

Da es im *Bellum Iugurthinum* grundsätzlich darum geht, die moralische Verkommenheit großer Teile der römischen Nobilität anzuprangern, gibt es neben den bereits gelesenen mehrere weitere Passagen, in denen Sallust das Thema zur Sprache bringt.

Die folgende Passage stammt aus Kap.13. Hiempsal ist gerade ermordet worden, Adherbal nach Rom geflohen, um dort Hilfe zu erbitten.

### Roms Reaktion auf die Ermordung Hiempsals

- 1 (13,5) *Iugurtha*  
 2 *patratris consiliis,*  
 3 *postquam omnis Numidiae potiebatur,*  
 4 *in otio facinus suum cum animo reputans*  
 5 *timere populum Romanum*  
 6 *neque advorsus iram eius usquam nisi in avaritia nobilitatis et pecunia sua spem*  
 7 *habere.*  
 8 *Itaque paucis diebus cum auro et argento multo Romam legatos mittit, quibus prae-*  
 9 *cipit, **primum** uti veteres amicos muneribus expleant, **deinde** novos adquirent,*  
 10 ***postremo** quaecumque possint largiendo parare ne cunctentur.*  
 11 *Sed ubi Romam legati venēre et ex praecepto regis hospitibus aliisque,*  
 12 *quorum ea tempestate in senatu auctoritas pollebat,*  
 13 *magna munera misēre,*  
 14 *tanta commutatio incessit,*  
 15 *ut ex maxima invidia in gratiam et favorem nobilitatis Iugurtha veniret.*  
 16 *Quorum pars spe, alii praemio inducti singulos ex senatu ambiundo nitebantur, ne*  
 17 *gravius in eum consulatur.*

#### Übersetzungshilfen/Lernvokabular:

- 2 *patrare* 1 - durchsetzen  
**consilium** - \_\_\_\_\_ (council)  
 3 **potiri** - s. bemächtigen  
 4 *in otio* - in Ruhe  
**facinus, oris** n. - \_\_\_\_\_  
*facinus cum animo reputare* - etw. überdenken, überlegen  
 5 **timere** - \_\_\_\_\_  
 (timere, habere = historische Infinitive!)

- 6 **advorsus / adversus** - \_\_\_\_\_  
**usquam** - \_\_\_\_\_  
**nisi** - \_\_\_\_\_  
**avaritia** - \_\_\_\_\_ (avarice)  
**pecunia** - \_\_\_\_\_ (cf. adj.: pecuniary)  
 8 *paucis diebus* - (= paucis diebus post) \_\_\_\_\_  
**aurum** - \_\_\_\_\_  
**argentum** - \_\_\_\_\_  
**Romam** - \_\_\_\_\_  
**praecipere** 3M - \_\_\_\_\_  
 9 **vetus, veteris** - \_\_\_\_\_ (cf. noun: veteran)  
**munus, muneris** n. - \_\_\_\_\_  
**muneribus exple** 2 - \_\_\_\_\_  
**adquirere / acquirere** 3 - \_\_\_\_\_ (to acquire)  
 10 **quicumque** - \_\_\_\_\_  
**largiri** 4 - reichlich schenken, (hier:) bestechen  
**parare** 1 - \_\_\_\_\_, (hier:) erreichen  
**cunctari** 1 - \_\_\_\_\_  
 11 **ubi** (primum) - \_\_\_\_\_  
*praeceptum* - Auftrag  
**hospis, hospitis** m. - \_\_\_\_\_ (cf. noun: hospitality)  
 12 *ea tempestate* - (= eo tempore)  
**pollere** 2 - stark sein, Einfluss haben  
*venēre / misēre* - (= \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_)  
 14 **tantus** 3 - \_\_\_\_\_  
**commutatio, onis** f. - \_\_\_\_\_ (commutation)  
 15 **invidia** - \_\_\_\_\_, (hier:) Anfeindung (envy)  
**favor, oris** f. - Gunst (favour)  
 16 *pars ... alii* - \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Bewusste Variation im Ausdruck = \_\_\_\_\_)  
*spe* - (erg.: praemii)  
*singulos ex senatu ambiundo* - durch Umwerben einzelner Senatsmitglieder  
**niti** 3 - auf etw. hinarbeiten, etw. durchzusetzen versuchen  
 17 **consulere in alqm** - gegen jn. verfahren

Es wurde ein Beschluss gefasst, dass zuvor dreigeteilte Reich des Micipsa nunmehr zwischen den beiden verbliebenen Erben, nämlich Adherbal und Jugurtha, zu teilen: (16,1) *Vicit tamen in senatu pars illa, quae vero pretium aut gratiam anteferebat. Decretum fit, uti decem legati regnum, quod Micipsa obtinuerat, inter Iugurtham et Adherbalem dividerent.*

116 v.Chr.: Anführer der Gesandtschaft, die die Aufteilung vor Ort vornehmen soll, ist ein gewisser Lucius Opimius, ein angesehener und damals im Senat mächtiger Mann - (16,2) *homo clarus et tum in senatu potens*. Vort Ort wird er von Jugurtha empfangen:

### Lucius Opimius, ein Consular

- 18 (16,3) *Eum Iugurtha tametsi Romae in amicis habuerat, tamen accuratissime recepit,*  
 19 *dando et pollicendo multa perfecit, uti fama, fide, postremo omnibus suis rebus*  
 20 *commodum regis anteferret. Reliquos legatos eadem via aggressus plerosque*  
 21 *capit, paucis carior fides quam pecunia fuit. In divisione, quae pars Numidiae Mau-*  
 22 *retaniam attingit, agro virisque opulentior, Iugurthae traditur; illam alteram specie*  
 23 *quam usu potioem, quae portuosior et aedificiis magis exornata erat, Adherbal*  
 24 *possedit.*

#### Übersetzungshilfen/Lernvokabular:

- 18 *in amicis* - (nach anderer Lesart: *in inimicis*)  
**accuratissime / accuratissime** - (hier:) mit ausgesuchter Höflichkeit, hoch offiziell  
*recipere* 3M - \_\_\_\_\_ (to receive)  
 19 **dare** 1 - \_\_\_\_\_  
*polliceri* 2 - \_\_\_\_\_  
*multa* - (ist Objekt zu *pollicendo*)  
*perficere* 3M - \_\_\_\_\_ (cf. noun: perfection)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
*fama* - \_\_\_\_\_ (fame)  
*fides, ei f.* - \_\_\_\_\_, (hier:) Glaubwürdigkeit  
*postremo* - \_\_\_\_\_, (hier:) kurz, mit einem Wort  
 20 **commodum** - \_\_\_\_\_  
*anteferre* - \_\_\_\_\_, (hier:) voranstellen  
*adgredi / aggredi* - \_\_\_\_\_, (hier:) s. heranmachen an  
*plerique* - \_\_\_\_\_  
 21 **pauci** - \_\_\_\_\_  
*divisio, onis f.* - \_\_\_\_\_ (division)  
 22 **atingere** 3 - \_\_\_\_\_

- opulentus** + Abl. - reich an  
*specie quam usu potior* - eher dem Schein als dem wahren Nutzen nach günstiger  
 23 **portus, us m.** - \_\_\_\_\_ (port)  
*portuosus* 3 - \_\_\_\_\_  
**exornare** 1 - \_\_\_\_\_, (hier:) ausstatten  
**possidere** 2 - \_\_\_\_\_ (to possess)

### Reaktion Jugurthas

- 25 (20,1) *Postquam diviso regno legati Africa decessere et Iugurtha contra timorem*  
 26 *animi praemia sceleris adeptum (esse) sese videt, certum esse ratus, quod ex ami-*  
 27 *cis apud Numantiam acceperat omnia Romae venalia esse, simul et illorum pollici-*  
 28 *tationibus accensus, quos paulo ante muneribus expleverat, in regnum Adherbalis*  
 29 *animum intendit.*

#### Übersetzungshilfen/Lernvokabular:

- 25 **regno diviso** - \_\_\_\_\_  
**legatus** - \_\_\_\_\_  
**decedere** 3 - \_\_\_\_\_  
*contra timorem animi* - entgegen seinen insgeheimen Befürchtungen  
 26 **praemium** - \_\_\_\_\_  
**scelus, sceleris n.** - \_\_\_\_\_  
**adipisci** - \_\_\_\_\_  
*adipiscor, adeptus sum*  
**ratus** - (= \_\_\_\_\_ v. \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_)  
 27 **accipere** 3M - \_\_\_\_\_  
**omnia** - \_\_\_\_\_  
**Romae** - \_\_\_\_\_  
**venalis, e** - \_\_\_\_\_ (vena)  
**simul et** - \_\_\_\_\_  
 28 **accensus** - (= \_\_\_\_\_ v. \_\_\_\_\_), (hier:) anfeuern  
**munus, muneris n.** - \_\_\_\_\_  
*explere* 2 - (hier:) überhäufen mit  
 29 **animum intendere in** - seine Aufmerksamkeit richten auf

### Roms Reaktion auf die Ermordung Adherbals

Die Nachricht von der brutalen Ermordung Adherbals (\_\_\_\_\_ v.Chr.) gelangt nach Rom, doch die "Handlanger des Königs" (*ministri regis*) setzen sich wieder für ihn ein: (27,1) *idem illi ministri regis interpellando ac saepe gratia, interdum iurgiis trahundo tempus atrocitatem facti leniebant.*

Sie wären mit ihren Verzögerungstaktiken und ihrem Abwiegen auch erfolgreich gewesen, wenn nicht ein einzelner Mann, ein designierter Volkstribun namens Gaius Memmius, "ein Feind der Macht der Nobilität" - (27,2) *vir infestus potentiae nobilitatis* - das römische Volk über die Machenschaften des Königs und Hintergründe aufgeklärt hätte:

- 30 (27,2) *Ac ni C. Memmius, tribunus plebis designatus, vir acer et infestus potentiae*  
 31 *nobilitatis, populum Romanum edocuisset id agi, ut per paucos factiosos Iugurthae*  
 32 *scelus condonaretur, profecto omnis invidia prolatandis consultationibus dilapsa*  
 33 *foret: tanta vis gratiae atque pecuniae regis erat.*

#### Übersetzungshilfen/Lernvokabular:

- 30 **ac** - \_\_\_\_\_  
**ni / nisi** - \_\_\_\_\_  
**designatus** 3 - designiert (designated)  
**acer, acris, acre** - \_\_\_\_\_ (acid)  
**infestus** 3 - \_\_\_\_\_  
**potentia** - \_\_\_\_\_ (cf. adj.: potent)  
 31 **nobilitas, tatis f.** - \_\_\_\_\_  
*edocere* 2 - (hier:) informieren, unterrichten  
*id agere* - auf etw. hinarbeiten  
*factiosus* - (hier:) Marionette  
 32 **condonare** 1 - (hier:) absichtlich übersehen (to condone)  
**profecto** - tatsächlich, in der Tat  
**invidia** - \_\_\_\_\_, (hier:) Entrüstung (envy)  
*prolatare* - in die Länge ziehen, verschleppen (= verb. *intensivum* zu *proferre*)  
**consultatio, onis f.** - \_\_\_\_\_ (consultation)  
*dilabi* - \_\_\_\_\_  
*dilabor, dilapsus sum* (Denke an: **Concordia parvae res crescunt, discordia maximae dilabuntur.**)  
 33 **tantus** - \_\_\_\_\_

Aus Furcht vor dem Volkszorn wird schließlich \_\_\_\_\_ v.Chr. ein Heer ausgehoben und einer der beiden neuen Consuln damit beauftragt, es nach Numidien zu führen und Jugurtha eine Lektion zu erteilen.

### Lucius Calpurnius Bestia, Consul

- 34 (28,7) *Igitur Calpurnius initio acriter Numidiam ingressus est multosque mortalīs*  
 35 *et urbīs aliquot pugnando cepit. Sed ubi Iugurtha per legatos pecunia temptare*  
 36 *bellique, quod administrabat, asperitatem ostendere coepit, animus aeger avaritia*  
 37 *facile convorsus est.*

#### Übersetzungshilfen/Lernvokabular:

- 34 **igitur** - \_\_\_\_\_  
**initium** - \_\_\_\_\_  
**ingredi** - \_\_\_\_\_, (hier:) einmarschieren  
*ingredior, ingressus sum*  
**mortales, ium m.** - \_\_\_\_\_ (mortals)  
 35 **aliquot** - einige, ein paar  
**per legatos** - \_\_\_\_\_  
**temptare** 1 - \_\_\_\_\_ (to tempt)  
**pecunia temptare** - \_\_\_\_\_  
 (temptare = historischer Infinitiv)  
 36 **bellum administrare** 1 - \_\_\_\_\_  
**asperitas, tatis f.** - \_\_\_\_\_  
**ostendere** 3 - \_\_\_\_\_  
*ostendo, ostendi, ostentum*  
**coepit** - \_\_\_\_\_  
**aeger, aegra, aegrum** - (= **aegrotus**) \_\_\_\_\_  
**avaritia** - \_\_\_\_\_ (avarice)  
 37 **facilis, e** - \_\_\_\_\_  
**convortere /convertere** - \_\_\_\_\_ (to convert)

Calpurnius Bestia handelt mit Jugurtha seine "Unterwerfung" aus: Gezahlt werden "dreißig Elefanten, Vieh und viele Pferde zusammen mit einem geringen Gewicht Silber" - (29,5) *elephanti triginta, pecus atque equi multi cum parvo argenti pondere.* "In Numidien," so konstatiert Sallust trocken, "und in unserem Heer herrschte Frieden" - (29,7) *In Numidia et exercitu nostro pax agitabatur.*



aus: Asterix und die Schweizer

Dass Calpurnius Bestia bestochen worden war, war so offensichtlich, dass die Empörung in den Straßen Roms allgegenwärtig war und der Senat sich ernsthaft sorgte - (30,1) *apud plebem gravis invidia, patres solliciti erant*. Der oben bereits erwähnte Gaius Memmius fachte immer wieder die wütende Stimmung an. Sallust legt ihm eine Rede in den Mund, in der er gegen die Nobilität wettet. Darin heißt es u.a.:

### Ein wütender Volkstribun

38 (31,12) "[...] *At qui sunt ii, qui rem publicam occupavere? Homines sceleratissimi, cruentis manibus, immani avaritia, nocentissimi et idem superbissimi, quibus fides, decus, pietas, postremo honesta atque inhonesta omnia quaestui sunt. Pars eorum occidisse tribunos plebis, alii quaestiones iniustas, plerique caedem in vos fecisse pro munimento habent. Ita quam quisque pessime fecit, tam maxime tutus est. Metum ab scelere suo ad ignaviam vestram transtulere, quos omnis eadem cupere, eadem odisse, eadem metuere in unum coegit. Sed haec inter bonos amicitia, inter malos factio est. Quod si tam vos libertatis curam haberetis, quam illi ad dominationem accensi sunt, profecto neque res publica sicuti nunc vastaretur et beneficia vestra penes optimos, non audacissimos forent. Maiores vestri parandi iuris et maiestatis constituendae gratia bis per secessionem armati Aventinum occupavere; vos pro libertate, quam ab illis accepistis, nonne summa ope nitimini? Atque eo vehementius, quo maius dedecus est parta amittere quam omnino non paravisse. [...]"*

#### Übersetzungshilfen/Lernvokabular:

|    |                            |  |
|----|----------------------------|--|
| 38 | <b>ii, qui</b>             | - _____  |
|    | <b>occupare</b> 1          | - _____, (hier:) widerrechtlich in Besitz nehmen<br>(occupavere = _____) (to occupy) |
|    | <b>sceleratus</b> 3        | - _____  |
|    | <b>cruentus</b> 3          | - blutbefleckt, blutig   |
| 39 | <b>immanis, e</b>          | - ungeheuer, gewaltig, entsetzlich   |
|    | <b>nocens, ntis</b>        | - 1. schuldig; 2. gefährlich (noxious)   |
|    | <b>idem</b>                | - ebenso   |
|    | <b>superbus</b> 3          | - _____  |
| 40 | <b>decus, oris n.</b>      | - _____, (hier:) Anstand (decorum)   |
|    | <b>pietas, tatis f.</b>    | - _____ (piety)  |
|    | <b>honestus</b> 3          | - 1. _____, 2. _____ (honest)  |
|    | <b>quaestui esse</b>       | - als Quelle zum Geschäftemachen dienen  |
|    | <b>pars eorum ... alii</b> | - (= ein weiteres Beispiel für _____)  |

|    |   |  |
|----|---|--|
| 41 | <b>quaestionem habere</b> 2                         | - (hier:) Gerichtsprozessen vorsitzen  |
|    | <b>caedes, is f.</b>                                | - _____ (cf.: homicide, genocide)  |
|    | <b>in</b> bei Personen                              | - _____  |
| 42 | <b>pro munimento habere</b> + Inf.                  | - (hier:) s. dadurch Sicherheit verschaffen, dass  |
|    | <b>quam ... tutus</b>                               | - (hier:) je schlimmer ..., desto sicherer   |
|    | <b>quisque</b>                                      | - _____  |
|    | <b>tutus</b> 3                                      | - _____  |
| 43 | <b>metus, us m.</b>                                 | - _____  |
|    | <b>ignavia</b>                                      | - 1. Feigheit; 2. Trägheit   |
|    | <b>transtulere</b>                                  | - (= _____ v. _____ - _____)   |
| 44 | <b>in unum cogere</b> 3                             | - zur Einheit zwingen, zu einer Einheit zusammenschweißen<br>(Subjekt dazu: <i>eadem cupere, eadem odisse, eadem metuere</i> ) |
|    | <b>odisse</b>                                       | - _____  |
|    | <b>inter bonos</b>                                  | - _____  |
| 45 | <b>factio, onis f.</b>                              | - Klüngel, Cliqueswesen, Verschwörung (faction)  |
| 46 | <b>quod si</b>                                      | - wenn aber  |
|    | <b>tam ... quam</b>                                 | - _____  |
|    | <b>libertatis cura</b>                              | - _____ (liberty; care)  |
|    | <b>dominatio, onis f.</b>                           | - Gewaltherrschaft (cf.: domination)   |
| 47 | <b>sic-uti</b>                                      | - (= <b>sic-ut</b> ) _____   |
|    | <b>vastare</b> 1                                    | - _____ (to devastate)   |
|    | <b>beneficia vestra</b>                             | - (hier:) die von euch vergebenen Ämter  |
|    | <b>penes</b>  | - _____  |
| 48 | <b>audax, acis</b>                                  | - 1. _____, 2. _____ (audacious)   |
|    | <b>maiores vestri / vestri</b>                      | - _____  |
|    | <b>ius parare</b> 1                                 | - s. Recht verschaffen   |
|    | <b>maiestatem constituere</b>                       | - (hier:) Würde erlangen   |
|    | Gen. + <b>causa</b>                                 | - _____  |
|    | <b>bis</b>  | - _____<br>(Denke an: In die Semmel biss der Kater!)   |
| 49 | <b>per sec. ... occupavere</b>                      | - (hier:) sie haben durch Auszug in Waffen den Aventin besetzt<br>Informiere dich unter dem Stichwort <b>Secessio plebis</b> ! |
| 50 | <b>summa ope</b>                                    | - mit aller Kraft  |
|    | <b>niti pro</b>                                     | - s. eifrig bemühen um   |
|    | <b>atque eo vehementius</b><br>(enitendum est), quo | - (hier:) und zwar muss man sich desto stärker bemühen, um so  |
| 51 | <b>parta amittere</b> 3                             | - etwas bereits Erworbenes verlieren   |
|    | <b>omnino</b>                                       | - überhaupt, gänzlich  |



Bomilcar findet einen Mörder für Massiva; doch läuft die Angelegenheit nicht so glatt wie geplant. Eine Spur führt zu Bomilcar, der daraufhin des Mordes angeklagt wird. Der folgende Textauschnitt stammt noch einmal aus Colleen McCulloughs *The First Man in Rome*. Bei dem im Text genannten Lucius Decumius handelt es sich um den (fiktiven!) Mörder des Massiva, der Bomilcar im "Gefängnis" besucht. Da Rom kein Gefängnis im heutigen Sinn besaß, hatte man Bomilcar in den *Lautumiae* (wörtl.: Steinbrüche) untergebracht, einer Art Freiluftgefängnis, das von Likatoren mehr oder minder gründlich bewacht wurde.

(p.116f.; audio 5,27-5.36 )  
 [...] "Who squealed on you, friend?" Decumius asked, perching his skinny body on a fallen block of masonry.

Controlling his tendency to shake, Bomilcar licked his lips. "Well, if it wasn't you before, you fool, it certainly is now!" he snapped.

Eyes widening, Decumius stared at him; a slow comprehension was dawning. "Here, here, friend, don't you worry about things like that," he said soothingly. "There's no one to hear us, just a couple of lictors on the door, and that's twenty paces off. I heard you got arrested, so I thought I'd better come and see what went wrong."

"Agelastus," said Bomilcar. "Marcus Servilius Agelastus!"

"Want me to do the same to him I did to Prince Massiva?"

"Look, will you just get out of here?" cried Bomilcar, despairing. "Don't you understand that they'll start to wonder why you've come? If anyone caught a glimpse of your face near Prince Massiva, you're a dead man!"

"It's all right, friend, it's all right! Stop worrying - no one knows about me, and no one cares a fig that I'm here. This ain't no Parthian dungeon, friend, honest! They only put you in here to throw your boss into fits, that's all. They won't care a whole lot if you do a moonlight flit, it'll just brand you guilty." And he pointed to the gap in the outside wall.

"I can't run away," said Bomilcar.

"Suit yourself." Decumius shrugged. "Now, what about this Agelastus bird? Want him out of the way? I'll do it for the same price - payable on delivery this time; I trust you."

Fascinated, Bomilcar came by logical progression to the conclusion that not only did Lucius Decumius believe what he said, but he was undoubtedly correct to do so. If it hadn't been for Jugurtha, he would now have availed himself of the moonlit escape; but if he yielded to the temptation, only the gods knew what might happen to Jugurtha.

"You've got yourself another bag of gold," he said.

"Where's he live, this fellow who - judging by his name, anyway - never smiles?"

On the Caelian Hill, in the vicus Capitii Africae."

"Oh, nice new district!" said Decumius appreciatively. "Agelastus must be doing all right for himself, eh? Still, makes him easy to find, living out there where the birds sing louder than the neighbours. Don't worry! I'll do it for you straight away. Then when your boss gets you out of here, you can pay me. Just send the gold to me at the club. I'll be there to take delivery."

"How do you know my boss will get me out of her?"

"Course he will, friend! They've only chucked you in here to give him a fright. Couple more days and they'll let him bail you out. But when they do, take my advice and go home as fast as you can. Don't stay around in Rome, all right?"

"Leaving the King here at their mercy? I couldn't!"

"Course you can, friend! What do you think they'll do to him here in Rome? Knock him on the head and chuck him in the Tiber? No! Never! That's not how they work, friend," said Lucius Decumius the expert counsellor.

"There's only one thing they'll murder for, and that's their precious Republic. You know, the laws and the Constitution and stuff like that. They might kill the odd tribune of the plebs or two, like they did Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus, but they'd never kill a foreigner, not in Rome. Don't you worry about your boss, friend. My bet is, they'll send him home, too, if you get away."

Bomilcar gazed at Decumius in wonder. "And yet, you don't even know where Numidia is!" he said slowly. "You've never been to Italy! How do you know then the workings of Roman noblemen?"

"Well, that's different," said Lucius Decumius, getting up from this stone and preparing to depart. "Mother's milk, friend, mother's milk! We all drink it in along with mother's milk. I

mean, aside from windfalls like you coming along, where else can a Roman get a thrill except in the Forum when there's no Games? And you don't even have to go there in the flesh to get the thrill. It comes to you, friend. Just like mother's milk."

Bomilcar held out his hand. "I thank you, Lucius Decumius. You are the only completely honest man I've met in Rome. I'll have your money sent to you."

"Don't forget, now, to the club! Oh, and" - his right forefinger went up to touch the right side of his nose - "if you've got any friends need a bit of practical help solving their little problems, let 'em know I take on a bit of outside contracting! I like this line of work."

Agelastus died, but since Bomilcar was in the Lautumiae and neither of the lictors thought to connect Decumius with the reason for Bomilcar's imprisonment, the case Spurius and Aulus Albinus were preparing against the Numidian baron weakened. They still possessed the deposition they had extracted from Agelastus, but there was no doubt his absence as chief witness for the prosecution was a blow. Seizing the opportunity the death of Agelastus afforded him, Jugurtha applied again to the Senate for bail for Bomilcar. Though Gaius Memmius and Scourus argued passionately against its being granted, in the end Baron Bomilcar was released upon Jugurtha's handing over fifty of his Numidian attendants into Roman custody, they were distributed among the households of fifty senators, and Jugurtha was made to give over a large sum of money to the State, ostensibly to pay for the upkeep of his hostages.

His cause, of course, was irreparably damaged. However, he had ceased to care, for he knew he had no hope of ever obtaining Roman approval of

his kingship. Not because of the death of Massiva, but because Romans had never intended to approve his kingship. They had been tormenting him for years, making him dance to their tune, and laughing at him behind their hands. So, with or without the consent of the Senate, he was going home. Home to raise an army and begin to train it to fight the legions which were bound to come.

Bomilcar fled to Puteoli the moment he was set free, took ship there for Africa, and got away clean. Whereupon the Senate washed its hands on Jugurtha. Go home, they said, giving him back his fifty hostages (but not his money). Get out of Rome, get out of Italy, get out of our lives.

The King of Numidia's last sight of Rome was from the top of the Janiculum, which he made his horse climb simply so he could look upon the shape of his fate. Rome. There it lay, rolling and rippling amid its sudden cliff faces, seven hills and the valleys between, a sea of orange-red roof tiles and brightly painted stuccoed walls, the gilded ornaments adorning temple pediments throwing shafts of light in glitters back into the sky, little highways for the gods to use. A vivid and colourful terracotta city, green with trees and grasses where the space permitted.

Yet, Jugurtha saw nothing to admire. He looked for a long time, sure he would never see Rome again.

"A city for sale," he said then, "and when it finds a buyer, it will vanish in the twinkling of an eye."

And he turned away towards the Via Ostiensis.

(from: Colleen McCullough: *The First Man in Rome*)

#### Inhalt:

1. Warum kommt Lucius Decumius zu Bomilcar?
2. Warum wurde Bomilcar - der Meinung von Lucius Decumius nach - inhaftiert?
3. Was rät Lucius Decumius Bomilcar?
4. Fasse in eigenen Worten zusammen, was passiert, nachdem Lucius Decumius die *Lautumiae* verlassen hat!
5. "A city for sale," he said then, "and when it finds a buyer, it will vanish in the twinkling of an eye." - Übersetze den Satz und kommentiere ihn!
6. Vergleiche den Romanauszug mit dem Textauszug aus Sallusts *Bellum Iugurthinum* (Folgeseite)!

### O urbem venalem!

67 (35,6) *Fit reus magis ex aequo bonoque quam ex iure gentium Bomilcar, comes*  
 68 *eius, qui Romam fide publica venerat. At Iugurtha manifestus tanti sceleris non*  
 69 *prius omisit contra verum niti, quam animadvertit supra gratiam atque pecuniam*  
 70 *suam invidiam facti esse. Igitur, quamquam in priore actione ex amicis quin-*  
 71 *quaginta vades dederat, regno magis quam vadibus consulens clam in Numidiam*  
 72 *Bomilcarem dimittit, veritus, ne reliquos popularis metus invaderet parendi sibi, si*  
 73 *de illo supplicium sumptum foret.*  
 74 *Et ipse paucis diebus eodem profectus est, iussus a senatu Italia decedere.*  
 75 *Sed postquam Roma egressus est, fertur saepe eo tacitus respiciens postremo*  
 76 *dixisse: "Urbem venalem et mature perituram, si emptorem invenerit!"*

#### Übersetzungshilfen/Lernvokabular:

67 **feri** - \_\_\_\_\_  
*fior, factus sum* (Denke an: **Quis fit Crassus?**)  
**reus** - \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Denke an: **In dubio pro reo.**)  
*fit reus* - er wurde angeklagt  
**magis ... (quam)** - \_\_\_\_\_  
*ex aequo bono* - nach Recht und Billigkeit  
**ius, iuris n.** - \_\_\_\_\_ (cf.: jurisdiction)  
**ius gentium** - \_\_\_\_\_  
**comes, itis m.** - \_\_\_\_\_ (cf.: comet)  
 68 **Romam** - \_\_\_\_\_  
*fide publica* - unter öffentlichem Schutz, unter dem Schutz der Immunität  
**at** (am Satzanfang) - \_\_\_\_\_  
*manifestus / manifestus* - ertappt, überführt (manifest)  
**tantum scelus** - \_\_\_\_\_  
 69 **prius ... quam** - \_\_\_\_\_  
**omittere** 3 - unterlassen, aufhören (to omit)  
*omitto, misi, missum*  
**contra verum niti** - s. gegen die Wahrheit stemmen  
**animadvertere** 3 - \_\_\_\_\_  
 70 **invidia facti** - die Empörung über seine Tat

*supra esse* - (hier:) übersteigen  
*gratia* - (hier:) Einfluss  
**igitur** - \_\_\_\_\_  
**quamquam** - \_\_\_\_\_  
*actio prior* - (hier:) die vorangegangene Verhandlung  
*quinquaginta* - 50  
 71 **vas, vadis m.** - Bürge  
*consulere* 3 - (hier:) s. Sorgen machen um  
**clam** - \_\_\_\_\_  
 72 **dimittere** 3 - \_\_\_\_\_ (to dismiss)  
**vereri, ne** - \_\_\_\_\_  
*reliqui populares* - (hier:) die zurückgelassenen Stammesgenossen  
**parere** \_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_  
 73 **supplicium sumere** 3 - die Todesstrafe vollstrecken  
*si ... supplicium sumptum foret* - wenn die Todesstrafe vollstreckt werden würde  
 74 **et ipse** - \_\_\_\_\_  
*paucis diebus* - (= paucis diebus post)  
**eodem** - dorthin  
**proficisci** 3 - \_\_\_\_\_  
*proficiscor, profectus sum*  
**iussus** - (= \_\_\_\_\_ v. \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_)  
*Italiā decedere* 3 - \_\_\_\_\_  
 75 *Romā egredi* 3M - \_\_\_\_\_  
**fertur ... dixisse** - \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Konstruktion: \_\_\_\_\_)  
**eo** - dorthin  
**tacitus** 3 - \_\_\_\_\_ (taciturn)  
**respicere** 3M - \_\_\_\_\_  
**postremo** - \_\_\_\_\_  
 76 **venalis, e** - \_\_\_\_\_ (venal)  
**maturus** 3 - \_\_\_\_\_ (mature)  
**periturus** - (= \_\_\_\_\_ v. \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_)  
**emere** 3 - \_\_\_\_\_  
*emo, emi, emptum*  
**emptor, oris m.** - \_\_\_\_\_