere	→	→

with –*anus, -inus, -icus, -lis, -ilis, -alis*:

Roma	→ *Rom-anus*	→ Roman
Pompei	→	→
publicum	→	→
civis	→ *civ-icus*	
civis	→ *civ-ilis*	➡
fides	→	→
liber	→	→

An example of a prefix for derivatives is *re-*:

cedere	→ *re-cedere*	→ back off, recede
ire	→	→

Explicit vocabulary work

**V. Word Formation Rules II: Compounds**

Definition: A **compound** is a word composed of at least two independent words, e.g. *blue-berry*, *an-other*, *be-come*. In Latin, there are different forms of compounds, whereby combinations of a verb with a preposition or a noun dominate.

Examples: *ab + ducere → ab-duce-re*   *ager + colere → agri-col-a*

Exercise:

1. Find as many compounds as possible to *ire* and *facere*. Enter them as in the example. Attention: With *facere* something changes when it becomes a compound. Maybe you will find out when you recite the words.

ab-ire – go away

(**ire**)   (**facere**)
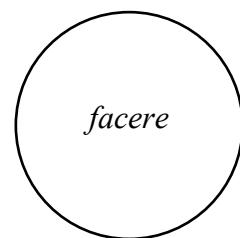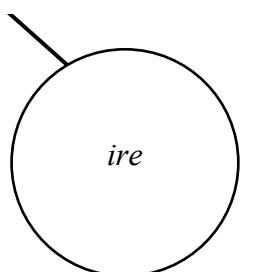
2. Explain the words and parts of words that make up the following examples by breaking them down. You can also use a dictionary.

Attention: The compounds with a * are particularly demanding.

signifer   → _____

verticordia*   → _____

bicornis   → _____

magnanimus   → _____

laniger*   → _____

veridicus*   → _____

perpauci   → _____

commovere   → _____

Explicit vocabulary work

VI. Fixed Word Pairs

In Latin, there are some **fixed word combinations** that denote technical terms and thus certain ancient concepts. If they are arranged differently in the sentence, they lose their specific meaning:

Example: *praetor urbanus* – praetor urbanus (~ praetor in the city of Rome)
             urbanus praetor – a witty praetor

Exercise:

Find English meanings for all Latin word combinations. Explain how to derive the meanings of the fixed ones from the free word combinations (on the right).

res publica –   ←→   *publica res* –

navis longa –   ←→   *longa navis* –

aes alienum –   ←→   *alienum aes* –

Additum: Find other fixed word combinations and explain their ancient concepts.

Explicit vocabulary work

VII. Collocations

Definition: A **collocation** is the common occurrence of at least two words, e.g. *book - thick*, *day - light* or *dog - bark*. These collocations can occur as free word pairs ("The neighbour's dog barks unbearably much.") or as multi-word expressions in certain syntactic structures ("I'll give you a book." subject + verb + dative object + accusative object). However, these multi-word expressions do not include phrases such as "bite the dust", because although they are very familiar, they do not occur as frequently as genuine collocations.

Exercise:

Create three collocations by selecting one word from each box from left to right so that the three words together form a meaningful expression and translate.

alicui summo in	initium loco animo	ortus faciunt est
~~operam~~ bono in	loco salutem fidem	~~ut~~ affert es
alicui equestri	imperio da~~m~~us	natus datis

Example: *operam damus ut – we try hard that …*

_____

_____

_____

_____

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_____

_____

_____

Explicit vocabulary work

VIII. Strategies for Word Networking I

In order to remember words better, you should link them to other, already known information. Then these words can be retrieved from memory more quickly. Possible links include opposite meanings (**antonyms**), similar meanings (**synonyms**), lexical units of at least two words (**collocations**), concepts, text references, **word fields**, **word families**, words from other foreign languages, technical terms or individual "mnemonic devices". It is only important that you think about a personal reference for each word while learning

Exercise:

In the word cloud you will find words from the basic vocabulary. Search for two antonyms and two synonyms.

_____

_____

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_____

Explicit vocabulary work

IX. Strategies for Word Networking II

Exercise:

1. Explain the meaning of the underlined foreign words using the underlying Latin word.

Foreign word	Latin word	Meaning of the foreign word
die Zensur in den Medien		
ein kausaler Zusammenhang		
das zivile Engagement		
der Kult um einen Star		
ein konsequentes Verhalten		
der säumige Debitor		
die Fraktur des Unterarms		
ein Kinderhospiz		
der deutsche Humanismus		
das literarische Quartett		
der tributpflichtige Staat		
eine grüne Vase		

2. Explain the English terms by first tracing them back to a Latin word and then giving their meaning.

English word	Latin word	Meaning of the English word
voluntary		
suspicious		
success		
sign		
to negotiate		
maturity		
honesty		
to estimate		
divine		
culprit		

Explicit vocabulary work

X. Strategies for Word Networking III

Definition: A **word family** includes words grouped around the same stem and based on the same word root, i.e. a common etymological root. These words may or may not have a similar meaning, e.g., the word family of *work* include *rework*, *worker*, *working*, *workshop*, and *workmanship*. But, how is it in Latin? → Example: *necesse est, necessarius, necessitudo*

Exercise:

Find to the given words "family members".

a) *amabilis*

b) *libertas*

c) *domesticus*

d) *familiari*

e) *moderatio*

f) *gigno, genui, genitum*

Definition: In a **word field** (lexical field), related words of a language are gathered, which cover a certain range of meaning in a common overlap, e.g. the word field "colours": green, blue, black, red etc.

Exercise:

Create one Latin word field each for the topics "expression of opinion" and "state and administration".
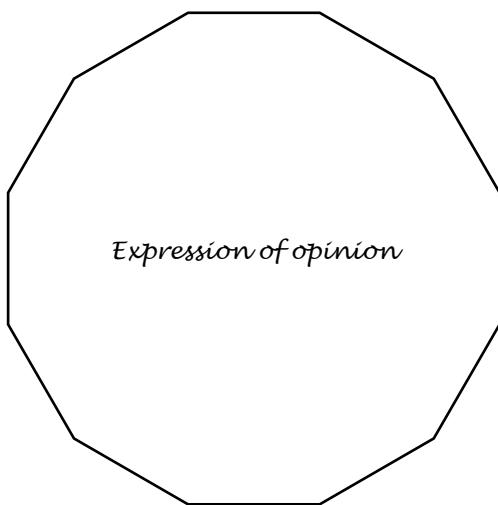
Expression of opinion

State and administration