

- 1 **patres conscripti**: The Senate was established by Romulus as an advisory council consisting of the 100 heads of families, called *Patres*. When Lucius Junius Brutus increased the number of Senators to 300 at the beginning of the Republic, they were also called *Conscripti* ("Conscripted Men"), because Brutus had enrolled them. Thenceforth members of the Senate were addressed as *patres et conscripti* or simply *patres conscripti* ("Conscript Fathers"). **causa, -ae f.** cause; matter for discussion. **cum . . . tum** = both . . . and especially, not only . . . but also. **auctor, -oris m.** authority; author; adviser.
- 2 **potestas, -atis f.** power. Read with *in fore* = *futuros esse*. **magistratus, -us m.** office, magistracy, magistrate.
- 3 **extemplo adv.** right away, immediately. **abdico (1) + abl.** to renounce, abdicate (an office). **trado, -ere, -didi, -ditum,** to hand over; hand down, say, recount. Here *traditi sunt*. **fetiales, -ium m.pl.** an order of priests who made formal proclamation of peace and war, confirmed treaties and carried out the functions of heralds or ambassadors. **ducendi:** gerundive ("having to be led").
- 4 **senatus consultum:** decree of the senate. **affulgeo, -ere, -fulsi, -fulsum,** to shine upon.
- 5 **in ore erat:** "was on everyone's lips". **devotio, -ionis f.** consecration, self-sacrifice; vow.
- 6 **clarus, -a, -um,** bright, clear; illustrious, famous. **facinus, -oris n.** conspicuous deed; crime, outrage. **aequo (1)** to make level, make equal; compare. **emergeo, -ere, -mersi, -mersum,** to arise from, emerge. **obnoxius, -a, -um,** servile, submissive.
- 7 **consilium, -i n.** deliberation; council; advice. **opera, -ae f.** effort, exertion, work. **cruciatus, -us m.** torture, torment.
- 8 **piaculum, -i n.** sin offering, expiation, atonement. **cunctus, -a, -um,** all. Often used as a substantive. **en interj.** lo! behold! see! **interr.** is it so? (from *estne?*).
- 9 **umquam adv.** ever. **congregior, -i, -gressus sum,** to come together. **armatis:** "in the manner of armed men".
- 10 **ira odioque:** ablatives with *ardente*. **odium, -i n.** hatred. **dilectus, -us m.** choosing; levy of soldiers, recruitment. **prope,** near; nearly. **voluntarius, i m.** volunteer.
- 11 **rescribo, -ere, -scripsi, -scriptum,** to write back; re-enlist. Here *rescriptae sunt* with *legiones* as subject. **miles, militis m.** soldier; soldiery, army.
- 12 **praegredior, -i, -gressus sum,** to go in advance. **venere** = *venerunt*. **vestis, -is f.** clothes, garment. **detraho, -ere, -traxi, -tractum,** to draw or drag away; remove, strip. **sponsor, -oris m.** surety; promisor. Here an ablatives of separation. Postumius and his officers could not legally enter into a binding treaty (*foedus*), since treaties required approval of the *comitia centuriata*. The "agreement" they entered into was a personal promise (*sponsio*), which Postumius then argued was not binding on the Roman people.
- 13 **iubeo, -ere, iussi, iussum,** to order. **tergum, -i n.** back, rear. **vincio, -ire, vinxi, victum,** to bind, fetter. **apparitor, -oris m.** public servant. This is the term used to describe the class of lowly servants (*lictiores, scribae, etc.*) who attended public officials. **verecundia, -ae f.** decency, respect. An ablatives of cause. **maiestas, -atis f.** majesty.
- 14 **laxe adv.** loosely. **quin:** "why . . . not?" **adduco, -ere, -duxi, -ductum,** to draw tight, draw together. **lorum, -i n.** thong; rein; whip. **iustus, -a, -um,** just, right, correct, lawful, proper. **deditio, -ionis f.** formal surrender into the power of another.
- 15 **coetus, -us m.** meeting, assembly. **tribunal, -alis n.** raised platform for magistrates; judgment seat. **ventum est:** note the impersonal construction. **Pontius:** the Samnite commander at the Caudine Forks.
- 16 **quandoque adv.** whereas, since, because. The word is legalistic. **hisce** = *hi*. **iniussu adv.** without authority.
- 17 **foedus, -eris n.** treaty. **ico, -ere, ici, ictum,** to strike, smite; make (a treaty). Note the rare future passive infinitive *ictum iri*, formed with the supine and *iri* (which appears no where else in the language). **spondeo, -ere, spopondi, sponsum,** to promise solemnly, bind, pledge.
- 18 **noceo, -ere, -ui, -itum + dat.** to harm, injure. **quo:** read with *scelere impio*. **scelus, -eris n.** wicked deed, crime, impiety. **impius, -a, -um,** ungodly, wicked, unpatriotic, undutiful. **solvo, -ere, -ui, -tum,** to loosen, untie; release, set free.
- 19 **dedo, -ere, -didi, -ditum,** to surrender, consign. **dicenti fetiali:** datives of reference. **genu, -us n.** knee. **femur, -oris n.** thigh. **quanta maxime poterat vi:** "with as great a force as he was able".

- 20 **percello, -ere, -culi, -culsum**, to throw down, strike down, overthrow, shatter. **clarus, -a, -um**, bright, clear; illustrious, famous.
- 21 **legatum**: i.e., the fetial priest. **ius gentium**: “the law of nations”. **violatum** = *violatum esse*. **eo**: “on that account” (a common ablative of cause); **eo** + *superlative* = “all the more . . .” **gero, -ere, gessi, gestum**, to bear, wear, carry; wage (war); manage, perform. Here *gesturos sint*. “that they (the Romans) might wage war all the more justly”.
- 22 **editio, -ionis f.** formal surrender into the power of another.
- 23 **ratus, -a, -um**, reckoned, calculated, fixed, certain; settled, establish; valid. **habebunt**: recall that *habeo* often has the meaning of “to consider, deem”. **quin**: “why . . . not?” **censeo, -ere, -ui, -um**, to believe, hold the opinion; to tax, survey, take a census.
- 24 **irritus, -a, -um**, invalid, void. **pactum, -i n.** agreement, covenant, treaty. **Samniti populo**: dative with *debetur*. **potestas, -atis f.** power.
- 25 **debetur**: the subject is both *omnes* and *pax*, but the verb is singular since only one is owed.
- 26 **qua potes fide**: “with what good faith you can”. **restituo, -ere, -ui, -utum**, to restore, give back, deliver. **quem**: an accusative “subject” in an impersonal *paenitet* construction.
- 27 **sponsio, -ionis f.** solemn promise, pledge. Read with *factae*. **furcula, -ae f.** narrow pass. **paenitet**: it regrets. The verb is impersonal and takes a genitive of the thing regretted (*sponsionis factae*) and a accusative of the person feeling regret (*quem*). *Me paenitet facti mei*: I regret my deed.
- 28 **saltus, -us m.** forest, dale, ravine. **quo**: ablative of location. **saepio, -ire, saepsi, saeptum**, to hedge in, fence in, enclose; protect. **decipio, -ere, -cepi, -ceptum**, to deceive. The perfect subjunctive may be used as a mild imperative or jussive. **infectus, -a, -um**, undone, unaccomplished.
- 29 **pactio, -ionis f.** agreement, covenant, treaty.
- 30 **pridie quam**: on the day before. **in colloquium est ventum**: “there was a coming into a conference”.
- 31 **placeo, -ere, -ui**, to be pleasing; decide, decree. **repudio (I)** to reject, refuse, repudiate. The verb is singular because *sponsio* and *pax* are seen as synonymous. **ea fortuna**: an ablative of manner.
- 32 **mentio, -ionis f.** mention, suggestion.
- 33 **accuso (I)** to accuse, blame, censure, reprimand. The verb governs both *nec* clauses, one with *populus Romanus* as subject and one with *nos* as subject, but appears only in the latter.
- 34 **causa, -ae f.** cause; reason. **defit, defiunt** (infinitive *defieri*), to be lacking. **vinco, -ere, vici, victum**, to conquer. **obses, -idis m.** hostage. **LarsPorsinna**: the Etruscan king who marched on Rome to reinstate Tarquinius Superbus.
- 35 **furtum, -i n.** theft. **subduco, -ere, -duxi, -ductum**, to draw away, lead away, steal away. **aurum, -i n.** gold. **redimo, -ere, -emi, -emptum**, to buy back, redeem, ransom. **inter**: during.
- 36 **pango, -ere, pepigi (panxi), pactum**, to fasten, fix, drive in; settle, agree upon, contract.
- 37 **fraus, fraudis f.** deceit, fraud, trick; offense, damage, crime. Dative with *imponitis*.
- 38 **species, -ei f.** sight, view; appearance, countenance. **ius, iuris n.** law; right; justice. **impono, -ere, -posui, -positum**, to place on, put on, impose. **probo (I)** to approve. **ignominiosus, -a, -um**, shameful, disgraceful.
- 40 **foedus, -eris n.** treaty. **fetialis, -e**, having to do with the fetial priests. **caerimonia, -ae f.** reverence; religious usage, ceremony. **dignus, -a, -um** + *abl.* worthy, deserving, fitting, proper.
- 41 **quod = id quod**. **peto, -ere, -evi, -itum**, to ask; seek; head for. **petisti = petivisti**. **incolumis, -e**, safe, unharmed.
- 43 **iuris**: a partitive genitive with *hoc*. **gentibus**: dative with *dicitis*.

- 44 **dedi**: passive infinitive of *dedo*, -ere, -dedi, -itum. **simulo** (1) to pretend, feign. **arbitror, -ari, -atus sum**, to deem, think, consider. **moror, -ari, -atus sum**, to delay; linger, tarry; hinder, prevent.
- 45 **quo minus** (often *quominus*) + *subj.* so that (not). Verbs of preventing or refusing will take a *quin* + *subj.* when positive, *quo minus* + *subj.* when negative.. **obligo** (1) to bind, fasten; obligate; make liable; pledge. **committo, -ere, -misi, -missum**, to give, entrust, commit to; expose, abandon. It governs the datives *iratis omnibus dis*. **dis** = *deis*.
- 46 **eludo, -ere, lusi, lusum**, to mock, ridicule. **numen, -inis** *n.* divine will, divine authority, divine majesty. **redeo, -ire, -ivi (-ii), -itum**, to return. **quando** *conj.* since, because. **modo** *adv.* just now.
- 47 **genu, -us** *n.* knee. **percello, -ere, -culi, -culsum**, to throw down, strike down, overthrow, shatter. **credent**: not the subjunctive, used for sarcasm.
- 48 **eo**: “because of this”. Ablative of cause.
- 49 **ludibrium, -i** *n.* mockery.
- 50 **pudet, pudere**, to be ashamed. An impersonal verb, just as *paenitet*. *pudere* governs the complementary infinitive *proferre*, which in turns governs the direct object *ludibria*. **vix** *adv.* scarcely. **pueris**: ablative with *dignas*. **ambages, -um** *f.pl.* evasion, subterfuge. Here the direct object of *exquirere*. **senex, senis** *c.* old person. **consularis, -is** *m.* consular, a person who has held the office of consul.
- 51 **fallo, -ere, fefelli, falsum**, to cheat, deceive, trick. **exquiro, -ere, -sivi, -situm**, to search out, seek diligently; demand. *exquirere* is also a complementary infinitive of *pudere*. **demo, -ere, dempsi, demptum**, to take away, withdraw, remove. **vinculum = vinculum, -i** *n.* fetter, bond, restraint. **Romanis**: an ablative of separation.
- 52 **ubi visum fuerit**: “where it seemed fit”. **forsitan** *adv.* perhaps. **et** *adv.* also. **publica**: read with *fide*.
- 53 **fide**: ablative of separation with *liberata*. **inviolatus, -a, -um**, unharmed, unmolested.