

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

Unit I

Goals:

- To read and appreciate Cicero's philosophical writing
- To perfect skills in translating Latin prose
- To build vocabulary useful for translating Cicero

Objectives - TSW:

1. identify and describe Scipio Aemilianus, Massinissa of Numidia, Scipio Africanus, & Lucius Aemilius Paulus
2. place *Somnium Scipionis* in the context of Cicero's philosophy
3. place *Somnium Scipionis* in the context of Stoic thought
4. identify and explain the following Ciceronian concepts: *Cīvitās*, *Rector Cīvitātis*, *Is Deus Ipse*, *Artēs Līberālēs*, *Summum Bonum*, souls/stars/divine spark, The nine spheres, and the Music of the Spheres
5. apply the concepts of *Cīvitās*, *Rector Cīvitātis*, and *Artēs Līberālēs* to modern American society
6. given a context, to identify the usage of a verb in the Subjunctive Mood
7. given a context, to identify the usage of an Ablative
8. interpret a previously seen passage of Cicero's *Somnium Scipiōnis*

Assessment

1. Daily Scaffold Handouts containing Vocabulary help, RCQ, GCQ (Formative);
2. Periodic quizzes - Vocabulary, Seen Translation, RCQ (Formative);
3. Daily Discussion (Formative);
4. Unit Test -- Vocabulary, Seen Translation, GCQ, RCQ, Short Essay (Summative)

Materials:

1. Background and Introduction Sheet
2. Scaffolds (11)
3. Quizzes for 1-2, 3-5, 6-8, 9, & 10;
4. Unit Test (Vocabulary, Translation, Parsing, Discussion)
5. Scipio Family Tree (TOC p132) & Stoic Cosmology (TOC 139)

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

Unit 1= 18 Days

	In Class	Homework
Day1 Intro	Familiarizing Text; Introduction Questions;	
Day2	Answer Introduction Questions; Translate SS 1; Scaffold 1	SS Scaffold1
Day3	Read SS1; Translate SS2; Scaffold 2	Study
Day4	Read SS2; Quiz 1-2; Translate SS3; Scaffold3	
Day5	Read SS3; Translate SS4; Scaffold 4;	
Day6	Read SS4; Translate SS5; Scaffold 5;	Study!
Day7	Read SS5; Quiz 3-5; Translate SS6; Scaffold 6	
Day8	Read SS6; Translate SS7 (to "videamini"); Scaffold 7;	
Day9	Read 7; Translate 7 (to the end); Scaffold 7	Study!
Day10	Read SS 7; Translate SS8; Scaffold 8;	
Day 11	Read SS8; Quiz 6-8; Translate 9 (to "nominant"); Scaffold 9	
Day12	Read 9; Translate 9 (to the end); Scaffold 9;	Study
Day 13	Read 9; Quiz 9; Translate 10 (to "acute sonent"); Scaffold 10	
Day 14	Read 10; Translate 10 (to the end); Scaffold 10	Study
Day 15	Read 10; Quiz 10; Translate 11	Study
Day 16 Review	Read 11; Discuss Test Format; Review Quizzes 1- 2, 3-5, 6-8	
Day 17 Review	Review Quizzes 9,10; Self-Paced study	
Day 18 Test	See above for format	

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

Background Questions

You may use whatever source you like to answer the following questions, including Wikipedia, but *acceptable answers will be consistent with information from The Oxford Classical Dictionary* (which can be found in the BHS library).

1. Why did Cicero turn to writing philosophy?
2. When did Cicero write *De Re Publica*?
3. What is the relationship between *DRP* and *Somnium Scipionis*?
4. What is the dramatic date of *Somnium Scipionis*?
5. Describe Scipio Africanus in 2-3 sentences.
6. Describe Scipio Aemilianus in 2-3 sentences.
7. What is the familial relationship between the two men?
8. When, where, and by whom was Stoicism founded?
9. Describe the Stoic view of the Universe.

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

10. Describe the Stoic view of God.

11. Describe the Stoic view of mankind.

12. What is the *Summum Bonum*?

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

A. Translate the following passage on a separate piece of paper.

Somnium Scipionis 1 (dRP 6.9)

"Cum in Africam venissem M.' Manilio consuli ad quartam legionem tribunus, ut scitis, militum, nihil mihi fuit potius, quam ut Masinissam convenirem regem, familiae nostrae iustis de causis amicissimum. Ad quem ut veni, complexus me senex collacrimavit aliquantoque post suspexit ad caelum et: 'Grates', inquit, 'tibi ago, summe Sol, vobisque, reliqui Caelites, quod, antequam ex hac vita migro, conspicio in meo regno et his tectis P. Cornelium Scipionem, cuius ego nomine ipso recreor; ita numquam ex animo meo discedit illius optimi atque invictissimi viri memoria.' Deinde ego illum de suo regno, ille me de nostra re publica percontatus est, multisque verbis ultro citroque habitis ille nobis consumptus est dies.

B. Useful Vocabulary (words marked with * should be memorized entirely, with principal parts or genitives where appropriate).

- .5 *Complector, complectī, complexus, a, um = embrace
- .5 *Aliquanto = by some little; somewhat, rather
- .5 Collacrimo (1) = Weep, cry a lot
- .6 *Suspicio, suspicere, suspexi, suspectus = to look up at (something); mistrust
- .8 *Tectum, tecti = roof
- .9 *Recreo (1) = renew, restore, revive
- .10 *Invictus, a, um = unconquered
- .12 *Percontato (1) = question, interrogate, inquire
- .11 *Ultro citro(que) = on both sides, back and forth
- .11 *Consumo, consumere, consumpsi, consumptus = Use up, while away

C. Answer the following syntax and grammar questions, based on the context of the passage.

1. Why is *Venissem* (.1) in the subjunctive? _____
2. Why is *convenirem* (.3) in the subjunctive? _____
3. What case is *familiae nostrae* (.4)? _____
4. What case is *summe sol* (.6)? _____
5. What use of the ablative is *his tectis* (.8)? _____
6. What use of the ablative is *nomine ipso* (.9)? _____

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

7. What use of the genitive is *invictissimi* (.10)? _____

8. What use of the ablative is *multis habitis* (.9-.10)? _____

D. Answer the following reading questions.

9. In what legion was Scipio serving?

10. Why did Massinissa begin to cry?

11. What did they talk about?

12. For how long?

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

A. Translate the following passage on a separate piece of paper.

Somnium Scipionis 2 (dRP 6.10)

Post autem apparatu regio accepti sermonem in
multam noctem produximus, cum senex nihil nisi de 15
Africano loqueretur omniaque eius non facta solum, sed
etiam dicta meminisset. Deinde, ut cubitum discessimus,
me et de via fessum, et qui ad multam noctem vigilassem,
artior quam solebat, somnus complexus est. Hic mihi—
credo equidem ex hoc, quod eramus locuti; fit enim fere, ut 20
cogitationes sermonesque nostri pariant aliquid in somno
tale, quale de Homero scribit Ennius, de quo videlicet
saepissime vigilans solebat cogitare et loqui—Africanus
se ostendit ea forma, quae mihi ex imagine eius quam ex
ipso erat notior; quem ubi agnovi, equidem cohorrui, sed 25
ille: 'Ades,' inquit, 'animo et omitte timorem, Scipio, et,
quae dicam, trade memoriae!

B. Useful Vocabulary (words marked with * should be memorized entirely, with principal parts or genitives where appropriate)

- .14 Apparatus, us = Here: "procession"
- .16 *Loquor, loqui, locutus = speak, talk
- .17 *Memini, meminisse = remember, recollect (perfect has present meanings)
- .17 Ut cubitum = "to lie down for bed" (supine with *discedo*)
- .18 *Fessus, a, um = tired
- .18 *Vigilo (1) = to watch, keep awake
- .19 Artus, a, um = here: "tired"
- .19 *Soleo, solere, solitus = be accustomed, be wont
- .21 *Pario, parere, peperit, partus = bring forth, give birth
- .22 *Videlicet = clearly, obviously
- .25 *Agnosco, agnoscere, agnovi, agnotus = recognize
- .25 Cohorresco, cohorrere, cohorrui = shudder, shiver
- .25 Ades = here "be still!", or, possibly "come forth!"

C. Answer the following grammatical questions from the context of the passage.

1. What is the form of *accepti* (.14) and what does it modify? _____
2. Why is *loqueretur* (.16) in the subjunctive? _____
3. Why is *vigilassem* (.18) in the subjunctive? _____
4. What use of the ablative is *ex hoc* (.20)? _____

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

5. Why is *pariant* (.21) in the subjunctive? _____
6. What use of the ablative is *in somno* (.21-.22)? _____
7. What case is *ea forma* (.24)? _____
8. Is *quem* (.25) a relative or an interrogative? _____
9. Is *animo* (.26) dative or ablative? What use? _____

D. Answer the following reading questions.

10. How did they get to the palace?
11. What did Massinissa want to talk about?
12. Why was Scipio so tired?
13. Who appeared to him in a dream?
14. What did they say?

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

A. Translate the following passage on a separate piece of paper.

Somnium Scipionis 3 (dRP 6.11)

'Videsne illam urbem, quae parere populo Romano
coacta per me renovat pristina bella nec potest quiescere?'
Ostendebat autem Carthaginem de excelso et pleno 30
stellarum, illustri et claro quodam loco. 'Ad quam tu
oppugnandam nunc venis paene miles. Hanc hoc biennio
consul evertes, eritque cognomen id tibi per te partum,
quod habes adhuc a nobis hereditarium. Cum autem
Carthaginem deleveris, triumphum egeris censorque fueris 35
et obieris legatus Aegyptum, Syriam, Asiam, Graeciam,
deligere iterum consul absens bellumque maximum conficies,
Numantiam excindes. Sed cum eris curru in Capitolium
invectus, offendes rem publicam consiliis perturbatam
nepotis mei. 40

B. Useful Vocabulary (words marked with *should be memorized entirely, with principal parts or genitives where appropriate).

- .28 *Pareo, parere, parui = obey, be obedient to
- .29 *Pristinus, a, um = ancient, former
- .30 *Excelsus, a, um = lofty, high
- .31 *Quiddam, quaedam, quodam = a certain person or thing
- .32 Biennium, i = a two year period
- .33 *Pario, parere, peperit, partum = bring forth, bear, give birth
- .34 *Adhuc = hitherto, to this point
- .35 Deleo, delere, deleui, deletus = wipe out, destroy
- .36 *Obeo, obire, obivi, obitus = go to meet, here, probably: "to go as..."
- .38 Exscindo, excindere, excidi, excissus = tear out, destroy
- .40 *Nepos, nepotism = grandson, descendant.

C. Answer the following grammatical questions based on the context of the passage.

1. What is the form of *coacta* (.29)? What does it modify? _____
2. What does *quodam* (.31) modify? _____
3. Is *oppugnandum* (.32) gerund or gerundive? _____
4. What does *partum* (.33) modify? _____
5. What is the form of *deleveris* (.35)? _____
6. What does *absens* (.37) modify? _____
7. Parse *eris...invectus* (.38-.39)? _____

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8. What is the best translation of *consiliis* (.39)? _____

D. Answer the following reading questions.

9. What city does Africanus show Aemilianus?

10. What will Aemilianus do in two years' time?

11. What will happen afterwards (paraphrase)?

12. Who will throw the Republic into confusion and chaos?

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

A. Translate the following passage on a separate piece of paper.

Somnium Scipionis 4 (dRP 6.12)

'Hic tu, Africane, ostendas oportebit patriae lumen animi, ingenii consillique tui. Sed eius temporis ancipitem video quasi fatorum viam. Nam cum aetas tua septenos octiens solis anfractus reditusque converterit duoque hi numeri, quorum uterque plenus alter altera de causa habetur, circuitu naturali summam tibi fatalem confecerint, in te unum atque in tuum nomen se tota convertet civitas; te senatus, te omnes boni, te socii, te Latini intuebuntur; tu eris unus, in quo nitatur civitatis salus, ac, ne multa, dictator rem publicam constituas oportet, si impias propinquorum manus effugeris.'" Hic cum exclamasset Laelius ingemuissentque vehementius ceteri, leniter adridens Scipio : "Quaeso", inquit, "Ne me ex somno excitetis et parumper audite cetera!"

B. Useful Vocabulary (words marked with *should be memorized entirely, with principal parts or genitives where appropriate).

- .41 Ostendas oportebit = oportet is an impersonal verb that means "should," and it takes a subjunctive noun clause, with or without ut. Translate as "You should show..."
- .42 *Anceps, ancipitis = two-fold, two-headed
- .43 Septeni, orum = 7 each
- .44 Octiens = 8 times
- .44 Anfractus, us = a winding, a circuit
- .44 *Reditus, us = a returning
- .44 *Converto, convertere, converti, conversus = here probably just "turn"
- .46 *Fatalis, e = ordained, decreed, destined (but, not "fatal")
- .48 *Intueor, intueri, intutus = look upon, gave, hold
- .49 *Nitor, niti, nixus (or nisus) = lean upon, support
- .50 Constituas oportet = "You should decide"; See .41 above
- .51 *Propinqui, propinquorum = those nearest, relatives
- .52 *Leniter = kindly
- .52 Adridens = smiling at, laughing at
- .53 In*Parumper = for a little while, a moment

C. Answer the following grammatical questions based on the context of the passage.

1. What case is *Africane* (.41)? _____
2. What noun does *temporis* (.42) limit? _____
3. What is the mood of *converterit* (.44)? _____

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

4. What is the case and function of *anfractus* (.44)? _____
5. What use of the ablative is *circuitu naturali* (.46)? _____
6. What does *tota* (.47) modify? _____
7. Why is *nitatur* (.49) in the subjunctive? _____
8. What case is *manus* (.51) ? _____
9. Why is *exclamasset* (.51) in the subjunctive? _____

D. Answer the following reading questions.

10. What should Aemilianus show to his country?
11. How old will he be at that point?
12. Upon whom will the safety of the state depend?
13. Who will be the chief danger to Aemilianus himself?

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

A. Translate the following passage on a separate piece of paper.

Somnium Scipionis 5 (dRP 6.13)

'Sed quo sis, Africane, alacrior ad tutandam rem publicam, sic habeto, omnibus, qui patriam conservaverint, adiuerint, auxerint, certum esse in caelo definitum locum, ubi beati aevo sempiterno fruuntur; nihil est enim illi principi deo, qui omnem mundum regit, quod quidem in terris fiat, acceptius quam concilia coetusque hominum iure sociati, quae 'civitates' appellantur; harum rectores et conservatores hinc profecti huc revertuntur.'

B. Useful Vocabulary (words marked with * should be memorized entirely, with principal parts or genitives where appropriate).

- .54 Quo = "so that"
- .54 *Alacris, e = swift, keen
- .54 *Tutor (1) = watch, keep safe
- .55 Habeto = "keep this in mind", or "consider this"; "-to" signifies a future imperative, 2nd singular.
- .56 *Adiuvo, adiuvere, adiuvi, adiutum = help, aid, assist.
- .57 *Aevus, i = age, time
- .57 *Sempiternus, a, um = continual, everlasting
- .57 *Fruor, frui, fructus = enjoy, use (+abl.)
- .59 Acceptius = more agreeable
- .59 Coetus, us = a joining, a meeting
- .60 Socio (1) = join, unite, take alliance with.
- .60 *Rector, oris = guide, ruler
- .61 *Proficiscor, proficisci, profectus = set out, start, journey

C. Answer the following grammatical questions based on the context of the passage.

1. Why is *sis* (.59) in the subjunctive? _____
2. Is *tutandum* (.59) gerund or gerundive? _____
3. What is the case and function of *omnibus* (.55)? _____
4. What use of the ablative is *aevo sempiterno* (.57)? _____
5. What is the case and function of *principi* (.58)? _____
6. Why is *fiat* (.59) in the subjunctive? _____
7. What is the case and function of *iure* (.60)? _____

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

D. Answer the following reading questions.

8. What does Africanus want Aemilianus to understand?

9. What is most pleasing to the "one god"?

10. What definition does Cicero give us for "*civitas*"?

11. Therefore, make a definition for the phrase "*rector civitatis*."

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

A. Translate the following passage on a separate piece of paper.

Somnium Scipionis 6 (dRP 6.14)

Hic ego, etsi eram perterritus non tam mortis metu quam insidiarum a meis, quaesivi tamen, viveretne ipse et Paulus pater et alii, quos nos extinctos arbitraremur. 'Immo vero', inquit, 'hi vivunt, qui e corporum vinculis tamquam e carcere evolaverunt vestra vero, quae dicitur, vita mors est. Quin tu aspicias ad te venientem Paulum patrem?' Quem ut vidi, equidem vim lacrimarum profudi, ille autem me complexus atque osculans flere prohibebat.

65

B. Useful Vocabulary (words marked with * should be memorized entirely, with principal parts or genitives where appropriate).

- .63 *Insidiae, ārum = treachery, plot, ambush (plural for singular)
- .64 *Arbitror, arbitrari, arbitratus = judge, think
- .65 *Immo Vero = on the contrary
- .66 *Vinculum, l = chain (usually plural)
- .66 *Carcer, carceris = jail
- .66 *Tamquam = as if
- .66 *Evolvo (1) = fly out
- .67 Quin = Here: "why not..."
- .67 Aspicio, aspicere, aspexi, aspectus = catch sight of
- .68 *Profundo, profundere, profudi, profusus = pour forth (tears)
- .69 Osculo (1) = Kiss

C. Answer the following grammatical questions from the context of the passage.

1. What is the case and function of *metu* (.61)? _____
2. Why is *viveret* (.63) in the subjunctive? _____
3. What is the form and function of *extinctos* (.64)? _____
4. What is the form of *venientem* (.67) & whom does it modify? _____
5. What is the form of *profudi* (.68)? _____
6. What is the case and function of *me* (.69)? _____

D. Answer the following reading questions.

7. What did Aemilianus fear most?

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

8. What did he inquire of Africanus at that point?
9. Whom did he see coming towards him & what was his reaction?
10. What did that person tell Aemilianus?

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

A. Translate the following passage on a separate piece of paper.

Somnium Scipionis 7 (dRP 6.15)

Atque ut ego primum fletu represso loqui posse coepi: (70)
'Quaeso', inquam, 'pater sanctissime atque optime, quoniam
haec est vita, ut Africanum audio dicere, quid moror in
terris? Quin huc ad vos venire propero?' 'Non est ita,'
inquit ille. 'Nisi enim deus is, cuius hoc templum est omne,
quod conspicis, istis te corporis custodiis liberaverit, huc tibi (75)
aditus patere non potest. Homines enim sunt hac lege
generati, qui tuerentur illum globum, quem in hoc templo
medium vides, quae terra dicitur, iisque animus datus est
ex illis sempiternis ignibus, quae sidera et stellas vocatis, (80)
quae globosae et rotundae, divinis animatae mentibus,
circulos suos orbesque conficiunt celeritate mirabili. Qua
re et tibi, Publi, et piis omnibus retinendus animus est in
custodia corporis nec iniussu eius, a quo ille est vobis datus,
ex hominum vita migrandum est, ne munus humanum (85)
assignatum a deo defugisse videamini. Sed sic, Scipio, ut
avus hic tuus, ut ego, qui te genui, iustitiam cole et pietatem,
quae cum magna in parentibus et propinquis tum in patria
maxima est; ea vita via est in caelum et in hunc coetum
eorum, qui iam vixerunt et corpore laxati illum incolunt
locum, quem vides.' Erat autem is splendidissimo candore (90)
inter flammam circus elucens. 'Quem vos, ut a Graiis
Accepistis, orbem lacteum nuncupatis.'

B. Useful Vocabulary (words marked with * should be memorized entirely, with principal parts or genitives where appropriate).

- .70 *Fletus, us = a weeping
- .72 Quid = here, "why?"
- .72 *Moror, morari, moratus = delay
- .75 *Conspicio, conspicere, conspexi, conspectus = catch sight of, behold
- .76 *Aditus, us = an approach
- .76 *Pateo, patere = be open, stand open, lie open
- .79 *Sidus, sideris = star(s), constellation
- .79 *Stella, ae = star (single)
- .80 Globosus, a, um = spherical
- .80 Rotundus, a, um = round, circular; hence, complete, perfect
- .83 *iniussus, a, um = uncommanded, unbidden
- .84 *Munus, muneris = gift, duty, games
- .85 Adsigno (1) = assign, allot
- .86 *gigno, gignere, genui = beget, bear, bring forth
- .87 cum...tum... = "both...and"

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

- .87 Propinqui = here, "those dear to you"
- .89 Relaxo (1) = loosen, widen, relax; hence: ease, lighten
- .90 is = "is locus"
- .90 Candor, candoris = a dazzling white color, dazzling, luster
- .91 Eluceo, elucere, eluxi = shine out, beam forth
- .92 Orbis lacteus = "the Milky Way"
- .92 Nuncupo, (1) = name, call by name

C. Answer the following syntax and grammar questions, based on the context of the passage.

1. What use of the ablative is *hac lege* (.76)? _____
2. Why is *tuerentur* (.77) in the subjunctive? _____
3. What use of the ablative is *celeritate mirabili* (.81)? _____
4. What is the form of *retinendus est* (.82)? _____
5. Is *tibi* (.82) dative or ablative? What use? _____
6. Is *Migrandum* (.84) gerund or gerundive? _____
7. Why is *Videamini* (.85) in the subjunctive? _____
8. What is the form of *Cole* (.86)? _____
9. What is the antecedent of *quī* (.89)? _____
10. What is the form of *elucens?* (.91)? _____

D. Answer the following reading questions based on the whole passage.

11. What does Aemilianus ask of Paullus?
12. What is the soul?
13. What are stars?
14. Why is suicide not permitted?
15. What kind of life should Scipio cultivate to get there?

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

A. Translate the following passage on a separate piece of paper.

Somnium Scipionis 8 (DRP 6.16)

Ex quo omnia mihi
contemplanti praeclara cetera et mirabilia videbantur.
Erant autem eae stellae, quas numquam ex hoc
loco vidimus, et eae magnitudines omnium, quas esse 95
numquam suspicati sumus; ex quibus erat ea minima, quae
ultima a caelo, citima a terris luce lucebat aliena. Stellarum
autem globi terrae magnitudinem facile vincebant. Iam
ipsa terra ita mihi parva visa est, ut me imperii nostri,
quo quasi punctum eius attingimus, paeniteret. 100

B. Useful Vocabulary (words marked with * should be memorized entirely, with principal parts or genitives where appropriate).

- .93 *contemplor, contemplari = survey, regard, contemplate
- .96 *suspicio, suspicari = suspect, conjecture, surmise
- .96 *citimus, a, um = nearest
- .100 *me...paenitet (+gen.) = it grieves me of...; this impersonal verb takes an accusative of the person aggrieved and a genitive complement.
- .100 *Attingo, attingere, attingi, attingitum = touch

C. Answer the following syntax and grammar questions, based on the context of the passage.

1. What case is *contemplanti* (.93)? _____
2. Why? _____
3. What are the subjects of *videbantur* (.93)? _____
4. What use of the genitive is *omnium* (.95)? _____
5. What case is *Globi* (.98)? _____
6. What case is *Terrae* (.98)? _____
7. Why is *paeniteret* (.100) in the subjunctive? _____

D. Answer the following reading questions based on the whole passage.

8. What did Aemilianus see as he looked up?
9. How many were there?
10. Why did he grow sad?

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

- A. Translate the following passage on a separate piece of paper.

Somnium Scipionis 9 (dRP 6.17)

9) Quam cum magis intuerer: 'Quaeso,' inquit Africanus, 'quousque humi defixa tua mens erit? Nonne aspicias, quae in templa veneris? Novem tibi orbibus vel potius globis conexas sunt omnia, quorum unus est caelestis, extimus, qui reliquos omnes complectitur, summus ipse deus arcens et continens ceteros; in quo sunt infixi illi, qui volvuntur, stellarum cursus sempiterni. Cui subiecti sunt septem, qui versantur retro contrario motu atque caelum. Ex quibus summum globum possidet illa, quam in terris Saturniam nominant. Deinde est hominum generi prosperus et salutaris ille fulgor, qui dicitur Iovis; tum rutilus horribilisque terris, quem Martium dicitis; deinde subter mediam fere regionem Sol obtinet, dux et princeps et moderator luminum reliquorum, mens mundi et temperatio, tanta magnitudine, ut cuncta sua luce lustret et compleat. Hunc ut comites consequuntur Veneris alter, alter Mercurii cursus, in infimoque orbe Luna radiis solis accensa convertitur. Infra autem iam nihil est nisi mortale et caducum praeter animos munere deorum hominum generi datos; supra Lunam sunt aeterna omnia. Nam ea, quae est media et nona, Tellus, neque movetur et infima est, et in eam feruntur omnia nutu suo pondera.'

- B. Useful Vocabulary (words marked with * should be memorized entirely, with principal parts or genitives where appropriate).

.102 .quousque = "how much longer?"
.102 .*humus, i = ground
.104 conexus, a, um = interconnected
.104 *caelestis, e = heavenly
.104 extimus, a, um = outermost
.106 *infigo, infigere, infixi, infixum = fix on, fasten on, attach
.107 *subiectus, a, um = lying near, adjacent
.108 *retro = backward
.111 *Salutaris, e = healthful
.111 rutilus, a, um = red colored
.112 subter = below
.114 *temperatio, temperationis = control, i.e. the controlling principle
.117 infimus, a, um = lowest
.118 Caducus, a, um = falling, perishable
.122 *pondus, ponderis = a weight, a mass

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

C. Answer the following syntax and grammar questions, based on the context of the passage.

1. What case is *humi* (.102)? _____
2. What is the antecedent of *quorum* (.104)?: _____
3. What noun is modified by *arcens & continens* (.105)? _____
4. What is the antecedent of *in quo* (.106)? _____
5. What use of the dative is *generi* (.110)? _____
6. Why are *lustret and compleat* (.115) in the subjunctive? _____
7. What use of the ablative is *Radiis* (.117)? _____

D. Answer the following reading questions based on the whole passage.

8. How many spheres connect everything?
9. What is the topmost sphere and who lives there?
10. What is attached to it?
11. Which sphere is healthful to humans?
12. How does Aemlianus describe the sun?
13. What is the final and lowest sphere? Who lives there?

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

A. Translate the following passage on a separate piece of paper.

Somnium Scipionis 10 (dRP 6.18)

10) Quae cum intuerer stupens, ut me recepi: 'Quis hic?'
inquam, uis est, qui complet aures, tantus et tam dulcis
sonus?' 'Hic est,' inquit, 'ille, qui intervallis coniunctus
imparibus, sed tamen pro rata parte ratione distinctis,
impulsu et motu ipsorum orbium efficitur et acuta cum
gravibus temperans varios aequabiliter concentus efficit;
nec enim silentio tanti motus incitari possunt, et natura fert,
ut extrema ex altera parte graviter, ex altera autem acute
sonent. Quam ob causam summus ille caeli stellifer
cursus, cuius conversio est concitator, acuto et excitato
movetur sono, gravissimo autem hic lunaris atque infimus;
nam terra nona immobilis manens una sede semper haeret
complexa medium mundi locum. Illi autem octo cursus,
in quibus eadem vis est duorum, septem efficiunt distinctos
intervallis sonos, qui numerus rerum omnium fere nodus
est; quod docti homines nervis imitati atque cantibus
aperuerunt sibi reditum in hunc locum, sicut alii, qui
praestantibus ingeniis in vita humana divina studia
coluerunt.

B. Useful Vocabulary (words marked with *should be memorized entirely, with principal parts or genitives where appropriate).

- .124 *intueor, intueri, intuitus = gaze at, behold, contemplate
- .125 *auris, is = ear
- .126 *Sonus, i = sound
- .126 *intervallum, i = the space between; interval
- .126 coniunctus, a, um = here, "composed"
- .127 *impar, imparis = unequal;
- .126 pro rata parte = "in due proportion"
- .126 ratione = here, "systematically"
- .126 distinctus, a, um = separate, distinct, possibly "adorned"
- .128 Acuta (sona) = sharp notes
- .129 *Aequabiliter = uniformly, regularly
- .129 concentus, us = a singing together
- .131 *sono, sonare = to sound, resound
- .131 stellifer, a, um = star-bearing
- .132 conversio, conversionis = revolution, turning
- .132 concitatus, a, um = quick, rapid, excited, violent
- .134 Terra Nona = the 9th sphere
- .138 *nervus, i = string
- .138 *cantus, us = song, melody, poetry

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

.139 *aperio, aperire, aperui, apertus = open

.140 *praesto, praestare, praestiti = to excel, be outstanding

C. Answer the following syntax and grammar questions, based on the context of the passage.

1. Why is *intuerer* (.123) in the subjunctive? _____
2. What noun must be supplied with *distinctis* (.126)? _____
3. What case is *Tanti* (.129)? _____
4. Why is *Sonent* (.131) in the subjunctive? _____
5. What noun is modified by *manens* (.134)? _____
6. With is the noun that *complexa* (.135) modifies? _____
7. What is the form of *imitati* (.138) and what does it modify? _____
8. Is *praestantibus ignis* (.140) ablative or dative? What use? _____

D. Answer the following reading questions based on the whole passage.

9. What is the sound that Aemilianus hears?
10. How is it arranged?
11. The highest sphere makes what kind of sound?
12. The lowest and lunar spheres make what kind of sound?
13. How many distinct sounds are there?
14. What two types of people return to "this place?"

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

A. Translate the following passage on a separate piece of paper.

Somnium Scipionis 11 (dRP 6.19)

Hoc sonitu opletae aures hominum obsurduerunt; 141
nec est ullus hebetior sensus in vobis, sicut, ubi
Nilus ad illa, quae Catadupa nominantur, praecipitat ex
altissimis montibus, ea gens, quae illum locum accolit,
propter magnitudinem sonitus sensu audiendi caret. Hic 145
vero tantus est totius mundi incitatissima conversione
sonitus, ut eum aures hominum capere non possint, sicut
intueri solem adversum nequitis, eiusque radiis acies vestra
sensusque vincitur.'
Haec ego admirans referebam tamen oculos ad terram 150
identidem.

B. Useful Vocabulary (words marked with *should be memorized entirely, with principal parts or genitives where appropriate).

- .141 *oppleo, opplere, opplevi, opletus = fill up, block
- .141 *obsurdesco, obsurdescere, obsurdui = grow deaf
- .142 *hebes, hebetis (adj.) = dull, blunt
- .143 Catadupa = neuter plural, "The Cataracts" (of the Nile)
- .143 Praecipito (1) = rush down
- .144 *accolo, accolere, accolui = live near
- .148 *nequeo, nequire, nequivi = to be unable (= "non possum")
- .148 *Radius, i = here, ray of light
- .149 *vincio, vincire, vinxi, vinctus = tie, bind
- .151 *identidem = again and again

C. Answer the following syntax and grammar questions, based on the context of the passage.

1. What use of the ablative is *hoc sonitu* (.142)? _____
2. What use of the ablative is *sensu* (.145)? _____
3. Is *Audiendi* (.145) gerund or gerundive? _____
4. What case is *totius mundi* (.146) and noun does it limit? _____
5. Why is *possint* (.147) in the subjunctive? _____
6. What is the form of *intueri* (.148)? _____

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

D. Answer the following reading questions based on the whole passage.

7. Why do our ears grow deaf to the sound of the spheres?
8. Why do dwellers near the cataracts of the Nile grow deaf?
9. Where does Aemilianus keep looking?

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

Quiz - Somnium Scipionis 1 & 2

/17

A. Vocabulary

1. complector _____
2. tectum, i _____
3. percontari _____
4. agnosco _____
5. parire _____
6. weep, cry _____
7. by some little _____
8. tired _____
9. I have spoken, talked _____
10. clearly, obvious _____

B. Forms - Synopses

11.-12. Indicative

Subjunctive

Present	Loqueris	loquaris
Imperfect		
Future		-----
Perfect		
Pluperfect		
Fut. Pf.		-----

13.-14. Indicative

Subjunctive

Present		
Imperfect		
Future		-----
Perfect	Parit	paruerit
Pluperfect		
Fut. Pf.		-----

C. Comprehension Questions

15. Where was Aemilianus at the start of his story?
16. To whose palace did he go to and what did they do there?
17. Why did Aemilianus think he had a dream?

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

Quiz - Somnium Scipionis 6-8

/19

A. Vocabulary

1. arbitrātus sum _____
2. limō verō _____
3. gignere _____
4. patēre _____
5. suspicārī _____
6. attingere _____
7. I poured forth (tears) _____
8. jail, prison _____
9. I have delayed _____
10. nearest (to) _____
11. I have touched _____
12. weeping _____

B. Forms - Synopses

13-14. Indicative

Subjunctive

Present		
Imperfect		
Future		-----
Perfect	Morati sumus	Morati simus
Pluperfect		
Fut. Pf.		-----

15.-16. Indicative

Subjunctive

Present	Attingo	Attingam
Imperfect		
Future		-----
Perfect		
Pluperfect		
Fut. Pf.		-----

C. Comprehension Questions

17. What *first* moved Aemilianus to weep?

18. What are souls? (Give a complete answer!)

19. How does the Earth fit into the scheme of the Universe?

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

Quiz - Somnium Scipionis 9

/15

A. Vocabulary

1. humus, i _____
2. infigo _____
3. subiectus, a, um _____
4. salutaris, e _____
5. pondus, eris _____
6. heavenly _____
7. I(have) fastened _____
8. backward _____
9. control, controlling principle _____
10. the ground _____

B. Forms - Synopses

11.-12. Indicative Subjunctive

	Indicative	Subjunctive
Present	Infigimur	infigamur
Imperfect		
Future		-----
Perfect		
Pluperfect		
Fut. Pf.		-----

C. Comprehension Questions

13. How many spheres are there altogether?

14. What is the top sphere and who lives there?

15. How does Africanus describe the sun?

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

Quiz - Somnium Scipionis 10

/16

A. Vocabulary

1. sonare _____
2. intervallum _____
3. auris, e _____
4. intueor _____
5. aequabiliter _____
6. interval _____
7. unequal, not similar _____
8. to resound _____
9. string _____
10. opened _____

B. Forms - Synopses

11.-12. Indicative

Subjunctive

Present		
Imperfect	Intuebantur	intuerentur
Future		-----
Perfect		
Pluperfect		
Fut. Pf.		-----

13.-14. Indicative

Subjunctive

Present	Aperis	Aperias
Imperfect		
Future		-----
Perfect		
Pluperfect		
Fut. Pf.		-----

C. Comprehension Questions

15. How many different sounds are there

16. What two types of men find the way back?

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

Unit 1 Test Somnium Scipionis 1-11

/65

A. Vocabulary

1. complector _____
2. agnovi _____
3. excelsus, a, um _____
4. intueor _____
5. frui _____
6. immo vero _____
7. fletus, us _____
8. attigi _____
9. humus _____
10. impar _____
11. accolere _____
12. at some time _____
13. of course, surely _____
14. grandson _____
15. windings _____
16. having set out _____
17. treachery _____
18. to give birth _____
19. I embrace _____
20. heavenly _____
21. string _____
22. I bind _____

B. Forms:

23.-24. Finish the Synopsis

Pres	Complector	complectar
Imp		
Fut		-----
Perf		
Plup		-----
Fut. Pf.		

25.-26. Finish the synopsis

Pres		
Imp		
Fut	Vincias	-----
Perf		vinxeris
Plup		-----
Fut. Pf.		

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

27.-28. Finish the Synopsis

Pres		
Imp	Attingebat	attingeret
Fut		-----
Perf		
Plup		-----
Fut. Pf.		

39.-30. Finish the Synopsis

Pres		
Imp		
Fut		-----
Perf	Profectus sum	Profectus sim
Plup		-----
Fut. Pf.		

C. 31.-48. - Translation

Passage 1

Ex quo omnia mihi
contemplanti praeclara cetera et mirabilia videbantur.
Erant autem eae stellae, quas numquam ex hoc
loco vidimus, et eae magnitudines omnium, quas esse
numquam suspicati sumus; ex quibus erat ea minima, quae
ultima a caelo, citima a terris luce lucebat aliena. Stellarum
autem globi terrae magnitudinem facile vincebant. Iam
ipsa terra ita mihi parva visa est, ut me imperii nostri,
quo quasi punctum eius attingimus, paeniteret.

95

100

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

Passage 2

'Hoc sonitu oplettae aures hominum obsurduerunt; 141
nec est ullus hebetior sensus in vobis, sicut, ubi
Nilus ad illa, quae Catadupa nominantur, praecipitat ex
altissimis montibus, ea gens, quae illum locum accolit,
propter magnitudinem sonitus sensu audiendi caret. Hic 145
vero tantus est totius mundi incitatissima conversione
sonitus, ut eum aures hominum capere non possint, sicut
intueri solem adversum nequitis, eiusque radiis acies vestra
sensusque vincitur.'

D. Parsing - answer the following questions based on the passages above.

49. What case is *contemplanti* (.93)? _____

50. Explain its function in the sentence: _____

51. What are the subjects of *videnbantur* (.93)? _____

52. What use of the genitive is *omnium* (.95)? _____

53. What case is *Globi* (.98)? _____

54. What case is *Terrae* (.98)? _____

55. Why is *paeniteret* (.100) in the subjunctive? _____

56. What use of the ablative is *hoc sonitu* (.142)? _____

57. What use of the ablative is *sensu* (.145)? _____

58. Is *Audiendi* (.145) gerund or gerundive? _____

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

59. What case is *totius mundi* (.146) and what noun does it limit? _____
60. Why is *possint* (.147) in the subjunctive? _____
61. What is the form of *intueri* (.148)? _____

E. History Comprehension. Answer the following based on your general understanding of the passages we have translated from this unit.

62. What led Aemilianus to begin contemplating his ancestor?
63. What is the highest calling for a man, according to Africanus?
64. Describe the structure of the Universe.
65. What is the significance of the music of the spheres for men?

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

Unit 2

Goals:

- To read and appreciate Cicero's philosophical writings
- To perfect skills in translating Latin prose
- To build vocabulary useful for translating Cicero

Objectives - TSW:

1. identify various types of subjunctives in Context
2. distinguish between gerunds and gerundives in context
3. distinguish between ablatives and datives in context
4. explain the functions of various cases within their clauses
5. explain the function of an infinitive in context
6. interpret Ciceronian Latin
7. discuss Cicero's view of the universe
8. evaluate Cicero's argument concerning the pointlessness of fame
9. evaluate Cicero's argument concerning the soul's immortality.

Assessment

5. Daily Scaffold Handouts containing Vocabulary help, RCQ, GCQ (Formative);
6. Periodic quizzes - Vocabulary, Seen Translation, Forms Review
7. Daily Discussion (Formative);
8. Unit Test -- Vocabulary x 22; Translation (Seen) x 3 passages; RCQ; GCQ; 3x participle charts; 3x infinitive charts;

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

Unit II = 12 Days

Date/Assignment	In-Class	At Home
Day 1	Discuss Calendar, Unit Objectives; Translate 12	Scaffold 12
Day 2	Read 12; Translate 13	Scaffold 13
Day 3	Read 13; Correct Scaffold 13; Translate 14	Scaffold 14 Study
Day 4	Read 14; Correct Scaffold 14; quiz 12-14; Translate 15	Scaffold 15
Day 5	Read 15; Correct Sc15; Translate 16	Scaffold 16
Day 6	Read 16; Correct Scaffold 16; quiz 15-16; Translate 17	Scaffold 17
Day 7	Read 17; Correct Sc17; Translate 18	Scaffold 18
Day 8	Read 18; Correct Sc18; Quiz 17- 18; Translate 19	Scaffold 19
Day 9	Read 19; Correct Scaffold 19; Translate 20-21	Scaffold 20-21
Day 10	Read 20-21; Correct Scaffold 20- 21; Quiz 19-21; Begin study for test	Study
Day 11	Review quizzes; Review Test Format; Study for Test	Study
Day 12	Unit II Test (see above for format)	

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

A. Translate the following passage on a separate piece of paper.

Somnium Scipionis 12 (dRP 6.19)

12) Tum Africanus: 'Sentio,' inquit, 'te sedem etiam nunc hominum ac domum contemplari; quae si tibi parva, ut est, ita videtur, haec caelestia semper spectato, illa humana contemnito! Tu enim quam celebritatem sermonis hominum aut quam expetendam consequi gloriam potes? Vides habitari in terra raris et angustis in locis et in 155
ipsis quasi maculis, ubi habitatur, vastas solitudines interiectas eosque, qui incolunt terram, non modo interruptos ita esse, ut nihil inter ipsos ab aliis ad alios manare possit, a quibus 160
exspectare gloriam certe nullam poteris.

B. Useful Vocabulary (words marked with * should be memorized entirely, with principal parts or genitives where appropriate)

- .152 *Sedes, is = abode
- .154 Spectato = future imperative
- .155 *Contemno, contemnere, contempsi, contemptus = scorn
- .155 *Celebritas, celebritatis = fame
- .156 Expeto (3) = seek out
- .156 *Consequor (3) = here, "obtain"
- .157 *Rarus, a, um = here, "scattered"
- .157 *Angustus, a, um = narrow, confined
- .158 Maculus, a, um - spotted; here, sc. "Locis" = "places"
- .159 Interiectus, us = interval, distance
- .159 Interruptus, a, um = separated
- .160 *Manare (1) = to flow

C. Answer the following syntax questions based on the context of the passage above.

1. What is the case & function of *hominum* (.153)? _____
2. What noun does *haec* (.154) modify? _____
3. Is *expetendam* (.156) gerund or gerundive? _____
4. Why is *habitari* (.157) in the infinitive? _____
5. What kind of accusative is *vastas solitudines* (.154)? _____
6. What is the antecedent of *eos* (.159)? _____
7. Why is *possit* (.160) subjunctive? _____

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

D. Answer the following reading questions.

8. Where does Africanus advise Aemilianus to put his attention?

9. Why?

10. What does Africanus imply about the fame of men?

11. Overall, what kind of tone would you describe for this passage? Pick out specific terms or phrases.

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

A. Translate the following passage on a separate piece of paper.

Somnium Scipionis 13 (dRP 6.20)

13) Cernis autem eandem terram quasi quibusdam
redimitam et circumdatam cingulis, e quibus duos maxime
inter se diversos et caeli verticibus ipsis ex utraque parte
subnixos obriguisse pruina vides, medium autem illum et 165
maximum solis ardore torreri. Duo sunt habitabiles, quorum
australis ille, in quo, qui insistunt, adversa vobis
urgent vestigia, nihil ad vestrum genus; hic autem alter
subiectus aquiloni, quem incolitis, cerne quam tenui vos
parte contingat! Omnis enim terra, quae colitur a vobis 170
, angustata verticibus, lateribus latior, parva quaedam
insula est circumfusa illo mari, quod 'Atlanticum', quod
'magnum', quem 'Oceanum' appellatis in terris; qui tamen
tanto nomine quam sit parvus, vides.

B. Useful Vocabulary (words marked with * should be memorized entirely, with principal parts or genitives where appropriate)

.163 *Redimio, redimire, redimii, redimitus = bind around
Circumdo = surround

Cingulus, l = band, zone

.164 *Vertex = that which turns; here, "a pole"

.165 *Obrigesco, obrigescere, obrigui = grow hard, harden
Pruina, ae = Frost

.166 *Ardor, ardoris = flame, burning, heat

*Torreo, torrere, torrui, tostus = burn

.167 *Australis, e = Southern

*insisto, insistere, institi = stand (still, on)

.168 Urgeo, urgere, ursi = push, press, urge

.169 *Aquila, aquilonis = the north wind; here, by metonymy "the north"

.172 Circumfundo = pour round, surround

C. Answer the following syntax questions based on the context of the passage above.

1. What does *quibusdam* (.162) modify? _____

2. What does *diversos* (.164) modify? _____

3. What does *subnixos* (.165) modify? _____

4. What is the form and function of *obriguisse* (.165)? _____

5. Why is *torreri* (.166) in the infinitive? _____

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

6. What use of the ablative is *in quo* (.167)? _____
7. What noun must we supply for *hic* (.168) _____
8. What kind of dative is *Aquiloni* (.169)? _____
9. What is the form and function of *contingat* (.170)? _____
10. What use of the ablative is *verticibus* (.171)? _____

D. Answer the following reading questions.

11. How many regions are there all together on the Earth?

12. Which is/are the largest?

13. What is unusual about the Australians?

14. Where do we (presumably) live?

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

A. Translate the following passage on a separate piece of paper.

Somnium Scipionis 14 (dRP 6.21)

(14) Ex his ipsis cultis
notisque terris num aut tuum aut cuiusquam nostrum 175
nomen vel Caucasum hunc, quem cernis, transcendere
potuit vel illum Gangem tranatare? Quis in reliquis
orientis aut obeuntis solis ultimis aut aquilonis austrive
partibus tuum nomen audiet? Quibus amputatis cernis
profecto, quantis in angustiis vestra se gloria dilatari velit. 180
Ipsi autem, qui de nobis loquuntur, quam loquentur diu?

B. Useful Vocabulary (words marked with * should be memorized entirely, with principal parts or genitives where appropriate).

.176 Causasus, i = The Caucasus is the mountain range between the Black and Caspian seas; synonymous (for the Romans) with a rugged wilderness.

.177 Ganges, i = the Ganges river, in India
*Tranato, tranatare = to swim across

.178 *Sol Oriens = The rising sun
*Sol Occidens = the setting sun
*Auster, Austri = the south wind

.179 *Amputo (1) = to cut off

.180 *Profecto = adv., really, truly
*Dilato, dilatate = to spread, extend

C. Answer the following syntax questions based on the context of the passage above.

1. To what does *quem* (.176) refer? _____
2. What use of the infinitive is *transcendere* (.177) _____
3. What does *ultimis* (.178) modify? _____
4. What use of the genitive is *aquilonis* (.178)? _____
5. What noun must be supplied with *amputatis* (.179) _____
6. What does *quantis* (.180) modify? _____
7. What use of the infinitive is *dilatari* (.180)? _____

D. Answer the following reading questions.

8. Who will hear of Scipio's fame and for how long?

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

9. So what is that fame and glory really worth?

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

A. Translate the following passage on a separate piece of paper.

Somnium Scipionis 15 (dRP 6.22)

15) Quin etiam si cupiat proles illa futurorum hominum deinceps laudes unius cuiusque nostrum a patribus acceptas posteris prodere, tamen propter eluviones exustionesque terrarum, quas accidere tempore certo necesse est, non modo 185 non aeternam, sed ne diuturnam quidem gloriam assequi possumus. Quid autem interest ab iis, qui postea nascentur, sermonem fore de te, cum ab iis nullus fuerit, qui ante nati sunt— qui nec pauciores et certe meliores fuerunt viri—

B. Useful Vocabulary (words marked with * should be memorized entirely, with principal parts or genitives where appropriate).

.182 quin etiam = "Why not indeed?"

*proles, is = offspring

*deinceps = adv, one after another

.184 *prodo, prodere, prodidi, proditus = hand down

Eluvio, eluvionis = flood

Exustio, exustionis = conflagration, a big, consuming fire

.185 *Accidere = to happen

.186 *Aeternus, a, um = everlasting

*diuturnus, a, um = lasting

.186 *Adsequor = obtain (a goal)

.187 Interest = here, "it makes a difference"

.188 *Fore = Futurum esse

C. Answer the following syntax questions based on the context of the passage above.

1. Why is *cupiat* (.182) in the subjunctive? _____

2. What is the form and function of *Futurorum* (.182)? _____

3. What use of the genitive is *unius cuiusque* (.183) _____

4. What does *acceptas* (.183) modify? _____

5. What use of the infinitive is *accidere* (.185)? _____

6. What is the antecedent of *qui* (.187)? _____

7. What is the antecedent of *qui* (.189)? _____

D. Answer the following reading questions.

8. Why are any and all praises doomed to fade?

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

A. Translate the following passage on a separate piece of paper

Somnium Scipionis 16 (dRP 6.23)

(16) praesertim cum apud eos ipsos, a quibus audiri nomen nostrum potest, nemo unius anni memoriam consequi possit. Homines enim populariter annum tantummodo solis, id est unius astri, reditu metiuntur; cum autem ad idem, unde semel profecta sunt, cuncta astra redierint eandemque totius caeli descriptionem longis intervallis rettulerint, tum ille vere vertens annus appellari potest; in quo vix dicere audeo, quam multa hominum saecula teneantur. Namque ut olim deficere sol hominibus exstinguique visus est, cum Romuli animus haec ipsa in templa penetravit, quandoque ab eadem parte sol eodemque tempore iterum defecerit, tum signis omnibus ad principium stellisque revocatis expletum annum habeto; cuius quidem anni nondum vicesimam partem scito esse conversam.

B. Useful Vocabulary (words marked with * should be memorized entirely, with principal parts or genitives where appropriate).

- .190 *praesertim = especially
- .191 *Consequor = reach, obtain
- .192 *populariter = popularly, according to common notion
tantum modo = merely
- .193 *Metior, metiri, Mensus = measure
*Astrum, i = star
- .195 Descriptio, descriptionis = 1) a copy, 2) a representation
- .196 *Vertens Annus = "the Great Year"
- .197 *Audeo, audere, ausus sum = dare
*Saeculum, i = age
- .198 *Deficio (1) = to fail, lack, be lacking of (+abl.)
Extinguo, extinguere, exstinxi, extinctus = to extinguish, die out
- .203 Converto = to turn round, whirl

C. Answer the following syntax questions based on the context of the passage above.

1. What use of the subjunctive is *possit* (.181) _____
2. What is the function of *annum* (.192)? _____
3. What is the form and function of *Redierint* (.194)? _____
4. Why is *teneantur* (.197) subjunctive? _____
5. What use of the ablative is *ab eadem parte* (.200) _____

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

6. Is *Omnibus* (.199) dative or ablative, and which use? _____
7. What use of the ablative is *stellis revocatis* (.201)? _____
8. Why is *esse conversam* (.203) in the infinitive? _____

D. Answer the following reading questions.

9. What do men usually think of as "a year?"
10. Conversely, what is a "great year"?
11. When did the last great year start?

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

A. Translate the following passage on a separate piece of paper.

Somnium Scipionis 17 (dRP 6.24)

17) Quocirca si reditum in hunc locum desperaveris, in
quo omnia sunt magnis et praestantibus viris, quanti tandem 205
est ista hominum gloria, quae pertinere vix ad unius anni
partem exiguam potest? Igitur, alte spectare si voles atque
hanc sedem et aeternam domum contueri, neque te sermonibus
vulgi dederis nec in praemiis humanis spem posueris
rerum tuarum! Suis te oportet illecebris ipsa virtus trahat 210
ad verum decus; quid de te alii loquantur, ipsi videant! Sed
loquentur tamen; sermo autem omnis ille et angustiis
cingitur iis regionum, quas vides, nec umquam de ullo
perennis fuit et obruitur hominum interitu et oblivione
posteritatis exstinguitur.' 215

B. Useful Vocabulary (words marked with * should be memorized entirely, with principal parts or genitives where appropriate).

- .204 *quocirca = wherefore (why)
- *despero (1) = despair, hope
- .206 pertineo, pertinere, pertinui = extend to
- .207 *Exiguus, a, um = small, scanty
- .208 *Contueor = survey, consider
- .210 *illecebra, ae = enticement, allurement
- .211 *decus, decoris = prize, glory, honor, adornment
- .213 Cingo, cingere, cinxi, cinctus = surround, encircle
- .214 *Perennis, e = lasting, durable
- *Obruo, obruere, obrui, obrutus = fall, collapse, rush upon
- interritus, us = destruction, ruin
- oblivio, oblivionis = forgetfulness

C. Answer the following syntax questions based on the context of the passage above.

1. What use of the dative is *magnis...viris* (.205)? _____
2. What use of the genitive is *quanti* (.205)? _____
3. What is the antecedent of *quae* (.206)? _____
4. What use of the genitive is *unius anni* (.206)? _____
5. What is the form of *voles* (.207)? _____
6. Why is *contueri* in the infinitive (.207)? _____
7. What is the form of *dederis* (.209)? _____

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

8. Is *illecebris* (.211) ablative or dative, and what use? _____
9. What use of the Subjunctive is *videantur* (.212)? _____
10. What use of the subjunctive is *loquantur* (.212)? _____

D. Answer the following reading questions.

11. What new reason does Africanus adduce for not seeking fame?
12. What should Aemilianus not do?
13. Describe Virtue.
14. What is the final fate of the words of men?

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

A. Translate the following passage on a separate piece of paper.

Somnium Scipionis 18 (dRP 6.25)

18) Quae cum dixisset: 'Ego vero,' inquam, 'Africane, si quidem bene meritis de patria quasi limes ad caeli aditus patet, quamquam a pueritia vestigiis ingressus patris et tuis decori vestro non defui, nunc tamen tanto praemio exposito enitar multo vigilantius.' Et ille: 'Tu vero enitere et sic habeto, non esse te mortalem, sed corpus hoc; nec enim tu is es, quem forma ista declarat, sed mens cuiusque is est quisque, non ea figura, quae digito demonstrari potest. Deum te igitur scito esse, si quidem est deus, qui viget, qui sentit, qui meminit, qui providet, qui tam regit et moderatur et movet id corpus, cui praepositus est, quam hunc mundum ille princeps deus, et ut mundum ex quadam parte mortalem ipse deus aeternus, sic fragile corpus animus sempiternus movet. 220

B. Useful Vocabulary (words marked with * should be memorized entirely, with principal parts or genitives where appropriate)

- .216 *limes, limitis = path
- .218 *pueritia, ae = boyhood
- .219 *Decus, decoris = glory, prize, honor
- .220 *Enitor, eniti, enixus = strive (for)
- .223 *digitus, i = finger
- .224 *Vigeo, vigescere = thrive, flourish
- .225 *Memini, meminisse = remember
- .225 tam...quam = as ... as

C. Answer the following syntax questions based on the context of the passage above.

1. What use of the subjunctive is *dixisset* (.216)? _____
2. *Meritis* (.217) is what use of the dative? _____
3. *Patet* (.218) is in a protasis or an apodosis? _____
4. *Vestigiis* (.218) is what use of the ablative? _____
5. *Decoris vestro* (219) is ablative or dative? _____
6. *Enitar* (.220) is in a protasis or an apodosis? _____
7. Parse *enitere* (.220)? _____
8. What is the form of *habeto* (.221) *ni* (.206)? _____

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

9. Why is *esse* in the infinitive (.221)? _____

D. Answer the following reading questions.

10. What does Aemilianus assert that he has always done so far?

11. What does he assert he will do from now on?

12. How does Africanus explain that our Soul is God?

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

A. Translate the following passage on a separate piece of paper.

Somnium Scipionis 19 (dRP 6.26)

(19) Nam quod semper movetur, aeternum est. Quod autem motum affert alicui, quodque ipsum agitur aliunde, quando finem habet motus, vivendi finem habeat necesse est. Solum igitur, quod se movet, quia numquam deseritur a se, numquam ne moveri quidem desinit. Quin etiam ceteris, quae moventur, hic fons, hoc principium est movendi. Principii autem nulla est origo; nam ex principio oriuntur omnia, ipsum autem nulla ex re alia nasci potest; nec enim esset id principium, quod gigneretur aliunde. Quodsi numquam oritur, ne occidit quidem umquam. Nam principium extinctum nec ipsum ab alio renascetur nec ex se aliud creabit, si quidem necesse est a principio oriri omnia. Ita fit, ut motus principium ex eo sit, quod ipsum a se movetur. Id autem nec nasci potest nec mori; vel concidat omne caelum omnisque natura et consistat necesse est nec vim ullam nanciscatur, qua a primo impulsa moveatur.	230 235 240 245
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B. Useful Vocabulary (words marked with * should be memorized entirely, with principal parts or genitives where appropriate).

- .231 Aliunde = from elsewhere
- .234 *Desero, deserere, deserui, desertus = forsake, abandon, desert
*Desino, desinere, desii = cease, desist
- .235 *Fons, fontis = fountain
- .236 Origo, originis = source
- .237 *Orior, oriri, ortus = rise, arise from, spring forth
- .238 *Nascor, nasci, natus = be born
*Gigno, gignere, genui, genitus = be born
- .239 *Occido, occidere, occidi = fall, perish
- .241 Renascor = to be born again
- .244 concido, concidere, concidi = collapse
- .245 *Consisto, consistere, constitui, constitus = come to a standstill, stop
*Nanciscor, Nancisci, Nactus = get, obtain

C. Answer the following syntax questions based on the context of the passage above.

1. Is *Vivendi* (.232) Gerund or gerundive? _____
2. Why is *habeat* (.232) subjunctive? _____
3. Why is *moveri* (.234) in the infinitive? _____

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

4. Is *ceteris* (.236) dative or ablative? _____
5. Why is *gigneretur* (.239) subjunctive? _____
6. What use of the subjunctive is *sit* (.243)? _____
7. Why is *concidat* subjunctive? _____
8. What is the antecedent of *qua* (.245)? _____

D. Answer the following reading questions.

9. What is eternal?
10. What must have an end?
11. What is the only thing that does not cease motion?
12. What, therefore, is the Source of all motion?
13. Why is it that the sky does not collapse, nor nature come to a standstill?

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

A. Translate the following passage on a separate piece of paper.

Somnium Scipionis 20 and 21 (dRP 6.27 and 6.28)

(20) Cum pateat igitur aeternum id esse, quod a se ipsum
moveatur, quis est, qui hanc naturam animis esse tributam
neget? Inanimum est enim omne, quod pulsu agitator
externo; quod autem est animal, id motu cietur interno 250
et suo; nam haec est propria natura animi atque vis.
Quae si est una ex omnibus, quae sese moveat, neque nata
certe est et aeterna est.

(21) Hanc tu exerce optimis in
rebus! Sunt autem optimae curae de salute patriae; quibus
agitatus et exercitatus animus velocius in hanc sedem et 255
domum suam pervolabit; idque ocius faciet, si iam tum,
cum erit inclusus in corpore, eminebit foras et ea, quae extra
erunt, contemplans quam maxime se a corpore abstrahet.
Namque eorum animi, qui se corporis voluptatibus
dediderunt earumque se quasi ministros praebuerunt 260
impulsuque libidinum voluptatibus oboedientium deorum
et hominum iura violaverunt, corporibus elapsi circum
terram ipsam volutantur nec hunc in locum nisi multis
exagitati saeculis revertuntur.'

Ille discessit; ego somno solutus sum." 265

B. Useful Vocabulary (words marked with * should be memorized entirely,
with principal parts or genitives where appropriate).

- .249 *Inanimus, i = lifeless
- .250 *cieo, ciere, civi, citum = move, stir, cause to move
- .251 proprius, a, um = one's own, special, particular
- .255 Pervolo (1) = fly through
- .256 *Ocius, adv. = more swiftly
- .257 Includo = shut in
 - *Emineo, eminere, eminui = stand out, be remarkable
 - *Foras = adv, forth
- .258 Abstraho = draw away
- .261 *Libido, libidinis = violent desire
 - *Oboedio, oboedire = obey
- .262 *violo, violare, violavi, violatus = outrage, injure, violate
- .263 voluto (1) = to roll around
- .264 Exagito (1) = to chase about

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

C. Answer the following syntax questions based on the context of the passage above.

1. What use of the infinitive is *esse* (.248)? _____
2. What use of the ablative is *pulso...externo* (.249-.250)? _____
3. What use of the ablative is *suo* (.251)? _____
4. What is the form of *exerce* (.253)? _____
5. Is *optimis* (.253) ablative or dative? _____
6. What use of the ablative is *corpore* (.256)? _____
7. Is *Voluptatibus* (.259) dative or ablative? _____
8. What use of the genitive is *libidinum* (.261)? _____
9. What is the form of *elapsa* (.262) and what does it modify? _____

D. Answer the following reading questions.

10. What definition of living does Africanus offer?
11. What is the fastest route back to the Celestial Sphere?
12. What is the fate of men given to earthly pleasure?

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

Somnium Scipionis 12-14 - Quiz

/19

A. Vocabulary

1. sedes, is _____
2. contemno _____
3. circumdedi _____
4. insistere _____
5. sol Oriens _____
6. profecto (adv.) _____
7. the South Wind _____
8. to swim across _____
9. burned, toasty _____
10. that which turns, a pole _____
11. narrow, Confined _____
12. I have scorned _____

B. Forms - Fill in the participle charts

13. Mano

Tense	Active	Passive
Present		-----
Perfect	-----	
Future		

14. Consequor

Tense	Active	Passive
Present		-----
Perfect	-----	
Future		

15. Torreō

Tense	Active	Passive
Present		-----
Perfect	-----	
Future		

C. Translate the following.

16-17. Duo sunt habitabiles, quorum australis ille, in quo insistent, adversa vobis urgent vestigia.

18.-19. Tu enim quam celebritatem sermonis hominum aut quam expetendam consequi gloriam potes?

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

Somnium Scipionis 15-16

/17

A. Vocabulary

1. fore _____
2. diuturnus, a, um _____
3. proles, is _____
4. praesertim _____
5. deficio _____
6. metiri _____
7. I reach, obtain _____
8. a copy, a representation _____
9. I dare _____
10. to happen _____
11. everlasting _____
12. one after the other _____

B. Forms - Fill in the participle charts

13. Adsequor

Tense	Active	Passive
Present		-----
Perfect	-----	
Future		

14. Metior

Tense	Active	Passive
Present		-----
Perfect	-----	
Future		

C. Translate the following.

15.-16. Quin etiam si cupiat proles illa futurorum hominum deinceps laudes unius cuiusque nostrum a patribus acceptas.

17. ...tum ille vere vertens annus appellari potest.

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

Quiz - Somnium Scipionis 17-18

/16

A. Vocabulary

- 1. quocirca _____
- 2. exiguus,a,um _____
- 3. decus, decoris _____
- 4. limes, limitis _____
- 5. vigescere _____
- 6. I thrived, I flourished _____
- 7. to strive for _____
- 8. boyhood _____
- 9. lasting, durable _____
- 10. I rush upon _____

B. Forms - Fill in the participle charts

11. contueor

Tense	Active	Passive
Present		-----
Perfect	-----	
Future		

12. Vigeo

Tense	Active	Passive
Present		
Perfect	-----	
Future		

C. Translate the following.

13.-14. ...quanti tandem est ista gloria , quae pertinere vix ad unius anni Partem exiguam potest?

15.-16. ...quamquam a pueritia vestigios ingressus patris et tuis decori vestro non defui, nunc tamen tanto praemio exposito enitar multo vigilantius.

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

Unit 2 Test Somnium Scipionis 12-21

A. Vocabulary

23. sedes, is _____
24. vertex, icis _____
25. tranatare _____
26. vero _____
27. adsecutus sum _____
28. praesertim _____
29. contueri _____
30. limis, limitis _____
31. oriri _____
32. libido, libidinis _____
33. to flow _____
34. North Wind _____
35. to cut off _____
36. rising sun _____
37. offspring _____
38. I dared _____
39. allurement, enticement _____
40. to thrive, flourish _____
41. I get, I obtain _____
42. to stir, to cause _____
43. to move _____

B. Forms - finish the charts

22. Give participles for Contemnō

Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present		-----
Perfect	-----	
Future		

23. Give participles for Torreō

Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present		-----
Perfect	-----	
Future		

24. Give participles for Amputō

Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present		-----
Perfect	-----	
Future		

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

25. Give the Infinitives for Deficio

Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present		
Perfect		
Future		-----

26. Give the Infinitives for Despero

Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present		
Perfect		
Future		-----

27. Give the Infinitives for Vigeo

Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present		
Perfect		
Future		-----

..

C. Translation

28.-.34.

Quocirca si reditum in hunc locum desperaveris, in quo omnia sunt magnis et praestantibus viris, quanti tandem est ista hominum gloria, quae pertinere vix ad unius anni partem exiguam potest? Igitur, alte spectare si voles atque hanc sedem et aeternam domum contueri, neque te sermonibus vulgi dederis nec in praemiis humanis spem posueris rerum tuarum! 205

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

35.-40.

Quin

235

etiam ceteris, quae moventur, hic fons, hoc principium est movendi. Principii autem nulla est origo; nam ex principio oriuntur omnia, ipsum autem nulla ex re alia nasci potest; nec enim esset id principium, quod gigneretur aliunde. Quod si numquam oritur, ne occidit quidem umquam.

D. Parsing - answer the following questions based on the passages above.

41. What use of the dative is *magnis...viris* (.205)? _____
42. What use of the genitive is *quanti* (.205)? _____
43. What is the antecedent of *quae* (.206)? _____
44. What use of the genitive is *unius anni* (.206)? _____
45. What is the form of *voles* (.207)? _____
46. Why is *contueri* in the infinitive (.207)? _____
47. What is the form of *dedideris* (.209)? _____
48. Is *ceteris* (.236) dative or ablative? _____
49. Why is *gigneretur* (.239) subjunctive? _____

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

E. History Comprehension. Answer the following based on your general understanding of the passages we have translated from this unit.

50. What is the main argument Cicero advances for the futility of seeking fame in this world?

51. Summarize Cicero's proof that the soul is immortal and divine.

52. What, therefore, remains the proper course of action for men who wish to get back to the Celestial sphere?

53. To what extent do you agree or disagree with Cicero? Is it utter hogwash? Is there any kind of logic or truth? This is open ended, but I expect a thoughtful answer.

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

Unit 3 (*The Dream of Scipio*)

Goals:

To apply and analyze Ciceronian thought to real world events

Objectives - TSW:

1. identify and describe the characters of Manlius, Sophia, Olivier, Rebecca, Gersonides, Cardinal Ceccani, Julien Barneuve, Julia Bronsen, Marcel Laplace and Bernard King.
2. identify the central question of the book in their own terms: "What is the responsibility of a civilized man at the fall of civilization?" and give their own answer (in writing).
3. identify and explain the solution of each man (Manlius, Olivier, and Julien) to that problem.
4. describe the historical context of the three different eras
5. construct a definition (in writing) for "Civilization"

Assessment

- daily reading comprehension questions (RCQ)
- daily discussions over readings
- final exam (See below)

Materials:

The Dream of Scipio by Iain Pears; Reading Comprehension Questions; Final Exam

Day	In-Class	At Home
Day 1	(finish test SS#2); Read pp.1-42	RCQ 1-42
Day 2	Discuss 1-41; Read 41-80	RCQ 41-80;
Day 3	Discuss 41-80; Read 80-119	RCQ 80-119;
Day 4	Discuss 80-119; Read 120-162	RCQ 120-162
Day 5	Discuss 120-162; Read 162-201	RCQ 162-201
Day 6	Discuss 162-201; Read 201-242	RCQ 201-242
Day 7	Discuss 201-242; Read 242-281	RCQ 242-281
Day 8	Discuss 242-281; Read 281-320	RCQ 281-320
Day 9	Discuss 281-320; Read 321-361	RCQ 321-361
Day 10	Discuss 321-361; Read 361-396	RCQ 361-396
Day 11	Discuss 361-396	Study
Day 12	Review	
Day 13	Test (see below for format)	

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

Test Format

10 x identification questions (2 pts. each)

2 x essay questions (10 points each)

1. What is Civilization, and what is the responsibility of a civilized man at the fall of Civilization?
2. To what extent is *The Dream of Scipio* a valid interpretation of Cicero's *Somnium Scipionis*?

Successful essays will have references to both *Somnium Scipionis* (Cicero) and *The Dream of Scipio* (Pears)

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

Dream of Scipio pp. 1-40 Reading Questions

Orientation:

The Dream takes place at three different times: At the end of the Roman Empire (roughly 480 A.D.), during the onset of the black plague (roughly 1350), and WWII (roughly 1939-44). However, the action all takes place within the same fifty mile radius near the town of Vaison/Avingon.

The major characters include:

- Manlius Hippomanes - Roman Nobleman/Bishop of Vaison in/around 480 A.D.
- Olivier de Noyen - a messenger to Cardinal Ceccani in 1350
- Julien Barneuve - a Classics/Renaissance scholar living in France during the 1930's

Each man is also associated with an extraordinarily unusual woman:

- Manlius has learned philosophy from Sophia, whose name means "wisdom."
- Olivier is secretly in love with Rebecca, a servant to the learned Jew Gersonides
- Julien has an unrequited romance with Julia Bronsen, a Jew and an artist.

Throughout the course of the book, the 3 men each encounter the same problem in a different aspect: How do civilized people act when civilization is falling down around them?

1. When did Julien die?
2. Why and how was Olivier maimed by the Comte du Frejus?
3. What is the name of Manlius' distasteful dinner guest?
4. Why does Manlius find him so distasteful?
5. Why does Julien think there might have been two Manlius Hippomanes?
6. Before Rebecca, who was the 'great love' of his life? Not Isabella!

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

7. What did Oliver discover at the pastry shop?
8. According to Julian on page 23, who is it that really keeps Civilization going?
9. In his boyhood, how was Julian first introduced to the ancient world?
10. Why was Julian's father so desperately angry about his going to church?
11. On p. 36, according to Manlius, how are 'we' (Romans) different from Gauls?
12. According to Sophia, what is Manlius' purpose in life (Why do you live....)?

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

Dream of Scipio pp. 41-80 Reading Questions

1. Finish this phrase: Power without wisdom is... Wisdom without power is...?
2. How did Manlius meet Sophia?
3. In a nutshell, explain Manlius' reasons for becoming Bishop of Vaison.
4. Explain the relationship of Olivier and Ceccani.
5. What gift did Olivier give to Ceccani?
6. What 'Cell' is it that Sophia believes we are trapped inside?
7. When and how did Julien meet the Bronsens?
8. What deal did Julien and Claude Bronsen make?
9. Where did Sophia spend the last years of her life?
10. What is Manlius' opinion of Christianity, as expressed to Lucontius on p. 71?
11. According to Sophia, where is the only place philosophy can really exist?
12. Describe Ceccani's interesting duality - read pp. 75-76 closely.
13. On pp.79-80, how is the story of Sophia rendered into a (rather elegant) allegory?

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

Dream of Scipio pp. 80-119 Reading Questions

1. Describe Julien's relationships with women.
2. What 'darkness' in himself did Julien see during World War I?
3. According to Julien, whose job is it to protect Civilization?
4. What is Manlius' relationship with his adopted son, Syagrius?
5. According to Sophia, what is the real nature of the soul?
6. With what Conundrum did Manlius wrestle?
7. Why did Julia's marriage break up?
8. Why was Claude so protective of Julia?
9. From what famous painter did Julia buy her first picture?
10. What deal did Ceccani make with the Comte du Frejus?
11. What three friends of Julien's gathered for his 31st birthday?
12. On p.110, in what business were both Marcel and Bernard engaged?
13. What were they both willing to do to accomplish it?
14. What is Bronsen's opinion of Mussolini? Why is this ironic?
15. What does Felix think of Sophia's logic?

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

16. On p. 117 there is very elegant metaphor - what is it?

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

Dream of Scipio pp. 120-162 Reading Questions

1. Where did Julien go to live in 1932? Why?
2. Describe Julien's assessment of Julia's art.
3. What subject did Julien turn to during his hermitage?
4. What was Olivier's opinion of politics?
5. What homage did Pisano pay to Ceccani in the Cathedral of Our Lady in Avignon?
6. What technical problem did he have in painting the chapel? How did he solve it?
7. What service did Gustave Bloch do for Julien?
8. Who were Marcel's natural enemies? What was his 'religion'?
9. If you had to summarize Bernard and Marcel's political leanings, what words would you use?
10. Summarize Claude Bronsen's civilization speech on pp. 138-141.
11. In the childhood story on pp. 145-147, what insight do we gain about Bernard and Marcel?
12. In the manuscript of Manlius which Olivier finds, what is the definition of "Virtue?" Of "Pure love?"
13. To whom is Olivier sent for help interpreting the difficult manuscript?

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

14. What was Gersonides' relationship with the church prelates?
15. What did Gersonides see in Olivier when he came to his door?
16. Explain, briefly, how the phrase "The soul dies when it falls to earth" heretical.
17. What did Sophia ignore "because she needed to?"
18. What other side of "Saint" Manlius does Gersonides show to Olivier?
19. The night he met Rebecca, what did Olivier do before he went to bed?

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

Dream of Scipio pp. 163-201 Reading Questions

1. How did Rebecca meet Gersonides?
2. What impact did Rebecca have on Olivier's poetry?
3. Describe the transformation that Julien underwent on his trip home after the Germans invaded.
4. How did Julien treat Elizabeth?
5. How did Manlius treat the child who had been left behind by the runaway serfs?
6. Whose face did Pisano use to complete the 3 frescoes detailing Sophia?
7. What did Pisano give to Isabelle de Frejus? What was the result?
8. What happened in March 1348 in Avignon?
9. What was Cecanni's overriding goal for the papacy?
10. How did Marcel save the little town of which he was sous-prefet?
11. Whom did Olivier help on his way to meet the Bishop of Winchester? What remarkable thing did he hear?
12. What message did Altheiux of Nimes bring to Olivier, when he found him on the road?
13. What story does Altheiux tell Olivier about the prelate Pierre Roget?
14. Where did Olivier hide the letter?

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

Dream of Scipio pp. 201-242 Reading Questions

1. What post does Marcel ask Julien to assume? Why did Julien accept?
2. What did Ceccani say to Olivier when he had told Ceccani the contents of the letter?
3. What insight did Gersonides give to Olivier concerning Manlius on p. 210?
4. How did Ceccani tame Peter the Heretic?
5. What did Manlius convince the bishops to do at the council of Arles?
6. What did Ricimer teach Manlius about the Roman empire and the loss of Gaul?
7. How did Julien perform his role of Censor? What did he say about the Jews?
8. What had happened to Claude Bronsen during the war? To Julia?
9. What was Cardinal de Deaux's plan for the future of the papacy? How did Ceccani intend to block it?
10. What was Gersonides' reaction to the feelings rising between Olivier and Rebecca?
11. What hysterically funny reply did Gersonides give to the council of Jews when they asked him for advice?
12. What contradiction does Olivier notice in Manlius' philosophy on p239?
13. Finish this statement: "A good act without understanding..."

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

Dream of Scipio pp. 242-281 Reading Questions

1. What mission does Pope Clement give to Gersonides?
2. What advice does Sophia give to Manlius regarding Gundobad?
3. Why does Julien confront Marcel? How many people paid for Julien's "successful defense of learning?" What do you think of this proposition?
4. What ironic use did the Germans make of Marcel's work after November 8th, 1942?
5. What conclusion did Julien come to about the fate of Olivier?
6. On p. 256 there is a discussion of the Theme of the book. What judgment did Julien pass on Olivier?
7. Why did Julia not go to America? Where does Julien take her this time?
8. What did Julia begin to do when she discovered the shrine of St. Sophia?
9. What did Julia and the local blacksmith make together?
10. Finish this quotation from p. 269 - "The concern of man is not..."
11. Therefore, what was Manlius' ultimate motivation in trying to come to an accommodation with Gundobad?
12. What is the nature of the rational soul?
13. What kind of evil is the worst of all, according to Julia?
14. What insight concerning Olivier did Julia impart to Julien?

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

Dream of Scipio pp.281-319 Reading Questions

1. How does Marcel intuit that Julia is still in the country?
2. What does Olivier figure out about Rebecca when he goes to pick her up and take her to Gersonides?
3. What connection is there between the French heretics and Manlius' Dream of Scipio?
4. When Bernard returns in 1942, what message does he give to Julien? What deal does he strike for Julia?
5. What was Manlius' original hope for the outcome of the meeting with Gundobad?
6. What disappointing news did Gundobad give to Manlius instead?
7. Why does the German officer cry when he buys some of Julia's paintings from Bernard?
8. What charges were made against Rebecca and Gersonides by Cecanni's agents?
9. What proposal does Cecanni put to the pope to counter the unrest generated by the plague?
10. What happened to the little German soldier who tried to find directions in Vaison?
11. Why did Isabelle sneak out at night and go to Pisano's? Who killed her?

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

Dream of Scipio pp. 320-361 Reading Questions

1. Who really killed Isabella?
2. Who was arrested among the twenty-six people to pay for the death of the German soldier?
3. What was the final verdict on Marcel's career in the 70's?
4. What shocking development did Manlius find when he returned to Vaison?
5. What had Sophia been doing for Syagrius?
6. What connection did Julien make once he got the document from the Vatican archives?
7. What leverage does Marcel create over Julien to compel him to give up Bernard to the authorities?
8. What does Manlius do to Syagrius?
9. What was Pisano's final fate?
10. Julia could easily have escaped - why did she give herself up? In what way is this like Sophia?
11. What request/demand does Olivier make of Ceccani? How does that work out?
12. What smokescreen did Manlius' manufacture to consolidate his power in Vaison?
13. When Julien gets to the police station, what does he find out?

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

Dream of Scipio pp. 361-396 Reading Questions

1. What decision does Olivier make, and why does he do it?
2. To whom does Olivier go to solve the problem? What “proof” will he offer to set the deal in motion?
3. In his long talk with Marcel, what conclusion does Julien come to about Civilization in general, and about the Germans in particular?
4. Do you agree or disagree? Why?
5. What sort of evil is the worst of all, according to Julien and Manlius?
6. Why, then, does Julien try to help Bernard?
7. What is Gersonides’ (somewhat amusing) attitude to his imprisonment and his release?
8. What secret does Gersonides tell Olivier before they part?
9. How did Julia transform the paintings in the shrine of St. Sophia?
10. By what means did Julia come to the same understanding that Sophia did through philosophy?
11. From pp. 386-7 was Manlius successful or not?
12. What is Sophia’s answer to the central question, as expressed on pp. 388-389?
13. How did Olivier pass the rest of his life?

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

14. What shocking secret does Rebecca impart? What do you think of this?
Myself, I've never really made up my mind. What does Olivier make of it?

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

The Dream of Scipio - Final Test

I. Identify the following people, places, and things in 2-3 sentences.

1. Olivier du Noyen

2. The Comte du Frejus

3. Gersonides

4. Cardinal Cecanni

5. Manlius Hippomanes

6. Syagrius

7. Caius Valerius

8. Vaison

9. Marcel Laplace

Somnium Scipionis Textbook

10. The Shrine of St. Sophia.

11. Pierre Roget/Pope Clement

12. Romanitas

13. Ricimer

14. Gundobad

15. Claude Bronsen

- II. Essay questions. Answer each of the following on a separate piece of paper. Your essay should be 2-4 paragraphs in length.
- a) What is Civilization, and what is the role of a civilized man during the fall of civilization?
 - b) To what extent is *The Dream of Scipio* a valid interpretation of *The Somnium Scipionis*?