



READING VOCABULARY

aedificō, aedificāre, aedificāvī, aedificātum – to build

Apollō, Apollinis, m. – Apollo

Athēniēnsēs – the Athenians

Athēniēnsium (*genitive plural*) – of the Athenians

callidus, callida, callidum – clever, cunning

***contrā** + *accusative* – against

***dēcernō, dēcernere, dēcrēvī, dēcrētum** – to decide, determine (*often + infinitive*)

Delphicus, Delphica, Delphicum – belonging to Delphi, Delphic

Delphīs – at Delphi

***dīcō, dicere, dixī, dictum** – to say

***dux, ducis, m.** – leader, general

***fortitūdō, fortitūdinis, f.** – courage

fugiunt – they flee

Graecia, Graeciae, f. – Greece

Graecus, Graeca, Graecum – Greek (**Graeci, Graecōrum, m. pl.** – the Greeks)

haec (*neuter plural*) – these

***homō, hominis, m.** – man (*i.e.*, human being); *pl.* people

industria, industriae, f. – industry, care

***intelligō, intelligere, intellēxī, intellēctum** – to understand

***liberō, liberāre, liberāvī, liberātum** (+ *accusative + ablative*) – to free (*someone from something*)

ligneus, lignea, ligneum – wooden

***mīles, militis, m.** – soldier

mūrus, mūrī, m. – wall

nāvēs, f. (*nominative and accusative plural*) – ships

***nāvīgō, nāvīgāre, nāvīgāvī, nāvīgātum** – to sail, voyage

oppugnō, oppugnāre, oppugnāvī, oppugnātum – to attack

***ōrāculum, ōrāculī, n.** – oracle

Persae, Persārum, m. – the Persians

***petō, petere, petīvī, petitum** – to seek, head for, go to, rush at

Pŷthia, Pŷthiae, f. – the Pythian priestess, *responsible for uttering the ambiguous oracles at the shrine of Apollo at Delphi, in Greece*

***rēx, rēgis, m.** – king

sōlus, sōla, sōlum – sole, only

suā – their own (*agreeing with terrā*)

***tandem** (*adv.*) – at last

***templum, templī, n.** – temple

Themistoclēs, Themistoclis, m. – Themistocles

***timor, timōris, m.** – fear

***tunc** (*adv.*) – then

***vincō, vincere, vīcī, victum** – to conquer, defeat

Xerxēs, Xerxis, m. – Xerxes, *the great king of the Persians, who invaded Greece in 480 BCE*

*Words marked with an asterisk will need to be memorized.

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. What are Xerxes's intentions?
2. What do the Athenians do before undertaking anything against Xerxes?
3. Why is Pythia's answer enigmatic?
4. Was Pythia's advice effective?

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