

READING 47 *Sallust describes how and why Rome began to decline.*

Ubi labōre atque **iūstitiā** rēs pūblica crēvit, rēgēs magnī bellō domitī [sunt], **natiōnēs** ferae et populī ingentēs vī subāctī [sunt], ..., cuncta maria terraeque patēbant, **saevīre** fortūna ac miscēre omnia coepit. Quī labōrēs, perīcula, dubiās atque asperās rēs facile **tolerāverant**, eis ōtium dīvitiaeque, [ea] optanda aliās, onerī **miseriae**que fuēre. Igitur prīmō pecūniae, deinde imperī cupīdō crēvit: eae causae omnium malōrum fuēre. Namque **avāritia** fidem probitātem cēterāsque artēs bonās vertit; prō hīs, superbiam, **crūdēlitātem**, deōs neglegere, ēdocuit.

Vocabulary:

iūstitia, -ae <i>f.</i>	justice	dīvitiae, -ārum <i>f.</i>	riches, wealth
crēscō, -ere, crēvī	to grow	aliās (adv.)	in other
domō, -āre, -uī, -itus	to tame, conquer	onus, -eris <i>n.</i>	circumstances burden
natiō, -iōnis <i>f.</i>	nation	miseria, -ae <i>f.</i>	misery
subigō, -ere, -ēgī, -āctus	to subdue	avāritia, -ae <i>f.</i>	greed
saeviō, -īre	to be cruel; rage	probitās, -tātis <i>f.</i>	honesty
dubius, -a, -um	uncertain, dangerous	superbia, -ae <i>f.</i>	insolence
tolerō, -āre, -āvī	to tolerate	crūdēlitās, -tātis <i>f.</i>	cruelty, inhumanity
ōtium, -iī <i>n.</i>	leisure	ēdoceō, -ēre, -uī	to teach