

WAR WITH HANNIBAL TEST 3

CHAPTERS XVII-XXIII

Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow.

Hannibal summons Hasdrubal to Italy; Battle of Metaurus

XVIII. Despērāns Hannibal Hispāniās contrā Scīpiōnem diūtius posse retinērī, frātre[m] suum Hasdrubalem ad Ītaliā cum omnibus cōpiīs ēvocāvit. Is veniēns eōdem itinere, quō etiam Hannibal vēnerat, ā consulibus Ap. Claudiō Nerōne et M. Līviō Salīnātōre apud Sēnam, Pīcēnī cīvitātem, in insidiās conpositās incidit. Strēnuē tamen pugnāns occīsus est; ingentēs ēius cōpiae captae aut interfectae sunt, magnum pondus aurī atque argentī Rōmam relātum est. Post haec Hannibal diffīdere iam dē bellī coepit ēventū. Rōmānīs ingēns animus accessit; itaque et ipsī ēvocāvērunt ex Hispāniā P. Cornēlium Scīpiōnem. Is Rōmam cum ingentī glōriā vēnit.

Scipio made consul and sent into Africa; Hannibal recalled from Italy

XX. Annō quartō decimō posteāquam in Ītaliā Hannibal vēnerat, Scīpiō, quī multa bene in Hispāniā ēgerat, consul est factus et in Āfricā missus. Cū virō divīnum quiddam inesse existimābātur, adeō ut putārētur etiam cum nūminibus habēre sermōnem. Is in Āfricā contrā Hannōnem, ducem Āfrōrum, pugnat; exercitum ēius interficit. Secundō proeliō castra capit cum quattuor mīlibus et quingentīs mīlitibus, XI mīlibus occīsīs. Syphācem, Numidiae rēgem, quī sē Āfrīs coniunxerat, capit et castra ēius invādit. Syphāx cum nōbilissimīs Numidīs et infīnītīs spoliīs Rōmam ā Scīpiōne mittitur. Quā rē audītā omnis ferē Ītalia Hannibalem dēserit. Ipse ā Carthāginiēnsibus redīre in Āfricā iubētur, quam Scīpiō vastābat.

Translation (24 points)

1. Translate the first five lines.

Comprehension (6 points)

2. Why did the Romans recall Scipio from Spain?
3. What divine attribute was Scipio thought to possess?
4. Who was Syphax and what happened to him?

Parsing / Grammar (10 points)

5. *Ut putārētur etiam cum nūminibus habēre sermōnem* in line 8-9 is an example of (a) result clause, (b) purpose clause, (c) jussive noun clause/indirect command.
6. *Putārētur etiam cum nūminibus habēre sermōnem* is an example of (a) indirect discourse, personal construction [“he was though...”], (b) indirect discourse, impersonal construction [“it was thought...”].
7. What is the tense and mood of *putārētur*?
8. What is the tense and mood of *coniunxerat* in line 11?
9. From lines 6-14, write out one example each of (a) ablative of manner, (b) ablative absolute, (c) accusative of place to which, without a preposition.

Vocabulary (10 points)

10. Write out the principal parts and definitions of (a) *accessit* [line 5], (b) *existimābātur* [line 8], (c) *putārētur* [line 10], (d) *interficīt* [line 11], (e) *vastābat* [line 14].

History / Background (extra credit)

What was Hasdrubal’s destination when he was met by the two Roman consuls at the river Metaurus in Italy? What happened? Why was this a critical battle for the Romans?