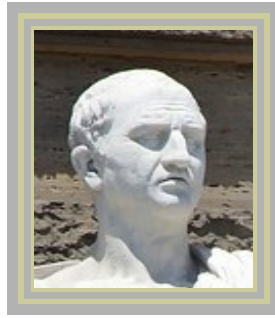


Cicero *In Verrem* II 4



Hanc cum iste sacrorum omnium et religionum hostis praedoque vidisset, quasi illa ipsa face percussus esset, ita flagrare cupiditate atque amentia coepit; imperat magistratibus ut eam demoliantur et sibi dent; nihil sibi gratius ostendit futurum. Illi vero dicere sibi id nefas esse, seseque cum summa religione tum summo metu legum et iudiciorum teneri. Iste tum petere ab illis, tum minari, tum spem, tum metum ostendere. Opponebant illi nomen interdum P. Africani; populi Romani illud esse dicebant; nihil se in eo potestatis habere quod imperator clarissimus urbe hostium capta monumentum victoriae populi Romani esse voluisset.

Watch out for four subjunctives here: *vidisset*, *percussus esset*, *demoliantur* (*demoliri* is deponent) and *dent*.

Hanc cum iste sacrorum omnium et religionum hostis praedoque vidisset,
Praedo “robber”. *iste hostis praedoque* is the subject. *Hanc* is the object – the statue.
sacrorum omnium et religionum “sacred things and religious/holy objects”. Notice the ...*rum*
and ...*um* word endings.

quasi illa ipsa face percussus esset,

Quasi “it was as if” *illa ipsa face* ablatives. Refers to the torch held by the statue. Guesslate *percussus esset*.

ita flagrare cupiditate atque amentia coepit;

Go for the main verb and then look for an infinitive. *Flagrare* “to burn”. *Amentia* “madness”.

imperat magistratibus ut eam demoliantur et sibi dent;

Demoliri “to take down”. Remember that you “order to” someone (dative) in Latin just as you “speak to” someone in English.

nihil sibi gratius ostendit futurum.

Gratius “more pleasing” *futurum* “would be”.

Translate and compare.

When that enemy (of) and robber of sacred things and holy objects saw it, it was as if he had been hit by that very torch itself thus he began to burn with desire and madness. [see below] He ordered the magistrates to take it down and give it to him and pointed out that nothing would be more pleasing to him.

Iste... This is a word Cicero often uses when prosecuting to describe the defendant. Say the word. You will realise that Cicero can spit it out contemptuously. That man! *Iste!*

There is an example of **hendiadys** in these lines: *cupiditate atque amentia*. You can take the two words together and translate it “mad desire” or “insane **craving**”.

“I love the Lord, because he hath heard **my voice** and **my supplications**. Psalms 116” Is an example of hendiadys from the Bible. We could say “my supplicating **voice**”. A common expression using hendiadys is “nice and warm” meaning “pleasantly **warm**”. In hendiadys one word is clearly subordinate to the other. This is the difference between hendiadys and paired words. In paired words both are equal and merely add emphasis.

Watch out for a passive infinite.

*Illi vero **dicere** sibi*

dicere “they said”

*id nefas **esse**,*

Nefas “evil” “a crime”

*seseque cum summa religione tum summo metu legum et iudiciorum **teneri**.*

Cum... tum... “not only... but also...”

Translate and compare.

They, indeed, said to him it was a crime (literally “it to be a crime”) and they were (literally “they to be”) held not only by the highest reverence but also the highest fear/respect of law and justice.

Iste

tum ***petere*** *ab illis,*

tum minari,

minari “threatened”

tum spem,

tum metum ***ostendere.***

Tum... tum... tum... “Then... then... then...” or “At one time... at another time... at one time... at another time...”

Notice the shapely balance of this sentence.

Translate and compare.

He at one time begged at another time threatened at one time showed them hope at another time fear (or more freely “he played on their hopes and fears.”).

Opponebant *illi nomen interdum P[ublius]. Africani;*
opponere “set against” i.e. “set against *illi* this/his demands” *interdum* “every now and again”
populi Romani illud esse dicebant;
populi Romani “of the Roman people” i.e. it belonged to the Roman people.
nihil se in eo potestatis habere quod
imperator clarissimus (subject) **urbe hostium capta**
monumentum victoriae populi Romani esse voluisset (subjunctive).

Translate and compare.

They every now and again set against his demands the name of Publius Africanus; they said that it belonged to the Roman People; that they had no power/authority in a thing which, captured from the city of the enemy, the most famous Roman general wanted to be a monument to the victory of the Roman People.

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Look out for words that relate to English words like *opponebant*¹ and *nefas*.²

1 Oppose, opposition, opponent.

2 Nefarious.