

Name _____ Date _____

A Pillar of Iron Assignment 1.

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 may vary, but I will give you the page number from my copy of the book for the vocabulary (#7 – #12).

Front Page before Foreword

1. Summarize Cicero's statement in one sentence. (What did you learn from it?)

Foreword

2. Describe Cicero's character in at least three sentences.
3. In what way does Taylor Caldwell compare America and ancient Rome?
4. How long did she research the material before writing this book?
5. Translate her sentences: **Sic transit Roma! Sic transit America?** What did the author mean by those sentences?
6. Translate the sentence from Aristotle: **Ostende nobis, Domine, misericordiam tuam, et salutem tuam da nobis.**

Part One: The Child and the Youth Define these English words before you read the text.

7. profligate _____
8. brazier _____
9. efficacious _____
10. alacrity _____
11. baleful _____
12. Translate the sentence in the introduction to this part of the book: **Os iusti meditabitur sapientiam, et lingua eius loquetur iudicium; lex Dei eius [est] in corde ipsius!**
13. Describe the father of Marcus Cicero (three sentences at least), M. Tullius Cicero.
14. Describe the mother of Marcus Cicero (two sentences), Helvia.
15. Into what kind of home was Marcus Cicero born?

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A Pillar of Iron Assignment 2.

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. Vocabulary – Define these words. You can find most of them in an online dictionary. (I did some for you, and found that it doesn't take long.)

captious (28) *tending to find and call attention to faults*

intemperate (28) *excessive in behavior;*

tractable (29) *easily managed (controlled or taught or molded)*

redoubtable (29) *worthy of respect or honor*

sardonic (29)

polyglots (30)

curule (31)

umbrage (31)

tremulous (32)

prodigious (32)

imprecation (35)

stentorian (37) *booming of voice*

epicene (37) *effeminate*

emulated (39)

cantos (39)

anthropomorphic (40)

exigent (48)

façade (51)

II. Questions for pages 28 – 69.

1. In what way does the author describe the scenery so you picture it? Give an example. (30)
2. Summarize Tullius' thoughts directed toward young Marcus at the end of Chapter Two.
3. Who was the Greek tutor, and how did the family attract him to their home?
4. Although the tutor did not believe in God, he did teach Marcus about one God. Which God?
5. What did Marcus mean when he wrote about architecture and the temples? (43)
6. What is the Socratic method (or, manner)? (42)
7. What was Archais' feeling about public education? (43)
8. Why was Marcus drawn to Law? (45)
9. When were Julius Caesar and Cataline introduced into the story? (49)
10. Why is a good man often disliked? (53)
11. Describe in one word each: Marcus Cicero, Julius Caesar and Lucius Catalina as youths. (55)
12. What would you have done if you saw a boy being attacked as Julius was? (56)
13. How did Julius' mother react to Marcus after the fight? (60)
14. On page 61, summarize the sentiment of Marcus after he learned that there truly are bad people in the world.
15. What sort of friend do you think Noe ben Joel will be to Marcus? (64)
16. What did Noe tell Marcus about the Messiah? (65)

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A Pillar of Iron Assignment 3.

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.

As you read this section, be aware of any similarities she draws between Rome and America. This will be the topic of your final essay to complete this assignment in May.

I. Vocabulary – Define these words. You can find most of them in an online dictionary. (I did some for you, and found that it doesn't take long.)

dolorous (72)

mendicant (72)

sybiosis (72)

chiton, *in ancient Greece and Rome, loose woollen tunic*

recalcitrant (96)

fractious (98)

franchise (100) *the right to vote*

exigent (102)

patrician (102)

expediency (105)

impertinent (110)

penurious (116)

II. Questions for pages 69 -112. (43 pages)

1. What does Archais think is immortal? ¹Why? (69-70)
2. Which of Archais' advice do you find true in your own life?

¹ The Bible tells us "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he."

3. What was Grandfather's advice to young Marcus? (72)
4. What did he mean when he said, "You are only one, but you are one." (73)
5. "Republics decline into democracies, and democracies degenerate into despotisms." (76)
6. What was the different advice Helvia gave to Marcus? (78)
7. What was it about Livia that drew Marcus to her?
8. Are there truly evil persons in the world, such as Catalina, or are people basically good?
9. What reasons did Helvia give Marcus so that he would not pursue Livia for marriage? (98)
10. Compare the statement by Marcus Drusus (101) about those who bribe the masses to the socialism of today.
11. Explain that statement by Grandfather: "For what is not earned has no verity." (106)
12. What was Grandfather's fear for Rome? (113)
13. What caused Marcus to be so distracted? (114)
14. Which characters felt that Rome could be saved, and which felt that it was too late?

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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 – I did them 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*

syllogism *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 No. 3'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 No 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)

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A Pillar of Iron Assignment 5. Read pages 200-250.

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. Please write a one sentence description of the following characters in history:

Sulla, Carbo, Cinna, Pompey

II. Glossary – Done for you to save your time.

marauder (215) *raider*

peremptory (224) *authoritative, decisive*

bumpkin (216) *an awkward person*

obdurate (227) *stubborn, immovable*

effete (216) *having lost character or vitality*

insouciant (229) *rude*

countenance (217) *expression or face*

exigency (230) *a demand, necessity, emergency*

subaltern (218) *a subordinate*

rapacious (239) *grasping or covetous*

meretricious (218) *tawdry and falsely attractive*

polemics (239) *an aggressive conversationalist*

umbrage (219) *offense, indignation*

pejorative (239) *negative or unkind*

conciliatory (220) *appeasing, pacifying*

injudicious (220) *ill-advised, foolish*

arcane (241) *mysterious*

nonplused (221) *puzzled*

portent (242) *something that foreshadows an event*

mountebank (222) *a boastful pretender*

pusillanimous (245) *lacking courage, timid*

serpentine (223) *winding, bending*

slavered (249) *drooled, slobbered*

mellifluous (223) *smooth, honeyed*

preternaturally (224) *exceeding what is natural*

II. Questions

Chapter Seventeen

1. What advice did Scaevola give Marcus about defending the guilty? (200-201)
2. Why did Marcus believe that governments are enemies of the people? (202)
3. In what way did you begin to feel the struggle that Marcus felt when he was nearly drowned? (205)

Chapter Eighteen

4. Why did he say not to enlighten (tell) Eunice about the attack? Do you think this comment had any merit? (213)
5. How did Marcus convince the centurion to help him get to Rome? (218)

Chapter Nineteen

6. What did Marcus remember about the man who attacked him? (223)
7. Why did Casinus want an attorney to help him? (225)
8. What did Marcus say about Aristotle's comment regarding law? (226)
9. Why is a petty bureaucrat dangerous? (227)
10. How does a republic decay into a democracy? (229)

Chapter Twenty.

11. What had happened to Livia? (238)

Dome of the Pantheon, where Livia may have been praying.



(above) part of the interior of the Pantheon today, now that it has become a Christian church.

Chapter Twenty-one.

An important definition for you which you will need to know for a quiz:

A Republic... A Republic means “government by written and permanent law” (Will Durant). It might have been the basis for much of the American Republic, except for one major flaw. Its laws were not based on God’s Law. However, it did have *The Twelve Tables*, a law which was often amended by the Senate and was publicly displayed on columns throughout the city, and which established some features which *our* Republic borrowed, such as an elaborate system of checks and balances.

The United States is technically a *republic*, which means that when the majority of the people or their representatives vote for something it only becomes law if it does not conflict with the Constitution.

Rome did not choose to set up a *democracy* because it had seen the problems with democracy in Athens. They knew that a pure democracy, “rule by the majority”, would set the stage for mob rule, and that a stable society must be maintained based upon an unbiased law. In a true democracy, a crowd could be convinced to vote for things as a group that they would never do on an individual basis. An example of that is the way that the Jews were convinced to demand the release of Barabbas instead of Christ. Individually, many of those people knew that Barabbas was a criminal and that Christ had only shown

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kindness and compassion to them. But when they were manipulated by a few well-placed agitators in the crowd, they screamed for the release of Barabbas.

12. Who receives the votes of the people, according to Scaevola? (243)

13. Summarize in one sentence Marcus' eulogy of Scaevola.

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A Pillar of Iron Assignment 6. Read pages 250-300.

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. Character Sketches

- a. Carbo, who was a “democrat” and a populist, promised to give the masses money; supporters included Julius Caesar.
- b. Sulla was a militarist and who said he wanted to restore the republic.
- c. Pompey supported Sulla, primarily to save his own life.
- d. Catalina supported Sulla as well.

II. Glossary – Done for you to save your time.

populares party, *liberal political party in Rome*

pusillanimous (252) *lacking courage and resolution : marked by contemptible timidity*

vainglorious (253) *boastful*

plangent (rain) (254) *having a loud reverberating sound*

immured (258) *to enclose within or as if within walls*

aegis (267) *protection*

griffon (268) *a type of dog with rough or wire hair*

saturnine (269) *cold and steady in mood : slow to act or change b: of a gloomy or surly disposition*

fealty (274) *loyalty*

rectitude (279) *uprightness*

sedulously (281) *diligent in application or pursuit*

callow (285) *lacking adult sophistication, immature*

suborn (292) *to induce to commit perjury*

calumny (294) *a misrepresentation intended to harm another's reputation*

III. Questions

Chapter Twenty-two (pages 250 - 300)

- 1. Whose followers murdered Scaevola? (250)
- 2. Why did the mob have “empty” eyes? (250)

3. “Only in a republic and despotism are men utterly _____, for in the first they are _____ and in the second, they are _____. In _____ they... live in danger.” (252)

4. What are the characteristics of an “old Roman”? (254)

5. Who felt the serpentine ring on his finger? (255)

Chapter Twenty-three

6. What did Marcus ask of the Unknown God? (259)

7. What was the general mood of the people when Sulla took power? What things did he do in the name of restoring the republic? (260)

8. Describe Sulla’s physical appearance. (264)

Chapter Twenty-four

9. What is the difference between Cicero’s view of the Law and Caesar’s view? (268)

10. Which is the difference between a just law and random and expedient law? (269)

11. What must a Law be based upon? (272)

12. Why do *you* think that Sulla invited Cicero to dinner? (275)

Chapter Twenty-five

13. How did Catalina spend his time and money? (282)

14. What event caused Cicero to feel despair in this chapter?

Chapter Twenty-six

15. Summarize Cicero’s angry response to Catalina regarding the death of Livia. (292)

16. What was the oath that Cicero made after the death of Livia? (296)

Chapter Twenty-seven

17. What were the thoughts of Noe ben Joel as he considered the human race? (297)

18. What quotation from the Bible did Noe state regarding wives? (298)

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A Pillar of Iron Assignment 7. Read pages 298-350.

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. Glossary – Done for you to save your time.

sorely (299), *very*

enigmatic (299), *puzzling*

ethereal (299), *lacking material substance, or marked by unusual delicacy or refinement*

effrontery (300), *rudeness*

penurious (301), *frugality*

sartorial (301), *relating to clothing*
perspicacity (303), *acute mental vision or discernment*

mendacious (303), *dishonest*

declaim (304), *to speak rhetorically or pompously*

execrate (304), *to declare to be evil, to detest*

deprecate (304), *to express disapproval of*

sardonic (307), *derisively mocking*

ignoble (309), *of low birth, or characterized by meanness*

Mamertine (311), *a prison located in the Forum Romanum*

impunity (312), *exemption from punishment*

anathema (314), *something disliked or loathed*

perforce (315), *by force of circumstances*

frescoes (323), *a painting on freshly spread*

moist lime plaster with water-based pigments

insensate (323), *lacking sense or humane feelings*

hearken (327), *listen*

voracious (328), *ravenous, or excessively eager*

pusillanimous (328), *lacking courage, or cowardly*

slothful (328), *lazy*

abyss (329), *bottomless pit*

inexorable (329), *not to be persuaded or stopped*

incipient (330), *about to begin*

jejune (330), *dull or childish*

venal (331), *able to be bought or bribed*

mirth (338), *gaiety and laughter*

solicitude (338), *state of being concerned*

sanatoria (342), *plural of convalescent hospitals*

fiat (342), *a decree, or something done without precedent*

protean (343), *versatile, displaying diversity or variety*

abrogated (344), *to abolish, to treat as nonexistent, nullify*

inimical (345), *hostile or unfriendly*

inscrutable (346), *mysterious*

II. Questions

Chapter Twenty-seven (pages 298-350)

1. What book of the Bible did No quote when describing a good wife? (298)
2. Describe the actor Roscius. (302)
3. What happens to a man who is without hope? (305)
4. What are the characteristics of an “old Roman”? (254)
5. What caused Marcus to regain his hope? (306)
6. Why was Cato Servius arrested? (311)
7. Why did Cato finally agree to be defended by Marcus? (314)
8. What did Julius Caesar ask Marcus to do regarding Cato? (321)

Chapter Twenty-nine

9. Sulla said, “If a man cried to them that no longer must they depend on government for their food, their shelter, the tunics that cover them, their amusements, would they _____?” (327)
10. What was the reason in his own mind that Sulla came to Rome and took power? (326-329)
11. What does Sulla predict and to what does he drink? (329)

Chapters Thirty and Thirty-one (12-16)

In at least **six sentences**, summarize the trial of Cato Servius....

his reactions, Marcus’ plan, the execution of the plan, advice given him by No , and final results.

17. On page 344 (my book), copy the first sentence of Julius’ quote from Cincinnatus, which begins with “Worthiness...” Do you observe that happening in our own time?

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A Pillar of Iron Assignment 8. Read pages 350-400.

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 the hard cover book which may not be the same as your book.

I. Character Sketches from Wikipedia

Lepidus - Lepidus was among Julius Caesar's greatest supporters. He started his *cursus honorum* as a praetor in 49 BC, was placed in charge of Rome while Caesar defeated Pompey in Spain, and was rewarded with the consulship in 46 BC after the defeat of the Pompeians in the East.

Atticus - Titus Pomponius Atticus, born Titus Pomponius, came from an old but not strictly noble Roman family of the equestrian class. He was a celebrated editor, banker, and patron of letters with residences in both Rome and Athens. He is best remembered as the closest friend of orator and philosopher Marcus Tullius Cicero as well leading contemporaries of upper class Roman society. Cicero's treatise on friendship, *De Amicitia* was dedicated to him.

II. Glossary – I did them for you to save your time.

plethora (353) *fullness, plenty*

apoplexy (353) *crippling by a stroke*

ambiguous (354) *capable of being
understood in two or more possible ways*

lassitude (355) *tiredness, exhaustion*

dryad (355) *wood nymph*

sedulously (357) *diligently*

mirth (359) *laughter*

populares party – *one which caters to the
mob, promising them everything*

imprudent (362), *unwise*

equanimity (363) *evenness of mind,
balanced of mind*

conjecture (365) *guess*

cerulean (368) *blue*

panoply (369) *a magnificent or impressive
array*

pragmatic (372) *practical*

purlieu (373) *a frequently visited place*

effete (379) *effeminate, weak*

expiate (390) *to extinguish the guilt incurred
by, or to atone for*

III. Questions (pages 353-400)

Chapter Thirty-two

1. Where have you observed high offices being “bought” and what will the consequences be, if the wealthy only are in power? (according to Caesar) (354)
2. Explain Marcus’ statement regarding the deadening of feelings when we observe cruelties. How does this occur in today’s world? (356)

3. What did Tullius quote from Aristotle regarding the Unknown God? (358) (summary)
4. Compare Sulla's philosophy to Lepidus'. (360)
5. What was the dream that Marcus had while he was so sick? (362)

Chapter Thirty-three

6. What did Catilina believe would happen to Lepidus, the populist, and why? Where did he go to eventually? (364-366)



7. What advice did Marcus' father Tullius give him regarding God? (367)
8. Where did Marcus go to regain his health? (368)
9. Who is the original source of truth, according to Noe? (370)
10. Even if Rome passes away, _____ will remain. (371)
11. What happens if men do not have a Constitution, but merely govern themselves by majority rule? (372)
12. Describe Greece as Marcus saw it. (374)
13. How do you know that Marcus was searching for the God of the Jews?(375)
14. What caused Marcus to be well again? (377)

Chapter Thirty-five

15. Have you ever had the breath knocked out of you? How did you recover?
16. Describe the important parts of the attack upon Marcus and Quintus in 3 sentences.
17. What did Marcus say to Julius Caesar after the attack? (384)

Chapter Thirty-six

18. What did the proconsul want to do after the attack? (388)

19. Fill in the blanks. Man and the State. Always must they be _____, for men had been given _____ by God, and the _____ hated _____, and loathed men and everlastingly fought against the rights of men.



The Parthenon in Greece

20. What type of woman with whom Marcus was considering marriage?

Chapter Thirty-seven

21. Tell a few of the new activities which Marcus embarked upon after his health had returned.

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A Pillar of Iron Assignment 9. Read pages 400 – 450.

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.

I. Describe:

Mithridatic War

Crassus

II. Glossary – Done for you to save your time.

capricious (429) *impulsive, unpredictable*

improvident (430) *not foreseeing, not providing for the future*

unctuous (438) *smug, falsely earnest or spiritual*

affable (440) *pleasant and friendly*

rapacity (446) *ravenousness, someone who is excessively covetous*

III. Chapters and Questions

Chapter Thirty-seven (397-406)

1. Fill in the blank. “Men should never cease from _____.” (397)
2. When is anger permitted to be expressed? (398)
3. Are we entitled to rights, according to Marcus? (410)
4. What was the essence of the debate between Roscius and Marcus? (401)
5. Which religions looked forward to the birth of the Holy One? (404)
6. How could the Holy One be killed, if He was to be the Savior? (404)
7. Relate three of Anotis’ comments about the prophecy. (405)
8. What did the Greeks and Romans believe about God? (406)

Chapters Thirty-eight and Thirty-nine

Due to the length of this book and our time constraints, go ahead and skip chapters 38 and 39. Below is a summary:

Caesar tries to dissuade Marcus from marrying Terentia, who is an “old Roman.” The real reason is that her sister Fabia is a vestal virgin and Catalina is infatuated with her and doesn’t want Terentia to find out.

*In Chapter 39, Marcus Cicero and Terentia get married.. on to **Chapter 40.***

Chapter Forty

9. What were the major differences in personality between Marcus and Terentia? (425-428)

Chapter Forty-one

10. What was wrong with Caesar when he had a line of foam appear about his lips and he turned deadly pale? (424) Look it up on the internet if you do not know.

11. For what purpose did Terentia want to invite influential people to dinner? (428)

12. Sulla had been a military general. Crassus had a different approach to obtaining power. What did he say to the people, and what did he say to his friends in private? (433-437)

13. Crassus wanted to have all people united under one authority.. one law, all land and treasures to be shared equally. What would the consequences be if that happened to all the peoples of our world? (437)

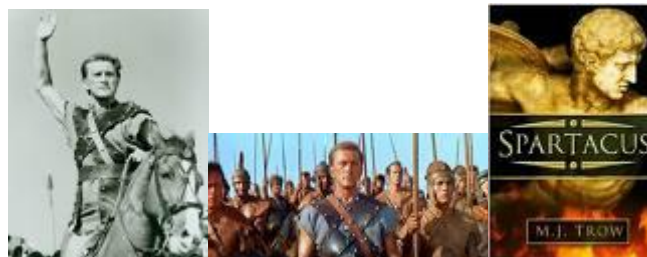
14. Crassus filled the treasuries of Rome by _____ the middle class. (441)

15. At the end of Chapter Forty-one, what oath did Marcus renew? (443)

Chapter Forty –two

16. Why did Spartacus and the slaves revolt? (446)

If you have time, you’d enjoy watching an old movie, called **Spartacus**, starring Kirk Douglas, made in 1960.



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A Pillar of Iron Assignment 10. Read pages 446-500.

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. You may have to answer on a separate sheet of paper.

I. Glossary – Done for you to save your time.

suborn, *to induce secretly to do an unlawful thing*

august (453) *marked by majestic dignity or grandeur*

libertine (455) *a person who is unrestrained by convention or morality*

noxious (462) *physically harmful or destructive to living beings*

phalanx (465) *a massed arrangement of persons, animals, or things*

affright (466) *frighten*

ewer (467) *water source*

inexorable (470) *not to be persuaded, moved, or stopped*

effusive (472) *marked by the expression of great or excessive emotion or enthusiasm*

glaucous (474) *having a powdery or waxy coating that gives a frosted appearance and tends to rub off*

exorcised (477), *to get rid of (something troublesome, menacing, or oppressive)*

effigy (477) *an image or representation especially of a person*

prosy (480) *tediously dull in speech or manner*

II. Chapters and Questions (446-500)

Chapter Forty-seven

1. “When a nation becomes so _____ and _____ and _____, then that nation is lost forever.” (446)

2. How would there be hope for the future, according to Marcus? (447)

Chapter Forty-eight

3. What a mob loves today _____ tomorrow. (449)

4. Why did they not murder Marcus? (451)

5. How did Marcus’ friends react to Marcus’ fear of Catalina? (453)

6. In what area of his life was Marcus not perfect and honorable? (455)

Chapter Forty-nine

7. “Wisdom is based on knowledge, but _____ is not always _____.” said Marcus. Tell what this quotation means. (457)

8. What event alerted Marcus that his life was in danger? (459)

9. What was the conspiracy Pompey, Crassus, Caesar and Catalina were plotting? (461)

10. How did Catalina appeal to the masses? Do you see that happening today? How did he really feel about them? (463)

11. Explain the statement: A dictator is the carrier of reprobates always. (471)

Chapter Fifty

12. How did Marcus feel about his own father? (475)

Chapter Fifty-one

13. What messages of hope did Noe send to Marcus after Marcus had been elected as consul? (478-479)

14. What is the fallacy which Consul Antonius Hybrida believed about men? (482)

15. How did Marcus think that Rome could regain its financial stability? (483)

Chapter Fifty-one

16. Of what did Catalina try to convince Consul Antonius? Did he succeed? (498-490)

Chapter Fifty-three

17. What was Marcus’ reaction to the visit of the leaders? (497-498)

18. What did Catalina expect to happen in the Senate? (499-500)

Name _____ Due: _____

A Pillar of Iron Assignment 11. Read pages 500 – 550.

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.

I. Glossary – Done for you to save your time.

primordial (503) *first created or developed*

incandescent (509) *strikingly bright, radiant, brilliant*

felicitate (510) *to make happy*

patrimony (532) *an estate inherited from one's father or ancestor*

countenanced (511) *extended approval or toleration to*

II. Chapters and Questions (500-550)

Chapter Fifty-two

1. Which description made you feel you were “there” when the author described Catiline’s approach to the Senate chambers? (501)
2. Whom does Cicero blame for Catiline still being free? (507)
3. Did Cicero believe that he had finally saved Rome? Why or why not? (509)

Chapter Fifty-four

4. What message did the vision of Tullius give to Marcus? (511)
5. “I tell you that freedom does not mean the freedom to _____ law in order to _____ it.” (said by Cicero) (511)
6. What was Catiline’s purpose in visiting Caesar by night? (513)
7. Knowing Cicero’s character, do you think Cicero’s actions were more to save Rome or to punish Catiline for many past cruelties done by Catiline? Why? (517)
8. Is there any justification for sentencing anyone to death? (your opinion) (521)

9. What was the defense given by Catiline? Which part is logical, and which is personal attack?
(524-525)

10. What was the surprising response by Cato? (526-527)

11. Which is more evil: Execution for treason or the treason itself? (529)

Chapter Fifty-five

12. Noe wrote that either madmen are evil or evil men are mad. Which comes first, in your opinion? Evil or madness? (531)

13. What was Quintus' hope during the battle? (535)

14. Do you think the author described the battle scenes in an engaging manner? Why or why not?
(535- on)

15. Knowing Cicero's feelings about death, do you think that he had trials for the conspirators or do you think he just had them arrested and executed? Explain your reasoning. (540)

16. Do you personally ever try to reduce the seriousness of a situation by using humor? Do you think that works? (541)

Chapter Fifty-six

17. Where did Marcus believe that the Messiah of the Jews would be born? (543)

18. The more depraved a people the more their public _____ against
_____. (544)

19. Summarize Noe's letter to Caesar. (549)

20. Suicide is man's ultimate _____ God. (549)

Name _____ Due: _____

A Pillar of Iron Assignment 12. Read pages 550-600.

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.

I. Glossary – Done for you to save your time.

animus, *a usually prejudiced and often spiteful or malevolent ill will*

abyss (554), *intellectual or moral depths*

quailed (560), *to give way*

forensic (562), *relating to or dealing with the application of scientific knowledge to legal problems*

putrescent (564), *becoming rotten*

sufferance (565), *patient endurance, long suffering*

deputations (575), *group of people appointed to represent others*

vociferous (577), *marked by or given to vehement insistent outcry*

conflagration (577), *a large disastrous fire or war or conflict*

crepuscular (578), *of, relating to, or resembling twilight*

raucous (579), *disagreeably harsh or strident*

ennui (580), *a feeling of weariness and dissatisfaction*

panegyric (580), *formal or elaborate praise*

ebullience (585), *the quality of lively or enthusiastic expression of thoughts or feelings, or exuberance*

querulous (588), *habitually complaining*

surfeited (590), *indulged to satiety in a gratification (as indulgence of the appetite)*

abeyance (594), *a lapse in succession during which there is no person in whom a title is vested or temporary inactivity*

coruscated (598), *brilliant or showy in technique or style*

II. Chapters and Questions (550-600)

Chapter Fifty-seven

1. What caused the people of Rome to turn against Cicero?
2. What was the function of each member of the triumvirate that Caesar proposed? (552)
3. Did the senators have a just reason to punish Cicero? Explain. (554)

Chapter Fifty-eight

4. What is Julius Caesar's view of the Constitution? (559)
5. What was Antonius' excuse for not helping Cicero, and then the resolution? (561)
6. What decision did Cicero make when in despair? (563)
7. What message from Noe brought joy to this very sad Cicero? (568)
8. Translate this psalm also given on page 570.

Levavi oculos meos ad clivos; Unde veniet auxilium mihi?

Meum auxilium a Domino veniet, qui fecit caelum et terram.

Non permittet pedem tuum cadere; Qui tenet te non dormitabit.

Ecce! Qui curat Israel neque dormitabit neque dormitabit.

Chapter Fifty-nine

9. What is another name for the "Committee of Three" who held Rome as a slave?
10. Fill in the blank: "How governments _____ to the money they _____ from citizens." (572)
11. Have you known in modern times of governments confusing and distracting citizens so their deeds would not be known by the citizens? Can you think of examples? (573)

12. What is the problem with democracies, according to Atticus? (573)
13. Why did Cicero not trust the citizens of Rome? (575)
14. "Let them remember _____, lest they _____ her fate!" (578)
15. What different emotions did Cicero feel when he was restored to Rome? (581)
16. Quintus informed Cicero of what serious problems were in Rome? (582)

Chapter Sixty

17. Was Cicero speaking of war as an assault on a neighbor or as a defensive war? (582)
18. What caused the people to turn against Cicero again? (584)
19. The goal of the conspirators was to use Catilina and then later, Clodius, to do what in order that the Trivumvirate might do what? (586)
20. What advice did Quintus give Cicero? (591)
21. The worst is that good men do _____. (592)

Chapter Sixty-one

22. What did Noe mean when he called Cicero a pillar of iron? (595)
23. What parts of Cicero's vision reminded you of the Bible and/or of history? (600)

Name _____ Due: _____

A Pillar of Iron Assignment 13. Read pages 600 – End.

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.

I. Character Sketches- In a few words for each, describe Antony, Brutus, Octavius.

II. Glossary -- Done for you to save your time.

trident (601), *a 3-pronged spear*

licentious (602), *lacking legal or moral restraints*

fatuous (603), *foolish*

captious (605), *critical, faultfinding*

proscribe (611), *to publish the name of as condemned to death with the property of the condemned forfeited to the state*

risible (613), *arousing laughter*

intransigent (613), *refusing to compromise*

nacre (615) *shiny white*

penury (617), *severe poverty*

execrate (618), *to blame*

flaccid (622), *limp*

seduced (640) *led astray*

II. Chapters and Questions (600-650)

Chapter Sixty-two

1. What was the reason Julius Caesar gave for being so youthful? (602)
2. The whole trouble was that ____ men and good, could not be cynical _____. (603)
3. What opposing views did Clodius and Milo have as they ran for consul? (604)
4. Why did Cicero write “De Legibus”? (604)

5. What are the words of Isaiah that Noe's wife sent to Cicero? (606)

Chapter Sixty-three

6. "Above all things the rabble despises law and order and prefers _____ in a tyrant. (611)

7. Can there be any meeting between good and evil? (614)

8. What dream did Cicero have when he was drugged by the physician? (615)

Chapter Sixty-four

9. Why do you think Cicero vacillated so often? (618-619)

10. When did he realize that some people just want to be taken care of and have no feelings of honor and independent spirit?

11. His despair came from a lack of spiritual faith, or does it not?

Chapter Sixty-five

12. When did you have a clue about Caesar's demise?

Chapter Sixty-seven

13. "For as always the people were excited by _____ and by prospects of greater public _____ (643)

14. Who said to Cicero: "Fear not, for I am with you"? (647)

15. What occurred on the last page of this book? (649)

16. What do you think of Taylor Caldwell's style of writing? (your opinion)

17. Knowing his virtues and his vices, what do you think of Cicero?