

Eduqas Support Materials: Translation

Eduqas GCSE Latin Component 2

Latin Literature and Sources (Themes) Theme A: Heroes and Villains

For examination 2027-2029

Using this Document

Each section of the Latin text is displayed in three columns.

In the left-hand column is the Latin text. Line numbers corresponding to the official examination text are indicated in square brackets.

In the centre column is an accessible interpretation of its English meaning (not a literal translation).

Where this interpretation is significantly different from a literal translation of the Latin, a literal translation is provided in the right-hand column.

Where this occurs, the relevant words of the Latin text, English meaning and literal translation are all marked with an underline.

Where a word in the English meaning column enhances readability, but is not explicitly included in the Latin, it is given in square brackets: [...].

There are also a number of occasions where, in order to make the passage read more naturally in English, Latin verbs in the (historic) present tense have been translated as if they were in a past tense.

Again, to aid readability, translation of a Latin word equivalent to English 'and' has sometimes been omitted in the English meaning.

Latin		English	Literal Translation
<p>defendi rem publicam adulescens, non deseram senex: contempsi Catilinae gladios, non pertimescam tuos.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">quin etiam corpus libenter obtulerim, si repraesentari morte mea libertas civitatis potest, ut aliquando dolor populi Romani pariat quod iam diu parturit!</p> <p style="text-align: right;">etenim si abhinc annos prope viginti hoc ipso in templo negavi posse mortem immaturam esse consulari, quanto verius nunc negabo seni?</p>	5	<p><i>CICERO, A Politician Recalls His Own Bravery. Philippic 2.118 – 119</i></p> <p>I defended the Republic when I was a young man. I shall not desert it as an old man. I scorned Catiline's swords, <u>I shall not fear yours.</u></p> <p>On the contrary, I shall even <u>offer my body</u> willingly, (if the freedom of the state can be brought back by my death), so that at some time the sorrow of the Roman people may <u>accomplish</u> that on which it has this long time <u>been meditating!</u></p> <p>Indeed, if, nearly twenty years ago, I said in this very temple, that it was not possible for death to come early for a former consul, how much more truly shall I deny it now for an old man?</p>	<p><u>... I shall not begin to fear yours.</u></p> <p><u>... offer my body</u> ...</p> <p><u>... bring to birth</u> ... <u>... been labouring (with).</u></p>

Latin		English	Literal Translation
<p style="text-align: right;">mihi</p> <p>vero, patres conscripti, iam etiam optanda mors est, perfuncto rebus eis quas adeptus sum quasque gessi.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">duo modo haec opto, unum ut moriens populum Romanum liberum relinquam—hoc mihi maius ab dis immortalibus dari nihil potest—</p> <p style="text-align: right;">alterum ut ita cuique eveniat ut de re publica quisque mereatur.</p>	10	<p>In fact, senators, I should wish for death now that I have performed those tasks which I have obtained and which I have achieved.</p> <p>I desire only these two things: the first is <u>that when I die, I may leave</u> the Roman people free – there is for me, nothing greater than this [which] can be granted by the immortal gods –</p> <p>the second is that <u>things may turn out for each person</u> in such a way as each one deserves from the State.</p>	<p><i><u>... so that dying, I may leave ...</u></i></p> <p><i><u>... it turns out for each person ...</u></i></p>

Latin		English	Literal Translation
<p>pons iter paene hostibus dedit, nisi unus vir fuisset, Horatius Cocles; id munimentum illo die fortuna urbis Romanae habuit.</p> <p>forte in statione pontis</p> <p>illegitimus</p> <p>captum repentino impetu Ianiculum</p> <p>atque</p> <p>inde citatos decurrere hostes vidit</p>		<p><i>LIVY, Horatius Saves Rome History 2.10</i></p> <p>A bridge very nearly gave access to the enemy, if it had not been for one man, Horatius Cocles; on that day <u>the fortune of the city of Rome</u> had this defence.</p> <p><u>That man, who happened to be stationed at the bridge,</u></p> <p>saw that the Janiculum hill had suddenly <u>been attacked and captured,</u></p> <p><u>and from there that the enemy were running down the hill at full speed</u></p>	<p><u>... fate of the Roman city ...</u></p> <p><u>That man by chance having been placed in the guard-post of the bridge ...</u></p> <p><u>... captured by a sudden attack...</u></p> <p><u>... the hurried enemy were running down...</u></p>

Latin		English	<i>Literal Translation</i>
<p style="text-align: center;">trepidamque turbam suorum arma ordinesque relinquere.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">reprehensans singulos, obsistens obtestansque deorum et hominum fidem testabatur.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">praedixit ut pontem ferro, igni, quacumque vi possent, interrumperent: se impetum hostium, quantum corpore uno posset obsisti, excepturum</p> <p>stetit inde in primo aditu pontis,</p>	5	<p>and that a frightened crowd of his own men <u>were breaking ranks and leaving behind their weapons.</u></p> <p>Catching hold of each one, standing in their way and imploring them, he called to witness their trust in gods and in men.</p> <p>He cried out to them <u>to destroy</u> the bridge with iron or fire or whatever power they could: and that <u>he would withstand the enemy attack</u> insofar as it was possible [for it] to be resisted by one person.</p> <p>Then he stood at the head of the bridge,</p>	<p><i><u>... were leaving their weapons and ranks...</u></i></p> <p><i><u>... break apart</u></i></p> <p><i><u>... that he would withstand the attack of the enemy ...</u></i></p> <p><i><u>... in the first approach of the bridge ...</u></i></p>

Latin		English	<i>Literal Translation</i>
<p style="text-align: center;">insignisque inter conspecta</p> <p>cedentium pugna terga,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ipso miraculo audaciae obstupescit hostes.</p> <p>duos tamen cum eo pudor tenuit, ambos claros genere factisque.</p> <p>cum his primam periculi procellam et quod tumultuosissimum pugnae erat parumper sustinuit; deinde eos ipsos exigua parte pontis relicta, in tutum coegit.</p>	10	<p>and was conspicuous <u>amongst those who, having turned their backs, were seen withdrawing from the fight.</u></p> <p>He amazed the enemy <u>by the miracle of recklessness itself.</u> Shame, however kept two men with him, both famous for their high birth and deeds.</p> <p>With them he withstood for a short time, the first gust of danger and what was the most tumultuous moment of the fight. Then, when a small part of the bridge was left, he forced <u>even them</u> to withdraw <u>to safety.</u></p>	<p><i>... amongst the having been seen backs of the men withdrawing from the fight ...</i></p> <p><i>... by the miracle itself of recklessness ...</i></p> <p><i>... them themselves ... into a safe [place].</i></p>

Latin		English	<i>Literal Translation</i>
<p style="text-align: center;">ille circumferens inde truces minaciter oculos ad proceres Etruscorum nunc singulos provocare, nunc increpare omnes.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">cunctati aliquamdiu sunt, pudor deinde commovit aciem, et clamore sublato undique in unum hostem tela coniciunt.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">quae cum in obiecto cuncta scuto haesissent, hostes iam impetu conabantur detrudere virum, cum simul erat fragor rupti pontis, simul clamor Romanorum.</p>	15	<p>Then, while darting <u>fierce glances</u> threateningly at the front ranks of the Etruscans, he now began to challenge them individually, now began to rebuke them all</p> <p>For some time, they delayed, then shame stirred them to battle, and having raised a cry they hurled their spears from all sides at their one enemy..</p> <p><u>After all these [missiles] had stuck</u> in the shield he held out in front of him, the enemy were now trying to dislodge the man with an attack, when at the same time there was a crash of the broken bridge, and a shout from the Romans.</p>	<p><u>... fierce eyes</u></p> <p><u>...</u></p> <p><u>... which when they had stuck ..</u></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">tum Cocles 'Tiberine pater' inquit, 'te sancte precor, haec arma et hunc militem propitio flumine accipias.' ita sic armatus in Tiberim desiluit multisque superincidentibus telis incolumis ad suos tranavit.</p>	20	<p>Then, Cocles spoke, 'Father Tiber, I solemnly pray to you, <u>to receive</u> these weapons and this soldier in your kindly river.' And so, armed as he was, he leapt down into the Tiber and with many weapons falling on him, he swam across, unharmed, to his own people.</p>	<p><u>... may you receive</u></p>

Latin		English	Literal Translation
<p>mox ait 'o Longa mundi servator ab Alba, Auguste, Hectoreis cognite maior avis,</p> <p>vince mari: iam terra tua est: tibi militat arcus et favet ex umeris hoc onus omne meis.</p> <p>solve metu patriam, quae nunc te vindice freta imposuit prorae publica vota tuae.</p> <p>quam nisi defendes, murorum Romulus augur ire Palatinas non bene vidit aves.</p>	<p>5</p>	<p><i>PROPERTIUS, Divine Support for Augustus. Elegy 4.6 37-46, 53-60</i></p> <p>Then spoke [Phoebus Apollo], 'O saviour of the world from Alba Longa, Augustus, known to be greater than your <u>Trojan ancestors</u>,</p> <p>conquer at sea, the land is yours already: my bow fights for you and this <u>whole burden</u> from my shoulders favours [you].</p> <p>Free from fear your country, which now, <u>trusting in your protection</u>, has <u>laden</u> public prayers on your ship.</p> <p>Unless you defend it, Romulus, augur of the walls, <u>saw in vain the birds flying over the Palatine</u>.</p>	<p><u>...Hectorean ancestors.</u></p> <p><u>... all this burden [of arrows]</u></p> <p><u>... relying on you as protector ...</u></p> <p><u>... set ...</u></p> <p><u>...saw not well the Palatine birds going ...</u></p>

Latin		English	<i>Literal Translation</i>
<p>et nimium remis audent prope: turpe Latinos principe te fluctus regia vela pati.</p> <p>tempus adest, committe rates: ego temporis auctor ducam laurigera Iulia rostra manu.'</p> <p>dixerat, et pharetrae pondus consumit in arcus: proxima post arcus Caesaris hasta fuit.</p> <p>vincit Roma fide Phoebi: dat femina poenas: sceptra per Ionias fracta vehuntur aquas.</p> <p>at pater Idalio miratur Caesar ab astro: 'sum deus; est nostri sanguinis ista fides.'</p>	<p>10</p> <p>15</p>	<p>And they dare [to come] too near with their oars: it is shameful that, while you are first citizen, <u>Roman seas</u> endure royal sails.</p> <p>The time has come! Commit your ships [to battle!] I, the <u>champion of the hour</u>, shall lead the Julian fleet with my laurel-wreathed hand!</p> <p>'He finished speaking, and he bestowed <u>the contents of his quiver upon his bow</u>: next after the bow was Caesar's spear.</p> <p>Rome conquered <u>placing her trust</u> in Phoebus: the woman paid the penalty: her shattered sceptres were driven across the Ionian waters.</p> <p>But Caesar, his father, marvels from Mount Ida's star: 'I am a god; that is proof of our [shared] blood.'</p>	<p><i>...Latin seas...</i></p> <p><i>... author of the time ...</i></p> <p><i>... the weight of his quiver into his bows...</i></p> <p><i>... with the trust of Phoebus ...</i></p>

Latin	English	Literal Translation
<p>erat Sempronia, quae multa saepe virilis audaciae facinora commiserat.</p> <p>haec mulier genere atque forma, praeterea viro, liberis satis fortunata fuit:</p> <p>litteris Graecis et Latinis docta, psallere et saltare poterat elegantius quam necesse est probae, multa alia, quae instrumenta luxuriae sunt.</p>	<p><i>SALLUST, A Badly Behaved Woman Bellum Catilinae 25</i></p> <p>There was Sempronia, who had engaged often in many crimes of masculine recklessness.</p> <p>This woman was abundantly lucky <u>in her birth and beauty, and also in her husband and children.</u></p> <p>She was <u>well read in Greek</u> and Latin literature, could play the cithara and dance more gracefully than is necessary for a decent woman, and [there were in her] <u>many other accomplishments which were the means of her extravagance.</u></p>	<p><i>... in her family and beauty, particularly in her husband and children, was fortunate enough:</i></p> <p><i>... learned in Greek ...</i></p> <p><i>...many other things which were the tools of luxury.</i></p>

Latin	English	Literal Translation
<p>corpus illi laborum tolerans, animus audax; sui obtegens, in alios criminator; iuxta adulatio et superbia</p> <p>palam compositus pudor, intus summa apiscendi libido, eiusque causa modo largitio et luxus, saepius industria ac vigilantia, haud minus noxiae quotiens parando regno finguntur.</p> <p><i>The story resumes some years later in AD26.</i></p> <p>ac forte illis diebus Caesari anceps periculum oblatum est praebuitque ipsi materiem cur amicitiae constantiaeque Seiani magis fideret.</p>	<p>His body was tolerant of hard labour, his spirit was bold; <u>he was secretive about himself</u>, and ready to be an accuser against others; <u>he was equally fawning and arrogant</u>;</p> <p>10 <u>in public</u> he put on a show of decency, but <u>secretly</u> there was a lust for acquiring supreme power, and only for the sake of that were there lavish expenditure and extravagance, more often, hard work and watchfulness, which are no less harmful however many times they are shaped to the person preparing for royal power.</p> <p>In addition, by chance, during those days, <u>a critical danger</u> was presented to Caesar, which offered him a reason as to why he should trust more in the friendship and steadfastness of Sejanus.</p>	<p><u>... covering up of himself</u></p> <p><u>...</u></p> <p><u>...flattery and arrogance</u></p> <p><u>were side by side ...</u></p> <p><u>...openly ...</u></p> <p><u>... within [him] ...</u></p> <p><u>... a</u></p> <p><u>double-edged danger ...</u></p>

Latin		English	<i>Literal Translation</i>
<p style="text-align: center;">vescebantur in villa, cui vocabulum Speluncae, mare Amunclanum inter et Fundanos montes nativo in specu.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">eius os</p> <p>lapsis repente saxis obruit quosdam ministros:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">hinc metus in omnes et fuga eorum qui convivium celebrabant.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Seianus genu utroque et manibus super Caesarem suspensus opposuit sese incidentibus atque habitu tali repertus est a militibus qui subsidio venerant.</p>	15	<p>They were dining at a villa which has the name The [Villa of the] Cave, between the sea of Amyclae and the mountains of Fundi in a natural cavern.</p> <p><u>At the mouth of the cave, there was a sudden rock-fall which crushed</u> some of the servants;</p> <p><u>because of this everyone was afraid and those who</u> were celebrating the feast, <u>fled.</u></p> <p>Sejanus, <u>having supported himself on both knees and on his hands</u> above Caesar, placed himself in the way of the falling rocks and was found in such a position by the soldiers who had come to the rescue.</p>	<p><i>... the mouth of this [cave], when rocks had suddenly fallen, covered ...</i></p> <p><i>from this fear [came] into everyone and there was a flight from those who ...</i></p> <p><i>... having supported himself on each knee and on his hands ...</i></p>

Latin		English	<i>Literal Translation</i>
<p style="text-align: right;">maior</p> <p>ex eo et, quamquam exitiosa suaderet, ut non sui anxius cum fide audiebatur.</p>	20	<p>After this he was <u>more influential</u>, and although he recommended things with fatal consequences, he was listened to with trust <u>as he was not considered anxious for his own advancement.</u></p>	<p><i><u>... greater ...</u></i></p> <p><i><u>... as if [not considered] anxious [for his advancement] he was listened to with trust ...</u></i></p>

Latin		English	Literal Translation
<p>haud procul hinc saxo incolitur fundata vetusto urbis Agyllinae sedes, ubi Lydia quondam gens, bello praeclara, iugis insedit Etruscis.</p> <p>hanc multos florentem annos rex deinde superbo imperio et saevis tenuit Mezentius armis.</p> <p>quid memorem infandas caedes, quid facta tyranni effera? di capiti ipsius generique reservent!</p>	5	<p><i>VIRGIL, A King's Gruesome Behaviour Aeneid 8 478-495</i></p> <p>Not far from here, the site of the city of Agylla, founded on its ancient rock, is inhabited, where once the Lydian people, most famous for their prowess in war, settled on the Etruscan ridges.</p> <p><u>Then King Mezentius held this city, which was flourishing for many years, with an arrogant display of power and savage armed force.</u></p> <p><u>Why should I tell</u> of his unspeakable slaughters, <u>why [should I tell]</u> of the barbaric deeds of this tyrant?_May the gods reserve such things for his own head and those of his family!</p>	<p><i><u>This city, flourishing for many years, King Mezentius held with arrogant power and savage weapons.</u></i></p> <p><i><u>What should I tell...</u> <u>what should I ...</u></i></p>

Latin		English	<i>Literal Translation</i>
<p>mortua quin etiam iungebat corpora vivis componens manibusque manus atque oribus ora, tormenti genus, et sanie taboque fluentes complexu in misero longa sic morte necabat.</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>Indeed, he even used to join dead bodies to living bodies, <u>binding together</u> hands to hands and faces to faces, a type of torture, and he killed them oozing with gore and decay, in a wretched embrace, <u>in such a long-drawn-out death</u>.</p>	<p><u>... fixing together ...</u></p> <p><u>... thus by a long death.</u></p>
<p>at fessi tandem cives infanda furem armati circumsistunt ipsumque domumque, obtruncant socios, ignem ad fastigia iactant.</p>	<p>15</p>	<p>But at last, his tired citizens armed themselves and surrounded both the man himself who was raging unspeakably and his <u>palace</u>, they butchered his allies and threw <u>firebrands</u> onto the rooftops.</p>	<p><u>... house ...</u></p> <p><u>... fire ...</u></p>
<p>ille inter caedem Rutulorum elapsus in agros confugere et Turni defendier hospitis armis.</p>	<p>15</p>	<p><u>He slipped through the slaughter</u> and escaped into the land of the Rutulians and was defended by the weapons of his host, Turnus.</p>	<p><u>... having slipped through the slaughter ...</u></p>
<p>ergo omnis furiis surrexit Etruria iustis: regem ad supplicium praesenti Marte reposcunt.</p>		<p>Therefore, all Etruria rose up <u>in righteous fury</u> and <u>they demanded that the king be punished with immediate war</u>.</p>	<p><u>... in just furies ...</u></p> <p><u>... they demanded the king be [brought to] punishment with Mars present.</u></p>

Latin	English	Literal Translation
<p>at medias inter caedes exsultat Amazon, unum exserta latus pugnae, pharetrata Camilla,</p> <p>et nunc lenta manu spargens hastilia denset, nunc validam dextra rapit indefessa bipennem;</p> <p>aureus ex umero sonat arcus et arma Dianae. illa etiam si quando in tergum pulsa recessit,</p> <p>spicula converso fugientia derigit arcu.</p>	<p><i>VIRGIL, The Volscian Warrior, Camilla Aeneid 11 648-658, 664-665, 676-689.</i></p> <p>But <u>right in the middle</u> of the slaughter, the Amazon Camilla, carrying her quiver, was running wild with <u>one breast</u> bared for battle;</p> <p><u>And now scattering the tough spears with her hand she hurled them thick and fast</u>, and now, tirelessly, she snatched up her mighty two-edged axe with her right hand;</p> <p>5 her golden bow and weapons of Diana sang out from her shoulder. If ever <u>she retreated after being driven back</u>,</p> <p>she aimed arrows with her bow turned back as she fled.</p>	<p><u>... amongst the middle of the slaughter ...</u> <u>... one side ...</u></p> <p><u>... scattering tough spears with her hand, she made the [air] thick...</u></p> <p><u>...having been driven backwards she retreated.</u></p> <p><u>she aimed fleeing arrows with her bow turned back.</u></p>

Latin		English	<i>Literal Translation</i>
<p>at circum lectae comites, Larinaque virgo Tullaque et aeratam quatiens Tarpeia securim, Italides, quas ipsa decus sibi dia Camilla delegit pacisque bonas bellique ministras.</p> <p>quem telo primum, quem postremum, aspera virgo, deicis? aut quot humi morientia corpora fundis?</p> <p>quotque emissa manu contorsit spicula virgo, tot Phrygii cecidere viri.</p>	<p>10</p> <p>But her chosen companions were all around her; the maiden Larina, Tulla, and Tarpeia brandishing her bronze-plated axe, Italian women whom divine Camilla herself chose as guards of honour for her and as good attendants <u>in peace and war.</u></p> <p>Who was the first, who the last you threw down with your spear, savage maiden? How many dying bodies did you scatter on the ground?</p> <p><u>As many as the javelins the maiden released and sent spinning from her hand, that many Phrygian men fell dead.</u></p>	<p><i><u>... of peace and war.</u></i></p> <p><i><u>As many men fell [as] the having been released javelins the maiden sent spinning from her hand.</u></i></p>	

Latin		English	<i>Literal Translation</i>
<p style="text-align: center;"> procul Ornytus armis ignotis et equo venator lapyge fertur, cui pellis latos umeros erepta iuvenco pugnatori operit, caput ingens oris hiatus et malae texere lupi cum dentibus albis, agrestisque manus armat sparus; </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> ipse catervis vertitur in mediis et toto vertice supra est. </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> hunc illa exceptum (neque enim labor agmine verso) traicit et super haec inimico pectore fatur: </p>	<p>15</p> <p>20</p>	<p>Far off, Ornytus, the huntsman, wearing his unusual armour <u>was carried</u> on his lapygian horse, <u>a hide torn from a wild bullock, covered his broad shoulders, the huge gaping mouth and jaws</u> of a wolf, complete with white teeth, covered his head, <u>and he had a rustic hunting spear in his hands.</u></p> <p><u>He turned around</u> in the midst of a band of soldiers, <u>he was a whole head taller than them.</u></p> <p><u>She [Camilla] intercepted him</u> (in fact it was not a great task with the army in retreat), <u>pierced him</u> and [standing] over [him], spoke these [words] from her hostile heart:</p>	<p><i>... was riding for whom a hide torn from a fighter bullock... the huge gape of a mouth and jaws and a rustic hunting spear armed his hands.</i></p> <p><i>He turned [himself] around he was above [them] by a whole head.</i></p> <p><i>That woman ... pierced the intercepted man ...</i></p>

Latin		English	<u>Literal Translation</u>
<p data-bbox="297 284 882 416"> 'silvis te, Tyrrhene, feras agitare putasti? advenit qui vestra dies muliebribus armis verba redargueret. </p> <p data-bbox="315 587 1021 671" style="text-align: center;"> nomen tamen haud leve patrum manibus hoc referes, telo cecidisse Camillae.' </p>	<p data-bbox="1070 331 1106 357">25</p>	<p data-bbox="1133 284 1727 464"> 'Etruscan, did you think that you were hunting wild animals in the woods? A day has come which might disprove your words by means of a woman's weapons. </p> <p data-bbox="1133 587 1727 719"> However, you will bring back no insignificant name to the shades of your ancestors, [when you say] that you fell by the spear of Camilla'. </p>	