

## 2001 NJCL Latin Oratory - Level 1/2 and I

Nunc vērō cum sit ūnus Cn. Pompeius quī nōn modo eōrum hominum quī nunc sunt glōriam sed etiam antiquitātis memoriam virtūte superārit, quae rēs est quae cuiusquam animum in hāc causā dubium facere possit? Ego enim sic existimō, in summō imperātōre quattuor hās rēs inesse oportēre, scientiam rei militāris, virtūtem, auctōritātem, fēlicitātem.

Cicero, De Imperio Pompei x, 8-13

### **Translation:**

Certainly now since Pompey is the only one who has surpassed the glory not only of those men who are now living but even the memory of early times in respect to his character, what thing is there which can bring doubt to the mind of anyone in this case? For I think this, that is a very great general there ought to be these four qualities: knowledge of military affairs, courage, authority, and good fortune.

## 2001 NJCL Latin Oratory - Level II

Itaque haec vōbīs prōvincia, Quirītēs, sī et bellī ūilitātem et pācis dignitātem retinēre vultis, nōn modo ā calamitāte sed etiam ā metū calamitātis est dēfendenda. Nam in cēterīs rēbus cum venit calamitās, tum dētrīmentum accipitur; at in vectīgālibus nōn sōlum adventus malī sed etiam metus ipse affert calamitātem. Nam cum hostium cōpiae nōn longē absunt, etiam sī irruptiō nūlla facta est, tamen pecua relinquuntur, agrī cultūra dēseritur, mercātōrum nāvīgātiō conquiēscit.

Ita neque ex portū neque ex decumīs neque ex scrīptūrā vectīgal cōservārī potest; quā rē saepe tōtīus annī frūctus ūnō rūmōre perīculī atque ūnō bellī terrōre āmittitur.

Cicero, De Imperio Pompei vi, 11-21

### **Translation:**

Accordingly, this province must be defended by you, citizens, not only from calamity, but also from the fear of calamity if you wish to retain the advantage in war and the dignity of peace. For in other matters, when a calamity comes, then a loss is received; but in revenue matters, not only the arrival of disaster, but the very fear itself, brings disaster. For when the forces of the enemy are not very far away, even if no attack is made, still the flocks are abandoned, agriculture is deserted, and the navigation of merchants grows still.

Thus not from port tax, nor from tithes, nor from the pasture tax. Can any revenue be saved; in this respect often the fruits of a whole year are lost by the mere rumor of danger and the fear of war.

## 2001 NJCL Latin Oratory - Advanced Level

Quis enim tōtō marī locus per hōs annōs aut tam fīrmum habuit praesidium ut tūtus esset, aut tam fuit abditus ut latēret? Quis nāvigāvit quī nōn sē aut mortis aut servitūtis periculō committeret, cum aut hieme aut refertō praedōnum marī nāvigāret? Hoc tantum bellum, tam turpe, tam vetus, tam lātē dīvīsum atque dispersum quis umquam arbitrārētur aut ob omnibus imperātōribus ūnō annō aut omnibus annīs ab ūnō imperātōre cōficī posse? Quam prōvinciam tenuistis ā praedōnibus liberam per hōsce annōs? Quod vectīgal vōbīs tūtum fuit? Quem socium dēfendistis? Cui praesidiō classibus vestris fuistis? Quam multās exīstimātis īnsulās esse dēsertās, quam multās aut metū relictās aut ā praedōnibus captās urbēs esse sociōrum?

Cicero, De Imperio Pompei xi, 21-32

### **Translation:**

For what place in the whole sea through these recent years ever had such a firm garrison that it was safe, or was so remote that it lay hidden? Who ever set sail without committing himself to the dangers of death or slavery, since he was sailing either in winter or on a sea swarming with pirates? Who ever would have thought that this great war, so base, so long-standing, so widely scattered and spread around, could have been finished by all our generals in one year or by one general in all years? What province have you kept free from the pirates through these years? What revenue has been safe for you? What ally have you protected? Whom have you protected with your fleets? How many islands do you think have been abandoned, how many cities of our allies have been left through fear or captured by the pirates?