ANSWER KEY
WAR WITH HANNIBAL TEST 2
CHAPTERS XII-XVI

Translation (24 points)

1. Translate the first five lines (through *quem Rōmam cum aliīs mittit*).

   Meanwhile, Publius Cornelius Scipio (son of the Publius Scipio who had carried on the war in the same place) at the age of twenty-four, a man nearly first of all the Romans, both in his own and succeeding ages, was sent into Spain, where, after the death of the two Scipios, no Roman general was [left]. He took Carthage of Spain, in which the Africans kept all their gold, and silver, and military equipment; he took also some hostages of the highest rank, whom [the Carthaginians] had received from the Spaniards. He also captured in the same place Mago, the brother of Hannibal, whom he sent with others to Rome.

Comprehension (6 points)

2. What reason is given for nearly all of the Spaniards going over to Scipio? *Scipio restored the Spanish hostages to their parents.*
3. What did Fabius do with the plunder from Tarentum? *Fabius distributed the booty among his soldiers.*
4. What did many Roman cities do after the recapture of Tarentum? *Many Roman cities, which had previously gone over to Hannibal, gave themselves over to Fabius.*

Parsing / Grammar (10 points)

5. What case is *Romae* in line 5? *Locative.*
6. How is *post quae* in line 7 best translated? *And after these things.*
7. Translate *Hasdrubalem ... victum fugat* (line 7) first literally and then into idiomatic English. *He puts to flight Hasdrubal, [after Hasdrubal was] defeated / He defeats and then puts to flight Hasdrubal.*
8. What is the tense and mood of *transierant* in line 12? *Pluperfect indicative.*
9. From the second paragraph, write out one example each of (a) partitive genitive, *hominum cāptīvōrum,* (b) ablative of time when, *Insequentī annō,* (c) ablative of personal agent, *ab Hannibale*.

Vocabulary (10 points)

10. Write out the principal parts and definitions of

(a) *redeō, -īre, -iī, -itum, to go back, return*, (b) *vendō, -ere, -didī, -ditum, to sell,* (c) *dispertiō, -īre, -īvī, -ītum, to distribute, divide,* (d) *referō, -ferre, -retulī, -lātum, to bring back,* (e) *occīdō, -ere, -cīdī, -cīsum, to cut down, kill, slay.*

History / Background (extra credit)

   What two operations carried out by Marcellus are mentioned by Eutropius (in chapters XII and XIV)? How were they significant?

   1. Defense of Nola: Nola was a Campanian hinterland town, which had resisted Hannibal, even though Capua and much of southern Italy had defected to the Carthaginian side. Marcellus successfully defended it against three Carthaginian attacks. 2. Siege of Syracuse: Syracuse and much of Sicily had gone over to Hannibal early in the war. Marcellus began the siege in 213; Syracuse fell the following year and a vast amount of booty was brought to Rome. The mathematician Archimedes was also killed during the fall of Syracuse.