# 2020 TSJCL Certamen <br> Advanced Division, Final Round 

Sample Tossup: What emperor succeeded and may have participated in the murder of Gallienus?
CLAUDIUS GOTHICUS / II
B1: What friend of Claudius Gothicus succeeded him and was much more celebrated? AURELIAN
B2: What brother of Claudius Gothicus initially attempted to succeed him before losing out to Aurelian?
QUINTILLUS

TU \# 1: What name in mythology is shared by all of the following: a king of Thebes who died before he could reach the throne, a member of the Epigoni, and the youngest son of Priam and Hecuba who was sent away to save him from Troy's destruction?

POLYDORUS
B1: The first Polydorus succeeded what king of Thebes, who was torn to death by raving Thebans after rejecting the rites of Dionysus?

PENTHEUS
B2: What man, brother of Hecuba, killed the third Polydorus due to the money he brought along with him, later causing Hecuba to kill him in wrath?

POLYMESTOR
TU \# 2: Translate into Latin: We must send an army to Athens.
EXERCITUS NOBĪS ATHENĀS MITTENDUS EST
B1: Translate into Latin: If you should use violence, then we would not hesitate to fight.
SĪ VĪ/VIRIBUS UTĀRIS / UTĀAINĪ, NŌN DUBITĒMUS PUGNĀRE
B2: Translate into Latin: the thief was spared by the king. F $\bar{U} R \bar{I} \bar{A}$ REGE PARC $\bar{E} B A T U R$
TU \# 3: What philosophical work by Cicero, written after his daughter's death, examines the factors that can distract from happiness and sought to answer his internal questions during his time of grief? TUSCULAN DISPUTATIONS
B1: What philosophical work by Cicero presents the ideas of three philosophies through the Academic Cotta, the Stoic Balbus, and the Epicurean Velleius in a discussion of divinity?

DE NATURA DEORUM
B2: What philosophical work by Cicero, inspired by the work of Panaetius and addressed to his son, discusses the moral framework in daily life that would allow the Roman aristocracy to once again take the helm?

DE OFFICIS

TU \# 4: Serving as magister equitum under Aurelian, what future emperor forced Zenobia's rebel forces from Egypt?

PROBUS
B1: In order to secure sole custody of the Roman Empire, Probus engaged with the praetorian prefect and emperor Florianus at what site in 276 B.C.?
B2: Probus quashed the rebellion of what commander at the site of modern-day Cologne? BONOSUS

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TU \# 5: Listen carefully to the following passage adapted from Seneca, which I will read twice, then answer in ENGLISH the questions that follow.

Scribere dē clementiā, Nero Caesar, institū̄, ut specul̄̄ parte fungerer et tibi ostenderem tē voluptātem maximam acceptūrum esse. Quamvīs enim verum praemium factōrum sit ea fēcisse, iuvat inspicere bonam conscientiam.

Question: What is Nero about to receive?
B1: What is the true reward of proper deeds?
B2: $\quad$ What else is it pleasing to do?

## THE GREATEST PLEASURE TO HAVE DONE THEM LOOK UPON A GOOD CONSCIENCE

TU \# 6: Of the phrases: hinc illae lacrimae, post festum venistī, and fabās indulcet famēs which colloquially means "sorry too late" in English?

POST FESTUM VENISTĪ
B1: Of the phrases: hinc illae lacrimae, fabās indulcet famēs, and ignotī nulla cupidō which colloquially means "hunger makes everything taste good"? FAB $\bar{A} S$ INDULCET FAM $\bar{S} S$
B2: Of the phrases: hinc illae lacrimae, ignotī nulla cupidō, and omnem movēre lapidem, which colloquially denotes that one should keep on trying? OMNEM MOVE RE LAPIDEM

TU \# 7: What substance caused strife between the Griffins and Arimaspi, tinged a single lock of Pterelaus’ hair, and gilded the branch which secured Aeneas' entrance to the underworld?

GOLD
B1: Who killed Pterelaus by clipping his single lock of golden hair? COMAETHO
B2: What king of Miletus was killed for stealing a golden dog from an altar of Zeus? PANDAREUS
TU \# 8: An edition published by Vettius Philocomus awakened a philological interest in whose Sermones, which Horace credited as a major influence on his own Satires?

LUCILIUS
B1: Lucilius was one of the first Latin writers from the aristocracy, hailing from what city?
SUESSA AURUNCA
B2: An elaborate banquet hosted by what parvenu is the focus on Book 30 of Lucilius' Satires? GRANIUS

TU \# 9: What tyrant of Cumae defeated the forces of Arruns, the son of Lars Porsenna, in 506 B.C.? ARISTODEMUS
B1: Where did the forces of Arruns and Aristodemus engage in 506 B.C.? BATTLE OF ARICIA
B2: The scattered forces of Arruns, after the battle of Aricia, were said to have been granted asylum and were allotted what neighborhood in Rome?

VICUS TUSCUS

TU \# 10: Using the vocative, say in Latin "hello, Aeneas!"
B1: Using a patronymic, say in Latin "begone, Aeneas!"
SALV $\bar{E}, A E N E \bar{A}!$
B2: Say in Latin "good-bye, Orpheus!"
VALE $\bar{E}, O R P H E \bar{U}!$

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TU \# 11: Who secretly deposited his final will with the Vestal Virgins, which instructed for his burial beside Cleopatra in the Ptolemaic mausoleum, and declared her son Caesarion the true son and successor of Julius Caesar?

MARCUS ANTONIUS
B1: Which Roman, who would later propose the title "Augustus" for Octavian, defected from Antony's side and revealed the location of his will?
(MUNATIUS) PLANCUS
B2: At what city did Antony and Cleopatra take their own lives after their defeat at Actium?
ALEXANDRIA

TU \# 12: Please give two separate meanings for the noun lacertus.
LIZARD; UPPER ARM / EMBRACE /MUSCLES / VIGOR
B1: Please give two separate meanings of the noun ius. LAW; SOUP
B2: Please give two separate meanings of the adjective laevus. LEFT, FOOLISH / UNLUCKY
TU \# 13: Translate into English: Sunt quī salūtem in silvā petant.
THERE ARE THOSE SEEK SAFETY IN THE FOREST
B1: Translate into English: Tū quaestionēs scripsistī difficiliorēs quam quās respondēāmus.
YOU WROTE QUESTIONS TOO HARD FOR US TO ANSWER / HARDER THAN WHAT WE COULD ANSWER
B2: $\quad$ Translate into English: Rumorēs poetae obstant quīn laetam vītam vivat.
THE RUMORS PREVENT THE POET FROM LIVING A HAPPY LIFE
TU \#14: What member of the Argonauts had a memory so sharp that it stayed with him in the afterlife, later said to have been passed down to Pythagoras?

AETHALIDES
B1: What member of the Argonauts was so swift that he could run across the waves without getting wet, a skill which proved necessary in surviving the Clashing Rocks?

EUPHEMUS

B2: What member of the Argonauts had eyesight so keen that he could see beneath the ground, and later was killed in a fight against Castor and Pollux over the Leucippides?

LYNCEUS
TU\# 15: The bella fabella of Cupid and Psyche can be found in what Silver Age work, considered to be the first Latin novel? ASINUS AUREUS/METAMORPHOSES / THE GOLDEN ASS
B1: The golden ass is centered around a young man who magically turns into a donkey. What is his name?
B2: The story ends when lucius learns he must eat roses to transform Back into a human. Out of gratitude, he joins the cult of what goddess, whose festival at which he transformed?

TU \# 16: What structure in the Campus Martius, constructed entirely of white marble, was an altar filled with allegorical and semi-historical figures in relief panels?

ARA PACIS
B1: What enclosure in the Campus Martius was used as a voting site? SAEPTA IULIA
B2: What column in the Campus Martius, modeled after the column of Trajan, featured a spiral relief depicting the wars against the Marcomanni?

COLUMN OF MARCUS AURELIUS

TU \# 17: What Lapith chieftain killed the centaurs Elymus, Antimachus, and Pyracmus during the battle that ensued at the wedding of Pirithous and Hippodameia?

CAENEUS
B1: According to Ovid which centaur was killed while trying to remind Caeneus of the kindly young woman he used to be?
B2: What objects did the Centaurs pile on top of Caeneus to kill him? OAK TREES
TU \# 18: Give all the principle parts and meaning of the verb from which we derive "arraign".
REOR, REREI, RATUS SUM - TO THINK
B1: Give all the principal parts and meaning of the verb from which we derive "taste".
TANGŌ, TANGERE, TETIGĪ, TACTUS - TO TOUCH
B2: Give all the principal parts and meaning of the verb from which we derive "season".
$S E R \bar{O}, S E R E R E, S \bar{E} V \bar{I}, S \bar{A} T U S$ - TO PLANT
TU \# 19: What monumental work of Latin literature was said to be written "per intervalla insaniae" as its author suffered from the effects of a love potion while writing on Epicurean philosophy?

DE RERUM NATURA
B1: Whose atomic theory is espoused in the De Rerum Natura? DEMOCRITUS / LEUCIPPUS
B2: $\quad$ What catastrophic event concludes book 6 of the De Rerum Natura?
PLAGUE OF ATHENS
TU \# 20: Respondē Anglicē. Quāle nōmen, sicut "iugerum" utītur formīs variōrum declinatiōnum?
HETEROCLITE
B1: Resondē Latīnē. Quod nōmen utītur formīs tertiae et quintae declinatiōnis? FAMES / PUBES / REQUIES
B2: Respondē Latīnē. Quid est singulāris forma genitīva nōminis "supellex"? SUPELLECTILIS

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## EXTRA QUESTIONS

## LANGUAGE

TU: Translate into Latin: Are you worthy of possessing this miraculous power? ESNE DIGNUS (QUI POTIARIS/POTIRI) (HAC MIRABILI VI / HUIUS MIRABILIS VIS)?
B1: Translate into Latin: We must preserve balance of creation and destruction in order to have peace. LIBRA CREATIONIS ET EXITII/RUINAE NOBIS SERVANDA EST UT PACEM HABEAMUS
B2: Translate into Latin: If the enemy should steal the magical stone from you, then evil would defeat good. SI HOSTIS MAGICUM LAPIDEM TIBI ERIPIAT, MALUM BONUM VINCAT

TU: Quid Anglice significant: vectigal?
TAX / TRIBUTE
B1: Quid Anglice significat: praetura?
PRAETORSHIP
Quid Anglice significat: pharetra?
QUIVER
TU: Please listen to the following passage adapted from Florus's Epitome, which I will read twice, and answer the questions that follow in English:
Caesaris furor atque Pompē̄̄ urbem, Ītaliam, gentēs, nātiōnēs, tōtum dēnique quā patēbat imperium quōdam quasi dīluviō et īnflammātiōne corripuit, adeō ut nōn rēctē tantum cīvīle dīcātur, ac nē sociāle quidem, sed nec externum, sed potius commūne quoddam ex omnibus et plūs quam bellum.

The question: to what two things does Florus compare the rage of Caesar and Pompey?
A FLOOD AND A FIRE
B1: Why does Florus think the civil war is something more than a war?
IT INVOLVED TOO MANY PARTIES/THE WHOLE EXTENT OF THE EMPIRE/WAS OF AN UNPRECEDENTED SCALE
B2: Name the three of the four categories of people involved in this conflict between Pompey and Caesar.

CITY OF ROME, ITALY, OTHER COUNTRIES AND NATIONS, AND THE WHOLE EMPIRE
TU: Please provide the correct relative pronoun that corresponds with the following English sentence: "Tell the person whom you trust the complete truth."
B1: Please provide the correct relative pronoun that corresponds with the following English sentence: "What was the name of the sword that you used in battle?"
B2: Please provide the correct relative pronoun that corresponds with the following English sentence: "What was the name of the dog that you pitied?"

CUIUS
B1: What Latin verb with what meaning is at the root of the English word "faint"?
FINGO - TO FASHION
B2: What Latin noun with what meaning is at the root of the English word "impeach"? PES - FOOT

## MYTHOLOGY

TU: What youth was called Phaethon by his father, a name indicating a bright and shining future, which was unfortunately cut short by the anger and treachery of his sister, Medea?

ABSYRTUS
B1: After Medea killed Absyrtus, she had to be purified by what figure in mythology, Medea's aunt?
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B2: Later on, Aeetes, the father of Medea, caught up to them, but was forced to leave his chase due to the ceremony of marriage conducted for Jason and Medea by what individual, who later granted Odysseus refuge on her island?

ARETE
TU: What princess of the Taphians cut her father's golden hair because of her love for Amphitryon, but was later killed by him for her treachery?

COMAETHO
B1: $\quad$ Name Comaetho's father, the king of the Taphians.
PTERELAUS
B2: To whom did Amphitryon give possession of the kingdom of the Taphians? CEPHALUS
TU: What god, a son of Nyx, was involved in mishaps with the trickster Sisyphus, who entrapped him in his own shackles and allowed him to evade this deity's realm, death?

THANATOS
B1: What gods of the Underworld were sons of Hypnos and represented animals and inanimate objects in dreams?

PHOBETOR AND PHANTASOS
B2: Ho What god, another son of Nyx, had a twin, Hemera, and represented the daytime to the ancient Greeks?

B1: When news of Protesilaus' death reached his homeland of Phylace, what wife of his was so inconsolable that Hades let Protesilaus return for a few hours to say his goodbyes? LAODAMIA
B2: After Protesilaus left for the Underworld, what happened to Laodamia? SHE KILLED HERSELF

## HISTORY / CULTURE

TU: In what ancient German city did the following events occur? The usurper Laelianus is defeated in 268 AD; Severus Alexander dies after a mutiny; Saturninus' rebellion against Domitian begins? The city is known today as Mainz.

MOGUNTIACUM
B1: From what ruler of the Gallic Empire had Laelianus unsuccessfully tried to seize power? POSTUMUS
B2: What general successfully put down the rebellion of Saturninus?
(A.) LAPPIUS MAXIMUS (NORBANUS)

TU: What chieftain of the Musulamii led his tribe in revolt against the emperor Tiberius from 15 to 24 AD?
TACFARINAS
B1: What Roman commander defeated and killed Tacfarinas?
(PUBLIUS CORNELIUS) DOLABELLA
B2: The Romans were quite active in the African continent during the Julian-Claudian period. Which Julio Claudian emperor annexed the province of Mauretania?

CLAUDIUS

TU: What emperor chose Bassianus as Caesar over Italy, Africa, and Pannonia, intending to create a buffer state between him and his rival Licinius, whom he finally defeated in 324 AD? CONSTANTINE I/THE GREAT
B1: Bassianus seemed a perfect choice as Caesar, because he had connections to both rival Augusti. Name either the brother of Bassianus, who resided in the court of Licinius, or his wife, who was Constantine's stepsister.

SENECIO OR ANASTASIA
B2: What other rival had Constantine defeated at the Battle of the Milvian Bridge in 312 AD ? MAXENTIUS

B1: At what festival on March 17 would a boy dedicate his insignia pueritiae to the Lares and become a

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man?
LIBERALIA
B2: The insignia pueritiae included two items. One was a type of jewelry, the other was an article of clothing. Name both. BULLA AND TOGA PRAETEXTA, RESPECTIVELY

## LITERATURE

TU: What author imitated the title of Tertullian's 1st work in his 7-book Christian treatise Adversus Nationes?

ARNOBIUS
B1: What author originally wrote an 8-book treatise on astrology called Mathesis, but suddenly converted and wrote a vigorous attack on paganism called De Errore Profanarum Religionum?

FIRMICUS MATERNUS
B2: What late Christian author was best known for his translations of Eusebius and his dispute with Jerome over the writings of Origen?

RUFINUS
TU: Having studied under Domitius Afer and Remmius Palaemon, what author became the first salaried professor of rhetoric under Vespasian, received the ornamenta consularia from Domitian, and wrote a letter addressed to his publisher Tryphon in the preface of his magnum opus, the Institutio Oratoria?
(MARCUS FABIUS) QUINTILIAN(US)
B1: In which of Quintilian's work does he describe the symptoms and propose solutions to a moral and literary corruption of eloquence among orators and teachers of rhetoric, including that of Quintilian's own teacher, Remmius Palaemon?

DE CAUSIS CORRUPTAE ELOQUENTIAE
B2: It appears that Quintilian had some very enthusiastic pupils because they published what, now lost, 2 book compilation of notes of his teachings?

ARTIS RHETORICAE
TU: What important Christian author was born in 354 AD in the city of Thagaste and later became bishop of Hippo?

AUGUSTINE
B1: Augustine is best known for what 13-book work in which he describes his own conversion? CONFESSIONES / CONFESSIONS
B2: What other 33-book work attacking the Manichaean heresy did Augustine write at around the same time as the Confessiones?

CONTRA FAUSTUM MANICHAEUM
TU: When Plautus alludes to a poet "whom two guards watch at all times," he is probably referring to what Campanian writer, whose attacks on the Metelli led to his imprisonment and exile to Utica?

NAEVIUS
B1: The line in the toss-up was quoted from what play of Plautus, which features the clever slave Palaestrio?

MILES GLORIOSUS
B2: What is the name of the titular braggart soldier in that play?
PYRGOPOLYNICES

