

Component 2: Latin Literature

Latin GCSE 2024

Monday 31st October 2022

Overview of Component 2

30% of overall GCSE grade

Theme A: Romans in the countryside

Candidates are expected to be familiar with the following aspects of the theme:

- traditional peasant farming;
- country villas;
- hunting.

Overview of Component 2

30% of overall GCSE grade

Candidates will be expected to answer questions on the following texts:

CICERO	Traditional values	<i>Pro Roscio Amerino</i> 50, 74-75
HORACE	The pleasures of country living The changing face of the countryside	<i>Epodes</i> 2.1-8, 23-28 <i>Odes</i> 2.15
LIVY	Cincinnatus, summoned from the plough	<i>History</i> 3.26
OVID	A rustic festival	<i>Fasti</i> 2.641-658
PLINY	A day's hunting The burdens of an estate-owner	<i>Letters</i> 1.6 <i>Letters</i> 9.15
VIRGIL	A self-sufficient small farm	<i>Georgics</i> 4.125-143

Overview of Component 2

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Candidates should also study the following pictures, one or more of which will be used as a basis for questions in each question paper.



Picture 1: a lavish country villa



Picture 2: *rus in urbe*



Picture 3: the activities of a villa



Picture 4: farmer ploughing



Picture 5: the wine harvest



Picture 6: a boar hunt

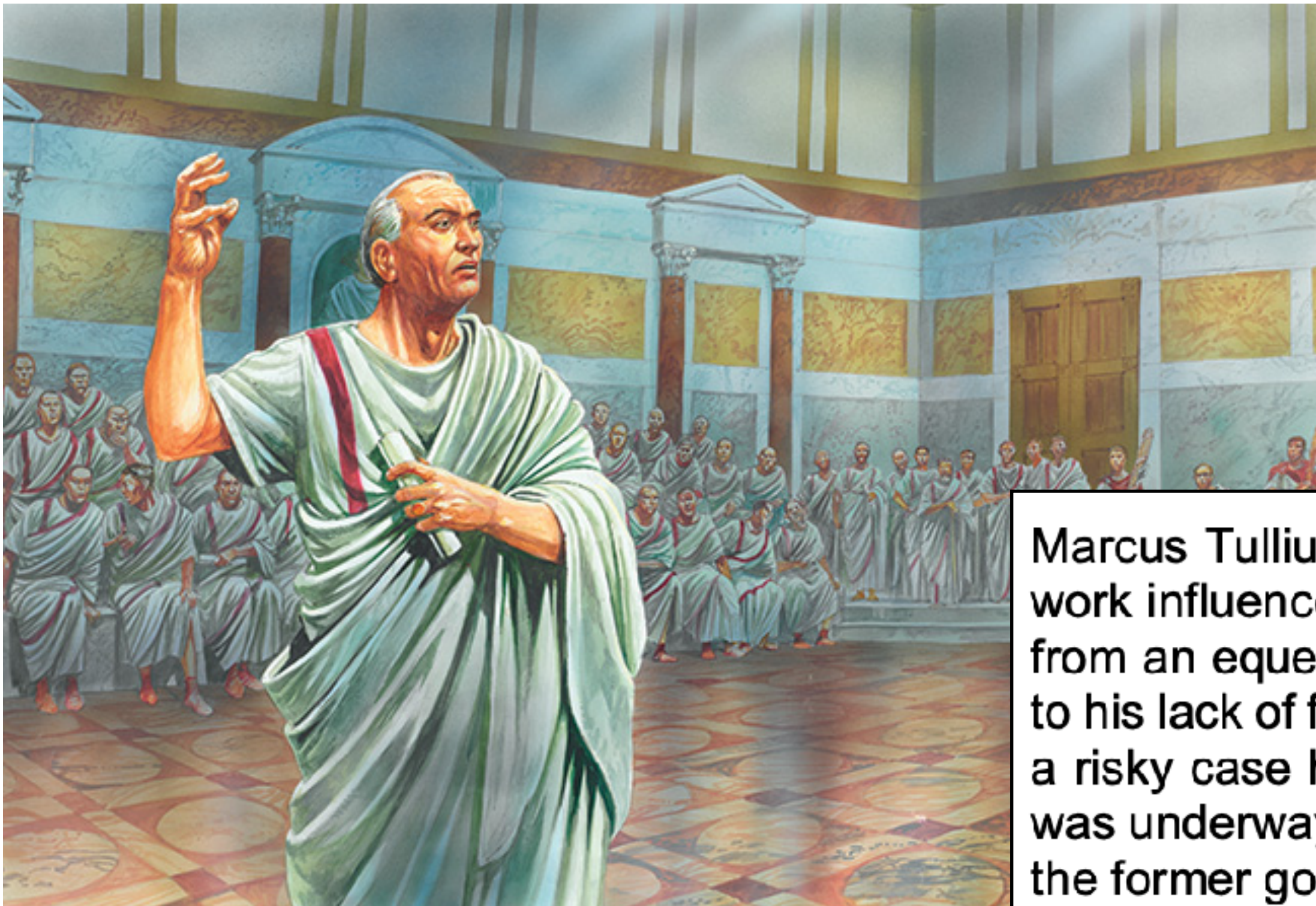
Mosaic: Piazza Armerina, Sicily

Set Text 1: Cicero

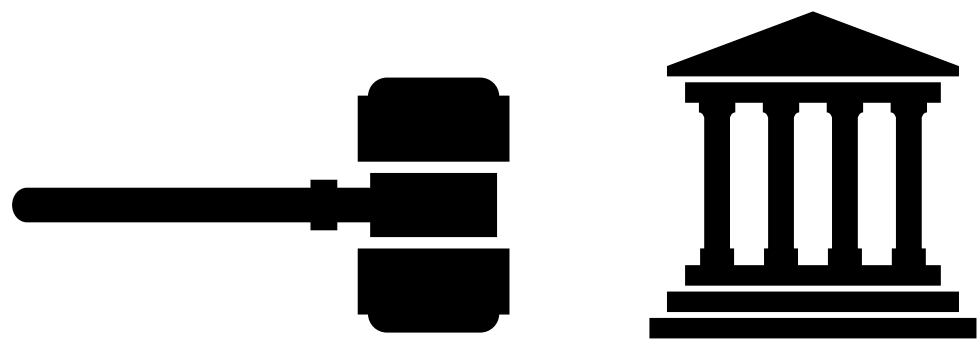
Introduction

Marcus Tullius Cicero (106-43 BC) was an eminent lawyer, orator and politician. He was born in Arpinum, about seventy miles south-east of Rome, but lived most of his life in Rome.

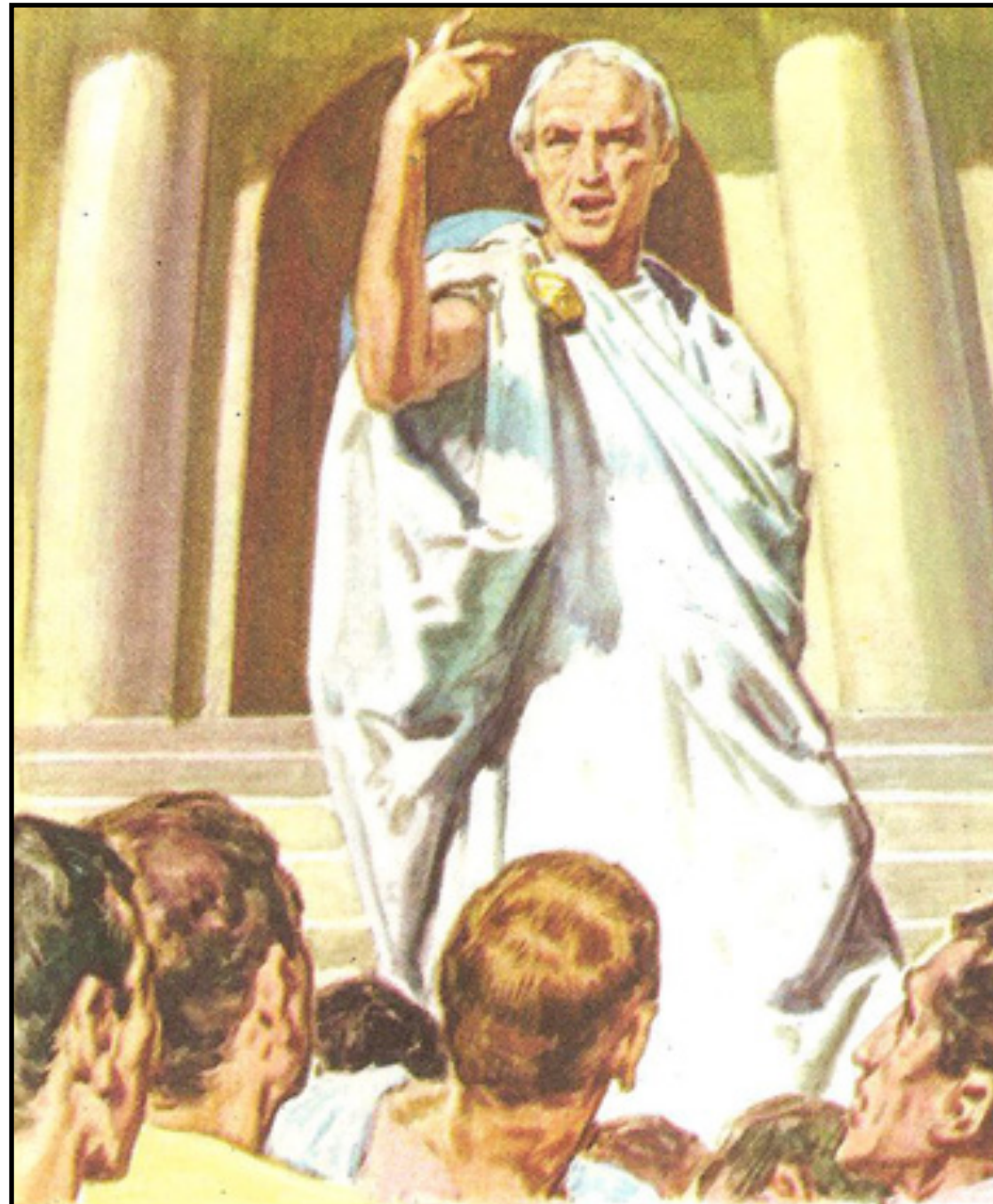
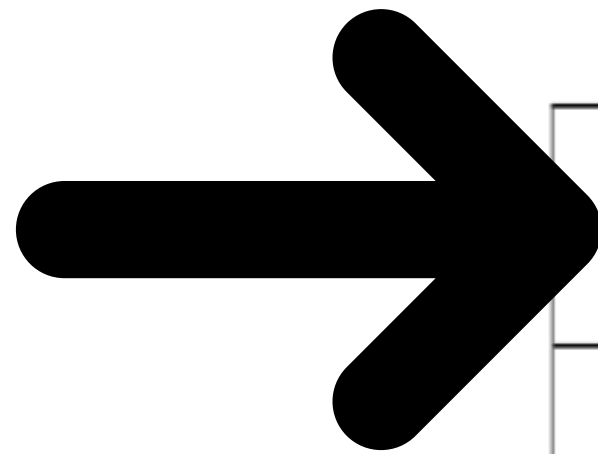
He was a prolific author of political and forensic speeches, letters, and treatises on philosophy



Marcus Tullius Cicero (106BC- 43BC) was a prominent orator and statesman whose work influenced European writing and thought from his own time until ours. He came from an equestrian family in Arpinum, initially struggling in his political ambitions due to his lack of familial influence and connections. His reputation was established due to a risky case he undertook (*pro Roscio*) and successfully defended. Once his career was underway, in 70BC he took up another high profile case, this time against Verres, the former governor of Sicily.




Cicero's 'pro roscio Amerino'

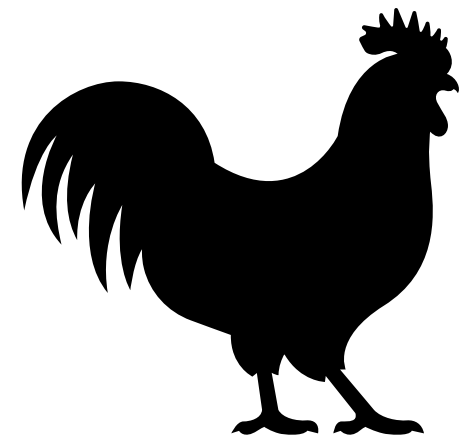


CICERO	Traditional values	<i>Pro Roscio Amerino</i> 50, 74-75
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VIRGIL	A self-sufficient small farm	<i>Georgics</i> 4.125-143

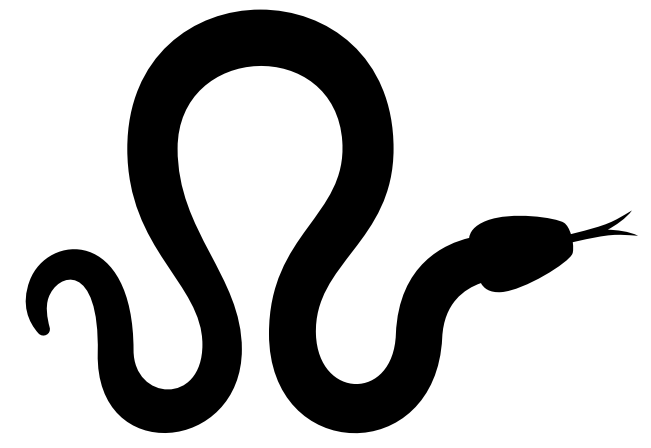
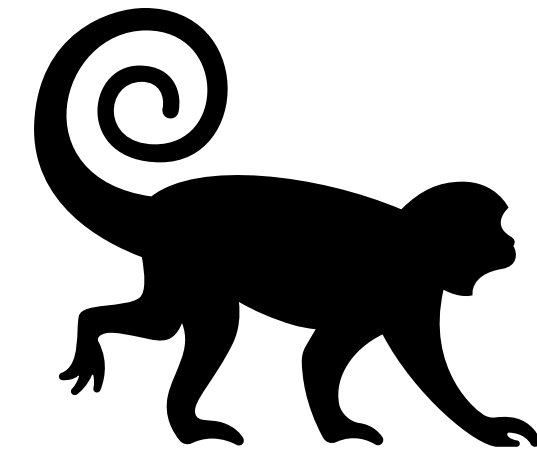
Cicero's 'pro roscio Amerino'



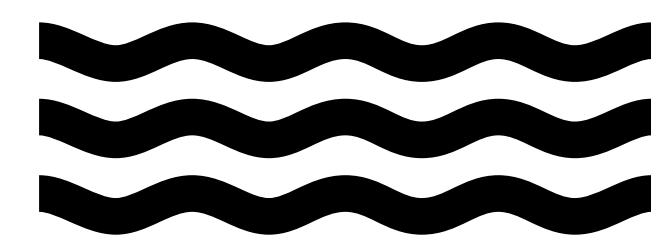
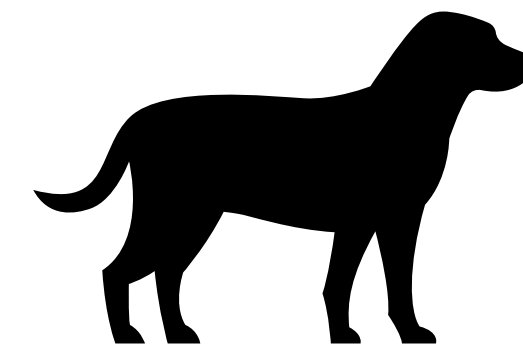
- ***Pro Roscio Amerino*** is a defence speech given by [Marcus Tullius Cicero](#) on behalf of [Sextus Roscius](#), a Roman citizen from the accused of murdering his father. Delivered in 80 BC, it was Cicero's first major public case.
- The elder Sextus Roscius was a wealthy landowner and important citizen of Ameria.
- Sextus Roscius was murdered near the Pallatine Baths in Rome while returning from a party. His son, Sextus Roscius the younger, was in Ameria at the time 
- It was at this point, in 80 BC, that three 'conspirators' decided to prosecute the younger Sextus Roscius, accusing him of murdering his father. They hired Gaius Erucius, a well-known professional prosecutor (*accusator*), and allegedly also bribed some witnesses to attest against Sextus the younger. In addition, Roscius Magnus – who was now in charge of all of Sextus Roscius' property, including his slaves – refused to allow two slaves who had witnessed the murder to give evidence.



Cicero's 'pro roscio Amerino'

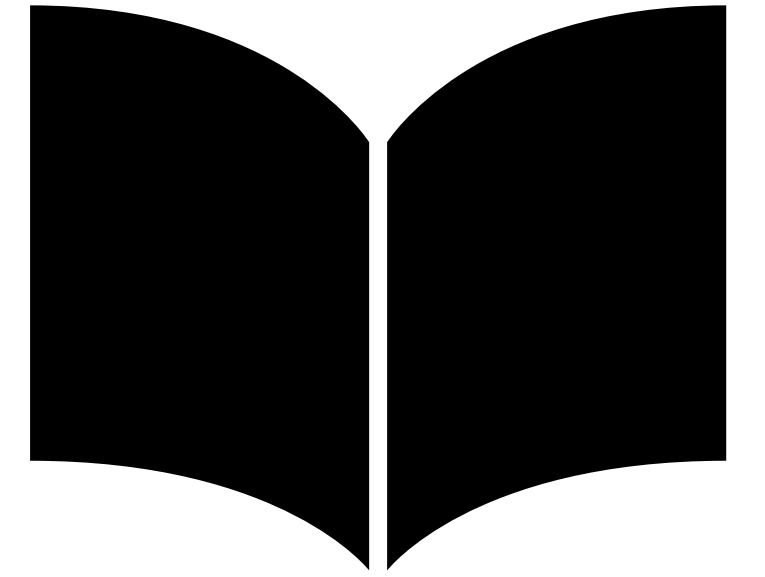


- Sextus Roscius hired Cicero to represent him in court. At this time Cicero was only 26 years old.
- The charge was (*parricidium*). The ancient punishment for patricide was infamous: the accused was stripped, beaten, and sewn into a leather sack, allegedly containing a dog, a cockerel, a monkey, and a snake; the sack was then thrown into the [River Tiber](#) or the sea.
- It seems the prosecution based their argument on the fact that as Sextus Roscius had the most to gain from murdering his father, he was the most likely candidate.



Translation

- Double page spread
- Stick the Latin and the translation on the left hand side
- We will be sticking notes to each section on the right hand side - leave this blank for now.



Translation

CICERO, Traditional Values (*Pro Roscio Amerino* 50, 74-75)

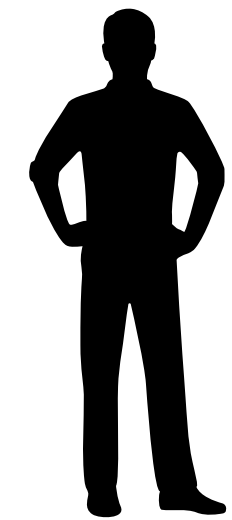
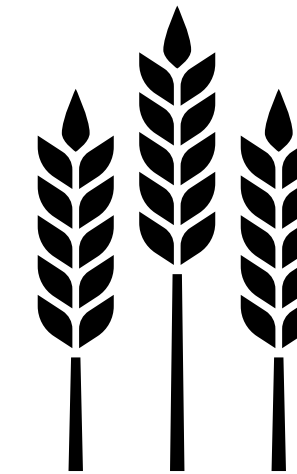
- 1 accusator esses ridiculus, si illis temporibus natus esses cum ab
- 2 aratro arcessebantur qui consules fierent.

1 accusator, -is, m. – *accuser, prosecutor*
sum, esse, fui – *be*
ridiculus, -a, -um – *ridiculous, absurd*
si – *if*
ille, illa, illud – *those*
tempus, -oris, n. – *time, era*

nascor, nasci, natus sum – *be born*
cum – *when*
ab +abl. – *from*
2 aratrum, -i, n. – *plough*
arcesso, -ere – *summon, fetch*
qui, quae, quod – *who, which*
consul, -is, m. – *consul*
fio, fieri – *become, be made*

CICERO, Traditional Values (*Pro Roscio Amerino* 50, 74-75)

You would be a ridiculous prosecutor, if you had been born in those times when men were summoned from the plough to become consuls.



Lines 1-2:

what word does Cicero use to describe what farmers would have been like as prosecutors in court?

Translation

**CICERO, Traditional Values
(Pro Roscio Amerino 50, 74-75)
(continued)**

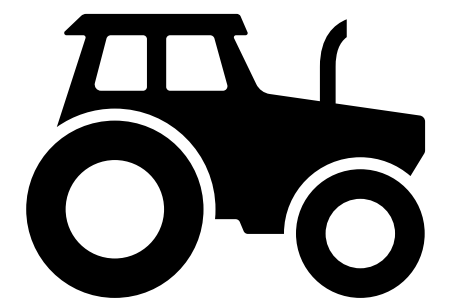
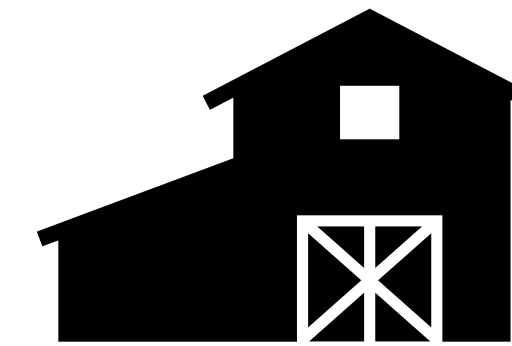
CICERO, Traditional Values (*Pro Roscio Amerino* 50, 74-75)

2 tu enim, qui praeesse
3 agro colendo flagitium putes, profecto illum Atilium, quem sua
4 manu semen spargentem illi qui missi erant convenerunt,
5 hominem turpissimum atque inhonestissimum iudicares.

2 tu – *you (sing.)*
enim – *for*
qui, quae, quod – *who*
praesum, -esse, -fui +dat. – *be in charge (of), be responsible (for)*
3 ager, agri, m. – *field, farm*
colo, colere – *cultivate, tend*
flagitium, -i, n. – *disgrace*
puto, -are – *think, consider, have an opinion*
profecto – *certainly*
ille, illa, illum – *that*
Atilius, -i, m. – *Atilius*
qui, quae, quod – *whom*
suus, sua, suum – *his own*

4 manus, -us, f. – *hand*
semen, seminis, n. – *seed*
spargo, -ere – *scatter, sow*
ille, illa, illud – *those*
qui, quae, quod – *who*
mitto, -ere, misi, missus – *send*
convenio, -venire, -veni – *meet, come across*
5 homo, hominis, m. – *man*
turpis, -e – *shameful, disgraceful*
atque – *and*
inhonestus, -a, -um – *dishonourable, low-class*
iudico, -are – *judge, regard as*

For you, who consider it a disgrace to be responsible for cultivating a farm, would certainly judge the famous Atilius, whom those who had been sent came across sowing seed with his own hand, to be [a] most shameful and low-class [fellow].



Lines 2-5:

what does Cicero accuse the Romans of thinking is a disgrace?

Cicero gives the example of Atilius.
Why does he use this example?
What message is he trying to give?

Translation

**CICERO, Traditional Values
(Pro Roscio Amerino 50, 74-75)
(continued)**

CICERO, Traditional Values (Pro Roscio Amerino 50, 74-75)

5 at
6 hercule maiores nostri longe aliter et de illo et de ceteris talibus
7 viris existimabant itaque ex minima tenuissimaque re publica
8 maximam et florentissimam nobis reliquerunt.

5 at – *but, and yet*
6 hercule – *by Hercules!*
maiores, -um, m.pl. – *ancestors*
noster, nostra, nostrum – *our*
longe – *far, very*
aliter – *differently*
et ... et – *both ... and ...*
de +abl. – *about, concerning*
ille, illa, illud – *him*
ceteri, -ae, -a – *other*
talibus, tale – *such*
7 vir, viri, m. – *man*
existimo, -are – *think, have an opinion*
itaque – *and so*

ex +abl. – *from, instead of*
minimus, -a, -um – *very small*
tenuis, -e – *weak, insignificant*
(-que – *and*)
res, rei, f. – *thing, property, wealth*
publicus, -a, -um – *public, of the people*
res publica – *the republic, the state*
8 maximus, -a, -um – *very large*
et – *and*
florens, -entis – *very flourishing, prosperous*
nos (dat. nobis) – *us*
relinquo, -ere, reliqui – *leave, bequeath*

But,

by Hercules, our ancestors thought differently both concerning him and concerning other such men, and so from a tiny and quite insignificant state they left us one that is very large and highly prosperous.



Lines 6-8:

what does Cicero say that their Roman ancestors have created and left to his contemporaries (his fellow men)? (Provide full detail)

Translation

CICERO, Traditional Values (*Pro Roscio Amerino* 50, 74-75)

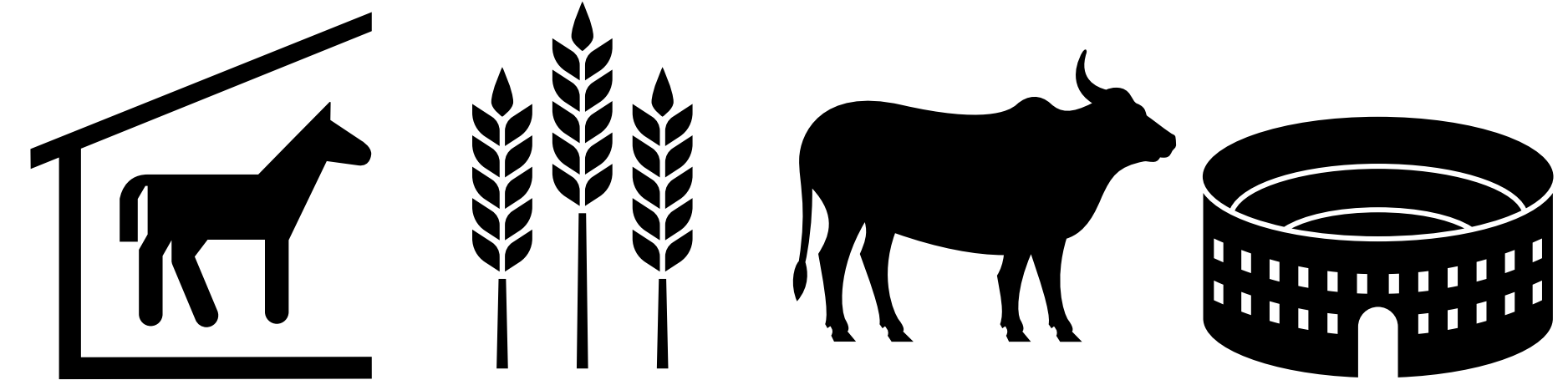
- 8 suos enim agros
9 studiose colebant, non alienos cupide appetebant; sic et agris et
10 urbibus et nationibus rem publicam atque hoc imperium et populi
11 Romani nomen auxerunt.

- 8 suos, sua, suum – *their (own)*
enim – *for, certainly*
ager, agri, m. – *field, farm, land*
9 studiose – *intently, earnestly*
colo, -ere, colui – *cultivate, tend*
non – *not*
alienus, -a, -um – *belonging to someone else*
cupide – *greedily*
appeto, -ere – *seek after, claim for themselves*
sic – *in this way, thus*
et ... et ... – *both ... and ...*
ager, agri, m. – *field, farm, land*
10 urbs, urbis, f. – *city*

- et – *and*
natio, -onis, f. – *(foreign) people, nation*
res, rei, f. – *thing, property, wealth*
publicus, -a, -um – *public, of the people*
res publica – *the republic, the state*
atque – *and*
hic, haec, hoc – *this*
imperium, -i, n. – *empire*
populus, -i, m. – *people, nation*
11 Romanus, -a, -um – *Roman*
nomen, nominis, n. – *name, reputation, glory*
augeo, -ere, auxi – *increase, expand*

CICERO, Traditional Values (*Pro Roscio Amerino* 50, 74-75) (continued)

They certainly cultivated their own farms intently, not greedily laying claim to those of others; in this way they expanded the state, this empire and the reputation of the Roman people with land and cities and [whole] nations.



Lines 8-11:

what does Cicero say their ancestors had cultivated? How does he say they did this? Write in your own words what he means.

what 3 things did their ancestors expand as a result of this? What 2 things did they do this with? Provide full details.

Translation

CICERO, Traditional Values (*Pro Roscio Amerino* 50, 74-75)

- 12 et simul tibi in mentem veniat quem ad modum vitam huiusce
13 depinxeris – hunc hominem ferum atque agrestem fuisse,
14 numquam cum homine quoquam conlocutum esse, numquam
15 in oppido constitisse.

- 12 et – *and*
simul – *at the same time, also*
tu (*dat. tibi*) – *you (sing.)*
in +acc. – *into*
mens, mentis, f. – *mind, attention*
venio, -ire – *come*
qui, quae, quod – *who, what*
ad – *to, towards*
modus, modi, m. – *way, manner*
quem ad modum – *in what way, how*
vita, -ae, f. – *life*
hicce, haecce, hocce – *this here*
13 depingo, -ere, -pinxi – *depict, draw, describe*
hic, haec, hoc – *this*
homo, hominis, m. – *man*

- ferus, -a, -um – *wild, rough*
atque – *and*
agrestis, -e – *backward, uncouth*
sum, esse, fui – *be*
14 numquam – *never*
cum +abl. – *with*
homo, hominis, m. – *man*
quisquam, quaequam, quicquam –
any, anyone
colloquor, -loqui, -locutus sum –
speak, have a conversation
numquam – *never*
15 in +abl. – *in*
oppidum, -i, n. – *town*
consisto, -ere, -stiti – *stay, live*

CICERO, Traditional Values (*Pro Roscio Amerino* 50, 74-75) (continued)

It should also come to your attention how you have depicted the life of this man here – [saying that] he was rough and uncouth, that he never spoke to another person, never stayed in a town.



Lines 12-15:

give 4 details that Cicero says of what people think about Sextus the younger.

Translation



CICERO, Traditional Values (Pro Roscio Amerino 50, 74-75) (continued)



CICERO, Traditional Values (Pro Roscio Amerino 50, 74-75)

18 in
 19 urbe luxuries creatur, ex luxuria existat avaritia necesse est,
 20 ex avaritia erumpat audacia, inde omnia scelera ac maleficia
 21 gignuntur. vita autem haec rustica quam tu agrestem vocas
 22 parsimoniae, diligentiae, iustitiae magistra est.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>18 in +abl. – <i>in</i>
 19 urbs, urbis, f. – <i>city</i>
 luxuries, -ei, f. – <i>extravagance</i>
 creo, -are – <i>create, produce</i>
 ex +abl. – <i>out of, from</i>
 luxuria, -ae, f. – <i>extravagance</i>
 exsisto, -ere – <i>emerge, begin</i>
 avaritia, -ae, f. – <i>greed</i>
 necesse – <i>necessary</i>
 sum, esse, fui – <i>be</i>
 20 ex +abl. – <i>out of, from</i>
 avaritia, -ae, f. – <i>greed</i>
 erumpo, -ere – <i>burst out</i>
 audacia, -ae, f. – <i>recklessness,</i>
 <i>violent behaviour</i>
 inde – <i>from that, after that</i>
 omnis, omne – <i>all, every</i>
 scelus, sceleris, n. – <i>crime</i></p> | <p>ac – <i>and</i>
 maleficia, -ia, n. – <i>crime, misdeed,</i>
 <i>wrong</i>
 21 gigno, -ere – <i>give birth, produce</i>
 vita, -ae, f. – <i>life, way of life</i>
 autem – <i>however, on the other hand</i>
 hic, haec, hoc – <i>this</i>
 rusticus, -a, um – <i>rustic, country</i>
 qui, quae, quod – <i>who, which</i>
 tu – <i>you (sing.)</i>
 agrestis, -e – <i>backward, uncouth</i>
 voco, -are – <i>call</i>
 22 parsimonia, -ae, f. – <i>thrift, economy</i>
 diligentia, -ae, f. – <i>hard work</i>
 iustitia, -ae, f. – <i>fairness, good</i>
 <i>conduct</i>
 magistra, -ae, f. – <i>teacher</i>
 sum, esse, fui – <i>be</i></p> |
|--|---|

*In
 the city extravagance is created, from
 extravagance it is natural for greed to emerge,
 from greed for violent behaviour to burst out,
 [and] from that all kinds of crimes and misdeeds
 are produced. This country life, on the other hand,
 which you call uncouth,
 is the teacher of thrift, hard work, and good
 conduct.*



Lines 19-22:

what does Cicero say is created in a city?

what does Cicero say is natural to come from extravagant lifestyles in a city?

Give full details.

what does he accuse his fellow Romans of calling the countryside?

what 3 things does Cicero say a country lifestyle can teach people?

Home Task: Questions

(Due Monday 7th November)

1. Lines 1-2: what word does Cicero use to describe what farmers would have been like as prosecutors in court?
2. Lines 2-5: what does Cicero accuse the Romans of thinking is a disgrace?
3. Lines 2-5: Cicero gives the example of Atilius. Why does he use this example? What message is he trying to give?
4. Lines 6-8: what does Cicero say that their Roman ancestors have created and left to his contemporaries (his fellow men)? (Provide full detail).
5. Lines 8-11: what does Cicero say their ancestors had cultivated? How does he say they did this? Write in your own words what he means.
6. Lines 8-11: what 3 things did their ancestors expand as a result of this? What 2 things did they do this with? Provide full details.

Home Task: Questions

(Due Monday 7th November)

7. Lines 12-15: give 4 details that Cicero says of what people think about Sextus the younger.
8. Lines 15-18: what word does Cicero use to describe a country lifestyle?
9. Lines 15-18: what 2 words does Cicero use to describe existence in the countryside?
10. Lines 15-18: what does not happen in such country lifestyles, according to Cicero?
11. Lines 15-18: state the simile that is used and explain it in your own words.
12. Lines 19-22: what does Cicero say is created in a city?
13. Lines 19-22: what does Cicero say is natural to come from extravagant lifestyles in a city?
Give full details.
14. Lines 19-22: what does he accuse his fellow Romans of calling the countryside?
15. Lines 19-22: what 3 things does Cicero say a country lifestyle can teach people?