

Cicero *In Catilinam 9-10*

Cicero speaks against Catilina in the Senate

Cicero complains about the fact that delinquents seem to enjoy absolute immunity:

O di immortales! Ubinam gentium sumus? In qua urbe vivimus? Quam rem publicam habemus? Hic, hic sunt in nostro numero, patres conscripti, in hoc orbis terrae sanctissimo gravissimoque consilio, qui de nostro omnium interitu, qui de huius urbis atque adeo de orbis terrarum exitio cogitent! Hos ego video consul et de re publica sententiam rogo et, quos ferro trucidari oportebat, eos nondum voce vulnero!

Cicero makes clear to Catilina that he is aware of Catilina's plans, and he describes them step by step:

Fuisti igitur apud Laecam illa nocte, Catilina, distribuisti partes Italiae, statuisti quo quemque proficisci (5) placeret, delegisti quos Romae relinqueres, quos tecum educeres, discripsisti urbis partes ad incendia, confirmasti te ipsum iam esse exiturum, dixisti paulum tibi esse etiam nunc morae, quod ego viverem. Reperti sunt duo equites Romani, qui te ista cura liberarent et sese illa ipsa nocte paulo ante lucem me in meo lectulo interfekturos esse pollicerentur. Haec ego omnia vixdum etiam coetu vestro dimisso comperi; domum meam maioribus praesidiis munivi atque firmavi, exclusi eos quos tu ad me salutatum mane (10) miseras, cum illi ipsi venissent, quos ego iam multis ac summis viris ad me id temporis venturos esse praedixeram.

Finally, he tells Catilina to leave once and for all and free the city of his malignant presence:

Quae cum ita sint, Catilina, perge quo coepisti, egredere aliquando ex urbe; patent portae; proficiscere. Nimium diu te imperatorem tua illa Manliana castra desiderant. Educ tecum etiam omnes tuos, si minus, quam plurimos; purga urbem. Magno me metu liberabis, modo inter me atque te murus intersit. Nobiscum (15) versari iam diutius non potes; non feram, non patiar, non sinam.

Vocabulary

interitus, -us	RUIN	coetus, -us	GATHERING
adeo	EVEN	comperio, -ire	TO FIND OUT
exitium, -i	RUIN	pergo, -ere	TO PROCEED
trucido, -are	TO SLAUGHTER	nimium	TOO MUCH
statuo, -ere	TO DECIDE	purgo, -are	TO PURIFY
deligo, -ere	TO CHOOSE	modo	AS LONG AS
reperio, -ire	TO FIND	versor, -ari	TO BE AMONG
lectulum, -i	BED	sino, -ere	TO ALLOW
vixdum	BARELY		

□ Language points on the first paragraph

✧ No special complications in this paragraph: A relative of characteristic on line 3 and a case of antecedent being placed after the relative instead of before on line 4.

2/ In what other way can you say, using another preposition, **in nostro numero**?

3/ In what case is **interitu**? And what other word could you use to express the same? /// **cogitent** is in the subjunctive because it is a relative of characteristic, but what does this mean in practice?

4/ What kind of ablatives are **fero** and **voce**?

□ Language points on the second paragraph

✧ An indirect interrogative that has an indefinite relative inside it on line 5. // More indirect interrogatives on line 6. // Some indirect statements further ahead. // An ablative absolute on line 9. // There are subjunctives everywhere, many of them linked to relatives of characteristic.

5/ In what other way could you express, using a preposition, this **quo** after **statuisti**? // What verbal form is **proficisci** and what is its function in this sentence?

7/ What would be the whole form of **confirmasti**? // In what case is **morae** and why? // What is the meaning of this **quod**?

8/ With that other verb could you express **reperi sunt**? // In what case is **ista cura** and how do we call this usage? // What is the syntactical function of this **sese**? // Of what verb is **me** direct object?

9/ Where is the ablative absolute in this line?

10/ With what other expression could you replace this **salutatum**?

11/ In what case is **multis ac summis viris**? // How do we call this kind of construction of **cum**? // With what other expression could you replace **id temporis**?

□ Language points on the third paragraph

✧ Apart from an initial connective relative, there are some deponent verbs. // Several verbs appear in their imperative form. // The most difficult sentence may be that proviso clause on line 15.

13/ With what pronoun could you replace the initial **quae**? // Why is **sint** in the subjunctive? // What is special about the verb from which **coepisti** is a form? // Are **egredere** and **proficiscere** infinitives?

14/ Say the comparative and superlative of **diu**. // What is curious about the subject of **desiderant**? // What is irregular about the imperative **educ**?

15/ What effect does the **quam** make when placed in front of a superlative? // What is the usual name for this kind of ablative **magno metu**? // What would be another way of expressing this **modo**?

16/ In what tense are the three last verbs?