

2019 VJCL LATIN ORATORY
LEVEL ONE

Mucius to Porsenna (Latin for the New Millennium, p. 192, lines 1-6), abridged.

"Rōmānus sum cīvis.

"I am a Roman citizen.

Hominēs mē Mūcium vocant.

People call me Mucius.

Tē hostem occīdere cupiō.

I want to kill you, my enemy.

Mīlitēs tuōs nōn timeō.

I am not afraid of your soldiers.

Nunc mortem nōn timeō.

Now I do not fear death.

Rōmānī vim hostium nōn timent.

Romans do not fear the strength of their enemies.

Multī sunt Rōmānī mihi similēs et parātī

There are many Romans similar to me and ready

id facere, quod ego facere nōn possum.

to do that which I am not able to do.

Semper igitur cīvēs nostrōs timēre dēbēs.

So it is always our citizens that you ought to fear.

Bellum contrā nōs geris nōn solum in castrīs,

You wage war against us, not only in army camps,

sed etiam domī,

but also at home,

ubi hostēs occultī tē petunt."

where hidden enemies are looking for you."

**2019 VJCL
LATIN ORATORY
Level II**

The Virtues of Pompey Cicero, *Prō Lege Maniliā*, 28

Ego enim sic existimō,

For I am of this opinion,

in summō imperātōre **quattuor hās rēs inesse oportere:**
that in the chief commander there should be these four qualities:
scientiam rei militāris, virtūtem, auctoritatem, fēlīcitatem.
a knowledge of military matters, courage, authority, and luck.

Quis igitur hōc homine scientior umquam aut fuit aut esse debuit?

So who has ever either been or ought to be more knowledgeable than this man?

Quī ē lūdō atque ē pueritiae disciplīnīs

(He is a man) who [started out] from school days and the lessons of boyhood

bellō maximō atque acerrimīs hostibus

during a very great war with the fiercest enemy

ad patris exercitum atque in militiae disciplīnam profectus est;
to his father's army and into the discipline of the military started out

quī extrēmā pueritiā miles in exercitū fuit summī imperātōris,
who from earliest boyhood has been a soldier in the army of the chief commander,

ineunte adultēcentiā maximī ipse exercitūs imperātor;
and as he was becoming a young man was himself the commander of a very great army;

quī saepius cum hoste cōflīxit
who has contended with a national enemy more often

quam quisquam cum inimicō concertāvit,
than anyone has fought with a personal foe

plūra bellō gessit quam ceterī lēgerunt,
has accomplished more in war than all other men have read about,
plūrēs prōvinciās cōfēcit quam aliī concupīverunt.
has established more provinces than others have dreamed of.

2019 VJCL
LATIN ORATORY
Advanced Level

A Difference in Motive Cicero, *Prō Milōne*, 52

Videō, iūdicēs,

I see, judges,

Milōnī etiam ūtile fuisse Clōdium vīvere,

that for Milo it was also useful that Clodius live,

illī ad ea quae concupierat optātissimum interitum Milōnis;

for him (Clodius) the death of Milo was the ultimate he could wish for to achieve what he had desired;

odium fuisse illius in hunc acerbissimum,

that man's (Clodius') hatred toward this man was very bitter,

nūllum huius in illum;

there was no hatred for Milo toward him;

cōnsuetudinē illius perpetuam in vī īferendā,

that man's constant custom was in offering violence,

huius tantum in repellendā;

his (Milo's) was only in repelling it;

mortem ab illō dēnūtiātam Milōnī et praedicātam palam,

death had been threatened by him for Milo and foretold openly,

nihil umquam audītum ex Milōne;

nothing (similar) had ever been heard from Milo;

profectiōnis huius diem illī nōtum,

Milo's date of departure was known to him (Clodius),

reditūs illius huic ignōtum fuisse;

the return of that man (Clodius') was unknown to this man (Milo);

huius iter necessārium,

this man's journey was necessary,

illius etiam potius aliēnum;

his (Clodius') rather was irrelevant;

hunc prae sē tulisse illō diē Rōmā exitūrum,

Milo had put forth notice in advance that he would leave Rome on that day,

illum eō diē sē dissimulāsse reditūrum;

Clodius had kept secret that he would return on that day;

hunc nūllius reī mūtāsse cōnsilium,

he had changed his plan in no way,

illum causam mūtandī cōsilī finxisse;

Clodius had invented a reason for changing his plan;

huic, sī īnsidiārētur, noctem prope urbem exspectandam,

if Milo were hatching a plot, he would wait for night near the city,

illī, etiam sī hunc nōn timēret,

even if Clodius did not fear Milo,

tamen accessum ad urbem nocturnum fuisse metuendum.

nevertheless a night-time approach to the city

should have been feared.