



25: Pallas urges Claudius to adopt Nero

C. Antistio M. Sullio consilius adoptio in Domitium auctoritate Pallantis festinatur, qui obstrictus Agrippinae ut conciliator nuptiarum et mox stupro eius inligatus, stimulabat Claudium consuleret rei publicae Britannici pueritiam robore circumdaret: sic apud divum Augustum, quamquam nepotibus subnixum, viguisse privignos; a Tiberio super propriam stirpem Germanicum adsumptum: se quoque accingeret iuvene partem curarum capessituro.

In the consulship of Gaius Antistius and Marcus Sullius, the adoption regarding Domitius was asked through in the authority of Pallas, who bound to Agrippina as matchmaker of the wedding marriage and soon bound by adultery with her, was pressing Claudius to consider the interests of the state and strengthen the boyhood of Britannicus. Similarly with the divine Augustus, although he was relying on his grandsons, his stepsons flourished; Germanicus had been adopted by Tiberius over his own offspring, he should also arm himself with a young man who would take on part of the cares of administration.

NOTES

AD50  
Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus → Nero Claudius Caesar  
Pius Germanicus  
aristocratic family  
Pallas - Great, bought by Octavia.  
- became one of the richest men and a key adviser to Claudius (Nerassus/Callotus)  
Advised c to marry Ag.  
Nero <sup>dismissed</sup> ~~lets~~ him before his mother! Then kills him in 63  
Circumdaret → like a siege  
aside! comment on the situation between P/A - quasi  
Chiasmus - contrasts duty to state and family  
Brit is 9 yrs old: Obstacle to Nero!  
Chiasmus: Marcellus, Agrippa and Tiberius. 3 husbands of his daughter Julia.  
Tiberius resented Augustus for this - not his choice  
another military term.  
Chr - problems?

Students should keep clear notes for the prescribed Literature texts. There should be a translation, style notes, and historical information. The best work for revision will use colour and highlighters.

Marked work

2.5 Translations

4 When Pompey ordered for a battle line against Caesar / Labienus

5 who had been ~~a commander~~ of Caesar's commander in Gaul

4 /persuaded Pompey's army that they could easily overcome Caesar / We said

"~~Do not~~ You do not want to think that this ~~army~~ <sup>imperative</sup> is the army

4 which conquered Gauls and Germans / In Gaul I <sup>had been</sup> present for all of

3 the battles, ~~I~~ and I announce that these men are victims / A

4 very small part of that army was overcome / Many <sup>had</sup> ~~were~~ killed; many

5 were ~~as~~ consumed by a plague in Italy / many <sup>had</sup> returned home. The

5 forces that you are seeing will not dare resist you /" When ~~had~~

4 he said this, he knew that he would not return to camp without

① victories, and he urged them to do the same.

38/45 Excellent work, Dylan.

- instruo \_\_\_\_\_ =
- Explain the imperative \_\_\_\_\_ =
- supersum \_\_\_\_\_ =
- reliqui =

The student has taken pride in their Language work, spacing it out neatly.

Teachers will note mistakes without giving correct answers, which students then correct themselves during feedback in lessons with green pen.

A follow up task has been given, specific to this task.

A diligence grade and mark has been given. Where appropriate, teachers will also share a projected grade.

✓ You have included some strong points and backed up your opinions with background knowledge and some evidence.  
• Convincing conclusion with modern perspective too.

\*  
T: You do need to use more examples, and ones which are as specific as possible. Knowing the plot is important but you need to show precise knowledge.

7/10.

For: Add in a short introduction, laying out your points. in (8)  
: Insert 3 quotes to essay (8)  
: Rewrite 2nd point in (6) to reflect more specifically this question

1) Sinon uses a variety of rhetorical techniques and themes throughout his speech, where he is trying to win the Trojans' trust and convince them that the horse is not a threat. Some of the most notable themes include elaborate backstories to create

anger towards Odysseus. This would have been very persuasive as it plays on the Trojans' own biases, built up over long years of war, to highlight a divide between "them" the Greeks, and "us" Trojans, in order for Sinon to try and appear as an ally sharing a common

Some further sympathy comes from shared experiences between Greeks and Trojans. A notable example is when Sinon refers to how the Greeks often wanted to leave Troy, indicating slight and weary, depict from "the long war" - feeling that must have been similar to the Trojans, adding credibility to his story.

Sinon also frequently refers back ideas of homeland and heritage (sometimes his lack thereof) to earn sympathy. For example, he begins his speech lamenting that no land or sea could take him, and that he had no place among the Greeks or Trojans. This would have resonated greatly with the Trojans, as a sense of belonging was very culturally significant to both Greeks and Trojans at the time (seen through their frequent patriotism and use of patronymics instead of given names - heritage was seen as a core part of identity, and Sinon's lack of homeland would have been very pitiable and persuasive. Further references include Sinon's story about his "poor father" (albeit one contradicted shortly after when he speaks about his father's prosperous life in the kingdom), and

**A target has been given. Students are expected to complete a follow up task in green pen. For Literature this might ask them to correct or improve their work or extend their understanding and appreciation of the texts.**