

INSTRUCTIONS

Chapter 36

Part II of LINGVA LATINA PER SE ILLUSTRATA opens with a chapter on the Eternal City, *Rōma Aeterna*, as it looked in the 2nd century A.D. You read about its location on the banks of the Tiber on and around the Seven Hills, and about the splendid buildings and historic monuments found in the capital of the Roman Empire. The illustrations will give you an idea of what some of these monuments looked like in ancient times.

Rōma Aeterna, 'the Eternal City'

Posterity has not been kind to the remains of ancient Rome. Several medieval and Renaissance churches and palaces were built with materials taken from the ruins of ancient temples and public buildings. Nevertheless, some buildings have been preserved, because they were transformed into churches, e.g. the Senate-House, the *Cūria*, and the Temple of Faustina in the Forum. Here also the front row of columns of the temple of Saturn is still standing, as are a few columns of the Temple of Vespasian and the Temple of Castor. The temple of Vesta has been partly restored. The other Forum buildings mentioned in this chapter have all but disappeared: all that remains of most of them is their foundations.

The monuments of ancient Rome

Among the monuments elsewhere in the City that have been more or less preserved should be mentioned the Flavian Amphitheater, which was later named the Colosseum, the Arch of Titus with its reliefs showing Titus's triumph after the capture of Jerusalem, the Pantheon, a round temple with a huge dome, Trajan's column, which now bears a statue of Saint Peter, and the tomb of the Emperor Hadrian, which was converted into a medieval castle and called Castel Sant'Angelo. The best preserved Roman baths, those of Caracalla and Diocletian, were built in the 3rd century A.D., but ruins remain of the *thermae Trāiānī* on the Esquiline Hill above the Colosseum.

thermae, 'baths'

Sometimes inscriptions on the monuments give us some information of their origin and function, but it is only by combining the archaeological finds with the frequent references to localities in Rome found in Roman writers that we obtain factual knowledge about the topographical history of Rome. As far as most of the major buildings are concerned we know both when and by whom they were constructed, and we are familiar with a great many historical events that are connected with the individual monuments.

archaeology and literary sources

Be sure to make full use of the maps. There is a full map of ancient Rome on the inside of the cover, and detailed maps of the Forum and its surroundings on pp. 6 and 10. Here you will find all the names of buildings and localities mentioned in the text. The chronological survey on pp. 24-25 provides further support. The acquaintance with ancient Rome that you obtain by the study of this chapter will stand you in good stead in later chapters when you come to read about historical events that have taken place in and around the metropolis of the Roman world.

map of ancient Rome

chronological survey

no GRAMMATICALATINA sections in cap. 36–47

PENSVM A: review of grammar

I. genitive

PENSVM B: new words
PENSVM C: questions to be answered

As mentioned before, there are no more inflections for you to learn; for that reason you will find no GRAMMATICA LATINA section after each chapter until cap. 48. Instead these first chapters are devoted to a review of structures you have already learned; The solution of PENSVM A gives you a chance to review your Latin grammar beginning with some of the things you learned first, the declension of nouns and adjectives. But instead of sticking to one declension, we practice case forms of all five declensions with examples of the various functions of each case. This chapter focuses on the genitive. The ordinary *possessive* genitive appears along with the *partitive* and the *objective* genitives, the genitive of description and of value, and the genitive representing the *locative*. PENSVM B reviews the new words introduced in the chapter, and in PENSVM C there are questions about the content to be answered in simple Latin.

You have still a great deal to learn about *syntax*, i.e. the rules governing the application of the grammatical forms. You will also meet irregularities in the inflectional system. In this chapter note particularly:

dea, filia, plur. dat./abl
deabus, filiabus

magnificus -a -um
comp. *magnificentior*
sup. *magnificentissimus*
arduus
comp. *magis arduus*
sup. *maximē arduus*
-isse/-sus -a -um esse
dicitur/narratur

vēn-dere (act.)
vēn-īre -eunt ('pass.')

abl.(loc.): *terrā marique*
dat. of purpose: *auxiliō venīre*

cūrāre w. acc. +
gerundive

summus/medius/infimus (mōns) = *summa*
/media/infima pars
(montis)

gen. of description

(1) The ending *-abus* in dat./abl. plur. of *dea* and *filia* (ll. 40, 112, 160), which makes it possible to distinguish between the feminine and masculine;

(2) the comparison of *magnificus*: comp. *magnificentior*, sup. *magnificentissimus* (ll. 19, 44, 245); the superlative *veterrimus* (l. 100) of *vetus* (stem *vet-*); and the use of *māximē* to form the superlative *māximē arduus* (l. 27); adjectives in *-eus*, *-ius* and *-uus* (except *-guus*) are compared with *magis* and *māximē*, e.g. *magis necessārius*, *māximē idōneus*;

(3) the passives *dicitur* and *narratur* with nom. + inf. perfect stating what is reported to have taken place, e.g. *Rōmulus Palātium mūnīvisse dicitur* (l. 12; more examples: ll. 66, 118, 148, 210, 268; cf. *putābatur* l. 222);

(4) the verb *vēn-īre* serving as passive of *vēn-dere*: *vēneunt* (ll. 76, 178, 'are sold'); the two verbs are compounds of *īre* and *dare* with *vēnum*, 'for sale';

(5) the ablative representing the locative in the phrase *terrā marique* (l. 103);

(6) the so-called dative of purpose (*datīvus finālis*) in *auxiliō venīre* (l. 140);

(7) the ablative of separation: *domibus vacua* (l. 278) and *arce suā* (l. 362);

(8) the use of the gerundive connected with the object of *cūrāre*. *Pompēius theātrum aedificandū cūrāvit* (l. 197) conveys roughly the same idea as *Pompēius cūrāvit ut theātrum aedificārētur*: the gerundive expresses what is to be done to something (cap. 31), in this case a theater; Pompey did not build it himself, but he provided for the theater to be built or 'had it built'. Cf. *viam Appiam mūniendam cūrāvit* (l. 254) and *novū forum faciendū cūrāvit* (l. 325). (Even with the verbs *dare* and *offerre* a gerundive may be added to the object, as in cap. 37, ll. 14 and 187: *arvā colendā dedit* and *sē videndam obtulit*.)

In an expression like in *mediō marī* the adjective *medius* denotes 'the middle of'. So *summus* and *infimus* may denote 'the top of' and 'the bottom of', e.g. *summum Iāniculum* (l. 26, 'the top of Janiculum'); *in infimō Capitoliō* (l. 55, 'at the foot of the Capitol'). Other examples: *in summā Arce*, *ad infimum Argiletum*, *in summā Sacrā viā*, *in summā columnā* (ll. 53, 100, 171, 336).

The length of aqueducts is stated in the genitive of description (*genetivus quālitātis*), e.g. *opus arcuātum passuum sexāgintā* (l. 257); *...habet longitūdinem passuum quadrāgintā sex mīlium quadringentōrum sex* (ll. 260-261). In the expression *cum multītūdine omnis generis pecudum ac ferārum* (l. 287) the genitive of description *omnis generis* qualifies *pecudum ac ferārum*, which are partitive genitives.