

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, -uum** *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, rettuli, relatum**, to carry back; report, announce; refer to, bring before (the senate); assign to, give credit; represent, recall. **decerno, -ere, decrevi, decretum**, 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, -ionis** *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, -ionis** *f.* proposed law, bill. **promulgo** (*1*) 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*. **Bruttii, -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 fully conquered by Rome.
16. **primis comitiis**: although the Senate effectively governed Rome during the Repubilc, 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** (*1*) to vote “no”, reject a law.
17. **fessus, -a, -um**, tired, worn out, exhausted. **diuturnitas, -atis** *f.* long duration. **gravitas, -atis** *f.* dignity, 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** (*1*) 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. **fruor, 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. **lacero** (*1*) to mangle, tear to pieces; censure, upbraid. **probrum, -i** *n.* disgraceful act; abuse, reproach, insult.

- 21 **pro se**: for himself, on his own, separately, independently. **hortari**: historical infinitve. **de integro**: afresh, anew. **rogationi ferendae**: “for the purpose of the law being passed” (a dative of purpose).
- 22 **edico, -ere, -dixi, -dictum**, to proclaim, declare, decree. **castigo** (1) to correct, reprove; punish; restrain. **segnitia, -ae f.** slowness, sluggishness. **edoceo, -ere, -ui, -doctum**, to instruct thoroughly, inform. **damnum, -i n.** loss, damage, injury. **dedecus, -oris n.** disgrace, dishonor, shame.
- 23 **dilatio, -ionis f.** delay, postponement. Here the subject of *futura esset*.
- 24 **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”.
- 25 **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** (1) to not know, be unacquainted with. It introduces indirect speech with *vos consuli*. **utrum . . . an**, whether . . . or.
- 26 **consulo, -ere, -ui, -ultum**, to consult. **liberum id**: “a free thing”, i.e., a free choice.
- 27 **molior, -iri, -itus sum**, to set in motion; build up; undertake, devise.
- 28 **interest**: it is important, of interest, of concern. **sin conj.** but if, if however.
- 29 **alias adv.** at another time; elsewhere. **proximus, -a, -um**, closest, latest (superlative of *prope*). **exerior, -iri, -tus sum**, to prove, test; risk, undergo, experience. **quin conj.** but that, that (after verbs of doubting, preventing).
- 30 **obsido, -ere, -sedi, -sessum**, to besiege. **imploro** (1) to implore, beg, entreat, seek. **impigre adv.** diligently, actively. **ops, opis f.** power; wealth, resources. *ferre opem*: to bring help.
- 31 **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*. **averto, -ere, -versi, -vertum**, to turn away, avert, divert.
- 32 **cunctor, -ari, -atus sum**, to delay, hesitate. **clades, -is f.** damage, injury, destruction, disaster, massacre.
- 33 **potius . . . quam**: rather . . . than. **ferrum, -i n.** iron; sword.
- 34 **ignis, ignis m.** fire. **vasto** (1) to devastate, ravage. **foris adv.** outdoors; abroad. **quam**: comparative with *feliciora potentioraque*. **potens, -entis**, mighty, powerful; efficacious.
- 35 **iupo, -are, iuvi, iutum**, to help; please. **censeo, -ere, -ui, -um**, to believe, hold the opinion; to tax, survey, take a census.
- 36 **sententia, -ae f.** opinion. **auctor, -oris m.** authority; author; adviser.
- 37 **sacrifico** (1) to offer a sacrifice. **precor, -ari, -atus sum**, to beseech, pray.
- 38 **classis, -is f.** fleet. **evenio, -ire, -veni, -ventum**, to come out; turn out, result; come to pass, happen.
- 39 **prosperus, -a, -um**, fortunate, favorable, propitious. **portendo, -ere, -di, -tum**, to point out, indicate, foretell, portend, presage. Here an historical infinitive.