

Cambridge Latin Anthology

Prose Literature Support Materials 2009 and 2010

Suitable for

OCR GCSE Latin Paper 4
Summer 2009 and 2010

Section A
(Extracts from the *Cambridge Latin Anthology*)

Higher Tier

University of Cambridge School Classics Project

PUBLISHED BY THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL CLASSICS PROJECT

Faculty of Education, University of Cambridge

11 West Road, Cambridge CB3 9DP, UK

<http://www.CambridgeSCP.com>

© University of Cambridge School Classics Project, 2008

In the case of this publication, the CSCP is waiving normal copyright provisions in that copies of this material may be made free of charge and without specific permission so long as they are for educational or personal use within the school or institution which purchases the publication. All other forms of copying (for example, for inclusion in another publication) are subject to specific permission from the Project.

First published 2008

Contents

Introduction	4
The power of the Druids	5
Latin text numbered.....	6
Latin text with translation.....	8
Latin text with numbered translation.....	10
Translation.....	12
Their education	13
Latin text numbered.....	14
Latin text with translation.....	15
Latin text with numbered translation.....	16
Translation.....	18
Their religion	19
Latin text numbered.....	20
Latin text with translation.....	21
Latin text with numbered translation.....	22
Translation.....	23
Boudica's rebellion	24
Latin text numbered.....	25
Latin text with translation.....	28
Latin text with numbered translation.....	31
Translation.....	35

Introduction

Important notice: only suitable for OCR GCSE Paper 4 Section A 2009 and 2010

This booklet is designed to help only students who are preparing for **Section A** (Extracts from the *Cambridge Latin Anthology*) of **Paper 4** 'Prose Literature' of the OCR GCSE Latin **Higher Tier** examination, **summer 2009 or summer 2010**.

Students preparing for the **Foundation Tier** of Paper 4 Section A in 2009 or 2010 may use this booklet, but should ignore 'Druids: Their Religion': the passage is not included in the Foundation Tier examination.

If you are preparing for Section B (Extracts from *Pliny's Letters*) or for examination in any other year, **do not** use these materials - they will not be relevant to your studies.

About this booklet

This booklet has been written to help you work out a translation of the passages set for the 2009 and 2010 examinations. It is intended primarily for students who may be learning Latin on their own, students on short courses who have to do much of the work on their own, students being taught privately and requiring additional material and students wishing to supplement the support materials provided by their school.

The booklet contains three versions of each of the passages. The first version has a numbered word order above the Latin text, the second has English meanings above the Latin and the third version has both a word order and English meanings. The three versions of the Latin are followed by the translation which results from combining the word order with the meanings given.

How to use this booklet

This booklet should be used alongside the *Cambridge Latin Anthology* (ISBN 978-0521-57877-6).

There are many ways to translate the passages set for the examination. The word order, meanings and translations provided in this booklet are just some examples. You may already have studied the texts in class or at home and created different, perhaps better, translations from those provided here. If so, choose your preferred translations from the options available to you. The translations provided here are neither definitive nor official versions. The authors and publishers of this booklet have no connection with the examination board and the translations included should not be regarded as any better than translations you may have created.

Although we have included a word order above the Latin to help you translate the passages into English, always remember that the Roman authors took great care to place their words in the order they did. The original order of the words often contributes significantly to the meaning contained - meaning is conveyed not only in what is written, but in the way the author writes it. Therefore, first work out or revise the meaning of the text using the word

order provided here, studying one sentence at a time and running over the sentence three or four times. Then try to translate the sentence without any support, using the blank copy of the passages in the *Cambridge Latin Anthology* student book. Study about ten to twelve lines at a time in this way. Once you understand how the text can be translated, return to it and look at the original order of the Latin words carefully to study how the meaning is enhanced by the original word order.

From time to time within the word order it has been necessary to show where one count ends and another begins. To do this we have used the | symbol. The use of italics within a translation indicates English words added to create a more natural translation.

Additional support online

All the texts in this booklet are also available online in 'exploring' format. The exploring format allows you to click any word and see the meaning of that word instantly. A grammatical analysis of the word in its context is also provided. You will also find interactive activities and many carefully selected weblinks for each selection in the Anthology. All the resources are available free of charge at www.CambridgeSCP.com (select 'Cambridge Latin Anthology' from the choices on the Main Entrance).

Students preparing for GCSE Latin may also wish to take advantage of other materials online, such as a GCSE vocabulary tester. The materials are housed in the 'Public Examinations' area of the www.CambridgeSCP.com website.

The power of the Druids

taken from Caesar *Gallic War* VI.13-16

Cambridge Latin Anthology pages 160-161

The power of the Druids (numbered)

1 4 3 2 | 5 2 3 4
Druides rebus divinis intersunt, sacrificia publica ac privata

1 | 2 1 | 1 2 3
procurant, religiones interpretantur: ad hos magnus

4 5 7= 6 |
numerus adulescentium discendi--causa concurrit,

6 1 2 3 4= 7 | 1 4 3 5
magnoque hi sunt apud--eos honore. nam fere de omnibus

9 6 8 7 2 10 | 1 2
controversiis publicis privatisque constituunt, et, si quod

3 4= | 1 2 3 | 1 4 5 6
facinus admissum--est, si caedes facta, si de hereditate, de

7 3 2 | 1 3 2 5
finibus controversia est, Druides rem decernunt, praemia

7 6 4 | 1 2 3 4 5 6
poenasque constituunt. si quis aut privatus aut publicus

9= 9= 7 8 12 11 | 1 2
eorum decreto non stetit, sacrificiis interdicunt: haec poena

5 6 3 4 | 1 2 5 3=
apud eos est gravissima. ei quibus ita interdictum--est

7 8 9 10 6 | 3 1
numero impiorum ac scelestorum habentur; eis omnes

2 5 7 6 4 8 10 12
decedunt, aditum sermonemque fugiunt, ne quid ex

13 11 9 | 2 4 5 1
contagione incommodi accipiant; neque eis petentibus ius

2= 6 7= 7= 7= | 4 1 3
redditur neque honos ullus datur. his autem omnibus

5 2 6 7 9 11 12 8
Druidibus praeest unus, qui summam inter eos habet

10 | 1 2 3 4 5 7 8 6
auctoritatem. hoc mortuo, aut is qui ex reliquis excellit

9 10 | 1 2 3 4 5 9
dignitate succedit, aut, si sunt multi pares, suffragio

10 11 12 13 7 8
Druidum, nonnumquam etiam armis, de principatu

6 | 2 1 5 6 4= 7
contendunt. disciplina eorum in Britannia reperta atque

8 11 12 9= 4=/9= 3 | 1 2 3 4
inde in Galliam translata--esse existimatur, et nunc ei, qui

5

10

15

20

6= 8 9 6= 5 | 1 3
diligentius eam rem cognoscere volunt, plerumque in
4 5= 2
Britanniam discendi--causa proficiscuntur.

The power of the Druids (with translation)

The Druids activities with divine are concerned sacrifices public and private
Druides rebus divinis intersunt, sacrificia publica ac privata

they look after religious questions they explain to these a great
procurant, religiones interpretantur: ad hos magnus

number of young men to learn flock
numerus adulescentium discendi--causa concurrit,

in great and these are held by them honour For almost about all
magnoque hi sunt apud--eos honore. nam fere de omnibus

disputes public private and they decide and if any
controversiis publicis privatisque constituunt, et, si quod

crime has been committed if murder carried out if about inheritance about
facinus admissum--est, si caedes facta, si de hereditate, de

boundaries a dispute there is the Druids problem settle the rewards
finibus controversia est, Druides rem decernunt, praemia

punishments and they decide if anyone either private or public
poenasque constituunt. si quis aut privatus aut publicus

their by...decision does not stand from sacrifices they ban this punishment
eorum decreto non stetit, sacrificiis interdicunt: haec poena

among people is very serious Those who in this way have been banned
apud eos est gravissima. ei quibus ita interdictum--est

the same as the wicked and criminal are considered them everybody
numero impiorum ac scelestorum habentur; eis omnes

avoids approach conversation and they flee in case any from
decedunt, aditum sermonemque fugiunt, ne quid ex

the contact harm they receive not to them seeking justice
contagione incommodi accipiant; neque eis petentibus ius

is...given nor honour any is...given these However all
redditur neque honos ullus datur. his autem omnibus

Druids in charge of...is one man who the greatest over them has
Druidibus praeest unus, qui summam inter eos habet

authority With this man dead either he who from the rest stands out
auctoritatem. hoc mortuo, aut is qui ex reliquis excellit

in dignity succeeds or if there are many equals in a vote
dignitate succedit, aut, si sunt multi pares, suffragio

of the Druids sometimes even at arms for leadership
Druidum, nonnumquam etiam armis, de principatu

they compete training Their in Britain invented and
contendunt. disciplina eorum in Britannia reperta atque

from there into Gaul to have been transferred is thought and now those who
inde in Galliam translata--esse existimatur, et nunc ei, qui

5

10

15

20

more carefully that matter to find out...about want for the most part to
diligentius eam rem cognoscere volunt, plerumque in

Britain to learn set out
Britanniam discendi--causa proficiscuntur.

The power of the Druids (with numbered translation)

¹ The Druids ⁴ activities ³ with divine ² are concerned | ⁵ sacrifices ² public ³ and ⁴ private
Druides rebus divinis intersunt, sacrificia publica ac privata

¹ they look after | ² religious questions ¹ they explain | ¹ to ² these ³ a great
procurant, religiones interpretantur: ad hos magnus

⁴ number ⁵ of young men ⁷⁼ to learn ⁶ flock |
numerus adulescentium discendi--causa concurrat,

⁶ in great ¹ and ² these ³ are ⁴⁼ held by them ⁷ honour | ¹ For ⁴ almost ³ about ⁵ all
magnoque hi sunt apud--eos honore. nam fere de omnibus

⁹ disputes ⁶ public ⁸ private ⁷ and ² they decide ¹⁰ and | ¹ if ² any
controversiis publicis privatisque constituunt, et, si quod

³ crime ⁴⁼ has been committed | ¹ if ² murder ³ carried out | ¹ if ⁴ about ⁵ inheritance ⁶ about
facinus admissum--est, si caedes facta, si de hereditate, de

⁷ boundaries ³ a dispute ² there is | ¹ the Druids ³ problem ² settle ⁵ the rewards
finibus controversia est, Druides rem decernunt, praemia

⁷ punishments and ⁶ they decide | ¹ if ² anyone ³ either ⁴ private ⁵ or ⁶ public
poenasque constituunt. si quis aut privatus aut publicus

⁹⁼ their ⁹⁼ by..decision ⁷ does not ⁸ stand ¹² from sacrifices ¹¹ they ban | ¹ this ² punishment
eorum decreto non stetit, sacrificiis interdicunt: haec poena

⁵ among ⁶ people ³ is ⁴ very serious | ¹ Those ² who ⁵ in this way ³⁼ have been banned
apud eos est gravissima. ei quibus ita interdictum--est

⁷ the same as ⁸ the wicked ⁹ and ¹⁰ criminal ⁶ are considered | ³ them ¹ everybody
numero impiorum ac scelestorum habentur; eis omnes

² avoids ⁵ approach ⁷ conversation ⁶ and ⁴ they flee ⁸ in case ¹⁰ any ¹² from
decedunt, aditum sermonemque fugiunt, ne quid ex

¹³ the contact ¹¹ harm ⁹ they receive | ²⁼ not ⁴ to them ⁵ seeking ¹ justice
contagione incommodi accipiant; neque eis petentibus ius

²⁼ is...given ⁶ nor ⁷⁼ honour ⁷⁼ any ⁷⁼ is...given | ⁴ these ¹ However ³ all
redditur neque honos ullus datur. his autem omnibus

⁵ Druids ² in charge of...is ⁶ one man ⁷ who ⁹ the greatest ¹¹ over ¹² them ⁸ has
Druidibus praeest unus, qui summam inter eos habet

¹⁰ authority | ¹ With this man ² dead ³ either ⁴ he ⁵ who ⁷ from ⁸ the rest ⁶ stands out
auctoritatem. hoc mortuo, aut is qui ex reliquis excellit

5

10

15

9 10 | 1 2 3 4 5 9
in dignity succeeds or if there are many equals in a vote
dignitate succedit, aut, si sunt multi pares, suffragio

10 11 12 13 7 8
of the Druids sometimes even at arms for leadership
Druidum, nonnumquam etiam armis, de principatu

6 | 2 1 5 6 4= 7
they compete training Their in Britain invented and
contendunt. disciplina eorum in Britannia reperta atque

8 11 12 9= 4=/9= 3 | 1 2 3 4
from there into Gaul to have been transferred is thought and now those who
inde in Galliam translata--esse existimatur, et nunc ei, qui

20

6= 8 9 6= 5 | 1 3
more carefully that matter to find out...about want for the most part to
diligentius eam rem cognoscere volunt, plerumque in

4 5= 2
Britain to learn set out
Britanniam discendi--causa proficiscuntur.

The power of the Druids (translation)

The Druids are concerned with divine activities, they look after public and private sacrifices, they explain religious questions: to these Druids a great number of young men flock to learn, and these Druids are held by them in great honour. For they decide about almost all public and private disputes, and, if any crime has been committed, if murder has been carried out, if there is a dispute about inheritance, about boundaries, the Druids settle the problem, they decide the rewards and punishments. If anyone, either a private or public citizen, does not stand by their decision, they ban them from sacrifices: this punishment is very serious among the people. Those who have been banned in this way are considered the same as the wicked and criminal; everybody avoids them, they flee their approach and conversation in case they receive any harm from the contact; justice is not given to them seeking it nor is any honour given them. However, in charge of all these Druids is one man, who has the greatest authority over them. When he dies, either he who stands out from the rest in dignity succeeds, or, if there are many equals, they compete for the leadership in a vote of the Druids, sometimes even at arms. Their training is thought to have been invented in Britain and from there to have been transferred into Gaul, and now those, who want to find out more carefully about that matter for the most part set out to Britain to learn.

Their education

taken from Caesar *Gallic War* VI.13-16

Cambridge Latin Anthology pages 162-163

Their education (numbered)

1 4 5 3 2 6 8 9 10 11
Druides a bello abesse solent neque tributa una cum reliquis

7 | 3 2 6 4 7
pendunt; militiae vacationem omniumque rerum

5 1 | 2 3 1 4 5=
immunitatem habent. tantis praemiis excitati et sua--sponte

25

7 9 10 8 11 13 14
multi in disciplinam conveniunt et a parentibus

16 15 12 | 4 2 5 6
propinquisque mittuntur. magnum ibi numerum versuum

3 1 | 1 2 4 5 6 7
ediscere dicuntur; itaque nonnulli viginti annos in disciplina

3 | 1 4 3 2 6 7 8
permanent. neque fas esse existimant hos versus litteris

5 | 1 2 4 3 5 7 8 6 |
mandare, cum in reliquis fere rebus Graecis litteris utantur.

30

4 2 6 5 7 3 1 | 1 3
id mihi duabus de causis instituisse videntur, quod neque

6 7 4 5 2 8 9 10 11
in vulgum disciplinam efferri velint, neque eos, qui discunt,

13 12 14= 16 14= | 4= 3
litteris confisos minus memoriae studere. in--primis hoc

1 2 | 1 2 3 4 8 9 5
volunt persuadere, animas non perire, sed ab aliis post

6 7 10 11 | 1 2 3 5 7
mortem transire ad alios, atque hoc maxime homines ad

35

8 6 4 9 10 11 | 5
virtutem excitari putant metu mortis neglecto. multa

6 7 8 9 10 11 12 14 15
praeterea de sideribus atque eorum motu, de mundi ac

16 13 17 19 18 20 25
terrarum magnitudine, de rerum natura, de deorum

24 21 22 23 1 2 4 3
immortalium vi ac potestate disputant et iuventuti tradunt.

Their education (with translation)

Druids from war to be exempt are accustomed nor taxes together with the others
Druides a bello abesse solent neque tributa una cum reliquis

do they pay military service exemption from from all and things
pendunt; militiae vacationem omniumque rerum

freedom they have by so many rewards Encouraged and of their own accord
immunitatem habent. tantis praemiis excitati et sua--sponte

25

many for training gather and by parents
multi in disciplinam conveniunt et a parentibus

relations and are sent a great there number of verses
propinquisque mittuntur. magnum ibi numerum versuum

to learn They are said and so some twenty years in training
ediscere dicuntur; itaque nonnulli viginti annos in disciplina

spend Nor right it to be do they think these verses to writing
permanent. neque fas esse existimant hos versus litteris

to entrust although in other most things Greek writing they use
mandare, cum in reliquis fere rebus Graecis litteris utantur.

30

that to me two for reasons to have established They seem because neither
id mihi duabus de causis instituisse videntur, quod neque

to the commons the learning to be spread they want nor those who are learning
in vulgum disciplinam efferri velint, neque eos, qui discunt,

writing relying on less to memory to pay...attention especially this
litteris confisos minus memoriae studere. in--primis hoc

They wish to persuade souls not perish but from one after
volunt persuadere, animas non perire, sed ab aliis post

death cross to another and by this most of all men toward
mortem transire ad alios, atque hoc maxime homines ad

35

virtue are encouraged they think with fear of death ignored many
virtutem excitari putant metu mortis neglecto. multa

other things about stars and their movement about of universe and
praeterea de sideribus atque eorum motu, de mundi ac

of the earth the size about of things the nature about gods
terrarum magnitudine, de rerum natura, de deorum

of the immortal power and strength They discuss and young people teach
immortalium vi ac potestate disputant et iuventuti tradunt.

Their education (with numbered translation)

1 4 5 3 2 6 8 9 10 11
Druids from war to be exempt are accustomed nor taxes together with the others
Druides a bello abesse solent neque tributa una cum reliquis

7 | 3 2 6 4 7
do they pay military service exemption from from all and things
pendunt; militiae vacationem omniumque rerum

5 1 | 2 3 1 4 5=
freedom they have by so many rewards Encouraged and of their own accord
immunitatem habent. tantis praemiis excitati et sua--sponte

25

7 9 10 8 11 13 14
many for training gather and by parents
multi in disciplinam conveniunt et a parentibus

16 15 12 | 4 2 5 6
relations and are sent a great there number of verses
propinquisque mittuntur. magnum ibi numerum versuum

3 1 | 1 2 4 5 6 7
to learn by heart they are said and so some twenty years in training
ediscere dicuntur; itaque nonnulli viginti annos in disciplina

3 | 1 4 3 2 6 7 8
spend Nor right it to be do they think these verses to writing
permanent. neque fas esse existimant hos versus litteris

5 | 1 2 4 3 5 7 8 6 |
to entrust although in other most things Greek writing they use
mandare, cum in reliquis fere rebus Graecis litteris utantur.

30

4 2 6 5 7 3 1 | 1 3
that to me two for reasons to have established They seem because neither
id mihi duabus de causis instituisse videntur, quod neque

6 7 4 5 2 8 9 10 11
to the commons the learning to be spread they want nor those who are learning
in vulgum disciplinam efferri velint, neque eos, qui discunt,

13 12 14= 16 14= | 4= 3
writing relying on less to memory to pay...attention especially this
litteris confisos minus memoriae studere. in--primis hoc

1 2 | 1 2 3 4 8 9 5
They wish to persuade souls not perish but from one after
volunt persuadere, animas non perire, sed ab aliis post

6 7 10 11 | 1 2 3 5 7
death cross to another and by this most of all men toward
mortem transire ad alios, atque hoc maxime homines ad

35

8 6 4 9 10 11 | 5
virtue are encouraged they think with fear of death ignored many
virtutem excitari putant metu mortis neglecto. multa

6 7 8 9 10 11 12 14 15
other things about stars and their movement about of universe and
praeterea de sideribus atque eorum motu, de mundi ac

16 13 17 19 18 20 25
of the earth the size about of things the nature about gods
terrarum magnitudine, de rerum natura, de deorum

24 21 22 23 1 2 4 3
of the immortal power and strength They discuss and young people teach
immortalium vi ac potestate disputant et iuventuti tradunt.

Their education (translation)

Druids are accustomed to be exempt from war nor do they pay taxes together with the others; they have exemption from military service and freedom from all things. Encouraged by so many rewards and of their own accord many gather for training and are sent by their parents and relations. They are said there to learn by heart a great number of verses; and so some spend twenty years in training. Nor do they think it right to entrust these verses to writing, although in most other things they use Greek writing. They seem to me to have established that for two reasons, because they want neither the learning to be spread to the commons nor those, who are learning, relying on writing, to pay less attention to memory. They wish to persuade people of this especially, that souls do not perish, but after death they cross from one to another, and by means of this belief most of all they think that men are encouraged toward virtue with the fear of death ignored. They discuss and teach the young people many other things about the stars and their movement, about the size of the universe and of the earth, about the nature of things and about the power and strength of the immortal gods.

Their religion

taken from Caesar *Gallic War* VI.13-16

Cambridge Latin Anthology pages 162-165

Their religion (numbered)

2 1 3 4 5 6 7
natio omnis Gallorum est magnopere dedita religionibus, 40

1 2 3 4 5 | 1 2= 4 5
atque ob eam causam ei, qui sunt--affecti gravioribus morbis

7 6 9 10 12 11 8 | 1 4 5
quique in proeliis periculisque versantur, aut pro victimis

3 2 6 8 9= 7 |
homines immolant aut se immolatuos--esse vovent

7 1 2 3 4 6 5 | 1
administrisque ad ea sacrificia Druidibus utuntur, quod,

2 6 7 8 5 4 3 | 1= 6
nisi pro vita hominis reddatur hominis vita, non posse 45

5 4 3 7 1= | 7 1
deorum immortalium numen placari arbitrantur: publiceque

4 5 2 6 3 | 1 3
eiusdem generis habent instituta sacrificia. alii simulacra

4 5 2 | 1 2 4
ingenti magnitudine habent, quorum membra viminibus

3 6 7 5 | 1 2
contexta vivis hominibus complent; simulacris incensis

3 5 4 6 | 1 2 3
homines flamma circumventi pereunt. supplicia eorum qui 50

6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 4=
in furto aut in latrocinio aut aliqua noxia sint--comprehensi

16 18 17 15 14 | 1 2 3
gratiora deis immortalibus esse arbitrantur; sed, cum copia

4 5 6 7= 9 11 10
eius generis defecit, etiam ad innocentium supplicia

7=
descendunt.

Their religion (with translation)

natio The whole of the Gauls is greatly devoted to religious beliefs
natio omnis Gallorum est magnopere dedita religionibus, 40

and for that reason those who have been affected by rather serious illnesses
atque ob eam causam ei, qui sunt--affecti gravioribus morbis

who and in battles dangers and are engaged either as victims
quique in proeliis periculisque versantur, aut pro victimis

men sacrifice or they to be going to sacrifice vow
homines immolant aut se immolaturos--esse vovent

as assistants and for those sacrifices Druids they use because
administrisque ad ea sacrificia Druidibus utuntur, quod,

unless in place of the life of a man is given of a man the life not is able
nisi pro vita hominis reddatur hominis vita, non posse 45

gods of the immortal the will to be appeased they do... think that in the name of the state and
deorum immortalium numen placari arbitrantur: publiceque

of the same sort they have established sacrifices Others figures
eiusdem generis habent instituta sacrificia. alii simulacra

of great size have whose bodies with branches
ingenti magnitudine habent, quorum membra viminibus

woven with living men they fill with the figures burned,
contexta vivis hominibus complent; simulacris incensis

the men by flame encircled die The executions of those who
homines flamma circumventi pereunt. supplicia eorum qui 50

in theft or in robbery or some other offence have been caught
in furto aut in latrocinio aut aliqua noxia sint--comprehensi

more pleasing gods to the immortal to be are thought but when the supply
gratiora deis immortalibus esse arbitrantur; sed, cum copia

of that sort runs out even to of innocent men the executions
eius generis defecit, etiam ad innocentium supplicia

they...descend
descendent.

Their religion (with numbered translation)

2 1 3 4 5 6 7 |
nation The whole of the Gauls is greatly devoted to religious beliefs
natio omnis Gallorum est magnopere dedita religionibus, 40

1 2 3 4 5 | 1 2= 4 5
and for that reason those who have been affected by rather serious illnesses
atque ob eam causam ei, qui sunt--affecti gravioribus morbis

7 6 9 10 12 11 8 | 1 4 5
who and in battles dangers and are engaged either as victims
quique in proeliis periculisque versantur, aut pro victimis

3 2 6 8 9= 7 |
men sacrifice or they to be going to sacrifice vow
homines immolant aut se immolaturos--esse vovent

7 1 2 3 4 6 5 | 1
as assistants and for those sacrifices Druids they use because
administrisque ad ea sacrificia Druidibus utuntur, quod,

2 6 7 8 5 4 3 | 1= 6
unless in place of the life of a man is given of a man the life not is able
nisi pro vita hominis reddatur hominis vita, non posse 45

5 4 3 7 1= | 7 1
gods of the immortal the will to be appeased they do... in the name
deorum immortalium numen placari arbitrantur: publiceque
of the state and

4 5 2 6 3 | 1 3
of the same sort they have established sacrifices Others figures
eiusdem generis habent instituta sacrificia. alii simulacra

4 5 2 | 1 2 4
of great size have whose bodies with branches
ingenti magnitudine habent, quorum membra viminibus

3 6 7 5 | 1 2
woven with living men they fill with the figures burned
contexta vivis hominibus complent; simulacris incensis

3 5 4 6 | 1 2 3
the men by flame encircled die The executions of those who
homines flamma circumventi pereunt. supplicia eorum qui 50

6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 4=
in theft or in robbery or some other offence have been caught
in furto aut in latrocinio aut aliqua noxia sint--comprehensi

16 18 17 15 14 | 1 2 3
more pleasing gods to the immortal to be are thought but when the supply
gratiora deis immortalibus esse arbitrantur; sed, cum copia

4 5 6 7= 9 11 10
of that sort runs out even to of innocent men the executions
eius generis defecit, etiam ad innocentium supplicia

7
they...descend
descendant.

Their religion (translation)

The whole nation of the Gauls is greatly devoted to religious beliefs, and for that reason those, who have been affected by rather serious illnesses and who are engaged in battles and dangers, either sacrifice men as victims or vow that they will sacrifice them and for those sacrifices they use Druids as assistants because, unless the life of a man is given in place of the life of a man, they do not think that the will of the immortal gods is able to be appeased: and they have sacrifices of the same sort established in the name of the state. Others have figures of great size, whose bodies woven with branches they fill with living men; when the figures have been burned, the men, encircled by flame, die. The executions of those who have been caught in theft or in robbery or some other offence are thought to be more pleasing to the immortal gods; but, when the supply of that sort runs out, they even descend to the executions of innocent men.

Boudica's rebellion

taken from Tacitus *Annals* XIV.31-7

Cambridge Latin Anthology pages 170-175

Boudica's rebellion (numbered)

2 3 1 6 4 5 8
rex Icenorum Prasutagus, divitiis diu clarus, Caesarem
12 10 9 11 7 | 2 3 1 4
heredem duasque filias scripserat, tali obsequio ratus et
5 6 8 7 11 12 9= | 1
regnum et domum suam procul iniuria futuram--esse. quod
3 2 4 5 6 8 9 10 11
contra vertit, adeo ut regnum a centurionibus, domus a
12 13 14 7 | 1= 4 3
servis velut capta vastarentur. iam--primum uxor eius
5 6 7 8 9= 9= | 2
Boudica verberata et filiae stupro--violatae--sunt: principes
1 3 4 5 7 8 9
omnes Icenorum, quasi Romani totam regionem muneri
6 11 12 10 13 14 15 17
accepissent, avitis bonis exuuntur, et propinqui regis inter
18 16 | 2 3 4 5 6
servos habebantur. qua contumelia et metu graviorum
1 7 9 10 11 8 12
permoti, quod in formam provinciae cesserant, rapiunt
13 | 2= 4 5 1 6 8 7
arma; commoti--sunt ad rebellionem Trinobantes et qui alii,
9 11 10 15 16 13
nondum servitio fracti, recipere libertatem occultis
14 12 | 4 2 3 1
coniurationibus pepigerant. acerrimum in veteranos odium;
5 8 9 10 6 7 11
qui in coloniam Camulodunum nuper deducti pellebant
13 12 14 15 17 18 19
domibus Trinobantes, exturbabant agris, captivos vel servos
16 | 2 1 4 6 5
appellabant; militesque superbiam saevitiamque
7 3 8 9 10 11 12
veteranorum incitabant similitudine vitae et spe eiusdem
13 | 1= 3 5 6 4 8
licentiae. ad--hoc, templum divo Claudio exstructum quasi
9 10 11 7 | 2 1 3
arx aeternae dominationis aspiciebatur, electique sacerdotes
8 9 5 7 6 4 | 1
specie religionis omnes fortunas suas effundebant. nec

5

10

15

20

3 2 4 5 7 8
difficile videbatur delere coloniam nullis munimentis
6 | 1 6 5 2= 2= 7
saeptam; quod ducibus nostris parum--provisum--erat, cum
9 10= 12 8
amoenitati prius--quam usui consuluissent.

1 2 3 4= 6 7 8
iam Suetonio erant quarta--decima legio cum vexillariis
9 10 12 13 11 15 14 16
vicensimae et e proximis auxiliares, decem ferme milia
17 | 2 3 4= 1 | 2 1
armatorum: contendere et acie--congrredi parat. eligitque
3 4 5 6 8 9 10 7 | 2
locum angustis faucibus et a tergo silvis clausum; sciebat
1 4 5 3 6 7 8 9 12 11
enim nihil hostium esse nisi in fronte, et apertam esse
10 13 14 15 | 1 2
planitiem sine metu insidiarum. igitur legionarii

3= 5= 7 8
instructi--sunt frequentes--ordinibus, levi armatura
9 11 10 13 14 12 |
circumstante; equites conglobati pro cornibus adstiterunt.

1 3 2 5 6= 8 9
at Britannorum copiae passim per--catervas et turmas
4 | 1 2 3 4= 6 9
exultabant, tanta multitudo quanta non--alias, et animo
8 7 10 13 14 15 16 12
adeo feroci ut coniuges quoque testes victoriae secum
11 | 3 1 2 4 6 7
traherent, plaustrisque imponerent quae ad extremam
8 5
planitiem posuerant.

1 2 3 5 4 6 8 9 7
ac primum legio gradu immota et angustiis loci defensa,
10 13 14 15 16 17 12
postquam in appropinquantem hostes certo iactu tela
11 19 20 18 | 1 2
exhauserat, tamquam cuneo erupit. auxiliares quoque
4 3 5 6 8 7 9
impetum faciunt; et equites protentis hastis perfringunt

25

30

35

40

10 12 13 14 11 | 1 2=
 quod obvium et validum erat. ceteri terga--praebuerunt,
 4 5 6 7 8 9
 difficili effugio, quia circumiecta plaustra saepserant
 10 | 1 2 4 6 5 3 8 7
 abitus. et milites ne feminis quidem parcebant, confixaque
 9 10 11 14 13 12 | 1 2
 telis etiam iumenta corporum cumulum auxerant. eo die
 3 5 6 7 8 9 10
 milites laudem claram et parem antiquis victoriis
 4 | 1 2 3 5 6 7 8
 pepererunt: quippe sunt qui paulo minus quam octoginta
 9 10 11 4 14 13
 milia Britannorum cecidisse tradant, militum quadringentis
 12 15 16 17 18 19 | 1
 ferme interfectis nec multo amplius vulneratis. Boudica
 3 4 2
 vitam veneno finivit.

45

Boudica's rebellion (with translation)

king of the Iceni Prasutagus for his wealth time famous the emperor Nero
rex Icenorum Prasutagus, divitiis diu clarus, Caesarem
his heir two and daughters had written by such submissiveness thinking both
heredem duasque filias scripserat, tali obsequio ratus et
the kingdom and household his own far from trouble would be The situation
regnum et domum suam procul iniuria futuram--esse. quod
just the turned to the opposite out extent that the kingdom by centurions his household by
contra vertit, adeo ut regnum a centurionibus, domus a
slaves just as if captured was plundered To begin with wife his
servis velut capta vastarentur. iam--primum uxor eius 5
Boudica beaten and daughters raped the chiefs
Boudica verberata et filiae stupro--violatae--sunt: principes
All of the Iceni as though the Romans the whole region as a gift
omnes Icenorum, quasi Romani totam regionem muneri
had received ancestral goods were deprived of and relatives of the king like
accepissent, avitis bonis exuuntur, et propinqui regis inter
slaves were treated by this humiliation and the fear of worse
servos habebantur. qua contumelia et metu graviorum
Driven because to the status of a province they had fallen they took up
permoti, quod in formam provinciae cesserant, rapiunt 10
arms were moved to rebellion The Trinobantes and who others
arma; commoti--sunt ad rebellionem Trinobantes et qui alii,
not yet by slavery broken to take back freedom in secret
nondum servitio fracti, recipere libertatem occultis
conspiracies had pledged themselves very bitter towards the veterans Their hatred
coniurationibus pepigerant. acerrimum in veteranos odium;
they in the settlement of Camulodunum recently installed were driving out
qui in coloniam Camulodunum nuper deducti pellebant
from their homes the Trinobantes forcibly expelling from land captives or slaves
domibus Trinobantes, exturbabant agris, captivos vel servos 15
calling soldiers And insolent behaviour savagery and
appellabant; militesque superbiam saevitiamque
of the veterans encouraged due to the similarity of life and hope of the same
veteranorum incitabant similitudine vitae et spe eiusdem
freedom to misbehave Moreover the temple to divine Claudius built as
licentiae. ad--hoc, templum divo Claudio exstructum quasi
focal point of eternal domination was regarded chosen and priests
arx aeternae dominationis aspiciebatur, electique sacerdotes

in the pretence of religious observation all wealth their own were pouring out Nor
specie religionis omnes fortunas suas effundebant. nec

20

difficult did it seem to destroy settlement by no fortifications
difficile videbatur delere coloniam nullis munimentis

protected that generals by our had been inadequately considered when
saepitam; quod ducibus nostris parum--provisum--erat, cum

appearance over practicality they had prioritised
amoenitati prius--quam usui consuluissent.

Now to Suetonius there were fourteenth legion with detachments
iam Suetonio erant quarta--decima legio cum vexillariis

of the twentieth and from neighbouring areas auxiliaries ten about thousand
vicensimae et e proximis auxiliares, decem ferme milia

25

armed men to make haste and to join battle he prepared he chose And
armatorum: contendere et acie--congrredi parat. eligitque

a place with narrow defiles and from the rear by woods shut off he knew
locum angustis faucibus et a tergo silvis clausum; sciebat

For nothing of the enemy there was except at the front and open was
enim nihil hostium esse nisi in fronte, et apertam esse

the plain without fear of ambush Therefore the legionaries
planitiam sine metu insidiarum. igitur legionarii

were drawn up in close formation with lightly-armed troops
instructi --sunt frequentes--ordinibus, levi armatura

30

stationed around cavalry the massed on the wings stood by
circumstante; equites conglobati pro cornibus adstiterunt.

But of the Britons the forces everywhere in groups and troops of cavalry
at Britannorum copiae passim per--catervas et turmas

were rushing about wildly as great a crowd as at no other time and spirit
exultabant, tanta multitudo quanta non--alias, et animo

such in...ferocious that their wives also as witnesses of their victory with them
adeo feroci ut coniuges quoque testes victoriae secum

they brought in wagons and they put which at the edge of
traherent, plaustrisque imponent quae ad extremam

35

the plain they had placed
planitiam posuerant.

And first the legion from its position unmoved and by the narrowness of the place defended
ac primum legio gradu immota et angustis loci defensa,

after on the approaching enemy with sure aim javelins
postquam in appropinquantem hostes certo iactu tela

it had used up as wedge-formation charged The auxiliaries also
exhauserat, tamquam cuneo erupit. auxiliares quoque

an attack made and the cavalry at full stretch with spears broke through
impetum faciunt; et equites protentis hastis perfringunt

40

whatever in the way and strong was The rest turned tail
quod obvium et validum erat. ceteri terga--praebuerunt,

in a difficult escape because the surrounding wagons had closed off
difficili effugio, quia circumiecta plaustra saepserant

the way out And soldiers not the women even spared pierced and
abitus. et milites ne feminis quidem parcebant, confixaque

by javelins even baggage animals of bodies heap had increased On that day
telis etiam iumenta corporum cumulum auxerant. eo die

the soldiers glory distinguished and equal to ancient victories
milites laudem claram et parem antiquis victoriis

45

won Indeed there are ^{those} who a little fewer than eighty
pepererunt: quippe sunt qui paulo minus quam octoginta

thousand Britons died report soldiers four hundred
milia Britannorum cecidisse tradant, militum quadringentis

about killed and not much more wounded Boudica
ferme interfectis nec multo amplius vulneratis. Boudica

her life with poison ended
vitam veneno finivit.

Boudica's rebellion (with numbered translation)

2 3 1 6 4 5 8
king of the Iceni Prasutagus for his wealth time famous the emperor Nero
rex Icenorum Prasutagus, divitiis diu clarus, Caesarem

12 10 9 11 7 | 2 3 1 4
his heir two and daughters had written by such submissiveness thinking both
heredem duasque filias scripserat, tali obsequio ratus et

5 6 8 7 11 12 9= | 1
the kingdom and household his own far from trouble would be The situation
regnum et domum suam procul iniuria futuram--esse. quod

3 2 4 5 6 8 9 10 11
just the opposite turned out to the extent that the kingdom by centurions his household by
contra vertit, adeo ut regnum a centurionibus, domus a

12 13 14 7 | 1= 4 3
slaves just as if captured was plundered To begin with wife his
servis velut capta vastarentur. iam--primum uxor eius

5 6 7 8 9= | 2
Boudica beaten and daughters raped chiefs
Boudica verberata et filiae stupro--violatae--sunt: principes

1 3 4 5 7 8 9
All of the Iceni as though the Romans the whole region as a gift
omnes Icenorum, quasi Romani totam regionem muneri

6 11 12 10 13 14 15 17
had received ancestral goods were deprived of and relatives of the king like
accepissent, avitis bonis exuuntur, et propinqui regis inter

18 16 | 2 3 4 5 6
slaves were treated by this humiliation and the fear of worse
servos habebantur. qua contumelia et metu graviorum

1 7 9 10 11 8 12
Driven because to the status of a province they had fallen they took up
permoti, quod in formam provinciae cesserant, rapiunt

13 | 2= 4 5 1 6 8 7
arms were moved to rebellion The Trinobantes and who others
arma; commoti--sunt ad rebellionem Trinobantes et qui alii,

9 11 10 15 16 13
not yet by slavery broken to take back freedom in secret
nondum servitio fracti, recipere libertatem occultis

14 12 | 4 2 3 1
conspiracies had pledged themselves very bitter towards the veterans Their hatred
coniurationibus pepigerant. acerrimum in veteranos odium;

5 8 9 10 6 7 11
they in the settlement of Camulodunum recently installed were driving out
qui in coloniam Camulodunum nuper deducti pellebant

13 12 14 15 17 18 19
from their homes the Trinobantes forcibly expelling from land captives or slaves
domibus Trinobantes, exturbabant agris, captivos vel servos

5

10

15

16 | 2 1 4 6 5
calling soldiers And insolent behaviour savagery and
appellabant; militesque superbiam saevitiamque

7 3 8 9 10 11 12
of the veterans encouraged due to the similarity of life and hope of the same
veteranorum incitabant similitudine vitae et spe eiusdem

13 | 1= 3 5 6 4 8
freedom to misbehave Moreover the temple to divine Claudius built as
licentiae. ad--hoc, templum divo Claudio exstructum quasi

9 10 11 7 | 2 1 3
focal point of eternal domination was regarded chosen and priests
arx aeternae dominationis aspiciebatur, electique sacerdotes

8 9 5 7 6 4 | 1
in the of religious all wealth their own were pouring out Nor
specie religionis omnes fortunas suas effundebant. nec

20

3 2 4 5 7 8
difficult did it seem to destroy settlement by no fortifications
difficile videbatur delere coloniam nullis munimentis

6 | 1 6 5 2= 2= 7
protected that generals by our had been inadequately considered when
saeptam; quod ducibus nostris parum--provisum--erat, cum

9 10= 12 8
appearance over practicality they had prioritised
amoenitati prius--quam usui consuluissent.

1 2 3 4= 6 7 8
Now to Suetonius there were fourteenth legion with detachments
iam Suetonio erant quarta--decima legio cum vexillariis

9 10 12 13 11 15 14 16
of the twentieth and from neighbouring areas auxiliaries ten about thousand
vicensimae et e proximis auxiliares, decem ferme milia

25

17 | 2 3 4= 1 | 2 1
armed men to make haste and to join battle he prepared he chose And
armatorum: contendere et acie--congrredi parat. eligitque

3 5 6 7 9 10 8 4 | 2
a site by a narrow gorge and at the rear by woods enclosed he knew
locum angustis faucibus et a tergo silvis clausum; sciebat

1 4 5 3 6 7 8 9 10 12
For nothing of the enemy there was except at the front and the open was
enim nihil hostium esse nisi in fronte, et apertam esse

11 13 14 15 | 1 2
plain without fear of ambush Therefore the legionaries
planitiem sine metu insidiarum. igitur legionarii

3= 5= 7 8
were drawn up in close formation with lightly -armed troops
instructi--sunt frequentes--ordinibus, levi armatura

30

9 11 10 13 14 12 |
stationed around cavalry the massed on the wings stood by
circumstante; equites conglobati pro cornibus adstiterunt.

1 3 2 5 6= 8 9
But of the Britons the forces everywhere in groups of infantry and troops of cavalry
at Britannorum copiae passim per--catervas et turmas

4 | 1 2 3 4= 6 9
were rushing about wildly as great a crowd as at no other time and spirit
exultabant, tanta multitudo quanta non--alias, et animo

7= 7= 10 13 14 15 16 12
such in...ferocious that their wives also as witnesses of their victory with them
adeo feroci ut coniuges quoque testes victoriae secum

11 | 3 1 2 4 6 7
they brought in wagons and they put which at the edge of
traherent, plaustrisque imponent quae ad extremam

35

8 5
the plain they had placed
planitiem posuerant.

1 2 3 5 4 6 8 9 7
And first the legion from its position unmoved and by the narrowness of the place defended
ac primum legio gradu immota et angustiis loci defensa,

10 13 14 15 16 17 12
after on the approaching enemy with sure aim javelins
postquam in appropinquantibus hostes certo iactu tela

11 19 20 18 | 1 2
it had used up as wedge-formation charged The auxiliaries also
exhauserat, tamquam cuneo erupit. auxiliares quoque

4 3 5 6 8 7 9
an attack made and the cavalry at full stretch with spears broke through
impetum faciunt; et equites protentis hastis perfringunt

40

10 12 13 14 11 | 1 2=
whatever in the way and strong was The rest turned tail
quod obvium et validum erat. ceteri terga--praebuerunt,

4 5 6 7 8 9
in a difficult escape because the surrounding wagons had closed off
difficili effugio, quia circumiecta plastra saepserant

10 | 1 2 4 6 5 3 8 7
the way out And soldiers not the women even spared pierced and
abitus. et milites ne feminis quidem parcebant, confixaque

9 10 11 14 13 12 | 1 2
by javelins even baggage animals of bodies heap had increased On that day
telis etiam iumenta corporum cumulum auxerant. eo die

3 5 6 7 8 9 10
the soldiers glory distinguished and equal to ancient victories
milites laudem claram et parem antiquis victoriis

45

4 | 1 2 3 5 6 7 8
 won | Indeed there are those who a little fewer than eighty
 pepererunt: quippe sunt qui paulo minus quam octoginta
 9 10 11 4 14 13
 thousand Britons died report soldiers four hundred
 milia Britannorum cecidisse tradant, militum quadringentis
 12 15 16 17 18 19 | 1
 about killed and not much more wounded | Boudica
 ferme interfectis nec multo amplius vulneratis. Boudica
 3 4 2
 her life with poison ended
 vitam veneno finivit.

Boudica's rebellion (translation)

Lines 1ff

Prasutagus, king of the Iceni, for a long time famous for his wealth, had written in his will the emperor Nero, and his own two daughters, as his heirs, thinking that by such submissiveness both the kingdom and his own household would be far from trouble. The situation turned out just the opposite, to the extent that the kingdom was plundered by centurions and his household by slaves, just as if they had been captured. To begin with his wife Boudica was beaten and his daughters raped. All the chiefs of the Iceni, as though the Romans had received the whole region as a gift, were deprived of their ancestral goods and relatives of the king were treated like slaves. Driven by this humiliation and the fear of worse injustices, because they had fallen to the status of a province, they took up arms. The Trinobantes were moved to rebellion and others who, not yet broken by slavery, had pledged themselves in secret conspiracies to take back their freedom. Their hatred towards the veterans was very bitter: they, recently installed in the settlement of Camulodunum, were driving out the Trinobantes from their homes, forcibly expelling them from their land, calling them captives or slaves. And our soldiers encouraged the insolent behaviour and savagery of the veterans due to the similarity of life and the hope of the same freedom to misbehave. Moreover, the temple built to divine Claudius was regarded as a focal point of eternal domination and the chosen priests were pouring out all their own wealth in the pretence of religious observation. Nor did it seem difficult to destroy the settlement, which was protected by no fortifications; that had been inadequately considered by our generals when they had prioritised appearance over practicality.

Lines 24ff

Now Suetonius had the fourteenth legion with detachments of the twentieth and auxiliaries from neighbouring areas, about ten thousand armed men. He prepared to make haste and join battle. And he chose a place with narrow defiles and shut off from the rear by woods. For he knew that there was nothing of the enemy except in front of him and the plain was open without fear of ambush. Therefore the legionaries were drawn up in close formation, with lightly-armed troops stationed around; the massed cavalry stood by on the wings. But the forces of the Britons were rushing about wildly everywhere in groups of infantry and troops of cavalry, as great a crowd as at no other time and in such ferocious spirit that they brought with them their wives also as witnesses of their victory, and they put them in wagons which they had placed at the edge of the plain.

Lines 37ff

And first the legion, unmoved from its position and defended by the narrowness of the place, after it had used up its javelins on the approaching enemy with sure aim, charged as a wedge-formation. The auxiliaries also made an attack, and the cavalry, with spears at full stretch, broke through whatever was in the way and strong. The rest turned tail in a difficult escape, because the surrounding wagons had closed off the way out. And our soldiers spared not even the women, and pierced by javelins even the baggage animals had increased the heap of bodies. On that day the soldiers won glory which was distinguished and equal to ancient victories. Indeed, there are those who report that a little fewer than eighty thousand Britons died and that about four hundred of our soldiers were killed and not much more than four hundred were wounded. Boudica ended her life with poison.