

- Tullia, beloved daughter, married three times but separated from her third husband Dolabella whom Cicero disliked. When her father returned from his year of exile in Thessaloniki, Greece (58 BCE), she met him at Brundisium, to his great joy. Her death in childbirth (45 BCE) devastated him. Cicero considered building a temple to his Tulliola.
- Publilia, Cicero's ward whom he married after divorcing Terentia in 46 BCE. When Tullia died, he divorced her as well. Terentia is discussed below in the Teacher By The Way.

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ANSWERS TO COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. Away from his fatherland.
2. Three: his wife Terentia, his son, his daughter.
3. Cicero is afraid that bad men are designing bad plots against him.
4. He sees Terentia in his mind.
5. To write long letters to him.



TEACHER BY THE WAY

Terentia came from a wealthy family. Her half sister, a Vestal, was suspected of having an affair with Catiline. Little wonder that she encouraged Cicero to prosecute him! Cicero's letters mention her bravery and strength while he was in exile and how much she advocated on his behalf during that difficult year (58 BCE). Nonetheless, when he returned, their marriage deteriorated because he considered her dishonest in managing financial matters and insensitive in family affairs. He often complained that she gave him and Tullia too little money. During Cicero's absence in Cilicia as proconsul (51 BCE), the headstrong Terentia arranged the marriage of then divorced Tullia to Dolabella, much to Cicero's chagrin. The young man was a supporter of Caesar and had a reputation for debt and dissipation. In 46 BCE Cicero divorced Terentia after thirty years of marriage. She remarried twice and died at the age of 103.



TEACHING TIP

The teacher may wish to review how to say the parts of speech in Latin in conjunction with this Reading Vocabulary. This information was presented on p. 15 of this teacher manual.

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Standards 1.1, 3.1, 4.1

Oral Exercise 1



TEACHING TIP

If the students notice that the stem vowel *-ā-* of the first conjugation is missing in the first person singular, explain that the original *-ā-* weakened in **parāōr* and only the *-or* remains. In the second conjugation, however, the stem vowel *-ē-* does not weaken and does not disappear. The same condition exists in the first person singular of the active voice.

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