

TRANSLATION OF THE LATIN PASSAGE

Jerusalem Is Taken by the Frankish Soldiers

The wind was blowing into the faces of the enemy. So Godfrey ordered the soldiers to build a large fire near the walls. The enemy, who were supposed to defend the walls but were not able to open their eyes because of the smoke, fled from the walls. Our soldiers, who had built a wooden bridge in order to scale the walls, now occupied the positions empty of enemy soldiers. After not only Godfrey, but also the Count of Flanders and Tancred the Norman and other leaders together with many soldiers entered, the commander sent a few soldiers to the northern gate of the city, which is today called <the gate of> St. Stephen, in order that they might immediately let in the other soldiers, who were waiting outside the walls. Then an immense marching column of our men advanced into the city. The enemy who resisted our soldiers were swiftly slain. Others fled. But our soldiers, stirred up by anger and pain, went raging mad and did not spare any of the inhabitants whom they saw. Another column of our soldiers, which the Count of Toulouse was leading, at the same time made a violent incursion into the southern part of the city. These men began to fight with the enemy near Mount Zion. Suddenly they heard the uproar sent forth in another part of the city. At first, neither our men nor the enemy were aware of what people had done in the other part of the city. For they were not aware that the other <soldiers> with Godfrey had already entered the city. Then the enemy realized how great the disaster was. Terrified they fled and retreated into the citadel. But our soldiers also entered the citadel. Not even those who fled into the temple were safe. Even the victors can feel how terrible this disaster was.

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TEACHING TIP

While English derivatives from the asterisked words (i.e., the Vocabulary to Learn) are the topic of Exercise 2 which will be found later in this chapter, there are some interesting derivatives from the non-asterisked words and some of these show how words change through the years. The teacher may choose to discuss these derivatives with the students.

- *admittō* (from *ad* = to, toward, near; and *mittō* = send, let go) – admission, admit, admittance, admittedly, inadmissible. Inadmissible evidence cannot be let into a case.

An admission is not only the act of granting entrance but also the confession that something is true and in this sense it is still related to the idea of letting go.

- *flō* – deflation, inflate, inflation, soufflé

The word “soufflé” comes through the French *souffler* (to blow, puff) from the Latin *sufflō* (*sub* = under and *flō* = to blow) which means to blow up, puff up. A soufflé is puffed up, made light, by whipping air into the batter before cooking it.

- *incendō* – censor, frankincense, incendiary, incense

A censer is a container in which incense is burned.

Frankincense is an aromatic tree resin used chiefly for burning as incense.

An incendiary weapon is one which sets things on fire and an incendiary speech is one that excites violent emotions among its hearers.

This document will expire May 31, 2017.