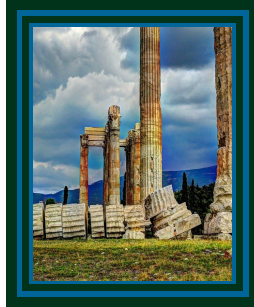


*noli cedere cognoscere.*¹

Literature 14

How a Wicked City was Destroyed and How Pyrrhus Fought Against Rome



Greece

Read “How a Wicked City was Destroyed.” You will find it on the *Mothers' Companion* flashdrive in Volume 3, Classics, “Legends of Greece and Rome” by G. H. Kupfer, no. 24. This tells the story from the poet Ovid of Philemon and Baucis who entertained Jupiter (Zeus) and Mercury (Hermes) unawares. Ovid says that this story took place in Tyana (modern Kemerhisar in Turkey) in the province of Phrygia. Paul and Barnabas visited Lystra in Phrygia about 200 years after Ovid had written his poem. The people were determined not to make the same mistake as the Phrygians in Ovid's poem and when Paul healed a cripple they at once concluded that Jupiter and Mercury had paid the area another visit! However, when they were persuaded to change their minds things turned nasty and Paul was stoned. Read the account for yourself in Acts chapter 14 and notice the part that language plays in the incident.

2 Rome

Read “Pyrrhus” You will find it on the *Mothers' Companion* flashdrive in Volume 4, “Stories from the History of Rome” no.16. This is the origin of the expression “Pyrrhic victory” which means a victory with such a high death toll to the victor that it is almost equivalent to a defeat. When you read the story you will see how the expression came to be invented.

Vocabulary (don't forget to keep writing new vocabulary in your indexed notebook):

filius, filii son

You know the feminine form of this word already – the first declension noun *filia* and you encountered it in one of last week's Bible examples.

*cui enim dixit aliquando angelorum **Filius** meus es tu ego hodie genui te et rursum ego ero illi in Patrem et ipse erit mihi in **Filium**?* Hebrews 1:5

You will get *angelorum* and if I tell you that it is also a second declension noun like *filia* you will be able to fill in some more words of the text. You know *et* and might be able to guess *meus* and *mihi*.

gladius, gladii sword

Now you know where the word “gladiator” comes from!

Bible Example: *nolite arbitrari quia venerim mittere pacem in terram: non veni pacem mittere sed **gladium**.* Matthew 10:34

By now you might remember *terram* and guess *pacem*. *Non* is easy too. Do you remember *sed*? It means “but.”

¹ Never cease to learn. Anon.