Translation from the Latin for submission: RL G&E: Reading Exercise 5A (p. 228)

Postquam (after) accepere (learn, hear, 3rd p. pl. perf. ind. act. alternative form) ea (this/that, these/those, dem. pron. acc../nom. neut pl./nom. fem. sing.) homines (men, acc./nom. masc. pl.) quibus (which, who, relative pron. dat./abl. masc. fem. neut. pl.) mala (misfortunes, acc./nom. neut. pl.) abunde (plentifully, adv.) omnia (all, every, nom./acc. neut, pl.) erant (were being [were], 3rd p. pl. imper. ind. act.), sed (but, however) neque (and not, nor) res (matter, thing, nom. fem. sing. nom./acc. fem. pl.) neque (and not, nor) spes (hope, nom./acc. fem. pl. nom. fem. sing.) bona (blessing, advantage, nom./acc. neut. pl. nom. fem. sing.) ulla (any one, any, nom. fem. sing. nom./acc. neut. pl.), tametsi (although) illis (that, those, dem. pron. dat./abl. masc./fem./neut.) quieta (quiet, peaceful, adj. nom./acc. neut. pl. nom. fem. sing.) mouere (cause, begin, create, hist. inf.) magna (great, large, adj.) merces (reward, nom./acc. fem pl. nom. fem. sing.) uidebatur (seem [was being seemed], 3rd p. sing. imp. pass. ind.), tamen (however, nevertheless) postulauere (demand, 3rd p. pl. perf. ind. act.) plerique (and the majority, nom. masc. pl./sing.) ut proponeret (state, 3rd p. sing. imp. sub. act.) (demanded that he should state) condiciones (terms, nom./acc. fem. pl.) belli (war, gen. sing. neut.), et (and) praemia (prize, reward, nom./acc. neut. pl.) Tum (then) Catilina (Catiline, nom. masc. sing.) polliceri (promise, hist. inf.) tabulas (accounts, acc. fem. pl.) nouas (new, acc. fem. pl.), proscriptionem (proscription, notice proclaiming confiscation of the goods of someone, acc. fem. sing.) locupletium (rich, gen. masc./fem./neut, pl.), magistratus (civil office, nom./acc. masc. pl. gen. masc. sing.) sacerdotia (priesthood, nom.acc. neut. pl.), rapinas (plunder, acc. fem. pl.), alia (other) omnia (all,) [alia omnia, all these things, acc. neut. pl.] quae (which, acc. neut. pl.) bellum (war, nom./acc. neut. sing.) atque (and, also) lubido (desire, pleasure, nom. fem. sing.) uictorum (victor, gen. masc. pl.) fert (carry, 3rd. p. sing. pres. ind. act.).

After they had heard these (things) the men, who had had every and plentiful misfortune, but had neither property nor good hope, although it seemed a great reward to create disorder **(using the notes from GE p. 228)**. However the majority demanded that he (Cataline) should state the terms of war and the rewards. Then Cataline promised new accounts (the cancellation of existing debts, **GE ibid**), confiscation of the goods of the rich, civil offices, priesthoods and plunder and all other things which war and pleasures of victors bring.

Translation into Latin for submission:
To save time I have ignored sentence structure in the Latin and concentrated on the grammar.
Sentence 1
I (sub. nom.) shall make (main verb using the future and taking 'clear' later to form a phrasal verb in English-sense rendered as *patefacio* in Latin) all these things (obj. acc. neut pl. *alia omnia*) [beginning of subordinate clause] which (relative pronoun-agrees in gender and number with antecedent 'all these things' and case in subordinate-nom.) have lain hidden (verb in relative clause-perf. ind. pass.) in long-lasting obscurity (prepositional phrase in abl.) [end of subordinate clause] so (to such an extent-*adeo*) clear (forms part of phrasal verb in English) [beginning of purpose clause] that (in order that *ut* + subj.) you may seem (main verb in future so *ut* clause in present subjunctive) to see (verb inf.) them (obj. refers to 'all these things' acc. neut. pl. *illa*) with your own eyes (abl. and the reflexive possessive).

patefaciam alia omnia quae celati sunt in obscuro diu adeo ut uideamini uidere illa oculis suis

One thing here I am not sure about is ‘shall make...so clear’ which could be paraphrased as ‘shall make <u>*very*</u> clear’ and therefore be a completely different structure—*faciam ualde clarus* but I am not sure about that either.

<u>Sentence 2</u>

Vercingetorix (sub.) ordered (*iubeo*, main verb. perf. ind. act.) [add *that*] the gates (*porta*, obj. acc. pl.) to be closed (pres. pass. inf.)

VERSION 1

in order that (purpose clause *ut/ne* + imperf. subj.) the camp not be left (*ne* + pass. imper. subj. *exeo*).

VERSION 2

in order that no one (*ne quis*) leave (*eat*, pres. act. subj. 3rd sing.) the camp

After (interpreted as ‘because’ and an *actual* reason for the action of the main verb so in the indicative and passive—*quod*) many were killed (*occido*, perfect passive 3rd p. pl.) and many horses captured (*capio*, perf. pass. 3rd p. pl.), the Germans (nom. pl.) retreated (*recedo*, main verb in perf. ind. act.).

FINAL VERSION 1

Vercingetorix iussit portas cludi ne exiretur castrum. Germanicus recessit quod occidi sint multi milites et capti sint multi equi.

FINAL VERSION 2

Vercingetorix iussit portas cludi ne quis eat castrum. Germanicus recessit quod occidi sint multi milites et capti sint multi equi.

I used ACI in the first main clause here and therefore *iubeo*.

I changed the sense from ‘...in order that the camp not be left...’ to ‘...in order that no one leave the camp...’

<u>Sentence 3</u>

Have you come (*uenio*, perf. ind. act. 3rd p. sing.) into this city (in + acc. *in hanc urbem*) for (*propter* +acc.) this reason (acc. *hanc causam)*: in order (ut) that you may corrupt (corrumpo, perf. in main clause so pres. subj. in purpose clause) the laws (lex, acc. pl.) and examples of this city (gen.)?

ueniuit in hanc urbem propter hanc causam ut corrumpat leges et exempla huius urbis?