

VII

De Carthagine

Carthago erat colonia Tyrriorum. Carthago a Didone, virgine prudenti et audaci, in litore Africae aedificata est. Veteres incolae Carthaginis diu nautae audaces, mercatores prudentes, agricolae diligentes, homines felices erant. Navibus suis etiam in Siciliam et in Hispaniam navigaverunt et magnam partem fertilium terrarum occupaverunt. Sed in rebus secundis superbi, in rebus adversis non constantes erant et de fortuna desperabant. Itaque a Romanis, populo modesto et constanti, post bella vehementia superati sunt. Carthago, vetus aemula Romae, solo aequata est, quod Cato senex semper cives suos admonebat, ut Carthago deleretur.

Dictum Catonis

"Ceterum censeo Carthaginem esse delendam."

Sententia

Cato senex litteras Graecas didicit.

De Carthagine

Vocabulary

dē + abl. Carthāgō inis f	(down/away) from, out of; about Carthage, <i>Qrthdšt</i> ('New Town'), Gk. Καρχηδών, ἡ, Phoenician colony, later a major Roman city on the coast of NE Tunisia. According to the myth, it was founded by Queen Elyssa (Dido) in 814/3 B.C. It was destroyed by the Romans in 146 B.C.)
colōnia ae f Tyrius 3	colony, colonial settlement of or belonging to the city of Tyre, a major city in Southern Phoenicia, Lat. Tyrus, Gk Τύρος, ἡ. It was destroyed by King Nebukadnezar in 586 B.C.
Dīdō ōnis/ūs f	Dido, legendary queen of Carthage, daughter of a Phoenician king of Tyre, Called Belus by Virgil. According to Timaeus, the earliest extant source for her story, her Phoenician name was Elissa, and the name Dido ('wanderer') was given to her by the Libyans. Her husband, called Sychaeus by Vergil, was murdered by her brother Pygmalion, now king of Tyre, and Dido escaped with some followers to Libya where she founded Carthage.
virgō inis f prūdēns entis audāx ācis lītus oris n Āfrica ae f	virgin; girl of marriageable age intelligent, prudent; skilled bold, courageous, audacious seashore, coast Africa (originally Libya, the Carthaginian territory)
aedificātus 3 aedificō 1 vetus eris diū nauta ae m mercātor ōris m dīligēns entis	built, made, created to build, to make, to create, to found aged, old a long while, long since, a long time sailor, seaman trader, merchant careful, diligent, frugal

fēlīx īcis	fruitful, lucky; happy, fortunate, successful (Gk εὐδαίμων, ὄλβιος)
nāvis ¹ is f	ship
suus 3	his/her/its/their own
etiam	and; also; even; moreover
Sicilia ae f	Sicily
Hispānia ae f	Spain
nāvigō 1	to sail, to navigate
māgnus 3	large, great, big
pars partis f	part, piece, portion
fertilis, e	fruitful, fertile, abundant
occupō 1	to occupy, to seize, to reach (a destination)
sed	but, however, yet; but also
rēs reī f	thing; matter; affair; fact; (plur. conditions, circumstances, situation)
secundus 3	favourable, propitious, fortunate
superbus 3	haughty, proud, arrogant; glorying in
adversus 3	opposite, adverse, unfavourable
cōnstāns antis	steadfast, firm, immovable, constant, consequent
fortūna ae f	fortune, chance, luck
dēspērō 1 +dē +abl.	to despair of, to have no hope, to give up, to lose confidence
Rōmānus 3	of Rome, Roman
populus ī m	citizens; people; nation
modestus	restrained; modest; disciplined
post + acc.	after; behind
vehemēns, entis	violent, strong, vehement
aemulus 3	rival, emulous; envious
Rōma ae f	Rome, capital of Latium, and later of the whole Roman world. According to the official Roman tradition, the city was founded by Romulus, one of the two twins brought up by a she-wolf, in 753 B.C. In reality, the city may have been an Etruscan foundation, and around 753 there was a so-called "second foundation". Tradition preferred to explain the city's name to be of Greek origin (Ρώμη='power, strength'), but this is folk-etymology

1. Cf. Gk *ναῦς*, ἡ, Skt *nāuḥ*, *nāvam*.

	and in linguistics, there are two plausible explanations, an Etruscan one and an Indo-European one. The Romans themselves, called their place “Urbs” (‘City’), and Byzantium (Gk Βυζάντιον), in Asia Minor, when Christianity became state religion (324 A.D.), was renamed Constantinople, and informally “the Second Rome”, and hence the “City” (Urbs, and in Greek Πόλις). The Greek name gave the distorted <i>Istambul</i> , the form by which the city is known today (i.e. “Istanbul”), also, in history, “Stambul”.
solum ī n	earth, ground, soil
aequō 1 + dat.	to level, to equal, to compare
quod	that, in that, in so far as, because; as to the fact that
Catō ōnis m	Marcus Porcius Cato Censorius/Maior, (234–149 B.C.), member of the <i>gens</i> (clan) <i>Porcia</i> , Roman politician, orator, writer. Famously, he was an enemy of Carthage.
senex, senis	old, aged
semper	always, continually
cīvis is m/f	(fellow-)citizen, countryman/-woman
admoneō 2 uī itus	to admonish, to warn; to remind; to persuade
dēleō 2 ēvī ētus	to efface, to destroy, to erase
littera/lītera ae f	letter of the alphabet, alphabetical sign
litterae/līterae ārum f	letter; literature; writings; elements of education
discō 3 didicī	to learn, to acquire knowledge of

De Carthagine

Pons versus linguam Italicam nostrorum temporum – A Bridge to Italian

Carthāgō inis f	Cartagine
colōnia ae f	colonia
Tyrius	tirio, Tiro
Dīdō ōnis/ūs f	Didone
virgō inis f	vergine
prūdēns entis	prudente
audāx ācis	audace
lītus oris n	litorale
Āfrica ae f	Africa
aedificō 1	edificare
nauta, ae m	nauta
mercātor ōris m	mercante
dīligēns entis	diligente
fēlīx īcis	felice
nāvis is f	nave
Sicilia ae f	Sicilia
Hispānia ae f	Spagna, ispanico
nāvigō 1	navigare
māgnus	magno
pars, partis f	parte
fertilis, e	fertile
occupō 1	occupare
rēs reī f	reale, realismo
secundus	secondo (favorevole)
superbus	superbo
adversus	avverso
nōn	non, no
cōnstāns antis	costante
fortūna ae f	fortuna
dēspērō 1	disperare
dē	di, de-
Rōmānus	romano
populus ī m	popolo
modestus	modesto
post	postero, posterità
vehemēns entis	veemente
superō 1	superare

aemulus
Rōma ae f
aequō 1
Catō ōnis m
senex senis
semper
cīvis is m/f
admoneō 2
dēleō 2

emulo
Roma
eguagliare, equo
Catone
senile, seniore
sempre
civile
ammonire
delere (arcaico, poetico), debile

De Carthagine

Grammar

3rd declension: the 3rd declension contains mostly nouns with stem in a consonant. Historically, there was another similar class, the nouns with stem in -i. The two classes grew into one (this reminds the case of the 3rd and 4th conjugation with verbs) with numerous remnants, and in some cases with fluctuations. As often, it is a better policy to learn as possible as many declensions instead of rules to which there are always exceptions.

Examples:

Nouns:

virgō	virginēs	pēs ²	pedēs	lēx ³	lēgēs
virginem	virginēs	pedem	pedēs	lēgem	lēgēs
virginis	virginum	pedis	pedum	lēgis	lēgum
virginī	virginibus	pedī	pedibus	lēgī	lēgibus
virgine	virginibus	pede	pedibus	lēge	lēgibus

Several other masculine nouns are declined in a similar way:

cōsul ('consul' [chief Roman magistrate]), homō, etc.

Neuter nouns are:

lītus	lītora	corpus	corpora
lītus	lītora	corpus	corpora
lītoris	lītorum	corporis	corporum
lītorī	lītoribus	corporī	corporibus
lītore	lītoribus	corpore	corporibus

2. 'Foot', m., to this, cf. Gk ποῦς, ποδός, original pronunciation [pōs], later [pūs], and Skt. pāda, pād.

3. 'Law', f. The verb might belong to legō 3 ('to read'), but there are some uncertainties with regard to its etymology.

Nouns where the -i- appears in gen. plur., and sometimes in abl. sing.:

mare	maria	animal	animālia
mare	maria	animal	animālia
maris	marium	animālis	animālium
marī	maribus	animālī	animālibus
mare ⁴	maribus	animālī	animālibus

pars	partēs	arx	arcēs
partem/-im	partēs	arcem	arcēs
partis	partium	arcis	arcium
partī	partibus	arcī	arcibus
parte	partibus	arce	arcibus

nāvis	nāvēs	avis ⁵	avēs
nāvem	nāvēs/-īs	avem	avēs
nāvis	nāvium	avis	avium
nāvī	nāvibus	avī	avibus
nāve/-ī	nāvibus	ave	avibus

Some remarks to the i-stems:

To the i-stems belong:

1. the parisyllaba nouns (those which have the same number of syllables in nom. and gen. sg.) ending in -ēs or -is:

nūbēs, is f ('cloud'), avis, is f ('bird')

2. nouns ending in -s, -x, having two consonants preceding the genitive ending -is:

urbs, is f ('city'), arx, arcis f ('stronghold', 'citadel', in Rome: 'the Capitoline hill')

4. In several expressions the ablative of *mare* is *marī*: *terrā marī*que 'by land and sea'.

5. *Avis* is related to Gk αἰετός 'eagle' (<*αἰετός, cf. the gloss in Hesychius αἰβετός) and Skt vāy- (m), véh/víh (see de Vaan 2008: 65).

3. four nouns ending in -er:

imber, bris m ('[shower of] rain'), linter, tris f ('small light boat', 'trough', 'vat'), ūter, tris m ('leather bag for wine/oil'; 'inflated bag to keep one afloat'), venter, tris m ('belly')

4. neuters ending in -e, -al, -ar:

mare 'sea', animal, ālis 'animal', exemplar, āris 'model', 'pattern', 'example', 'copy'

5. adjectives in the positive degree belonging to the 3rd declension, and the participles.

Adjectives:

ācer	ācris	ācre	ācrēs	ācrēs	ācria
ācrem	ācrem	ācre	ācrēs	ācrēs	ācria
ācris	ācris	ācris	ācrium	ācrium	ācrium
ācrī	ācrī	ācrī	ācribus	ācribus	ācribus
ācrī	ācrī	ācrī	ācribus	ācribus	ācribus

fēlīx	fēlīx	fēlīx	fēlīcēs	fēlīcēs	fēlīcia
fēlīcem	fēlīcem	fēlīx	fēlīcēs	fēlīcēs	fēlīcia
fēlīcis	fēlīcis	fēlīcis	fēlīcium	fēlīcium	fēlīcium
fēlīcī	fēlīcī	fēlīcī	fēlīcibus	fēlīcibus	fēlīcibus
fēlīcī	fēlīcī	fēlīcī	fēlīcibus	fēlīcibus	fēlīcibus

Prūdēns (-entis), vehemēns (-entis), audāx (-ācis) follow a similar pattern.

vetus eris⁶:

vetus	vetus	vetus	veterēs	veterēs	vetera
veterem	veterem	vetus	veterēs	veterēs	vetera
veteris	veteris	veteris	veterum	veterum	veterum
veterī	veterī	veterī	veteribus	veteribus	veteribus
vetere/-ī	vetere/-ī	vetere/-ī	veteribus	veteribus	veteribus

6. *Vetus* was originally a noun, and has the same etymology with Gk. ἔτος (=Fέτος) and Skt. vatsarás 'year'. Similarly, Lat. vitulus '(bull-)calf', Skt. vatsás 'calf', and Lat. vitellus 'little calf'. Still, in Italian: *vitello*.

Accentuation in Latin

1. Dissyllabic words have the stress on the penult: *équus*, 'horse'.
2. Polysyllabic words have the stress on the penult, when the penult is long; on the antepenult, when the penult is short or common: *mandáre*, 'to commit'; *mándere*⁷, 'to chew'; *circúmdare*, 'to surround'; *supérstitēs*, 'survivors'.

REMARKS.

1. The little appendages (enclitics), *-que*, *-ve*, *-ne*, *-pte*, *-met* add an accent (stress) to the ultima of words stressed on the antepenult : *lúmináque*, 'and lights'; *Senatus Populúsque Romanus* (SPQR) 'the Senate and the Roman People' (=the Republic); *flúmináve*, 'or rivers'; *vómeréne*⁸? 'from a ploughshare'? Dissyllables and words stressed on the penult are said to shift their stress to the final syllable before an enclitic : *egómet*, 'I indeed'; *amaréve*, 'or to love'; but it is more likely that the ordinary rule of accentuation was followed.
 2. Compounds (not prepositional) of *facere* and *dare* retain the accent on the verbal form: *calefácit* 'it's warm', *vēnumdáre* 'to put up for sale'.
 3. Vocatives and genitives of substantives in *-ius* of the second declension, as well as genitives of substantives in *-ium*, retain the accent on the same syllable as the nominative: *Vergíli*.
- NOTE. In the older language the accent was not bounded by the antepenult : *áccipiō*, (*accípiō*), *cóncutiō* (*concútiō*).

7. This verb gives – through the derivative *manducare* – Italian *mangiare* 'to eat'.

8. *Vómer* (*vómeris*, m), is the metallic part of a plough (plow). Cf. *arātrum*.

SYNTAX

The verb *aequō* (1) governs dative:

Carthago solo aequata est.

This use is somewhat disputed in traditional grammar. It can be called a “special dative” (*dativus sui generis*). It may be conceived as “relational dative” (*dat. relationis*) or “dative of inclination” or “of endeavour” (*dat. studii*).

It may be conceived as *dative proper* (whether *commodi* or *incommodi*) equalling the indirect object.

It is not excluded either that the dative took over the function of some earlier case or construction.

Dative of this kind exists also in Greek.

Several other verbs take dative. It is best to learn these verbs with their government:

<i>nubo</i> 3	‘to marry’
<i>invideo</i> 2	‘to envy’
<i>parco</i> 3	‘to spare’; ‘to stop’, ‘to leave off’

etc.

De Carthagine

Exercises

Translate into Latin:

Carthage was a colony of Tyre. It was founded by Queen Dido on the northern (=septem/ntriōnālis, e) shore of Africa.

The old inhabitants of Carthage were prudent traders, and with their ships they arrived (sailed) even in Spain.

They were waging wars with the disciplined Roman people.

They were, however, arrogant, and in cases of fortune they were losing their confidence.

Cato, the Roman nobleman (=patricius) always warned his fellow-citizens that Carthage was dangerous (=periculosa) and that they should destroy it (=eam).

After heavy clashes the Carthaginians were defeated by the Romans, and their city was made equal to the ground.

Cato always concluded (conclūdō 3) his speech (ōrātiō nis f) in the Roman Senate (=in Senatū Rōmānō) with (this) sentence: "by the way, I suggest that Carthage be destroyed".

De Carthagine

Loquamur Latine!

Salve, quod nomen tibi est? – Marcus, et tibi? Mihi nomen est Iulia.

Amicus meus est. Nomen eius Petrus est.

Quis est haec? – Amica mea est.

Nomen eius Claudia est.

Quae nomina eorum sunt? – Paulus et Petrus.

Quod nomen eius est?

Quod est nomen amicae meae?

Estne haec puella Cornelia? – Ita est! Nomen eius

Cornelia est.

Vale, Carole. – Vale.

Quis est hic puer? – Nomen eius Quintus est.

Quod nomen tibi est? – Beata, et tibi?

Estne tibi nomen Marcus? – Mihi nomen Marcus non est, sed Lucius.

De Carthagine

Historia fabularis (Mythologia)
Atalanta et Hippomenes⁹

Atalanta and Hippomenes. Painting by Willem van Herp (1632).

⁹ Hanlin, Jayne I. – Lichtenstein, Beverly, E., *Learning Latin through Mythology*. CUP 1991, pp. 4–7.

Atalanta, a mythical heroine, daughter of Schoeneus, *Iasus, or Maenalus. According to *Apollodorus (6) (3. 9. 2) she was exposed at birth and nursed by a bear before being brought up by hunters. When she reached maturity she chose to remain a virgin and to spend her time hunting as a companion of *Artemis

Hippomenes, son of Megareus, who conquered Atalanta, the daughter of Schoeneus in a race, and thus obtained her as a wife (Ov. M. 10, 575 sq; 632; Hyg. Fab. 185; Serv. Verg. A 3, 133).

Atalanta and Hippomenes

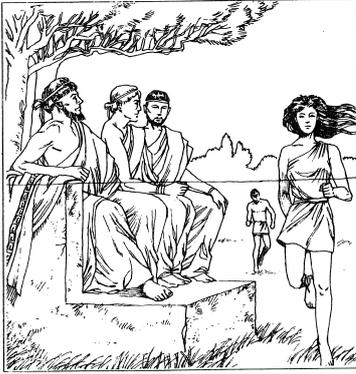
Atalanta had been warned never to marry. Whenever young men came wishing to marry her, Atalanta would challenge them to a foot race. She made sure she always won and the losers were put to death.

While Hippomenes was judging these races, he was overcome by Atalanta's beauty and fell in love with her.

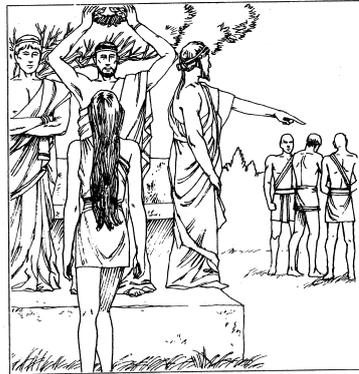
Hippomenes prayed to the goddess Venus for help. She gave him three golden apples with instructions to drop the apples, one at a time, at Atalanta's feet to distract her as they raced. When Atalanta stopped to pick up the last apple, Hippomenes sped past her and claimed the victory.

Atalanta married Hippomenes. But in their happiness, they forgot to thank Venus for their good fortune. Enraged, she caused them to offend the goddess Cybele, who changed them into lions and made them pull her chariot ever after.

Atalanta et Hippomenēs

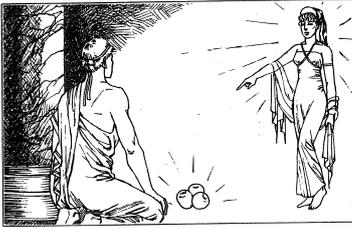


A Hippomenēs erat iūdex.
semper Atalanta celerrimē currēbat.

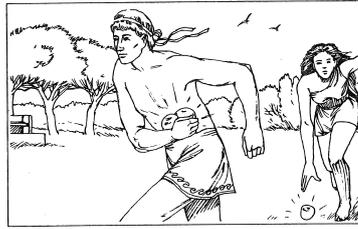


B Atalanta semper erat victrix.
sī iuvenis nōn erat victor iūdicēs iuvenem
interficiēbant.

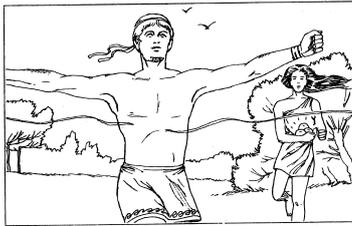
Atalanta and Hippomenes



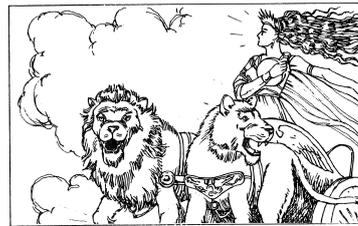
C Hippomenēs deam laudāvit.
Venus eī tria māla aurea dedit.



D Hippomenēs māla ēmisit.
Atalanta māla inspexit.



E Hippomenēs igitur erat victor. euge !



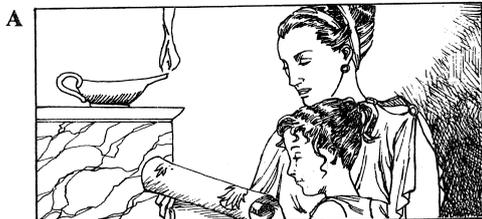
F Atalanta tamen et Hippomenēs Venerī
grātiās nōn ēgērunt.
Atalanta igitur erat lea et Hippomenēs
erat leō.

aurea	golden	iūdex/iūdicēs	judge/s
celerrimē	fastest	iuvenis/iuvenem	young man
currebat	used to run	laudāvit	praised
deam	goddess	lea	lioness
dedit	gave	leō	lion
eī	to him	māla	apples
ēmisit	dropped	nōn	not
erat	was	semper	always
et	and	sī	if
euge!	hurrah!	tamen	however
grātiās ēgērunt	gave thanks	tria	three
igitur	therefore	victor/victrix	winner
inspexit	looked at	Venerī	to Venus
interficiēbant	killed		

Learning Latin Through Mythology

- Translate each sentence and then match it with the correct picture.

- ___ rhētor *puerō* stilum trādidit.
- ___ nauta *mercātōrī* pecūniam trādidit.
- ___ poēta *āctōrī* versum ostendit.
- ___ māter *puellae* librum ostendit.
- ___ coquus *amicō* pāvōnem offerēbat.
- ___ pistor *columbae* pānem offerēbat.
- ___ pater *filiae* ānulum dedit.
- ___ Apollō *victōrī* laurum dedit.



Atalanta and Hippomenes

<i>āctōrī</i>	<i>to the actor</i>	<i>pānem</i>	<i>bread</i>
<i>amīcō</i>	<i>to the friend</i>	<i>pater</i>	<i>father</i>
<i>ānulum</i>	<i>ring</i>	<i>pāvōnem</i>	<i>peacock</i>
<i>columbae</i>	<i>to the dove</i>	<i>pecūniam</i>	<i>money</i>
<i>coqus</i>	<i>cook</i>	<i>pistor</i>	<i>baker</i>
<i>dedit</i>	<i>gave</i>	<i>poēta</i>	<i>poet</i>
<i>filiae</i>	<i>to the daughter</i>	<i>puellae</i>	<i>to the girl</i>
<i>laurum</i>	<i>laurel crown</i>	<i>puerō</i>	<i>to the boy</i>
<i>librum</i>	<i>book</i>	<i>rhētor</i>	<i>teacher</i>
<i>māter</i>	<i>mother</i>	<i>stilum</i>	<i>stylus</i>
<i>mercātōrī</i>	<i>to the merchant</i>	<i>trādīdit</i>	<i>handed over</i>
<i>nauta</i>	<i>sailor</i>	<i>versum</i>	<i>verse</i>
<i>offerēbat</i>	<i>was offering</i>	<i>victōrī</i>	<i>to the victor</i>
<i>ostendit</i>	<i>showed</i>		

- Designing a board game is lots of fun. Since Atalanta and Hippomenes raced against each other, making a “path” game would be an activity in the spirit of the myth. You will need a stiff piece of cardboard, crayons or markers, a set of dice, and some kind of game pieces to move. Although Atalanta and Hippomenes are the two main characters in the myth, you might include other suitors in the race. You must also decide on a prize for the winner. Perhaps you could make a golden apple or a cardboard trophy for the victor.

Draw a winding path. Mark off boxes at regular intervals on the path. Indicate the “Start” and “Finish” points on the board. In each of the boxes write a direction that will either help or hinder the progress of the racers. Some ideas are:

1. You trip over a rock on the path. Lose one turn.
2. Venus gives wings to your feet. Speed ahead two boxes.
3. A terrible rainstorm turns the path into a sea of mud. Go back three boxes.

You will be able to think of lots of clever directions to put on your game board. For example, you might include a golden apple on several squares with the direction “Lose a turn.” You can even change the directions in the boxes by writing new ones on gummed labels and pasting them over the originals.

To play the game, roll the dice. The person with the highest number starts the game. The other players will follow in the order of their roll. The first player rolls the dice, moves his or her marker the number of boxes indicated on the dice, and follows the directions in the box. Each player follows in turn. The first person to reach the “Finish” is the winner. This is just one set of sample directions. You may make up your own for more challenging games. Enjoy playing!

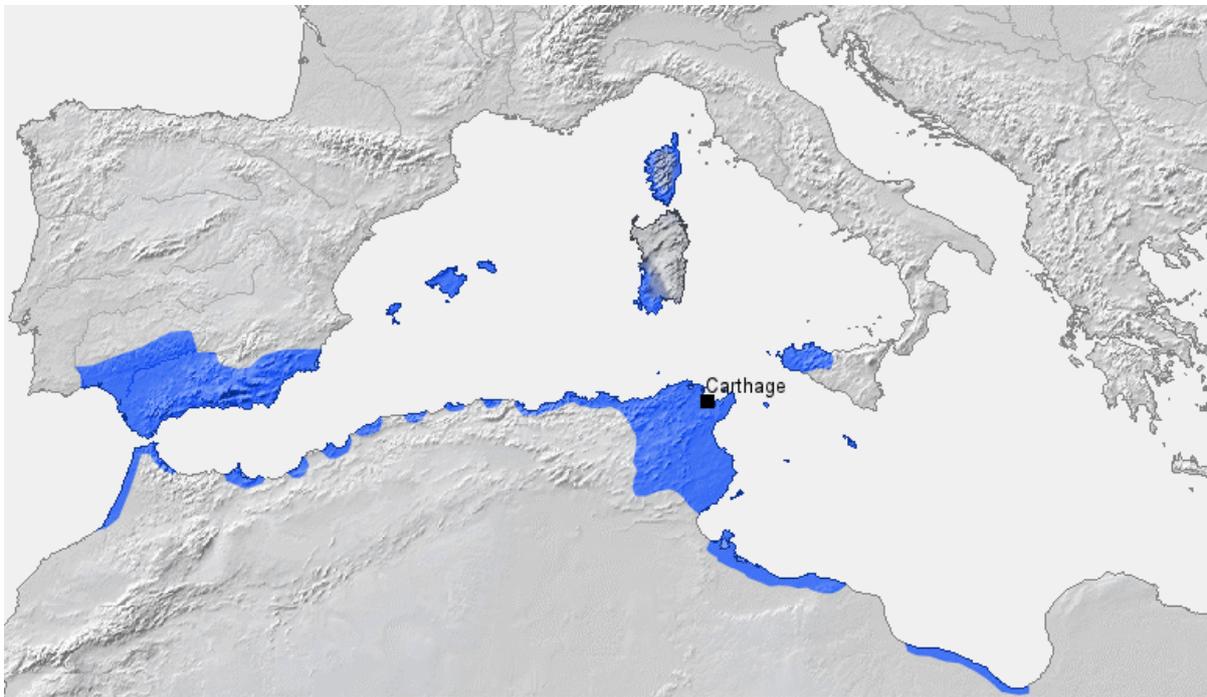
- Using three golden apples any way you wish, plan a relay race for your friends. Write the directions clearly, step by step.

De Carthagine

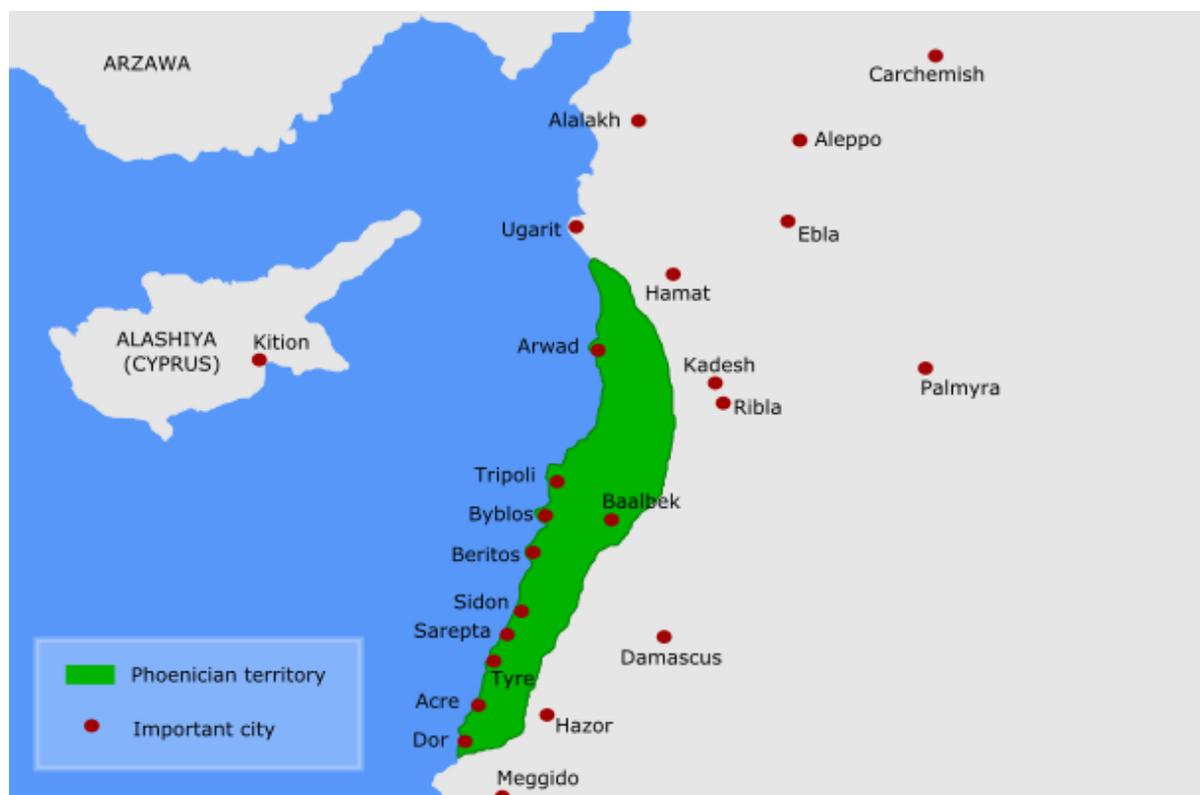
Maps



Mediterranean sea nations in 323 B.C. (From Wikipedia article "Carthage", Talesman at English Wikipedia; created 4 Febr. 2008. Downloaded 2.2.2017)



Carthage Map (from Wikipedia article “Carthage”; Author: B. Rocks; created 18 March, 2006; downloaded 2.2.2017)



Phoenicia. Definition



by [Joshua J. Mark](#). Published on 02 September 2009.

Phoenicia was an ancient civilization composed of independent city-states which lay along the coast of the Mediterranean Sea stretching through what is now Syria, Lebanon and northern Israel. The Phoenicians were a great maritime people, known for their mighty ships adorned with horses' heads in honor of their god of the sea, Yamm, the brother of Mot, the god of death. The island city of Tyre and the city of Sidon were the most powerful states in Phoenicia with Gebal/Byblos and Baalbek as the most important spiritual/religious centers. Phoenician city-states began to take form c. 3200 BCE and were firmly established by c. 2750 BCE. Phoenicia thrived as a maritime trader and manufacturing center from c.1500-332 BCE and was highly regarded for their skill in ship-building, glass-making, the production of dyes, and an impressive level of skill in the manufacture of luxury and common goods.

[Source: Ancient History Encyclopedia (UK), ©2009-2017, by Wikipedia user Kordas, based on Alvaro's work, published on 26 April 2012 + Wikipedia article "Phoenicia" (downloaded 3.2.2017)]