

**READING 33** *Cicero exhorts his fellow citizens to live a noble life and defend the state against evil. He uses the leader of Carthage (Rome's enemy in the Punic Wars), Hannibal, and the Bruti and Camilli, famous Roman families, as examples.*

Quis Carthāginiēnsium plūris fuit Hannibale cōnsiliō, virtūte, rēbus gestīs, quī ūnus cum tot imperātoribus nostrīs per tot annōs dē imperiō et dē glōriā dēcertāvit? hunc suī cīvēs ē cīvitatē **ēiēcērunt**: nōs etiam hostem litterīs nostrīs et memoriā vidēmus **esse celēbrātum**. quā rē **imitēmur** nostrōs Brūtōs, Camillōs, ... **innumerābilis** aliōs quī hanc rem pūblicam **stabilivērunt**; quōs equidem in deōrum **immortalium** coetū ac **numerō** repōnō. amēmus patriam, pāreāmus senātuī, cōsulāmus bonīs; **praesētis** frūctūs neglegāmus, **posteritātis** glōriāe serviāmus; id esse optimum putēmus quod erit rēctissimum; spērēmus quae volumus, sed quod acciderit ferāmus; cōgitēmus dēnique corpus virōrum fortium, magnōrum hominum esse mortāle, animī vērō mōtūs et virtūtis glōriam sempiternam.

*Vocabulary:*

Carthāgiēnsis, -e	Carthaginian	stabiliō, -īre, -īvī	to make stable
plūris	“of more value”	immortālis, -e	immortal, undying
Hannibal, -alis <i>m.</i>	Hannibal	coetus, -ūs <i>m.</i>	company; assembly
rēs gestae	“military achievements”	numerus, -ī <i>m.</i>	number
imperātor, -tōris <i>m.</i>	general	repōnō, -ere	place, put; reckon among
dēcertō, -āre, -āvī	to fight, contend	cōsulō,	to look after, consult
ēiciō, -ere, -iēcī	to throw out, expel	-ere (+ dat.)	the interests of
celēbrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus	to celebrate	praesētis	present, immediate
quā rē	therefore	= praesētēs (acc. pl.)	
imitor, -ārī	to imitate	posteritās, -tātis <i>f.</i>	posterity
innumerābilis	countless, innumerable	sempiternus, -a, -um	everlasting
= innumerābilēs ( <i>acc. pl.</i> )			