**2019 San Antonio Classical Society**

**TSJCL Area B Academic Olympics**

**Reading Comprehension: Advanced Prose Test**

**Directions:** *Read the following passages and record your answers to the questions on your scantron.*

**Caesar decides to bring war to the Veneti, dispatches his commanders and prepares to attack.**

Erant hae difficultates belli gerendi quas supra ostendimus, sed tamen multa Caesarem ad id bellum incitabant: iniuria retentorum equitum Romanorum, rebellio facta post deditionem, defectio datis obsidibus, tot civitatum coniuratio, in primis ne hac parte neglecta reliquae nationes sibi idem licere arbitrarentur. Itaque cum intellegeret omnes fere Gallos novis rebus studere et ad bellum mobiliter celeriterque excitari, omnes autem homines natura libertati studere et condicionem servitutis odisse, prius quam plures civitates conspirarent, partiendum sibi ac latius distribuendum exercitum putavit.

Itaque T. Labienum legatum in Treveros, qui proximi flumini Rheno sunt, cum equitatu mittit. Huic mandat, Remos reliquosque Belgas adeat atque in officio contineat Germanosque, qui auxilio a Belgis arcessiti dicebantur, si per vim navibus flumen transire conentur, prohibeat. P. Crassum cum cohortibus legionariis XII et magno numero equitatus in Aquitaniam proficisci iubet, ne ex his nationibus auxilia in Galliam mittantur ac tantae nationes coniungantur. Q. Titurium Sabinum legatum cum legionibus tribus in Venellos, Coriosolites Lexoviosque mittit, qui eam manum distinendam curet. D. Brutum adulescentem classi Gallicisque navibus, quas ex Pictonibus et Santonis reliquisque pacatis regionibus convenire iusserat, praeficit et, cum primum possit, in Venetos proficisci iubet. Ipse eo pedestribus copiis contendit.

Erant eius modi fere situs oppidorum ut posita in extremis lingulis promunturiisque neque pedibus aditum haberent, cum ex alto se aestus incitavisset, quod bis accidit semper horarum XII spatio, neque navibus, quod rursus minuente aestu naves in vadis adflictarentur. Ita utraque re oppidorum oppugnatio impediebatur. Ac si quando magnitudine operis forte superati, extruso mari aggere ac molibus atque his oppidi moenibus adaequatis, suis fortunis desperare coeperant, magno numero navium adpulso, cuius rei summam facultatem habebant, omnia sua deportabant seque in proxima oppida recipiebant: ibi se rursus isdem oportunitatibus loci defendebant. Haec eo facilius magnam partem aestatis faciebant quod nostrae naves tempestatibus detinebantur summaque erat vasto atque aperto mari, magnis aestibus, raris ac prope nullis portibus difficultas navigandi.

**Suetonius describes Pelopidas’ revolt against the Spartan occupation of Thebes**

Phoebidas Lacedaemonius cum exercitum Olynthum duceret iterque per Thebas faceret, arcem oppidi, quae Cadmea nominatur, occupavit impulsu paucorum Thebanorum, qui, adversariae factioni quo facilius resisterent, Laconum rebus studebant, idque suo privato, non publico fecit consilio. Quo facto eum Lacedaemonii ab exercitu removerunt pecuniaque multarunt, nihilominus arcem Thebanis reddiderunt, quod susceptis inimicitiis satius ducebant eos obsideri quam liberari. Nam post Peloponnesium bellum Athenasque devictas cum Thebanis sibi rem esse existimabant et eos esse solos, qui adversus resistere auderent. Hac mente amicis suis summas potestates dederant alteriusque factionis principes partim interfecerant, alios in exsilium eiecerant; in quibus Pelopidas hic pulsus patria carebat.

Hi omnes fere Athenas se contulerant, non quo sequerentur otium, sed ut, quem ex proximo locum fors obtulisset, eo patriam recuperare conaretur. Itaque cum tempus est visum rei gerendae, communiter cum iis, qui Thebis idem sentiebant, diem delegerunt ad inimicos opprimendos civitatemque liberandam eum, quo maximi magistratus simul consuerant cenare. Magnae saepe res non ita magnis copiis sunt gestae; sed profecto numquam tam ab tenui initio tantae opes sunt profligatae. Nam duodecim adulescentuli coierunt ex iis, qui exsilio erant multati, cum omnino non essent amplius centum, qui tanto se offerrent periculo. Qua paucitate percussa est Lacedaemoniorum potentia. Hi enim non magis adversariorum factioni quam Spartanis eo tempore bellum intulerunt, qui principes erant totius Graeciae.

**Olynthum-** to Olynthus, a town in Macedonia

**obsidior, obsideri-** to lay siege, blockade

**multo, multare-** to punish, fine

**TIEBREAKER: Cicero on M. Antonius’ unusual defense of M’. Aquilius**

Non possum dissimulare, iudices; timeo ne C. Verres propter hanc eximiam virtutem in re militari omnia quae fecit impune fecerit. Venit enim mihi in mentem in iudicio M'. Aquili quantum auctoritatis, quantum momenti oratio M. Antoni habuisse existimata sit; qui, ut erat in dicendo non solum sapiens sed etiam fortis, causa prope perorata ipse arripuit M'. Aquilium constituitque in conspectu omnium tunicamque eius a pectore abscidit, ut cicatrices populus Romanus iudicesque aspicerent adverso corpore exceptas; simul et de illo vulnere quod ille in capite ab hostium duce acceperat multa dixit, eoque adduxit eos qui erant iudicaturi vehementer ut vererentur ne, quem virum fortuna ex hostium telis eripuisset, cum sibi ipse non pepercisset, hic non ad populi Romani laudem sed ad iudicum crudelitatem videretur esse servatu

**TIEBREAKER: Cicero**

These will be scored to break ties**. Please mark them as #96-100 on your scantron.**

1. What is Cicero afraid of in lines 1-2?
2. All the things Verres did were on account of his bravery.
3. Verres will go unpunished because of his bravery in war.
4. Despite his bravery, Verres committed many crimes.
5. bravery in war is not enough to stop people from doing bad things.
6. **ut** on line 3 is best translated as...
7. as
8. that
9. to
10. in order to, so that
11. What unusual tactic did M. Antonius use in Aquilius’ defense?
12. He decided to tear his own tunic.
13. He himself charged into the court
14. He spoke with his body turned away from the judges.
15. He tore Aquilius’ tunic off in front of everyone.
16. **quem virum**…**perpecisset** emphasizes
17. Antonius’ boldness and wisdom
18. Aquilius’ bravery and sacrifice
19. The judge’s reaction
20. Antonius’ effectiveness
21. **verentur…servatus** (Line 7-8) illustrates…
22. Dual aspects of fame
23. The mixed message Antonius sent to the jury
24. Antonius’ fears
25. The hesitations of the jury.

**Caesar**

1. **erant hae...arbitrabantur** (Line 1-4) Emphasizes that Caesar...
2. had many difficulties to overcome.
3. had a lot of things to plan.
4. had many reasons for going to war.
5. was going through a lot in Rome.
6. Which of these is the best translation of **erant hae difficultates belli gerendi** on Line 1?
7. These were difficult wars to wage
8. These were the difficult wars that had to be waged
9. These wars were difficult to wage
10. There were these difficulties of waging war
11. **tot civitatum coniuratio** on line 3 tells us...
12. There were so many plots amongst the tribes.
13. There were so many plots against the tribes.
14. There was so great a plot for the tribes.
15. There was a plot among so many of the tribes.
16. **in primis...arbitrarentur** on Line 3-4 Caesar concludes...
17. all of the Gauls think in the same way.
18. if this is ignored, all the Gauls will think to do the same thing.
19. the other tribes usually give up on such plans.
20. the Gauls would consider doing the same thing as the Romans.
21. **arbitrarentur** on Line 4 is best understood as a subjunctive verb in a....
22. purpose clause
23. result clause
24. fear clause
25. conditional clause
26. **cum** on line 4 is best understood as...
27. with
28. when
29. since
30. although
31. In **omnes autem...odisse** one Lines 5-6, Caesar says that the Gauls behavior at this time...
32. is not unusual for them
33. is highly unusual for them
34. is typical for all people
35. is typical for those opposed to slavery
36. The infinitives **studere...excitari... studere...odisse** on lines 4-5 are dependent on…
37. arbitrarentur Line 4
38. intellegerent Line 4
39. conspirarent Line 6
40. putavit Line 6
41. **prius quam...putavit**. Line 5-6 Caesar decides to...
42. meet with as many tribes as possible.
43. take on the Gauls before his army gets too separated.
44. wait until he sees more tribes get involved.
45. to divide his army more widely before they conspire.
46. **cum** on line 7 is best understood as...
47. with
48. when
49. since
50. although
51. What is Labienus' first objective? (**Itaque...contineat** Line 7-8)
52. Send reinforcements from near the Rhine.
53. Gather cavalry from the other remaining Belgic tribes.
54. Keep the Remi and Belgic cavalry at bay.
55. Keep the Remi and Belgae loyal.
56. What is Labienus' second objective? (**Germanosque...prohibeat** Line 8-9)
57. Keep the Germans from helping the Belgic tribes.
58. Keep the Germans from crossing the Rhine.
59. Keep the Germans from the help summoned by the Belgae.
60. keep the Belgic tribes from helping the Germans.
61. **prohibeat** on Line 9 is a subjunctive verb governed by...
62. **mandat**
63. **qui**
64. **dicebantur**
65. **si**
66. Publius Crassus' objective (**P. Crassum...coniugantur** Line 9-11) is to...
67. recruit the Aquitani to supply some calvary
68. keep the Romans calvary safe in Aquitania
69. encourage the Aquitani to join the Roman allies
70. keep the Aquitani from sending help to the Gauls
71. **qui** (on line12) is best translated as...
72. who
73. which
74. in order to
75. this
76. What is Decius Brutus supposed to do before joining Caesar in the lands of the Veneti? **D. Brutum...iubet** Line 13-14
77. defeat the fleets of the Gallic tribes.
78. wait for the other tribes to be subdued.
79. to meet with the other pacified tribes.
80. command a fleet from allied tribes.
81. **D. Brutum** is the direct object of...
82. iusserat
83. praeficit
84. iubet
85. B&C
86. Who is the implied subject of **cum primum possit** on Line 14?
87. Caesar
88. D. Brutus
89. The fleet
90. the remaining tribes
91. **ut** on line 16 is best translated as...
92. in order to
93. that
94. as
95. to
96. **bis accidit...spatio** on line 17 tells us...
97. When Caesar was planning to start the attack.
98. When the Veneti city was accessible.
99. When the worst time to attack was.
100. How often the tides occured.
101. In **erant eius modi...impediebatur** Line 16-19, Caesar's assessment of the situation is...
102. The Veneti are difficult to appoach by land.
103. The Veneti have difficulties defending themselves.
104. The Veneti are difficult to approach by land and sea.
105. The Veneti are easier to approach by sea.
106. The implied subject of **haberent** on line 17 is...
107. the towns
108. the fortifications
109. the fleet
110. the Veneti
111. What does Caesar say will happen if the Veneti are pressed? (**ac si...habebant**. Line 19-21)
112. They will use their defenses to hold out for help.
113. They will give up hope and surrender because they have so many towns.
114. They will escape on their many ships and defend another town.
115. They can increase their fortifications.
116. **haec eo...faciebant** on line 22is best translated as...
117. These things were making a large part of the summer easier.
118. They were doing these things more easily for a large part of the summer.
119. They were doing these things a lot easier.
120. They made a large part of the defenses during the easier waves.
121. **summa** on line 23 describes...
122. the height of the seas.
123. the height of the ships.
124. the difficulty of sailing.
125. the height of the tides.

**Suetonius**

1. Why did the Spartan king Phoebidas lead have an army in Theban territory? He was...
2. called there by friendly Thebans
3. on the way to another city
4. he was seeking recruits for his army
5. he was invading Thebes
6. Why did Phoebidas take the acropolis of the city?
7. It was his objective.
8. It was defended by so few people.
9. A small group of Thebans encouraged him.
10. He was attacked by a small group of Thebans
11. **idque suo... consilio** on line 3-4 emphasizes...
12. It was personal matter, not a public one.
13. He conducted this mission secretely, not in public.
14. It was Phoebidas' own idea to do it.
15. It was not Phoebidas' idea to go through with it.
16. **quo facto...multarunt** on line 4 tells us that the Spartans...
17. punished Phoebidas.
18. didn't know what Phoedidas did.
19. rewarded Theobidas.
20. forgave Theobidas.
21. **ducebant** on line 5 is best translated as...
22. to lead
23. extend
24. influence
25. consider
26. According to **nihilominus...auderent** on line 4-7, why did the Spartans not return the acropolis to Thebes?
27. They considered Thebes the only threat to them.
28. Thebes did not help them defeat Athens.
29. They had always been hostile to them.
30. They had resisted them before.
31. **hac mente...dederant** one line 7 tells us that the Spartans...
32. had given up power to their allied cities.
33. had given power to their highest ranked people.
34. had the ambition to be the highest power.
35. put allies in the highest positions of power.
36. **quibus** on line 8 is referring to...
37. amicis suis
38. potestates
39. principes
40. alios
41. **contulerant** on line 10 is best translated as...
42. bring
43. contribute
44. gather
45. apply
46. **ut** on line 10 is best translated as...
47. as
48. in order to, so that
49. that
50. namely that
51. What is the ultimate objective of the exiled Thebans? (Lines 10-13)
52. Free their homeland.
53. Get revenge on Theobidas.
54. Bring war to Sparta.
55. Start a new life in Athens.
56. Which of these phrases shows that it was opportune time to do this?
57. **non quo seqeuerentur otium** Line 10
58. **communiter ...sentiebant** Line 12
59. **diem delegerunt...liberandam** Line 12-13
60. **quo maximi...cenare** Line 13
61. What point is Cornelius Nepos making in **magnae saepe...gestae** on Line 13-14?
62. Great achievements are often not by large armies.
63. It's not often that great achievement are made by large armies.
64. Great achievements are not often possible against large armies.
65. Having a large army can make it difficult to have great personal achievements.
66. In **nam duodecim...periculo** Line 15-16, the author is emphasizing...
67. few survived the exile.
68. Only a few of the exiled Thebans were up to the task.
69. The Thebans were not sure how many would join them.
70. The Thebans had turn several people away because they were too young.
71. In **hi enim...Graeciae** Line 17-18, the author notes that the Thebans...
72. focused only waging war on their enemies at home.
73. had the support of the most powerful leaders of Greece.
74. were not going to fight the war against Thebes and Sparta at the same time.
75. took on their enemies at home and the powerful Spartans.

**Don’t forget the Tiebreakers on page 2!**