



LATIN FOR THE NEW MILLENNIUM, Level 1

LATIN STORY TO ACCOMPANY CHAPTER 9

This recounts the story of the Roman consul, Publius Claudius Pulcher, as recorded by the Roman historian Suetonius. During the First Punic War, the Romans were fighting against the Carthaginians over control over the island of Sicily. Publius was given command over the Roman fleet and tasked with confronting the preeminent Carthaginian fleet. After some initial victories, Publius and the Romans faced a turn in fortunes.



This relief sculpture, known as the Lares Altar, depicts Augustus, in the center, dressed as a pontifex maximus and bearing an augur's lituus as he presides over the augural event. The rooster, to the viewer's left, is captured in the act of pecking, a good omen before a military campaign. The female figure on the right, wearing a tiara and neck torques, is identified as perhaps a priestess of Cybele, a deity of Asian origin, depicted as Venus Genetrix. The young man with veiled head can be associated with Gaius Caesar, Augustus's grandson and heir. Between 2 and 1 BCE, Gaius led Rome's troops in Asia Minor. Julius Caesar built a temple to Venus Genetrix in the Forum of Caesar in Rome. Augustus enjoyed identifying with this divine ancestor. Photo by Jamie Heath. Wikimedia Commons, Creative Commons 2.0.

PŪBLIUS CLAUDIUS PULCHER

1 Rōmānī bellum contrā Carthāginiēnsēs gerunt. Pūblius Claudius Pulcher cōsul
Rōmānus et dux mīlitum est.

Pūblius urbem, Lilybaeum, et castra petit. Tandem cōsul dēcernit petere nāvēs
Carthāginiēnsēs. Nōn longē sunt. Mīlitēs Rōmānī arma multa habent et exemplāria
5 fortitūdinis sunt. Rōmānī timōre magnō *corripiuntur quod* in marī Carthāginiēnsēs
nāvēs magnās habent.



Pūblius ōrātiōnem habet sed mīlitēs timent. Mīlitēs *signum deōrum* exspectant. Pūblius scit mīlitēs timēre. Itaque iubet animālia *sacra* parārī. Animālia sacrī *pullī* sunt. Mīlitēs pullōs ūnius assīs nōn aestimant *nisi* pullī signa deōrum dant. Mīlitēs pullīs valdē crēdunt
 10 quod pullī signum deōrum dant. *Ubi* pullī *cibum cōnsūmunt*, signum bonum est. *Ubi* pullī cibum nōn cōnsūmunt, signum malum est.

Tempus est dare pullīs cibum. Pūblius et mīlitēs signum ā deīs exspectant sed pullī cibum nōn cōnsūmunt. Pullī cibum cōnsūmere dēbent sed nōn cōnsūmunt. Deī signum bonum nōn dant. Pūblius scit signum malum esse. Timor in corpora mīlitum veniunt.
 15 Pūblius tamen sevērus iubet mīlitēs contrā Carthāginiēnsēs navēs bellum gerere.

Pūblius iubet mīlitēs pullōs mortī dare. Pullōs in aquam maris *iaciunt*. Postēā Pūblius et Rōmānī nāvēs Carthāginiēnsēs petunt et Pūblius multōs mīlitēs mortī dat. *Ubi* Rōmānī cīvēs dē pullīs audiunt, Pūblium ad urbem Rōmām venīre iubent. Cōsul et dux *nōn iam* est.

VOCABULA NOVA

Carthāginiēnsēs – *nom. pl. masc. or fem.* Be careful as it is used both as a noun substantive and as an adjective!

cibum, -ī, n. – food

cōnsūmō, cōnsūmere, cōnsūmpsī, cōnsūptus – to consume, eat

corripīō, corripere, corripuī, correptum – to seize, engulf

deus, -ī, m. – god

iaciō, iacere, iēcī, iactum – to throw

nāvis, nāvis, f. – ship

nisi (conj.) – unless

nōn iam – no longer

pullus, -ī, m. – chicken

quod (conj.) – because

sacer, sacra, sacrum – sacred

signum, -ī, n. – sign

ubi (conj.) – when