1. **quingentesimus, -a, -um, 500th. quinquagesimus, -a, -um, 50th. ab urbe condita:** “from the founding of the city” from condo, -ere, -didi, -ditum, to store up; establish (a city).

2. **ineo, -ire, -ivi, itum, to go in, enter; begin, commence. mensis, -is m. month.**

3. **datam = datam est. idus, -um f. the Ides (the 15th day of March, May, July, and October; the 13th of the other months. Martius, -a, -um. March. Recall that the months are adjective in Latin (not nouns as in English).**

4. **consulatus, -us m. consulship. refero, -ferre, retuli, -relatum, to carry back; report, announce; refer to, bring before (the senate); assign to, give credit; represent, recall. decerno, -ere, decrevi, decretem, to decide, determine, decree. uti = ut.**

5. **hostia, -ae f. sacrificial victim. maioribus hostiis = adults sacrificial animals. rem divinam facere: to make a sacrifice. ipsis: read with videretur.**

6. **precatio, -onis f. prayer, entreaty. quod: id quod.**

7. **socius, -i m. ally; comrade. nomen Latinum: a term used collectively for the Latin colonies, privileged self-governing communities, which furnished complete military units to Rome.**

8. **feliciter adv. fruitfully, luckily, happily, successfully. evenio, -ire, -veni, -ventum, to come out; turn out, result; come to pass, happen. secundum prep. + acc. following, after.**

9. **consulo, -ere, -ui, -ultum, to consult.**

10. **provincia, -ae f. sphere of command. sors, sortis f. casting of lots; fate. The Senate at the beginning of each years decided which provinces would be governed by the various magistrates (consuls, praetors, proconsuls and propraetors). The distribution of the provinces among the office holders would be determined by lot or by agreement. evenio, -ire, -veni, -ventum, to come out; turn out, result; come to pass, happen; fall to the lot of + dat. rogatio, -onis f. proposed law, bill. promulgo (I) to promulgate, publish, make known.**

11. **vellent iuberent = vellent et iuberent. Philippus: Philip V of Macedon (221-179 B.C.). He had sided with Carthage in the First Punic War.**

12. **infero, -ferre, -tuli, -latum, to bring, carry, bear in. make an attack against + dat. (with arma). This verb governs Philippo and the following datives. sociis: Athens and Rhodes had appealed to Rome for aid against the agression of Philip V. indico, -ere, -dixi, -dictum, to declare publicly, proclaim; declare (war) + dat. This verb governs bellum as direct object and sociis as indirect.**

13. **obtingo, -ere, -tigi + dat. to fall to the lot of. praetor, oris n. the praetorship was created in 366 B.C. to relieve the consuls of their judicial duties. One praetor heard cases involving Roman citizens (praetor urbanus), the other involving foreigners (praetor peregrinus). Praetors were later created to govern areas conquered by Rome. Praetors possessed imperium. exinde adv. thereupon, then, next. sortior, -iri, -itus sum, to cast lots.**

14. **urbanam = praeturam urbanam. Brutttii, -orum m.pl. inhabitants of extreme south Italy.**

15. **Gallia, -ae f. Gaul. Here Gallia has reference to Gallia Cisalpina, Gaul on this side of the Alps, not yet fullered conquered by Rome.**

16. **primis comitiis: although the Senate effectivly governed Rome during the Republic, important elements of sovereignty resided in the populace, assembled in the comitia, including the formal right to declare war and make peace. ferme adv. nearly, almost; for the most part. centuriis: the comitia centuriata was composed of centuries, the military units of the Roman people. antiquo (I) to vote “no”, reject a law.**

17. **fessus, -a, -um, tired, worn out, exhausted. diuturnitas, -atis f. long duration. gravitas, -atis f. gravity; seriousness, severity. sponte f. abl. sing. of one’s own accord. taedium, -i n. weariness; disgust.**

18. **antiquus, -a, -um, ancient, long-established, old-fashioned. The tribunes of the plebs had long become instruments of the Senate or its political factions.**

19. **criminor, -ari, -atus sum, to accuse, charge, denounce. ingredior, -i, -gressus sum, to go into, enter; engage in, undertake. incuso (I) to accuse, find fault with. The verb introduces indirect speech. bella ex bellis: “that wars upon wars”. sero, -ere, serui, sertum, to join together, entwine. pace: read with frui. umquam adv. ever. fruior, frui, fructus sum + abl. to enjoy, have the fruits of.**

20. **plebs, plebis f. the common people. aegre adv. with pain, regret, or difficulty. patior, pati, passus sum, to bear, endure, suffer; allow. lacerro (I) to mangle, tear to pieces; censure, upbraíd. probrum, -i n. disgraceful act; abuse, reproach, insult.**
pro se: for himself, on his own, separately, independently. hortari: historical infinitive. de integro: afresh, anew. rogationi ferendae: “for the purpose of the law being passed” (a dative of purpose).
edico, -ere, -dixi, -dictum, to proclaim, declare, decree. castigo (I) to correct, reprove; punish; restrain.
segnitia, -ae f. slowness, sluggishness. edocco, -ere, -ui, -doctum, to instruct thoroughly, inform.
damnum, -i n. loss, damage, injury. dedecus, -oris n. disgrace, dishonor, shame.
dilatio, -onis f. delay, postponement. Here the subject of futura esset.
Campus Martius: the Field of Mars, across the Tiber (where the Pantheon now stands), where the
Roman army would muster in the early days, was the site for the meeting of the comitia centuriata.
comitiis: the indirect object of inquit. suffragium, -i n. right of voting. in suffragium: “to vote”.
contio, -ionis f. public meeting, called before a meeting of the comitia at which magistrates might address
the populace on the topic under consideration. ignoro (I) to not know, be unacquainted
with. It introduces indirect speech with vos consuli. utrum . . . an, whether . . . or.
consulo, -ere, -ui, -ultum, to consult. liberum id: “a free thing”, i.e., a free choice.
molior, -iri, -itus sum, to set in motion; build up; undertake, devise.
alias adv. at another time; elsewhere. proximus, -a, -um, closest, latest (superlative of prope). experior,
-iri, -itus sum, to prove, test; risk, undergo, experience. quin conj. but that, that (after verbs of doubting,
preventing).
obside, -ere, -sedi, -sessum, to besiege. imploro (I) to implore, beg, entreat, seek. impigre adv. diligently, actively. ops, opis f. power; wealth, resources. ferre opem: to bring help.
Mamertini, -orum m.pl. the Mamertines, a group of Italian mercenaries, had seized the Sicilian city of
Messana at the straits between Sicily and Italy. When Carthage and Syracuse moved against them in 265
B.C., they appealed to Rome for aid. Rome accepted, resulting in the First Punic War (264-241 B.C.).
totum: read with bellum. avertio, -ere, -versi, -vertum, to turn away, avert, divert.
cunctor, -ari, -atus sum, to delay, hesitate. clades, -is f. damage, injury, destruction, diasaster, massacre.
potius . . . quam: rather . . . than. ferrum, -i n. iron; sword.
ignis, ignis m. fire. vasto (I) to devastate, ravage. foris adv. outdoors; abroad. quam: comparative with feliciora potentioraque. potens, -entis, mighty, powerful; efficacious.
iuvo, -are, iuvi, iutum, to help; please. censeo, -ere, -ui, -um, to believe, hold the opinion; to tax, survey,
take a census.
sententia, -ae f. opinion. auctor, -oris m. authority; author; adviser.
sacrifico (I) to offer a sacrifice. precor, -ari, -atus sum, to beseech, pray.
classis, -is f. fleet. evenio, -ire, -veni, -ventum, to come out; turn out, result; come to pass, happen.
prosperus, -a, -um, fortunate, favorable, propitious. portendo, -ere, -di, -tum, to point out, indicate,
foretell, portend, presage. Here an historical infinitive.