



LATIN FOR THE NEW MILLENNIUM, Level 2

LATIN STORY TO ACCOMPANY REVIEW 3

Dante Alighieri (1265–1321) was an important figure in establishing Italian literature. He is best known for his work, *Commedia (Divine Comedy)*, which describes Dante's journey through hell, purgatory, and heaven. Just as Petrarch wrote letters to the esteemed author Cicero, Dante, in his work, imagines his own literary idol, Vergil, leading him on his journey as he explores morality and the afterlife. As Dante progresses through the underworld, memories of his beloved Beatrice, who fascinated him since their first meeting when he was nine years old and who became his concept of the ideal woman, inspire him to continue on his harrowing journey.



The French artist Paul Gustave Louis Christophe Doré (1832–1883) painted this oil, *Dante and Virgil in the Ninth Circle of Hell*, in 1861. He was well-known not only for his paintings but also for his wood engravings of scenes from classical literature, including not only Dante's *Divine Comedy* but also the Vulgate Bible. Public Domain/Wikimedia Commons.

DANTE'S CLASSICAL INSPIRATION

- 1 Cum vir, nōmine Dantēs, per silvās errāret, frīgus et glaciēs super arborēs erant.
Dantēs poēta linguae et Italae et Latīnae perītus erat. Subitō trēs bēstiae ferōcēs poētam sequēbantur et Dantēs fūgit. Dantēs virō convēnit, quī valdē verēbātur. Hic vir per aetātēs praeclārus erat quod poēta perītior quam omnēs erat. Erat celeberrimus poētārum
5 Rōmānōrum, Vergilius.
- Dantēs crēdere nōn poterat Vergilium ipsum sēcum loquī velle.



“Ego,” Vergilius inquit, “volō tē dūcere in itinere. *Beāta* Beatrix mē dēmīsit ut tibi ostenderem *Orcum.*”

Vergilius et Dantēs sub terram lāpsī sunt. Sub terrā Orcus in multōs *circulōs* partītus est. Ad portam pervenērunt et *inscriptiōne* ornāta est: LASCIĀTE OGNE SPERANZA, VOI CH'INTRĀTĒ. Vergilius *inscriptiōnem* Latīnam lēgit, Dantēs Italām. Cum Dantēs *inscriptiōnem* cōspiceret, prōgredī nōlēbat sed Vergilius Dantēm hortātus est ut sub terram intrāret et circulōs Orcī *inspiceret.*

Optimī hominēs cum Deō in caelō habitāvērunt. Multī, quī fidēlēs et optimī *peccantum* fuerant, in *Pūrgatōriō* erant. Labōrāvērunt ut meliōrēs essent et caelum intrārent. Plūrimī in *Limbō* erant quod dē Iēsū nōn scīvērunt. Dantēs poētārum Italōrum et Graecōrum studiōsus fuerat et tunc in Limbō Dantēs Homērum, Ovidium, Horātium, et *Lūcānum* invēnit. Dantēs sē poētīs antīquīs addidit quod scīvit sē carmina similia quālitāte carminibus Homerī et Ovidiī scriptūrum esse.

Dantēs remanēre cum poētīs māluit sed Vergilius Dantēm *inferius* sub terram moderātus est. Plūrēs circulī Orcī erant in quō terribilēs et miserī hominēs pūnītī sunt. In quōque circulō, hominēs peiōrēs quam priōrēs pūniēbantur. Fugere volēbant. Fugere cōnābantur sed nōn poterant. Dantēs omnia quae viderat *mīrātus erat.*

Vergilius et Dantēs ex Orcō discessērunt ut Dantēs carmen suum scriberet et quō sē poētīs praeclārīs adderet.

VOCABULA NOVA

beātus, -a, -um – blessed

bēstia, -ae, f. – wild animal

circulus, -ī, m. – circle

Iēsūs, Iēsū, m. – Jesus, for Christians, the son of God

īferius (adv.) – deeper, further down

īscriptiō, īscriptiōnis, f. – inscription

īspiciō, īspicere, īspēxi, īspectus – to inspect

LASCIATE OGNE SPERANZA, VOI CH'INTRATE – Italian for
Abandon all hope, you who enter.

Limbus, -ī, m. – Limbo, a place where some Christians believe the unbaptized reside after death for eternity

Lūcānus, -ī, m. – Lucan, Roman poet, born in Cordoba, Spain, famous for his epic *Pharsalia*

mīror, mīrārī, mīrātus sum – to marvel at, to wonder at

Orcus, -ī, m. – god of the underworld, also known as Hades

peccāns, peccantis, m. – sinner

perītus, -a, -um – skilled

Pūrgatōrius, -ī, m. – Purgatory, a place where some Christians believe sinners pay for their sins, are cleansed, and then are able to enter heaven

quisque, quaeque, quodque – each

valdē (adv.) – really, very