

Name _____ Due Date _____

A Pillar of Iron Assignment 4

Answer in complete sentences each question as you read the book. Questions are given in the same order that you will come to them in the book. Page numbers (in parentheses) are those in my book which may not be the same as your book.

I. Summary of Chapters 13 and 14.

Scaevola, an older attorney, tutors Marcus Cicero, and they debate whether law is absolute or changing. Scaevola is very cynical, and believes the worst about people. He tells Marcus that he should be a hypocrite and an actor when presenting his cases.

Although you may not want to read Chapters 13 and 14, the sword fight between Marcus and Catalina might be interesting. In my book it is on pages 146-150.

II. Glossary – Already done for you to save your time.

venal - capable of being bought or obtained for money or other valuable consideration : purchasable ; especially : open to corrupt influence and especially bribery : mercenary <a venal legislator> 2: originating in, characterized by, or associated with corrupt bribery <a venal arrangement with the police>

pandering- to provide gratification for others' desires, pretending to care about them

potentate- one who wields great power or sway

onerous (162) burdensome

formidable (162) tending to inspire awe or wonder

perusal (163) : to look over or through in a casual or cursory manner

vouchsafe (164) to grant as a privilege or special favor

girdle – belt (169)

client – employee

cantos of Homer (170) - one of the major divisions of his long poem

hauteur (180) blatantly and disdainfully proud

obsequious (183) marked by or exhibiting a fawning attentiveness

aedile (184) an official in ancient Rome in charge of public works and games, police, and the grain supply

umbrage (184) a feeling of resentment at some often fancied slight or insult <took umbrage at the speaker's remarks>

profundity (185) *the quality or state of being profound or deep*

sylogism *a deductive scheme of a formal argument consisting of a major and a minor premise and a conclusion*

probity (186) *adherence to the highest principles and ideals*

sedulously (186) *involving or accomplished with careful perseverance*

promulgated (186) *to make known or public the terms of (a proposed law)*

mendicant (188) *liar*

salubrious (192) *favorable to or promoting health or well-being*

sardonic (193) *derisively mocking*

pathos (193) *an emotion of sympathetic pity*

felicitations (194) *congratulations*

Phaedo (195) *by Plato, depicts the death of Socrates, and the philosophical discussion of life and death.*

arete (195) *a sharp-crested ridge in rugged mountains*

panoply (197) *a magnificent or impressive array*

colonnades (199) *a series of columns set at regular intervals and usually supporting the base of a roof structure*

vociferous (199) *marked by or given to vehement insistent outcry*

perfidy (200) *the quality or state of being faithless or disloyal*

III.

Chapter Fifteen

1. What were some of the bad investments Romans made? (161)
2. Why was Rome dying, according to Scaevola? (164)
3. Why was Noë's father not tried in a local court? (168)

Chapter Sixteen

4. What was Marcus' starting point in his speech to the senators? (173)
5. Translate this very easy story about Cincinnatus (p. 174): (from an old Latin I book) You may work together.

Romani cum suis finitimis semper bellum gerebant. Olim milites Romani ducebantur a consule imperito (*inexperienced*) et in valle inter montes ab hostibus circumclusi sunt (*were surrounded*).

Quinque autem equites effugerunt (*escaped*) et Romam (*to Rome*) properaverunt. Hi (*these*) nuntii Romanis dixerunt: “Si ad consulem auxilium non mittetis, consul et milites eius vincentur.

Romani unum virum, peritum ducem, habebant quem (*whom*) statim vocaverunt. Cincinnatus in agris arabat sed statim Romam cum nuntiis properavit. Ibi milites cibumque coegit (*collected*) et solis occasu (*at sunset*) copias ex urbe eduxit.

Per noctem iter non intermittit et prima luce habet omnes hostes inter copias Romanorum. Hostes timent et arma deponunt. Tum Cincinnatus hostes sub iugum (*under the yoke*) misit, quod (*which*) magna contumelia erat.

Mox Cincinnatus suos milites reduxit et Romani ei (*to him*) magnum triumphum decreverunt (*decreed*). Celeriter autem Cincinnatus imperium dictatoris deposuit et domum (*home*) rediit (*returned*). Egregius sed modestus vir erat et suam villam et agros magis (*more*) quam magnos honores amabat.

Roman Forum today, where the senate met.



6. What advice did Scaevola give to Noë for his father? (181)
7. State the syllogism that Marcus told the senate. (186)
8. Why were taxes invented? (187)

9. “Work or you shall not_____.” (187) (from the Bible too!)
10. “Debt and profligacy lead to_____and _____.” (188)
11. Compare a just law and a bad law. (189)
12. Read Cicero’s speech carefully.
13. Name three other religions who prophesied the coming of the Messiah. (196)
14. Compare laughter vs. gayety. (199)