

*The Senate voted divine honours for Julius Caesar, now dead—murdered, in fact, at the hands of Brutus, whose ancestor is praised here—: in this famous passage Cicero explains his opposition to this vote*

an me censetis, patres conscripti, quod uos inuiti secuti estis, decreturum fuisse, ut parentalia cum supplicationibus miscerentur, ut inexpiabiles religiones in rem publicam inducerentur, ut decernerentur supplicationes mortuo? nihil dico cui. fuerit ille Brutus, qui et ipse dominatu regio rem publicam liberauit et ad similem uirtutem et simile factum stirpem iam prope in quingentesimum annum propagauit; adduci tamen non possem, ut quemquam mortuum coniungerem cum deorum immortalium religione, ut, cuius sepulcrum usquam exstet, ubi parentetur, ei publice supplicetur. ego uero eam sententiam dixissem, ut me aduersus populum Romanum, si qui accidisset grauior rei publicae casus, si bellum, si morbus, si fames, facile possem defendere, quae partim iam sunt, partim timeo ne impendeant. sed hoc ignoscant di immortales uelim et populo Romano, qui id non probat, et huic ordini, qui decreuit inuitus. quid? de reliquis rei publicae malis licetne dicere? mihi uero licet et semper licebit dignitatem tueri, mortem contemnere. potestas modo ueniendi in hunc locum sit, dicendi periculum non recuso.

CICERO *Philippics* 1.13–14

*quod*: relative pronoun here with unexpressed antecedent *id* as direct object of *decreturum fuisse*

*inuitus*: unwilling

*secuti estis*: what makes more sense: present perfect or simple past?

*decreturum fuisse* (w/ *me* as acc. subj.) is a pluperfect subjunctive apodosis (= *decreuissem*) in indirect speech (there is no protasis)

*ut*: these follow *decerno*, essentially an indirect command

*parentalia*: neut. pl. subst. (<*parentalis*) festival in honour of dead relatives

*supplicatio*: public prayer to the gods

*inexpiabilis*: that cannot be atoned for, unpardonable (in a religious sense)

*religio*: tr. “ritual”, “ritual observance” here, as often (and below)

*mortuo*: substantive

*cui*: supply something like *eae supplicationes decernerentur* and take *dico* to introduce indirect question with *cui*

*fuerit*: an independent subjunctive, take concessively “though it were”, “be it”, and then the *tamen* (nevertheless) that follows makes sense

*dominatus, us*, masc. 4th decl.

*regius, a, um*

*adduco*: tr. “persuade” (nb passive)

*exstet* <*ex+sto* cf. Engl. deriv.

*parento*: (1) offer sacrifice in honour of dead relative (impersonal passive? cf *uenitur* “there is a coming”)

*supplico*: (1) pray to a god

*publice*: adv.

*si qui..casus* = *si aliqui..casus* (remember: *quis* is pronominal form and *qui* is adjectival form for interrogatives and indefinites)

*morbus*: disease

*fames*: (3rd decl.) famine

*quae*: neut. nom. pl. rel. pron. with compound antecedent in *casus, bellum* etc.

*partim*: (adv.) in part

*hoc*: ie this act of paying divine honours to a mortal

*di immortales*: nominative, not vocative

*uelim* governs *ignoscant* loosely

*ignosco* here takes acc. of thing pardoned and (as normal) dat. of person pardoned

*huic ordini*: why dat.?

*modo* = *dum(modo)*: for as long as

*recuso*: (1) reject, refuse