

## ANSWER KEY

### WAR WITH HANNIBAL TEST 1 CHAPTERS VII-XI

#### Translation (24 points)

1. Translate the first paragraph.

*Publius Cornelius Scipio was the first to encounter Hannibal. After the battle had begun and his forces had been routed, he himself returned to camp wounded. Sempronius Gracchus also fought him near the river Trebia, and he too was defeated. Many in Italy surrendered to Hannibal. Coming from there to Tuscany, Hannibal encountered the consul Flaminius. He killed Flaminius himself and twenty-five thousand of the Romans were slain; the rest scattered. Quintus Fabius Maximus was afterwards sent by the Romans against Hannibal. He stopped his momentum by delaying battle, and soon after, when he found an opportunity, defeated him.*

#### Comprehension (6 points)

2. Who gave advice to whom before the battle of Cannae? What was it? *Fabius advised the two incoming consuls that they should avoid an open battle with Hannibal.*
3. Which Roman consul decided to give battle at Cannae? How is he described. *Varro. He is described as impatient.*
4. How did the Romans respond to the devastating losses at Cannae? *The Romans did not sue for peace; they freed slaves and made them into soldiers, which had never been done before.*

#### Parsing / Grammar (10 points)

5. What case is *Fabiōque* in line 8 and why? *Dative with a compound verb.*
6. *Ut Hannibalem ... vincerent* in line 8-9 is an example of (c) *jussive noun clause/indirect command.*
7. What is the tense and mood of *vincerent*? *Imperfect subjunctive.*
8. *Pugnātum esset* in line 11 is (a) *impersonal passive.*
9. From the second paragraph write out one example each of (a) ablative of time when: *Quingentēsīmō et quadrāgēsīmō annō ā conditā urbe*, or *Nullō tamen Pūnicō bellō*, (b) ablative of cause: *impatentiā*, (c) ablative absolute: *contrādīcente alterō consule.*

#### Vocabulary (10 points)

10. Write out the principal parts and definitions of  
(a) *appellō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, to address; to call by name, to name;* (b) *pereō, -īre, -īī, -itum, to perish, disappear, die;* (c) *sauciō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, to wound;* (d) *accipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptum, receive, get, accept, admit; deal with, treat;* (e) *dignor, -ārī, -ātus sum, to deem worthy, deign, condescend.*

#### History / Background (extra credit)

Explain the strategy pursued by Q. Fabius Maximus after the battles of Ticinus and Lake Trasimene. When was it abandoned? What resulted?

*After the Carthaginian victories at Ticinus and Lake Trasimene, Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator adopted a policy of harassing Hannibal's army and avoiding a general engagement. The abandonment of this stratagem after Fabius's term as dictator had expired resulted in devastating Roman losses at the Battle of Cannae in 216.*