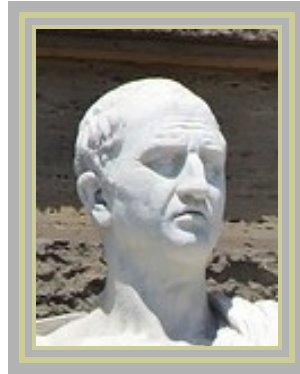


Cicero *In Verrem* II 7



Videte quanta religio fuerit. Apud Segestanos repertum esse, iudices, scitote neminem, neque liberum neque servum, neque civem neque peregrinum, qui illud signum auderet attingere; barbaros quosdam Lilybaeo scitote adductos esse operarios; ii denique illud ignari totius negoti ac religionis mercede accepta sustulerunt.

Videte quanta religio fuerit.

Take care with the ending of the first verb. Cicero is now addressing his hearers directly.

Translate and compare.

Behold/See what an object of devotion/reverence it was.

(Did you get the imperative? There is another one coming up.)

Find the imperative verb and begin with that followed by the name of those being addressed.

Apud Segestanos

*repertum esse, iudices, **scitote** neminem,*

Repertum esse “there was found”

neque liberum neque servum,

neque civem neque peregrinum,

peregrinus “foreigner”

qui illud signum **auderet** attingere;

signum “statue” *atingere* “to touch”

Translate and compare.

Among the Segestans there was found, be it known/know, **O jury**, no one, neither free or slave, neither citizen nor foreigner, who dared to touch that statue.

Notice the emphasis that Cicero gets by **placing the word** *neminem* not at the beginning (“no one was found”) but at the end of the phrase (“there was found no one”). Also notice the **repetition**: *neque liberum neque servum, neque civem neque peregrinum*.

*barbaros quosdam Lilybaeo **scitote** adductos esse operarios;*

Quosdam “some”. Can you guess/translate the phrase *barbaros operarios? adductos esse* “were brought”. Lilybaeum was the place on Sicily where Cicero had been quaesator.

ii denique illud ignari totius negoti ac religionis

Denique “at last” *illud totius negoti* “of this whole business”

*mercede accepta **sustulerunt**.*

mercede accepta “having received wages”, *sustulerunt* is part of *tollere* “to take away”.

Translate and compare.

Take note, some barbarian workmen from Lilybaum, were brought, they at last ignorant of this whole business and of piety, having received wages took [it] away.

When Cicero speaks of “Barbarians” he is using the term in the Greek sense – “non Greeks”. In this case they were native Sicilians who were left in the west of the island when the Greek established their colonies in Sicily. The same term is used in the New Testament which speaks of Jews and sometimes divides the Gentiles into Greeks and Barbarians, e.g. Romans 1:14.

Can you find Latin words that relate to these English words in this passage?

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| accept | _____ |
| ignorant | _____ |
| liberty | _____ |
| mercenary | _____ |
| negotiate | _____ |
| operative | _____ |
| peregrination | _____ |

Keep up your vocab. notebook and flashcard practice. Find my flashcards here:

<https://quizlet.com/gb/640752205/cicero-theft-from-segesta-complete-for-cie-igcse-2023-5-flash-cards/>