

Chapter 12 **Rome the Eternal City****Ex. 12.1** *Translate the following sentences into English.*

Traianus puero urbem ostendit. "ecce Palatium," inquit, "ubi pugna Romuli et Remi erat.* Romulus rex primus Romae erat.*"	
hoc est palatium imperatoris, quod Domitianus sibi** aedificat, ut omnes videant et attoniti sint. palatium est magnum et magnificentum.	
stadium etiam Domitianus in palatio aedificat, ubi ludos sibi** et amicis habeat.	
ecce villa Liviae, uxoris Augusti, qui pacem Romae et populo Romano tulit.***	
illud est forum, ubi templa deorum sunt. illud est templum, ubi corpus Iulii Caesaris dictatoris crematum est.****	
hoc est amphitheatrum novum. opus est Imperatoris Vespasiani. quinque annos apertum est. optimum est omnium amphitheatrorum in imperio Romano.	
illud est Tiberis flumen. pons iam centum annos stat. est opus Lucii Fabricii. pons manet ut cives Romani insulam Tiberinam visitent."	
"urbs Roma optima est," inquit Hadrianus. "mihi multum placet!"	
"cras mihi necesse est magistrum reperire ut te doceat," inquit Traianus.	
"quid? eheu! sollicitus sum!" inquit Hadrianus.	

* erat - was

** sibi - for himself

*** tulit - brought

**** crematum est - was cremated

More information about the subjunctive

A note about *ne*

In Latin, as we have seen, *ut* can mean *in order to*, or *so that...* It is usually followed by the subjunctive mood, which is a requirement of the language and not just a thing meaning "may" or "should". We also should know by now that the normal way in Latin of saying *not* is by using the word *non*. Well, not any more, sugar.

In most sentences, when you'd think of using an expression meaning *in order not to*, you'd use the word *ne* in Latin, instead of *ut + non*. This isn't quite always true but for now, it's a good thing to remember. Study the examples below:

Hadrianus multa discit ne stultus maneat.

Hadrian learns many things so that he won't remain stupid.

Traianus Hadrianum ne exeat rogat.

Trajan asks Hadrian not to go out (so that he may not go out).

asinus in stabulo stat ne Bucephalus solus sit.

The donkey stands in the stable so that Bucephalus won't be alone.

Basically, this is more or less the same as using *ut*, so you should find it quite easy. If you are keen on sounding a bit more grand, then you could also say that *ne* in Latin could be translated as *lest* in English. See if this works for the three examples given. Clue – it only works for two of them.

Ex. 12.2 *Translate the following sentences into English.*

Traianus Hadrianum Romam ducit ne in ludum Italicae ire debeat.	
magister ludi ridet ne puer modestus sit.	
Plotina Domitiam Paulinam curat ne fleat.	
Romulus Remum fratrem necat ne populum Romanum regat.	
te teneo ne cadas.	

Moral message

While stands the Coliseum, Rome shall stand;
When falls the Coliseum, Rome shall fall;
And when Rome falls - the world.

(by Lord Byron, who didn't spell Colosseum as we do now!)

Purpose

We call something purpose when we mean, you did something *in order to* do something else. The link words indicating purpose are *in order to*, or *so that*.

Uses of the infinitive to express purpose in English and other languages

Where Latin uses *ut* or *ne*, you will often just reach for an infinitive of a verb in a modern language, perhaps also adding a link word such as *pour* (French). Study these examples, from different languages:

We come to school to learn Latin. (English)
Nous venons à l'école pour apprendre le latin. (French)
Venimos a la escuela para aprender Latin. (Spanish)
Wij komen naar school om Latijn te leren. (Dutch)
Wir kommen zur Schule um Latein zu lernen. (German)

One exception to this is Swedish, where an infinitive is not normally used like this. Study this example, of which you may or may not be able to make some sense:

Vi kommer till skolan så att vi kan lära oss latin.

This system comes much closer than all the other languages to what Latin would say:

venimus ad ludum ut linguam Latinam discamus.

Latin never normally uses an infinitive here, though in English, it's the easiest and most common way to translate this (check all examples above one more time).

Indirect Command

There is another sort of expression in Latin which uses the subjunctive, with *ut* or *ne*. It is called Indirect Command. It works like this: when you ask somebody to do something, you are the subject of the verb and he or she is the subject of the subordinate clause in Latin, after *ut* or *ne*. Study these examples:

magister puerum rogat **ut Homerum legat**.
The master asks the boy **to read Homer (so that he should read Homer)**.

moneo vos **ne hoc faciatis**.
I warn you **not to do this (so that you should not do this)**.

A variation on this is the use of *curo ut* + *subjunctive*, meaning I see to it that...

magister curat **ut discipuli laeti sint**.
The teacher sees to it **that the students should be happy**.

You won't get this right unless you can recognise that verbs like *legat* and *faciat* are actually in the subjunctive.

Ex. 12.3 Read the following sentences in English. In the column on the right, mark with the letters P or IC whether the bits in green are purpose clauses or Indirect Commands. The first one has been done for you.

I came to school today to learn a bunch of stuff.	P
The teacher asked me to read chapter 12 of this book.	
I warned my friend not to talk so much in class.	
We all tried our best so we would get good marks.	
Hadrian urges the donkey to walk more quickly.	
I study hard so I can go to the best university.	
Trajan was asked by Domitian to come to the palace.	
The praetor was elected so he could run affairs in Rome.	
Ovidius went into the stable so he could eat his hay.	
I asked you not to go there, so that you wouldn't find this out!	

Ex. 12.4 Translate the following sentences into English.

rogo te ut taceas.	
Plotina Annam urget ut Domitiam Paulinam curet.	
curate ut bene dormiatis.	
praetor ut optimi sint ludi in amphitheatro curat.	
Traianus ut optimus magister ludi Hadriano sit curat.	

Ex. 12.5 Translate the following sentences into Latin. The subordinate clauses have been coloured green to help you.

Trajan asks Hadrian to be silent.	
Trajan urges the boy not to be worried about the new school.	
Come to the forum, so that you can see the temples of the gods.	
They come to the Palatine Hill so that they can see the palace of the emperor Domitian.	
Domitia Paulina asks Hannibal to take (lead) the donkey to the field so that he can eat (devour) the grass.	

Background Rome the Eternal City

Rome in AD 86 was a very busy place indeed. After Vespasian established the new Flavian dynasty, a renewed feeling of purpose had come to the city. The Arch of Titus represented the Flavian achievement but more was to come and Domitian's plans to develop the Palatine Hill were to change the face of the city for the future. The Colosseum is the single largest addition to Rome made in the Flavian period but there are many other well known buildings still on view in Rome today, which were already standing at this time. As Hadrian first came to Rome, he will have been shown the major temples around the Forum, which must have been hugely impressive then.

In effect, each major building in the city was a marker from the past. On March 15th, 44 BC, Julius Caesar had been assassinated by a group of people trying to return power to the people, in the form of government which we call the Republic. Some time after this, a temple was built in his honour, seen here, on the place where his body was cremated. This is the place where Mark Antony stood and delivered his speech, which Shakespeare rewrote as follows.



*Friends, Romans, Countrymen, lend me your ears;
I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him.
The evil that men do lives after them,
The good is oft interred with their bones;
So let it be with Caesar.*

Today, the Temple of the Divine Julius Caesar is still there and people still place gifts of flowers where his body was buried. This is the kind of thing which people mean when they call Rome "the Eternal City".

Much older than this are the first buildings on the Palatine, where the twin brothers Romulus and Remus fought. Each one thought he knew best, in terms of where the first walls of the city should be built and when they came to blows, Romulus killed his own twin brother, in order to make the first foundations of the city here. This was in 753 BC but foundations of buildings called the Huts of Romulus can still be seen here today.



Not far from the huts of Romulus, we can see the great palace of Domitian, with its stadium and other grandiose structures. Trajan was certainly received here, as one of Domitian's promising new politicians and soldiers. Augustus and Livia, the first emperor of Rome and his wife, had lived here in much more simple conditions, about one hundred years earlier.



Below the Palatine Hill, the Forum was the great city centre, full of temples, halls, courtrooms and speakers' platforms. We will discover more about this great civic centre in the next few chapters.

sine qua non

aedifico, aedificare, aedificavi, aedificatum	I build
annus, anni, m	year
attonitus, attonita, attonitum	astonished
deus, dei, m	god
dictator, dictatoris, m	dictator
ecce	look
eheu	oh dear
etiam	even, also
flumen, fluminis, n	river
forum, fori, n	forum
imperium, imperii, n	power, empire
insula, insulae, f	island
opus, operis, n	work, project
palatium, palatii, n	palace
pax, pacis, f	peace
pons, pontis, m	bridge
primus, prima, primum	first
pugna, pugnae, f	fight
rex, regis, m	king
stadium, stadii, n	stadium
templum, templi, n	temple
vir, viri, m	man