**2015 VIRGINIA JCL LATIN ORATORY**

**LEVEL ONE**

**What Makes Romans Great**

Sallust, Bellum Catilinum, 9.1-3, adapted

Igitur domī et mīlitiae bonōs mōrēs colunt; concordia maxima, minima avāritia est; iūs et bonum apud eōs nōn lēgibus magis quam nātūrā valet. Iurgia, discordiās, simultātēs cum hostibus exercent, cīvēs cum cīvibus dē virtūte certant. In suppliciīs deōrum magnificī, domī parcī, in amīcōs fidēlēs sunt. Hīs artibus, audāciā in bellō, aequitāte ubi pax ēvenit, sē et rem pūblicam cūrant. (58 words)

Therefore at home and in war they cultivate good customs; there is very great harmony, very little greed; What is just and good among them prevails not by laws more than by nature/naturally. The exercise quarrels, disagreements, and rivalries with their enemies, citizens vie with citizens about courage. Lavish in their worship of the gods, frugal at home, they are faithful toward friends. By these skills, by boldness in war, by fairness when peace arrives, they care for themselves and the republic.

**2015 VJCL**

**LATIN ORATORY**

**Level Two**

**Julius Caesar to his Troops** Using Latin I (1954), p. 337 (abridged) (81 words)

 "Nōs sumus mīlitēs meliōrēs quam Helvētiī, sed Helvētiī eōsdem Germānōs saepe superāvērunt nōn sōlum in fīnibus suīs, sed etiam in fīnibus ipsīs Germānōrum. "Mīlitēs Rōmānī quī dīcunt sē hostēs nōn timēre, sed angustiās itineris et magnitūdinem silvārum, sunt ignāvissimī. Haec est cūra ducis, nōn mīlitum. Multae gentēs Galliae frūmentum nōbīs dabunt; vōs ipsī brevī tempore dē perīculīs itineris iūdicābitis. Quārtā vigiliā castra movēbimus. Legiō decima nōn timet -- ego cum decimā legiōne sōlā contrā Ariovistum ībo; ea legiō mihi erit praetōria cohors." 81 wds

 "We are better soldiers than the Helvetians, but the Helvetians have often overcome the same Germans, not only in their own boundaries, but also in the very boundaries of the German. "Roman soldiers are cowardly who say that they don't fear the enemy/enemies but (rather) the narrow passageways of the march and the great size of the forests. This is the concern of a leader, not of the soldiers. Many tribes of Gaul will give us grain; you yourselves will soon pass judgment on the dangers of our journey. We will break camp during the fourth watch. The tenth legion is not afraid -- I will go against Ariovistus with the 10th legion alone; this/that legion will be my praetorian cohort."

**2015 VJCL**

**LATIN ORATORY**

**Level Advanced**

Roman consul to his soldiers before fighting Hannibal: (Livy, Ab Urbe Conditā XXI)

 “Atque utinam prō decore tantum hoc vōbīs et nōn prō salūte esset certāmen: nōn dē possessiōne Siciliae ac Sardiniae, dē quibus quondam agēbātur, sed prō Italiā vōbīs est pugnandum. Nec est alius ab tergō exercitus quī, nisi nōs vincimus, hostī obsistat, nec Alpēs aliae sunt, quās dum superant, comparārī nova possint praesidia; hīc est obstandum, mīlitēs, velut sī ante Rōmāna moenia pugnēmus. Ūnus quisque sē non corpus suum, sed coniugem ac līberōs parvōs, armīs prōtegere putet; nec domesticās sōlum agitet cūrās sed identidem hōc animō reputet nostrās nunc intuērī manūs senātum populumque Rōmānum: quālis nostra vīs virtūsque fuerit, tālem deinde fortūnam illius urbis ac Rōmānī imperiī fore.” (107 words)

“I wish that this struggle were neither only for glory for you nor for your existence. You must fight not for the possession of Sicily and Sardinia, about which it was formerly disputed, but for Italy. There is no other army at our backs to block the enemy if we do not prevail, there are no other Alps nor can new defenses be prepared while they to overcome those Alps. Here, soldiers, we must make our stand, just as if we should fight in front of the walls of Rome. Let each person think that he is protecting not just his own body, but his wife and little children, with his weapons; let him not think over and over that concerns about home are all that worry him, but again and again let him consider that our hands are protecting our Senate and the Roman people: as great as our strength has been, such then will be the fortune of that city and of the Roman world.”