

## ETA SIGMA PHI 74<sup>th</sup> Annual Latin Translation Contest (2024)

### Intermediate Latin

To be written as an examination, under supervision, within a maximum of two hours. No lexicon or other help is permitted. For the intermediate Latin exam, students are expected to be familiar with the vocabulary in the Dickinson Latin Core Vocabulary (<http://dcc.dickinson.edu/latin-core-list1>). Words not on that list are glossed unless they are proper names, have obvious English cognates or are compound words based upon words in the Dickinson list. Please write in ink on every other line of the paper provided. The only identification on the contest papers should be your pen name.

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**In his *Epitome Bellorum Omnium Annorum*, P. Annius Florus provides summaries of all Rome's wars from the founding of the city until the reign of Augustus. This excerpt deals with the beginning of Caesar's *De Bello Gallico*.**

1 Asia Pompei manibus subacta, reliqua quae restabant in Europa, Fortuna in Caesarem  
2 transtulit. Restabant autem inmanissimi gentium Galli atque Germani et quamvis toto  
3 orbe divisi, tamen quia vincere libuit, Britanni. Primus Galliae **motus** ab Helvetis  
4 coepit, qui **Rhodanum** inter et **Rhenum siti**, non sufficientibus terris **venere** sedem  
5 **petitum**, incensis moenibus suis; hoc **sacramentum** fuit, ne redirent. Sed petito  
6 tempore ad deliberandum, cum inter moras Caesar Rhodani **ponte rescisso**  
7 abstulisset fugam, statim bellicosissimam gentem sic in sedes suas quasi **greges** in  
8 stabula pastor reduxit. Sequens longe longeque cruentior pugna Belgarum, quippe pro  
9 libertate pugnantium. Hic **cum** multa Romanorum militum **insignia, tum** illud  
10 egregium ipsius ducis, quod, **nutante** in fugam exercitu, rapto fugientis e manu **scuto**  
11 in primam **volitans** aciem manu proelium restituit. Inde cum Venetis etiam navale  
12 bellum, sed maior cum Oceano quam cum ipsis navibus **rixa**. Quippe illae rudes et  
13 informes et statim **naufrae**, cum **rostra** sensissent; sed **haerebat** in **vadis** pugna,  
14 cum **aestibus** solitis cum ipso certamine **subductus** Oceanus intercedere bello  
15 videretur. Illae quoque **accessere diversitates** pro gentium locorumque natura.  
16 Aquitani **callidum** genus in speluncas se recipiebat: **iussit** includi; Morini  
17 **dilabebantur** in silvas: iussit incendi. Nemo tantum feroces **dixerit** Gallos: fraudibus  
18 agunt. Indutiomarus Treveros, Ambiorix **concitavit** Eburones. Utrique absente  
19 Caesare **coniuratione** facta **invasere** legatos. Sed ille fortiter a Dolabella **submotus**  
20 est, relatumque regis caput; hic **insidiis** in **valle dispositis** dolo **perculit**. Itaque et  
21 castra **direpta** sunt et Aurunculeium Cottam cum Titurio Sabino legatos **amisimus**.  
22 Nec ulla de rege mox **ultio**; quippe perpetua trans Rhenum fuga latuit.

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### Notes and Vocabulary:

<b>3</b>		<b>15</b>	
<b>motus</b>	<i>motus, motus</i> m. disturbance, uprising	<b>accessere</b>	= accesserunt <i>accedo, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum</i> be added, increase
<b>4</b>		<b>diversitates</b>	Florus here is noting the different types of military engagement and tactics employed in Gaul.
<b>Rhodanum</b>	the Rhone River	<b>16</b>	
<b>Rhenum</b>	the Rhine River	<b>callidum</b>	<i>callidus, -a, -um</i> clever, cunning
<b>siti</b>	<i>situs, -a, -um</i> placed, located	<b>iussit</b>	Understand Caesar as the subject.
<b>venere</b>	= <i>venerunt</i>	<b>17</b>	
<b>5</b>		<b>delabebantur</b>	<i>delabor, delabi, delapsus</i> fall away, slip away
<b>petitum</b>	supine expressing purpose ("in order to")	<b>dixerit</b>	Optative subjunctive expressing a wish unaccomplished in the past.
<b>sacramentum</b>	<i>sacramentum, -i</i> n. oath	<b>18</b>	
<b>6</b>		<b>concitavit</b>	<i>concito</i> (1) stir up, excite
<b>resciso</b>	<i>rescindo, -scindere, -scindi, -scissum</i> cut away	<b>19</b>	
<b>9</b>		<b>coniuratione</b>	<i>coniuratio, -ionis</i> f. conspiracy, plot
<b>cum</b>	= <i>quum</i> not only	<b>submotus</b>	<i>submoveo, -movere, -movi, -motum</i> drive back
<b>insignia</b>	<i>insignis, -e</i> remarkable, notable but also	<b>20</b>	
<b>tum</b>		<b>dispositis</b>	<i>dispono, -ponere, -posui, -positum</i> arrange, set
<b>10</b>		<b>perculit</b>	<i>percello, -cellere, -culi, -culsum</i> defeat, overturn
<b>nutante</b>	<i>nuto</i> (1) waver, be uncertain	<b>21</b>	
<b>11</b>		<b>direpta</b>	<i>diripio, -ripere, -ripui, -reptum</i> plunder, pillage
<b>volitans</b>	<i>volito</i> (1) fly, hasten	<b>amisimus</b>	<i>amitto, amittere, amisi, amissum</i> let go, send away; lose
<b>12</b>		<b>ultio</b>	<i>ultio, -ultionis</i> f. revenge, vengeance
<b>rixa</b>	<i>rixa, -ae</i> f. struggle		
<b>13</b>			
<b>naufragae</b>	<i>naufragus, -a, -um</i> (ship)wrecked		
<b>haerebat</b>	<i>haereo, haerere, haesi, haesum</i> hang to, stick to; remain		
<b>vadis</b>	<i>vadum, -i</i> shallow, shoal, ford		
<b>14</b>			
<b>aestibus</b>	<i>aestus, -us</i> n. tide		
<b>subductus</b>	<i>subduco, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum</i> withdraw		