

- The agora was also a major religious center with the Hephaesteion noted in the photo caption as well as numerous altars and small sanctuaries. A number of these we believe were dedicated to demigods or heroes.
- Athletic contests and displays, theatrical performances, and religious processions (like the great Panathenaic procession in honor of Athena) took place in the agora.
- The American School of Classical Studies at Athens continues its work excavating at the agora. Archaeologists are able to reconstruct what the agora looked like at different points of its history through the remains of the buildings, inscriptions found *in situ*, and literary references, most especially the twenty pages of descriptions from the ancient Greek writer Pausanias.

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Standards 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 3.2

TRANSLATION OF ATTICUS GOES TO ATHENS

1. <His> father died early. The very young man himself was not devoid of that danger because of the marriage relationship with (of) Publius Sulpicius, who was killed as tribune of the plebs. For Anicia, Pomponius's cousin, had married Servius, the brother of Sulpicius. 2. And so after Sulpicius was killed, after he saw that the community of citizens was thrown into confusion because of Cinna's uproar and there was no possibility for himself to live according to his dignity without offending either party, the minds of the citizens having been put at odds, since some favored the Sullan factions and others favored the Cinnan factions, having deemed this time appropriate for attending to his studies, he went to Athens. Nevertheless he helped with his resources the young Marius who was judged an enemy, whose flight he supported with money.



TEACHING TIP

The teacher may choose to ask the following questions as the students read the Latin passage.

Line 1: To whom does *ipse adulēscētulus* refer? Answer: Atticus.

Line 2: What other famous tribunes were killed in Roman history? Answer: Tiberius Gracchus, Gaius Gracchus, and Saturninus.

Lines 4–5: What grammatical construction is contained in *civitātem esse perturbātam*? Answer: indirect statement.

Line 6: Grammatically identify (i.e., parse) the verb *offenderet*. Answer: Imperfect active subjunctive, third person singular.

Line 8: What is the case and use of *tempus*? Answer: accusative subject of an indirect statement.

What is the case and use of *Athēnās*? Answer: accusative, place to which without a preposition because it is the name of a city.

Line 9: What is the case and use of *opibus suis*? Answer: ablative of means/instrument.

Line 10: What is the case and use of *pecūniā*? Answer: ablative of means/instrument.