

Second English Reader for Swahili Scholars

Mlango wa Pili wa Kusoma Kiingereza

GROWING ROME

KUKUA RUMI



0

SECOND ENGLISH READER

FOR SWAHILI SCHOLARS

MLANGO WA PILI WA KUSOMA KIINGEREZA

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KUKUA RUMI

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KUKUA RUMI.

(The Nos. in brackets refer to sections in Creighton's 'Rome.')

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SECOND ENGLISH READER

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SURA I.

HOW ROME BECAME A CITY.

Jinsi Rumi ulivyopata kuwa mji.

FUNGU I (13).

What the Patricians and Plebeians strove about.

Mambo waliyoyashindania Mapatri na Maplebi.

Now we must speak of a few of the things which the patricians and plebeians strove about. Their strife lasted for nearly two hundred years, but you may divide this into two periods.

I. 494—450 B.C. Fifty years, during which the plebeians were trying to escape from their misery.

II. 450—300 B.C. A hundred and fifty years, in which the plebeians were trying to get as great a share in the government as the patricians.

MAELEZO.

Kumbuka khabari za Mapatri na Maplebi katika "First English Reader." Mapatri ndio Warumi wa asili, Maplebi wenyeji wageni walioingia baadae.

Kwanza Mapatri tu waliokuwa na nguvu, kama wangwana. Mambo ya mji yote juu yao. Maplebi hawakuwa na neno, kama watumwa. Khalafu Maplebi wakawa wengi na wafaa kwa vita, wakasema, "Hatukubali kukaa hali hii nyonge." Basi mfalme Servio Tullio aliwachanganya Mapatri na Maplebi katika "centuries," akasema, Mambo makubwa ya mji juu ya matajiri wakiwa Mapatri, wakiwa Maplebi. Wakaridhika, wakakaa. Lakini kisha kufukuzwa wafalme, Maplebi hawana radhi, wakapata kuwa na wakubwa wao mbali mbali ndio Matribuni, na mkutano wao ndio mkutano wa makabila (Tribes).

MAANA.

Now,	<i>sasa.</i>	We,	<i>sisi.</i>
Must,	<i>sharti.</i>	Speak of, v.	<i>nena.</i>
A few of the things, <i>mambo machache.</i>			
Strive about, v.	<i>shindania.</i>	Strife, n.	<i>mashindano.</i>
Last, v.	<i>dumu, endelea.</i>	Nearly,	<i>karibu.</i>
May, v.	<i>weza.</i>	Divide, v.	<i>gawanya.</i>
You may divide, <i>heri ugawanye.</i>			
Period, n.	<i>muda.</i>	During which,	<i>muda huo.</i>
Try, v.	<i>jaribu.</i>	Escape, v.	<i>jiokoa.</i>
As great as,	<i>kubwa kama.</i>	Share, n.	<i>schemu.</i>
Government, n. <i>utawala.</i>			

MASWALI.

1. Nani Mapatri, nani Maplebi?
2. Miaka mingapi walishindana Mapatri na Maplebi?
3. Muda wa kwanza walishindania nini? Miaka mingapi?
4. Baadae nini waliyoshindania?

FUNGU II (14).

Agrarian Law of Spurius Cassius.

Sharia ya Spurio Kassio juu ya kugawanya mashamba.

The first great attempt to make the plebeians less miserable was the *Agrarian Law of Spurius*

Cassius, B.C. 486. Spurius Cassius was himself a patrician, and had been consul, and when consul he had done good service to the state by making peace with the Latins, who were henceforth to be the equal allies of Rome. He saw the sad condition of the plebeians, and the debts which they were obliged to run into, and which brought them to ruin and misery. He proposed, accordingly, that pieces of the *public land* should be divided amongst the poor plebeians. The public land was the land which had been won in war, and which belonged to the state. Some of this land had been divided to citizens when it was conquered, and some had been given to the temples, to provide for the service of the gods whom the Romans worshipped. What was left belonged to the state; but the state meant as yet the patricians. So the patricians fed their cattle on this public land, and used it as their own. What Spurius Cassius proposed was, that some of this land should be divided amongst the poor plebeians, and that the patricians who fed their cattle on the remainder should pay a rent to the state for doing so. It seems that this law was passed, but was never carried into effect, for the patricians put difficulties in the way. They hated Spurius Cassius for his law, and accused him of conspiring to make himself popular that so he might become a king, and on this charge they put him to death (B.C. 485). But this *Agrarian Law* was never forgotten, and you must remember what it was, for we shall hear of it again.

MAANA.

- Agrarian, *a.* *juu ya kugawanya mashamba.*
 Attempt, *n.* *shauri.* Less, *punde.*
 Miserable, *a.* *-enye taabu.*
 Make less miserable, *punguza taabu za.*
 B.C. 486, *katika mwaka wa mia nne themanini na sita kabla ya kuzaliwa Masiya.*
 When consul, *alipokuwa konsuli.*
 Do good service, *tumikia vema.*
 Peace, *amani.* Henceforth, *baada hapo.*
 Equal, *sawa, hali moja.*
 Equal allies, *marafiki na wenzi.*
 Sad condition, *hali mbaya.* Debts, *deni.*
 They were obliged, *hawana buddi.*
 Run into debt, *kufanya madeni.*
 And which brought them, *yakawaleta,*
 Ruin, *kufilisika.*
 Propose, *toa sharia (ya kwamba).*
 Accordingly, *basi.* Piece, *sehemu.*
 Public land, *mashamba ya serkali.*
 Divide amongst, *gawanya kwa.* Poor, *maskini.*
 Won, *p.t.* win, *pata.* To belong to, *kuwa mali ya.*
 State, *mji.* Some of, *nusu ya.*
 Conquer, *nyang'anya.* Temple, *hekalu.*
 To provide for, *kwa matumizi ya.*
 Service, *ibada.* Worship, *abudu.*
 (What, *maana yake hapa, "that which," ile iliyo.)*
 What was left, *yaliyosalia.*
 Meant, *ndio haswa, maanayake ni, ni sawa na kusema.*
 As yet, *hatta siku zile.*
 Fed, *p.t.* feed, *lisha.* Use, *tumia.*
 Cattle, *ng'ombe, kondoo, mbuzi.*
 Some of, *nusu ya.* Remainder, *yaliyosalia.*
 Pay a rent, *lipa kodi.*
 For doing so, *kwa kufanya hii, kwa hiyo (ndio kulisha ng'ombe kwa mashamba ya serkali).*
 It seems, *twaona (hatujui hakika lakini).*
 Pass a law, *fanya sharia.*
 Never, = not ever, *si . . . hatta kidogo.*
 Carry into effect, *fikiliza.*
 Put difficulties in the way, *weka migogoro njiani, (maana yakr) kinga, zuia.* Hate, *chukia.*
 For (his law), *kwa ajili ya.*
 Accuse, *shtaki, tolea mashaka.*
 Conspire, *fanya shauri la hila.*
 Make himself popular, *kujipendekeza.*
 That so he might become, *kusudi apate kuwa.*

On this charge,	<i>kwa mashtaka haya.</i>		
Put to death,	<i>ua.</i>	Forgotten, <i>p.t.</i>	Forget, <i>sahan.</i>
Must,	<i>sharti.</i>	Remember,	<i>kumbuka.</i>
What it was,	<i>ni nini.</i>	Hear of,	<i>sikiakhabariya.</i>
Again,	<i>tena, marra ya pili.</i>		

MASWALI.

1. Taabu gani iliyowapata Maplebi? Hali yao nini?
2. Nani Spurius Cassius?
3. Alitoa sharia gani, kwa kusudi gani?
4. Nini "public land" tena ilitumikaje siku zile?
5. Nini "Agrarian Law"?
6. Sharia ya Spurius Cassius ilikuwaje mwisho? Na yeye mwenyewe je?

FUNGU III (15).

How the Tribunes became powerful.

The misery after Cassius' death went on increasing, and the tribunes of the plebs became more important in consequence. The plebeians looked upon the tribunes as their own magistrates, and the tribunes used to call the plebeians together to discuss questions that arose. The plebeians came and voted according to their tribes, when the tribunes called them together, though at first they could only pass resolutions like our public meetings, and had no means of putting them into effect. The patricians did not like these meetings, and tried to disturb them. But the plebeians only held to them the faster, so that they became more important. And now there were really two states in Rome, the consuls

took counsel with the Senate, and then made laws, with the consent of the people, in the Assembly of the Centuries. But the tribunes took counsel with the plebeians in the Assembly of the Tribes, and though they could not make laws, still they were very powerful. For, if the consuls made a law which the plebeians did not like, the tribunes could protect any one who broke the law from being punished for breaking it: so the law could not be carried into effect.

MAANA.

Tribune (*watu wawili waliochaguliwa kila mwaka kuwa wakubwa wa Maplebi na kuwalinda*), *matribuni*.

Powerful, *enye nguvu*. Misery, *taabu*.

Went, *p.t.* go on, increasing, *zidi zidi*.

Plebs, (*sawa na kusema*) *Maplebi*.

Important, *kubwa*. In consequence, *kwa sababu hii*.

Look upon, *dhania*. Magistrate, *mkubwa*.

Used to, *dasituri yao ni* Call together, *kutanisha*.

Discuss, *fanya shauri juu ya*.

Questions that arose, *maneno yaliyotukia*.

Vote, *toa shauri*.

According to their tribes, *kila kabila mbali*.

Though, *ijapokuwa*.

Pass resolutions, *fanya mashauri*.

Meeting, *mkutano*.

Our public meetings, *mkutano wa kwetu Ulaya*.

And had no means, *wasiwe na njia*.

Put into effect, *fikiliza (shauri)*.

Like, *v. penda*. Disturb, *chafua, vunja*.

Held, *p.t.* hold to, *shikilia*. Faster, *zaidi sana*.

So that, *hatta*. Really, *kweli*.

Took, *p.t.* take counsel, *fanya shauri*.

Consent, *kubali*.

With the consent of the people, *watu wenyewe wakikubali*.

Assembly, *mkutano*. Still, *hatta hivi*.

Protect, *hifadhi*.

From being punished, *asiadhibishwe*.

Century, *Servio Tullio alipowachanganya Mapatri na Maplebi akawagawanya kwa kadri ya utajiri tu, alifanya vikosi vya watu mia, ndio "Century" kama kwa jeshi la vita. Mkutano wa vikosi ndio "Assembly of the Centuries."*

MASWALI.

1. Nani "Tribunes"? Walizidiye kuwa na nguvu?
2. Nini "Assembly of Centuries, Assembly of Tribes," na kazi yao?
3. Waliwezaje Tribunes kuzuia Consuls, na Consuls kuzuia Tribunes?
4. Rumi ilikuwa miji miwili. Eleza.
5. Hali gani ya mji usio na sharia wala dasituri ya kanuni?

FUNGU IV (16).

The Decemviri.

You will see this state of things could not last long.

In 461 the plebeians asked that the consuls and tribunes also should cease, and that ten new magistrates should be elected from the patricians and plebeians alike. These magistrates were to find out the laws, and write them up in the *forum, or market place*, where the people gathered together, so that every one should know them, and no man should be unjustly oppressed. Till this time the patricians had kept the laws to themselves, and so had been able to judge the plebeians as they chose. For ten years there were bitter struggles about this proposal, till, in 451, ten new magistrates, called from their number *Decemviri*, or the *Ten Men*, were appointed. They published the laws, to the great joy of the plebeians. But one among the Decemviri, Appius Claudius, a patrician, was a

proud and haughty man, who would always have his own way. He wished to have for his servant the daughter of a plebeian called Virginius ; so he got a man to declare that Virginia, as the girl was called, was not really the daughter of Virginius, but of a slave of his. The case was brought before Appius Claudius to try, and Appius of course decided that Virginia was a slave. Then her father, who was a soldier, and had hurried to Rome from the camp, led his daughter to one side to say "Farewell" to her, but he seized a butcher's knife from the market place, and plunged it into his daughter's heart saying, "It is the only way to keep you free." Then the people in horror rose against Appius, and drove out the Decemviri, and elected consuls and tribunes again.

Still the plebeians had now got the laws, and so grew more powerful, and after the Decemvirate (B.C. 450) they were not so wretched as they had been before.

MAANA.

State,	<i>hali.</i>	Long=a long time, <i>siku nyingi.</i>
Last,	<i>dumu.</i>	461, <i>mia nne settini na moja.</i>
Cease,	<i>koma.</i>	Magistrate, <i>mkubwa.</i>
Elect,	<i>chagua</i>	Alike, <i>sawa sawa.</i>
Find out,	<i>tafuta.</i>	
Write up,	<i>andika wazi wazi.</i>	
Market-place,	<i>soko.</i>	Gather together, <i>kutanika.</i>
Unjustly = not justly,	<i>si kwa haki, isivyo haki, kwa jeuri.</i>	
Oppress,	<i>dhulumu.</i>	
Keep to themselves,	<i>kuficha kwao wenyewe.</i>	
Judge,	<i>amua.</i>	Chose, <i>p.t. choose, penda.</i>

Bitter,	-kali.	Struggle,	shindano.
From their number,	<i>kwa sababu ya hesabu yao.</i>		
Appoint,	<i>chagua.</i>		
Publish,	<i>toa wazi, tangaza.</i>		
Proud,	<i>mwenye kiburi.</i>	Haughty, (<i>hoti</i>),	<i>mfidhuli.</i>
Who would always have his own way,	<i>mtu wa kufuata nia yake</i>		
<i>tu siku zote.</i>		Wish,	<i>taka.</i>
Servant,	<i>mtumishi.</i>		
Got a man to declare,	<i>alimwongoza mtu kuwa shahidi.</i>		
Slave,	<i>mjakazi.</i>	Case,	<i>jambo.</i>
Brought, <i>p.t.</i> bring,	<i>leta.</i>	Try,	<i>amua.</i>
Of course,	<i>hana buddi.</i>	Decide,	<i>toa hukumu.</i>
Soldier,	<i>asikari.</i>		
Hurry,	<i>kwenda kwa haraka.</i>		
Camp,	<i>kituo cha jeshi.</i>	Led, <i>p.t.</i> lead,	<i>ongoza.</i>
Farewell,	<i>kua heri.</i>	Seize,	<i>kamatia.</i>
Butcher,	<i>mchinja nyama.</i>		
Plunged it into his daughter's heart,	<i>akamchoma nayo binti</i>		
<i>yake.</i>		Keep,	<i>linda.</i>
Free,	<i>huru.</i>	Horror,	<i>machukio.</i>
Rose, <i>p.t.</i> rise against,	<i>ondokea.</i>	Drove, <i>p.t.</i> drive out,	<i>fukuza.</i>
Still,	<i>wallakini.</i>		
Wretched,	<i>wenye hali mbaya na unyonge.</i>		

MASWALI.

1. "Decemviri," maana yake nini? Nani hao?
2. Kazi yao nini? Kwa nini waliagizwa?
3. Waligombaniwa miaka mingapi?
4. Nani Appius Claudius? Tabia gani huyo?
5. Hadithi ya Virginia.
6. Mwisho gani wa "Decemviri."

FUNGU V (17).

How the Censors were made.

From 450 to 300, when this struggle between the two orders came quite to an end, the plebeians were trying to get some of themselves made judges and rulers of the people, as the patricians were. In 450 the plebeians could not hold any

office in the state, but by 300 they could hold any to which they were elected, and they also secured some offices for themselves which might not be held by patricians. The chief office which the plebeians wished to be admitted to was the consulship. The patricians fought desperately to prevent this, and when they could hold out no longer, they weakened the power of the consuls by making new officers, who were to be patricians only. First, they made *Censors*, in 443, who were to hold office for five years, and who were to take a *census* or *numbering of the people*, and were to issue lists on which the rank of all the citizens was to depend. These censors could inquire into men's conduct and degrade them from their rank if they pleased, and so had great power. You will remember, too, that the numbering of the people is called a *Census* amongst us at present, and was always a custom of the Roman state; but with the Romans it meant an arrangement of the people in their ranks, as well as merely counting them. It shows how the Romans liked order in everything they did.

MAANA.

Orders,	<i>madaraja (ndio Mapatri na Maplebi).</i>		
Some of themselves,	<i>watu wa miongoni mwao.</i>		
Judge,	<i>kadhi.</i>	Ruler,	<i>mkubwa.</i>
Secure,	<i>jipatia.</i>		
Which might not be held by, <i>zisizo halali kwa.</i>			
Be admitted to, <i>ruhusiwa.</i>			
Consulship,	<i>kazi ya "Consul."</i>		
Fought, <i>p.t.</i> fight,	Desperately,	<i>vikali mno.</i>	
Hold out longer, <i>shindana zaidi.</i>			
Weaken,	<i>punguza.</i>	Whowereto be, <i>watakaokuwa.</i>	
Hold office,	<i>pata, shika, kazi kubwa.</i>		

Take a census,	<i>fanya "census."</i>	Numbering,	<i>kuhesabu.</i>
Issue lists,	<i>toa hesabu.</i>	Rank,	<i>cheo, daraja.</i>
On which . . .	depend,	<i>za kuamuru</i>	<i>killa mwenyeji daraja lake.</i>
Inquire into,	<i>chungulia.</i>		
Conduct,	<i>mwenendo, mambo.</i>		
Degrade,	<i>shusha, dhilisha.</i>		
If they pleased,	<i>wapendapo.</i>	Remember,	<i>kumbuka.</i>
Amongst us,	<i>kwao Waingereza.</i>		
At present,	<i>siku hizi.</i>		
With the Romans,	<i>kwa Warumi.</i>		
Arrangement,	<i>mpango.</i>		
As well as merely counting,	<i>wala si kuwa hesabu tu.</i>		
Order,	<i>taratibu.</i>		

MASWALI.

1. Nini walioshindania mno Mapatri na Maplebi ?
 2. Mapatri waliposhindwa hapo, walifanyaje ?
 3. Nini "Censors" maana yake, kazi yake ?
 4. Tena "Census," nini kwao Waingereza, na kwa Warumi ?
 5. Miaka mingapi ya kushindana hivi Mapatri na Maplebi ?
- Mwisho wake nini ?

FUNGU VI (18).

Power of the Assembly of the Tribes.

About this time Rome was busy with wars, as you will see presently, and the plebeians, by being good soldiers abroad, went on gaining power at home. One way in which this power showed itself was in the importance gained by their meetings in the Assembly of the Tribes. The plebeians demanded that the resolutions they passed there should be the laws of the state, as much as the laws made by the consuls and the Assembly of the Centuries. The patricians had been obliged to give way to this, but were always refusing to obey the laws made by this plebeian assembly. So the quarrel still went on.

MAANA.

Be busy with, *shughulika na*. Presently, *khalafu*.
 Abroad, *katika inchi mbali*.
 Went on gaining, *walizidi kupata*.
 At home, *kwao*.
 The importance gained by, *sifa kubwa zilizopatwa na*.
 Demand, *taka kwa nguvu*.
 Resolutions they passed, *sharia walizozikubali*.
 As much as, *sawa sawa na*.
 Had been obliged, *walikuwa hawana buddi*.
 Give way to; *kubali*. Refuse, *kataa*.
 Obey, *tii*.

MASWALI.

1. Maplebi walipataje nguvu kushindana na Mapatri?
2. Nguvu yao ilionekana katika nini zaidi?
3. Waliposhindwa Mapatri, walikimbilia nini?

FUNGU VII (19).

The laws of Licinius and Sextius.

At last, in 376, two of the tribunes, called Caius Licinius Stolo and Lucius Sextius, determined to win the consulship for the plebeians. They brought forward three laws together, and said they must be all carried at once. These three laws had something for the good both of the rich and poor plebeians; for many of the plebeians were now rich men, though they were still looked down upon by the old houses of the patricians. So all the plebeians, rich and poor alike, were now made to work together. The laws were these:

- (1) That the poor should be helped to pay their debts.

(2) That when the poor were out of debt they should have pieces of the public land given them, and the rich should only be allowed to till or feed cattle on a certain part of it.

(3) That one of the consuls must always be a plebeian.

These great laws are called the Licinian laws, from the name of their proposer. The patricians fought hard against them for ten years. But Licinius and Sextius were elected tribunes year after year, and used their power as tribunes to the utmost. They prevented the election of any consuls or magistrates for five years, by saying that as tribunes they would protect every one who disobeyed these magistrates: so it was of no use to elect them. The patricians at last had to give way, and in 366 the first plebeian consul was elected.

MAANA.

Determine,	<i>fanya shauri.</i>	Win,	<i>pata.</i>
Carry (a law),	<i>fanya.</i>	At once,	<i>pamoja.</i>
For the good of,	<i>kwa faida ya.</i>	Look down on,	<i>dharau.</i>
House,	<i>jamaa.</i>	Make to,	<i>shurutisha.</i>
When . . . were out of debt,	<i>kisha ondolewa deni.</i>		
They should have given them,	<i>wapewe.</i>		
Pieces,	<i>sehemu.</i>	Till,	<i>lima.</i>
Feed,	<i>lisha.</i>	Cattle,	<i>nyama.</i>
A certain part,	<i>sehemu-iliyoamriwa.</i>		
Their proposer,	<i>mtu aliyezitoa.</i>	Fight hard,	<i>pigana sana.</i>
As tribunes,	<i>kwia kuwa "Tribune."</i>		
To the utmost,	<i>wawezaavyo sana.</i>		
Prevent,	<i>kataza.</i>	Protect,	<i>hifadhi.</i>
Disobey,	<i>khalifu, totii, asi.</i>		
It was of no use,	<i>haikuwa, ni burre.</i>		
Elect,	<i>chagua.</i>		
Had to give way,	<i>hawana buddi kushindwa.</i>		

MASWALI.

1. Nani Caius Licinius na Lucius Sextius ?
 2. Nini sharia yao ya kwanza ?
 3. Nini sharia ya pili ?
 4. Nini sharia ya tatu ?
 5. Kusudi gani la sharia hizi ?
 6. C. na L. waliwashindaje Mapatri ?
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FUNGU VIII (20).

**End of the struggle between Patricians and
Plebeians.**

This year, 366, really marks the victory of the plebeians. They had, however, to fight on to get the patricians to keep these laws of Licinius after they were passed. The law about the public land was soon forgotten, and the plebeians had to fight hard at first to keep their one consul. After this they forced the patricians to share with them all the other offices, and in the year 300 patricians and plebeians had equal rights in Rome so far as justice and government went. Really the plebeians had got more than the patricians, for they had the tribunes all to themselves, and the patricians had no magistrates of their own. Also one of the consuls *must* be a plebeian, and both *might* be, if the votes so fell out. So you see that the patricians, by trying too hard to keep everything to themselves, really lost in the long run.

This long struggle between the patricians and plebeians is very wonderful. You must remember that both parties lived in the same city, and

were always meeting one another in the streets. But there were very seldom mobs or riots or bloodshed. In their struggles they always used means which the laws allowed, and the plebeians obeyed the laws, even though they wished to alter them. Both sides fought hard, yet kept their temper: they were not in a hurry, for they knew the strongest side would win at last. No country, except England, has ever been so wise and moderate in settling its disputes.

MAANA.

Really,	<i>haswa.</i>	Mark,	<i>-wa mpaka wa.</i>
Victory,	<i>kushinda.</i>	Fight on,	<i>zidi kupigana.</i>
Fight hard,	<i>pigana sana.</i>	Force,	<i>lazimisha.</i>
Share,	<i>sharikisha.</i>	Equal rights,	<i>haki sawasawa.</i>
So far as . . . went, <i>kwa mambo yote ya hukumu na utawala.</i>			
Of their own,	<i>wao wenyewe.</i>		
Must be,	<i>hana buddi kuwa.</i>		
Might be,	<i>halali kuwa.</i>		
If the votes so fell out, <i>kulipochaguliwa hivi.</i>			
Too hard,	<i>kupita kiasi.</i>	Lost, <i>p.t. lose,</i>	<i>pata hasara.</i>
In the long run, <i>mwishoni, khatimae.</i>			
Long,	<i>-a siku nyingi.</i>	Wonderful,	<i>ajabu.</i>
Parties,	<i>jamii.</i>	Meet one another,	<i>kutana.</i>
Street,	<i>njia ya mji.</i>	Very seldom,	<i>shidda sana.</i>
Riot,	<i>udhiu.</i>	Bloodshed,	<i>maruaji.</i>
Means,	<i>njia.</i>	Allow,	<i>mkuu.</i>
Alter,	<i>geuza.</i>		
Side,	<i>watu wa upande mmoja, jamii, kundi.</i>		
Keep temper,	<i>shika kiasi, jiweza nafsi.</i>		
Hurry,	<i>haraka.</i>	Except,	<i>isipokuwa.</i>
Wise,	<i>enye akili.</i>	Moderate,	<i>enye kiasi.</i>
Settle dispute, <i>amua, hukumu.</i>			

MASWALI.

1. Mwaka upi mwisho wa kushindana Mapatri na Maplebi?
2. Hawakushindana baadae? Kwa mambo gani?
3. Nani waliofaidi zaidi, Mapatri au Maplebi?

4. Kwani mashindano haya ni ajabu sana ?
5. Toa mfano wa mashindano haya kati kamambo ya watoto wetu.
6. Nani waliofanana na Warumi kwa kushindana vema ?

SURA II.

HOW ROME BECAME MISTRESS OF ITALY.

Mistress, (*bibi*) *mkubwa*, *mkuu*.

FUNGU I.

The Peoples of Italy.

During the time of this struggle between the patricians and plebeians, Rome could not become a very great nation. Still she was making herself feared in Italy, and it was partly because the plebeians fought so well against Rome's enemies that the patricians gave way to them at last.

To understand Rome's wars you must know clearly who were the people round her. You remember that south of the Alps were the Gauls; then along the west coast, north of Rome, were the Etruscans; while on the east coast, south of Rome, were a number of prosperous cities, which were colonies founded by settlers from Greece. There were great and rich Greek cities too along the coast of Sicily. The rest of Italy was covered by purely Italian tribes, of which the Latins round Rome were one. But these Italian tribes were very different in habits and temper from one another, and there were some

warlike tribes lying in the valleys of the Apennines, of whom the Latins were very much afraid.

MAANA.

Still, *wallakini*.
 She was making herself feared, *wajifanya kuwa unaogopwa, maana yake, unapata nguvu za kuogofisha wengine, kwani za kuwashinda*.
 Partly, *nusu*.
 Give way, *kubali kushindwa*.
 Clearly, *dhakiri*. Know clearly, *elewa sana*.
 West coast, *kwa mshariki pwani*.
 A number of, *-ingi*. Prosperous, *kubwa*.
 Colonies, *kolonia, mji wa wageni waliojiingiza katika inchi ngeni, wakatua huko wakakaa*.
 Found, *jenga*.
 Settlers, *watu waliohama kwao wakakaa inchi ngeni, wageni*.
 The rest of Italy, *Italia penye*.
 Purely Italian, *Waitalia watupu*.
 Tribe, *kabila*. Different, *mbali*.
 Habits, *dasituri*. Temper, *tabia*.
 From one another, *wao kwa wao*.
 Warlike, *hodari kwa vita*.
 Be afraid of, *ogopa*.

MASWALI.

1. Siku ya kushindana Mapatri na Maplebi mjini, Rumi ulikuwa na nguvu juu ya adui?
2. Makabila gani waliokaa upande wake, kwa kasikazini, kwa manganizi, kwa kusini?
3. Wapi walipokaa Waitalia wa asili?
4. Walatini ni watu gani? Walikaa wapi?

FUNGU II.

Rome's early wars.

Now, in 494, Spurius Cassius the consul made an alliance between Rome and the Latins, in which another tribe, the Hernicans, joined soon after.

These three allies defended themselves against their enemies. But Rome had very little power at first, and up to the year 405 was engaged in fighting against two tribes, called the Æquians and Volscians, who lived close by. The map will show you how near these tribes were to Rome, and how small Rome's territory was at first. We know very little about these wars, but two stories are told about them which are worth knowing.

MAANA.

Early,	-a kwanza.	Now,	basi.
Alliance,	mapatano.	Join,	jiunga jiingiza.
Defend themselves,	jilinda.	Was engaged in,	kazi yake ni.
Close by,	karibu.	Map,	ramani.
Territory,	inchi.	Told, p.t. tell story,	simulia.
Worth knowing,	-a kukumbukwa,	(kwani) njema,	ya maana.

MASWALI.

1. Nani Spurius Cassius? Kumbuka khabari zake.
2. Warumi walipigana na nani kwanza, watu gani, waliokaa wapi?

FUNGU III.

Story of Caius Marcius Coriolanus.

The story of Caius Marcius Coriolanus shows you how the quarrels at home made Rome weak: and it shows you, too, how the Romans were taught to obey their parents. Caius Marcius was a patrician and a great soldier. He was

once with the Roman army besieging the Volscian town, Corioli. The Volscians came out to fight, but were driven back, and Caius Marcius pursued them into their town. But he was the only Roman who did so, and so was shut in alone amongst the enemy. He was, however, so brave that he drove the Volscians with his own hand away from the gates, and then opened the gates to the Roman army. So Corioli was taken, and the name of Coriolanus, or the man of Corioli, was given to Caius Marcius for his valour.

After this there was a great famine at Rome, and when corn came from Sicily the Senate wished to sell it to the poor plebeians. But Caius Marcius said, "Let them have no corn till they obey the patricians." Now the plebeians heard this, and were very angry, and the tribunes brought Caius Marcius to trial before them. Caius knew he would be found guilty, so he fled to the king of Volscians, and offered to serve him. Then the king of Volscians gave him a large army, and he marched against Rome. The Romans were afraid, and sent to ask for peace. They sent first the chief senators, who had been the friends of Caius Marcius, but he refused to listen to them. They then sent the priests, with the images of the gods, but Caius would not hear them either. Then the Romans were in great distress, and had no hope of escape, till some one said, "Perhaps he will listen to his mother and his wife." Then his mother and his wife and children, with many of the chief ladies in Rome, went out, dressed in mourning garments. And

when Caius saw his mother he ran to meet her, but she said, "Do not kiss me till I know whether you are an enemy or a son." Then his mother and wife and children fell on their knees and begged him to spare Rome. And he wept and said, "Mother, this is a happy victory for you and Rome, but it is ruin and shame to your son." So he led his army back and Rome was saved. And soon after this he died amongst the Volscians.

MAANA.

Show,	<i>onyeshu.</i>	Quarrels,	<i>magombano.</i>
Weak,	<i>dhaifu.</i>	Taught, <i>p.t.</i> teach,	<i>fundisha.</i>
Obeys,	<i>tii.</i>	Parents,	<i>wazazi.</i>
Once,	<i>siku moja.</i>	Besiege,	<i>zingiza.</i>
Driven, <i>p.t.</i> drive back,	<i>rudishwa.</i>		
Pursue,	<i>kimbiza.</i>	Only, alone,	<i>peke yake.</i>
So,	<i>hivi.</i>	Amongst,	<i>kati ya.</i>
However,	<i>wallakini.</i>	Brave,	<i>shujaa.</i>
Drove, <i>p.t.</i> drive away,	<i>fukuza.</i>	Taken, <i>p.t.</i> take,	<i>twaliwa.</i>
Valour,	<i>ushujaa.</i>	Famine,	<i>njaa.</i>
Sell,	<i>uza.</i>		
Let them have no corn,	<i>wasipewe ngano.</i>		
Be angry,	<i>kasirika.</i>	Brought, <i>p.t.</i> bring,	<i>peleka.</i>
Trial,	<i>hukumu.</i>	Knew, <i>p.t.</i> know,	<i>jua.</i>
Be found, <i>p.t.</i> find.		Fled, <i>p.t.</i> flee to,	<i>kimbilia.</i>
Offer,	<i>taka.</i>	Serve,	<i>tumikia.</i>
March against,	<i>endea.</i>	Be afraid,	<i>ogopa.</i>
Peace,	<i>amani.</i>	Chief,	<i>mkun.</i>
Senators,	<i>wazee.</i>	Refuse,	<i>kataa.</i>
Listen,	<i>sikiliza.</i>	Priest,	<i>kuhani.</i>
Image,	<i>sanamu.</i>	Them either,	<i>hao pia.</i>
Distress,	<i>shidda.</i>	Hope,	<i>tumaini.</i>
Escape,	<i>wokofu.</i>	Perhaps,	<i>labuda.</i>
Lady,	<i>bibi mngwana.</i>	Dressed in,	<i>wamevaa.</i>
Mourning garments,	<i>nguo za kuugulia.</i>		
Meet,	<i>laki.</i>	Kiss,	<i>busu.</i>
Fell, <i>p.t.</i> fall,	<i>anguka.</i>	Knee,	<i>goti.</i>
Beg,	<i>omba.</i>	Spare,	<i>achilia.</i>
Wept, <i>p.t.</i> weep,	<i>lia.</i>		
This is a happy victory for,	<i>kushinda hivi ni furaha.</i>		
Ruin,	<i>msiba.</i>	Shame,	<i>uibu.</i>

MASWALI.

1. Nani Coriolanus? Kwa nini amekwitwa jina hili?
 2. Simulia hadithi yake?
 3. Hadithi yake yatuarifu nini juu ya tabia za Warumi?
-

FUNGU IV.

Story of Lucius Quinctius Cincinnatus.

Another story, which the Romans tell of a war against the Æquians, shows how simple their customs were, and how all the citizens served the state. The consul Minucius was warring against the Æquians, but they had shut him up in a steep narrow valley, and guarded the mouth of it so that he could not get out. News was brought to Rome, and the Senate said, "There is only one man who can help us: let us make Lucius Quinctius dictator." So they sent messengers to Lucius Quinctius, whose surname was *Cincinnatus*, or *the curly-haired*. He was at his farm on which he lived, and was ploughing without his cloak, when the messengers of the Senate found him. So he called to his wife to bring him his cloak, that he might show respect to the messengers. They then hailed him as dictator, and brought him to Rome. And he ordered all who could bear arms to get ready to march, and to take with them provisions and twelve long stakes of wood. So he marched out with his army, and came upon the Æquians by night. His soldiers raised a shout, which

cheered the consul and his men, who knew that help had come, and so fell upon the Æquians. But Lucius bade his men dig a ditch round the Æquians, and made a hedge round them with their wooden stakes. This they did all night, and when it was morning the Æquians found themselves shut in in their turn. Then they surrendered to the dictator; and so he delivered the consul and his army, and came back to Rome in triumph. But he laid down his office of dictator at once, and went back to his farm.

Men like Lucius Quinctius, who left the plough and became generals when the state wanted them, and then went back contented to the plough again, were the men who won Rome's battles for her and made her great.

MAANA.

Customs,	<i>dasituri, tabia.</i>		
How simple their customs were,	<i>zisivyo na fahari tabia zao.</i>		
Citizens,	<i>wenyeji.</i>	War, v.	<i>fanya vita.</i>
Shut up,	<i>fanya.</i>	Steep,	<i>kati ya milima.</i>
Narrow,	<i>embamba.</i>	Valley,	<i>bonde.</i>
Guard,	<i>linda.</i>	Mouth,	<i>pi kuingilia.</i>
So that he could not,	<i>asiweze.</i>	Help,	<i>saidia.</i>
Dictator,	<i>mkuu pke yake.</i>		
Messenger,	<i>mjumbe.</i>	Surname,	<i>jina la tatu.</i>
Curly-haired,	<i>mwenye nyele za kutokota.</i>		
Farm,	<i>shamba.</i>		
Plough,	<i>lima kwa ng'ombe.</i>		
Without his cloak,	<i>pasipo joho lake.</i>		
Found, <i>p.t.</i> find,	<i>kuta.</i>	Show respect to,	<i>tolea heshima.</i>
Hail as,	<i>salimu kwa jina la.</i>		
Order,	<i>amuru.</i>	Bear arms,	<i>chukua silakha.</i>
Get ready,	<i>jiweka tayari.</i>	March,	<i>endea adwi.</i>
Take with them,	<i>chukua wenyeve</i>		

Provisions,	<i>makuli.</i>	Twelve,	<i>thenashara.</i>
Stakes of wood,	<i>viguzo vya mti.</i>	March out,	<i>toka.</i>
Come upon,	<i>patia.</i>	Raise a shout,	<i>piga ukelele.</i>
Cheer,	<i>furahisha.</i>	Help, n.	<i>msaada.</i>
Fall upon,	<i>endea kwa nguvu.</i>		
Bade, <i>p.t.</i> bid,	<i>agiza.</i>	Dig,	<i>chimba.</i>
Ditch,	<i>shimo, khandaki.</i>		
Round,	<i>kuwazunguka.</i>	Hedge,	<i>na.</i>
Wooden,	<i>-a mti.</i>	All night,	<i>usiku kucha.</i>
Morning,	<i>assubuhi.</i>	Shut in,	<i>wamefungwa.</i>
In their turn,	<i>wenyeve.</i>		
Turn, <i>zamu.</i>	(Waequi waliwafunga Warumi kwanza. Sasa wamefungwa wenyeve, kama kwa zamu ya kufunga na kufungwa.)		
Deliver,	<i>okoa.</i>	Surrender,	<i>jitoa.</i>
General,	<i>jemadari.</i>	In triumph,	<i>kwa shangwe.</i>
Win battle for,	<i>pasha kushinda katika rita.</i>	Contented,	<i>kwa uradhi.</i>
Make great,	<i>kua.</i>		

MASWALI.

1. Nani Julius Quinctus Cincinnatus?
2. Simulia hadithi yake.
3. Hadithi hii yatuarifu nini juu ya tabia za Warumi?

FUNGU V.

Wars with the Etruscans.

These wars with the Æquians and Volscians were troublesome to Rome, but were not really great wars. Rome also had to watch her old enemies the Etruscans, for Rome, you remember, had been founded that she might keep the Etruscans away from the Latins. These Etruscans were a great people, who lived in cities, and built large buildings, and made many beautiful things. They were great traders also, and had ships, and

in early times they and the Carthaginians had been masters of the Mediterranean Sea. But the Greeks in Sicily and Italy, who wanted to trade in these seas as well, had fought both against the Etruscans and Carthaginians: and in a great battle in 474 the Etruscans had been terribly beaten at sea by the Greeks. But the Etruscans were also attacked on land by the Gauls in the north, and so their power began to grow less. When the Romans saw this, they attacked them on the south, and in 405 began the siege of the nearest Etruscan city, the city of Veii. For ten years the siege lasted, but at last a great general of the Romans, named Marcus Furius Camillus, took it. Then he went on, and took many other Etruscan towns, till Rome's territory reached to the Ciminian hills. But Camillus was an honourable man, and when he was besieging Falerii there came one day into his camp a schoolmaster out of the town, bringing with him all his boys, who were the sons of the chief citizens of the town. These boys he brought to Camillus, that when he had them in his power, he might force their fathers to surrender to him. But Camillus was very angry, and had the schoolmaster's hands tied behind his back, and ordered all the boys to flog him back again into the town and tell his baseness. Then the people of Falerii thought so highly of Camillus that they surrendered to him of their own accord.

MAANA.

Be troublesome to,	<i>sumbua.</i>	Really,	<i>haswa.</i>
Really great,	<i>kubwa kubwa.</i>		
Watch,	<i>angalia, jihadhari kwa.</i>		
Old,	<i>-a kale.</i>	Keep away,	<i>tenga na.</i>
Great,	<i>hodari.</i>	Buildings,	<i>nyumba.</i>
Beautiful,	<i>-zuri.</i>		
Great traders,	<i>hodari kwa biashara.</i>		
Early,	<i>-a kale.</i>	Be master of,	<i>tawala katika.</i>
Trade, v.	<i>fanya biashara.</i>	As well,	<i>nao pia.</i>
Terribly,	<i>sana.</i>	Attack,	<i>endea.</i>
Begin,	<i>anza.</i>	Grow less,	<i>punguka.</i>
Siege,	<i>mazingiwa.</i>	Nearest,	<i>ulio karibu.</i>
Last,	<i>dumu.</i>	Territory,	<i>inchi.</i>
Reach to,	<i>fikia.</i>	Hill,	<i>kilima.</i>
Honourable,	<i>-a haki.</i>	Besiege,	<i>zingiza.</i>
Camp,	<i>kituo.</i>	Schoolmaster,	<i>mwalimu.</i>
In his power,	<i>mikononi mwake.</i>		
Force,	<i>shurutisha.</i>	Be angry,	<i>kasirika.</i>
Had the schoolmaster's hands tied behind his back,	<i>akamfungisha yule mwalimu mikono nyuma.</i>		
Flog him back,	<i>rudisha kwa kumpigapiga sana.</i>		
Baseness,	<i>ubaya.</i>	Think highly of,	<i>sifu, tukuza.</i>
Surrender,	<i>jitoa.</i>		
Of their own accord,	<i>pasipo kushindwa (kwa kutaka wenyeve).</i>		

MASWALI.

1. Nani Waturuski? Walikaa wapi? Watu gani? Wamepigana na nani zamani?
2. Warumi waliwaendea Waturuski mwaka upi? Mji upi wa kwanza? Khabari ya vita ile.
3. Khadithi gani ya Kanillo na Mwalimu?
4. Alipataje kushinda Kanillo mwisho?

FUNGU VI.

The Romans defeated by the Gauls.

But the Romans soon suffered a great defeat, the greatest they ever met with. For the Gauls had

also been conquering the Etruscans from the north, while the Romans were attacking them from the south. But the Romans tried to help the Etruscans against them; then the Gauls marched against the Romans, defeated them on the river Allia (309), and advanced against Rome itself.

MAANA.

Defeat, *shinda*.

Suffered a great defeat, *patwa na msiba mbukwa ndio kushindwa*.
The greatest they ever met with, *mkubwa kupita yote iliyo-wapata*.

Had also been conquering, *wamekuwa nao wanawapiga*.

March against, *endea*.

390 (*Si 309, kwani mwaka umekoseka*) *mia tatu na tissaini kabla ya kuzaliwa Masiya*.

Advance against, *endelea mbele hatta*.

FUNGU VII.

Rome taken by the Gauls.

The Romans had lost so many men in the battle that they had no hope of defending the city. So the people all fled, except a few of the bravest soldiers, who shut themselves up in the *Capitol*, which was the *fortress* or *castle* of Rome, determined that it should not be taken. There stayed also some of the oldest patricians, who would not leave in their old age the city they loved so well. They all dressed themselves in their best robes, and sat on their seats in the senate-house. When the Gauls rushed in, and found no one in the city except these old men, who sat in silence,

they were astonished. At last one of the Gauls began to stroke the long white beard of Marcus Papirius, who was one of the priests. He in anger struck the Gaul with his ivory sceptre which he held in his hand. Then the Gauls rushed upon them and killed them all, and set fire to the city. Next the Gauls tried to take the Capitol, but they could not find any way up to it, because the rock was steep. At last they found a path, and one night a band of Gauls climbed up so secretly that no one of the Romans heard them. But there were in the Capitol some geese, which were sacred to the goddess Juno; and as the Gauls reached the top, these geese began to cackle, and awoke a brave Roman, Marcus Manlius, who was just in time to find the foremost Gaul clambering over the edge of the rock. He pushed him back with his shield, and the Gaul fell: as he fell he knocked over many of those who were following him, and the Romans had time to awake and drive the rest back. So the Capitol was saved; and after a while the Gauls went back to their own country, carrying their plunder with them.

MAANA.

Lose,	<i>potera.</i>	Hope,	<i>tumaini.</i>
Defend,	<i>linula.</i>	Fled, <i>p.t.</i> flee,	<i>kimbia.</i>
Except,	<i>illa.</i>	Few,	<i>chache.</i>
Bravest,	<i>waliu hodari sana.</i>		
Shut themselves up, <i>jifunga.</i>		Fortress,	<i>boma.</i>
Castle,	<i>ngome.</i>	Determined,	<i>kaza shauri.</i>
That it should not be taken, <i>isitwalike.</i>			
There stayed also, <i>kulikaa na.</i>		Old age,	<i>ucee.</i>
Well,	<i>sana.</i>	Dress themselves, <i>jivika.</i>	

Robes,	<i>mavazi.</i>	Sat, <i>p.t.</i> sit.	
Seat,	<i>kiti.</i>		
Senate house,	<i>nyumba ya baraza.</i>		
Rush in,	<i>kuja mbio ndani.</i>		
In silence,	<i>kimya.</i>	Be astonished,	<i>shangaa.</i>
Stroke,	<i>papasa.</i>	White,	<i>nyeupe.</i>
Beard,	<i>ndevu.</i>	Priest,	<i>kuhani.</i>
Anger,	<i>khasira.</i>	Struck, <i>p.t.</i> strike,	<i>piga.</i>
Ivory,	<i>-a pembe.</i>	Sceptre,	<i>finbo.</i>
Held, <i>p.t.</i> hold,	<i>shika.</i>	Kill,	<i>ua.</i>
Set fire to,	<i>teteleza.</i>	Try,	<i>jaribu.</i>
Rock,	<i>jabali.</i>	Be steep,	<i>chongoka.</i>
Path,	<i>njia.</i>	Band,	<i>kundi.</i>
Climb up,	<i>panda.</i>	Secretly,	<i>kwa siri.</i>
No one,	<i>hakuna mtu.</i>	Geese,	<i>mabata.</i>
Sacred,	<i>wakifu.</i>	Goddess,	<i>mwungu wakike.</i>
Reach the top,	<i>fika juu.</i>	Cackle,	<i>lialia.</i>
Awoke, <i>p.t.</i> awake, <i>amsha,</i> <i>amka.</i>			
Be just in time,	<i>diriki.</i>	Foremost,	<i>-a kwanza.</i>
Clamber over,	<i>kwelea.</i>	Push back,	<i>sukuma nyuma.</i>
Shield,	<i>ngao.</i>	Knock over,	<i>angusha chini.</i>
Have time,	<i>pata nafasi.</i>	After a while,	<i>khalafu.</i>
Plunder,	<i>mateka.</i>		

MASWALI.

1. Warumi walipigwa sana na watu gani? Mwaka upi?
2. Wapi walipokaa watu hao? Wapi walipowapiga Warumi?
3. Nini "Capitol," nini "Senate-house"?
4. Walifanyani Wagallo walipopenya ndani ya mji?
5. Walijaribu kutwaa kapitoli kwa jinsi gani? Nani aliye-waokoa Warumi? Sumulia khabari yake.
6. Kisha piga Rumi, Wagallo walikaa humo?
7. Tofauti gani ya Warumi na Wagallo kwa tabia zao, katika hadithi hii?

FUNGU VIII.

Effects of this burning of Rome.

Now this taking and burning of Rome by the Gauls
is no doubt the reason why we know so little

certainly of the early history of Rome. For in those days the priests kept notes of all that happened every year, and laid them by in their temples. So, when the temples were burnt by the Gauls, all these notes and chronicles must have been burnt with them, and we cannot feel very certain about anything that happened before this time. But after this, things begin to get more certain, and we know more of what the Romans were really doing.

MAANA.

Effects,	<i>maana.</i>	Burning,	<i>kuteketea.</i>
No doubt,	<i>hapana shaka.</i>	Is the reason why,	<i>ndio maana.</i>
Why we know	so little certainly of,	<i>hatujui sana hakika ya.</i>	
Early history,	<i>mambo ya kale.</i>	Priest,	<i>kuhani.</i>
Kept, <i>p.t.</i> keep	notes, <i>waliandika tarikhi.</i>		
Notes,	<i>tarikhi.</i>	Happen,	<i>tukia.</i>
Lay by,	<i>weka.</i>	Temple,	<i>hkalu.</i>
Chronicle,	<i>khabari ya mambo.</i>		
Must,	<i>haina buddi.</i>		
Feel certain about,	<i>jua hakika ya.</i>		
Get more certain,	<i>kuwa ya hukika zaidi.</i>		
Really,	<i>kweli.</i>		

FUNGU IX.

Marcus Manlius and the Plebeians.

Then the Romans came back, and found their city in ruins, and at first they talked of leaving Rome and going to live in Veii. But Camillus persuaded them to stay and build their city again. This was a heavy burden on the poor plebeians, and they suffered great misery, and

were in great debt. One day a brave soldier was being dragged off to prison for debt, when Marcus Manlius, who had saved the Capitol, being grieved at this, paid the debt for him and saved him. Manlius said also, that so long as he had any money he would not see a citizen made a slave for debt. The plebeians loved him for this: but the patricians were afraid of him. They accused him of trying to make himself a king, and put him to death (383). So the plebeians learned they must look to laws to protect them, and not to men.

MAANA.

Found, <i>p.t.</i> find, <i>kuta.</i>	In ruins,	<i>umcharibika.</i>
Talk of,	<i>fanya maneno juu ya.</i>	
Live,	<i>kua.</i>	Persuade, <i>shawishi.</i>
Stay,	<i>kaa.</i>	Heavy, <i>mzito.</i>
Burden,	<i>mziyo.</i>	Suffer, <i>patwa na.</i>
Misery,	<i>taubu.</i>	Debt, <i>deni.</i>
Soldier,	<i>asikuri.</i>	Drag (was being), <i>kokota.</i>
To prison,	<i>gerezani, kifungoni.</i>	
For debt,	<i>kwa sababu ya deni.</i>	
Save,	<i>okoa.</i>	Be grieved, <i>sikitika.</i>
Paid, <i>p.t.</i> pay, <i>lipa.</i>		
So long as he had,	<i>kadiri alivyokuwa na.</i>	
He would not,	<i>hataki.</i>	Citizen, <i>mwenyeji.</i>
Be afraid of,	<i>ogopa.</i>	
Accuse of,	<i>-mshtaki kusema.</i>	
Of trying,	<i>kusema ana jaribu.</i>	
Put to death,	<i>ua.</i>	Learn, <i>jifunza.</i>
Look to,	<i>tazamia.</i>	Protect, <i>hifadhi.</i>

MASWALI.

1. Rumi ulipotekwa, Warumi walifanya shauri gani ?
2. Shauri gani ya Kamillo ?
3. Hadithi ya Marcus Manlius na mdeni.
4. Mwisho gani wa Marcus huyu ?
5. Maplebi hawana buddi katumainia nini ?

FUNGU X.

Effects of the coming of the Gauls.

This invasion of the Gauls was not really a great disaster to the Romans. They suffered, it is true, but not so much as their old enemies the *Æquians*, who from this time forward troubled the Romans no more. Also the Romans learned to improve their armies, and to be more careful in battle. The Gauls came back from their country along the Po year after year, and plundered wherever they went: but the Romans never again went out to fight them rashly. They drove them little by little, till the Gauls were afraid to come back again. After the year 350 we hear no more of their invasions, but Rome had grown in power by her wars with them, and was looked up to by all the tribes round about as their protector.

MAANA.

Effects,	<i>maana.</i>	Invasion,	<i>vita, kuleta vita.</i>
Really,	<i>kweli.</i>	Disaster,	<i>msiba.</i>
Suffer,	<i>dhoofika.</i>	So much as,	<i>sawa.</i>
Old,	<i>-a kale.</i>	Enemy,	<i>adui.</i>
From this time forward,	<i>tangu wakati huu.</i>		
Trouble,	<i>sumbua.</i>	No more,	<i>si zaidi.</i>
Improve,	<i>tengeneza.</i>	Be careful,	<i>jihudhari.</i>
Along,	<i>kando ya.</i>	Plunder,	<i>teka.</i>
Wherever they went,	<i>kila wacudaka.</i>		
Again,	<i>marra ya pili.</i>		
Rashly,	<i>pasipo shauri, pasipo kufikiri.</i>		
Drove, <i>p.t.</i> drive,	<i>fukuza.</i>	350, (three hundred and fifty).	
Grow,	<i>kua.</i>	Look up to,	<i>heshimu.</i>
Round about,	<i>kuzunguka.</i>	Protector,	<i>mlinzi.</i>

MASWALI.

1. Kutekwa Rumi ni shari tupu kwao ?
 2. Waekui je, walipatani kwa vita ile ?
 3. Walifanyani Warumi kwa vita za Wagallo baadae ?
 4. Mwisho lini wa vita za Wagallo ? Na Rumi ulikuwaje hali yake ?
- (Tangu hapa, jizoeze kutumia Dictionary zaidi.)
-

FUNGU XI.

Beginning of the Samnite Wars.

The Gauls had crushed others besides the Æquians, especially the Greek cities south of Rome, in the district called Campania. These cities were so weak, and also so wealthy, that, when the Gauls were gone, they were attacked by a hardy Italian tribe, called the Samnites, who lived among the Apennine mountains, which ran down the centre of Italy. The Samnites so distressed one of these cities, Capua, that she called on the Romans to help her, in the year 343. This was the beginning of the Samnite wars, which lasted for more than 50 years, that is to the year 290.

This time of the Samnite wars was a most important time for Rome; it settled whether Rome was to govern Italy or not. The Samnites were the stoutest and bravest enemies Rome had yet met with : they were as stubborn, and almost as strong as the Romans themselves. The first Samnite war was soon over, and had not much

result: both sides were willing to make peace, especially Rome, for she was just then afraid of her allies, the Latins.

MAANA.

Maneno yasiyoandikwa na tafsiri yake hapa yatafute moja-moja, uandike maana yake.

Crush,	<i>vunja.</i>		
Besides the Æquians,	<i>wala si Wackwi tu.</i>		
Especially,	<i>zaidi.</i>	District,	<i>inchi, jimbo.</i>
Hardy,	<i>hodari.</i>	Distress,	<i>dhiikisha.</i>
Last,	<i>endelea.</i>		
Settle,	<i>onyeshu, dhihirisha, eleza.</i>		
Stout,	<i>thabiti.</i>	Brave,	<i>hodari.</i>
Stubborn,	<i>gumu.</i>	Be over,	<i>isha.</i>
Had not much result,	<i>haikuwa na maana sana.</i>		
Just,	<i>haswa.</i>	Then,	<i>siku zile.</i>
Ran down (<i>kimbia</i>),	<i>p.t. run, lakini habari ya milima. Basi hakuna kukimbia milima. Neno hili la Kizungu ni mithali tu, maana yake, milima iko kati ya Italia kama yapita kati yake pembe hatta pembe ya inchi. Basi Kizungu "run down."</i>		

MASWALI.

1. Nani Wasaminiti, asili, makao, tabia?
2. Mwanzo nini wa vita zao? Ziliendelea miaka mingapi?
3. Kwa nini vita hizi za maana kwa Warumi?

FUNGU XII.

The Latin War.

The Latins, now that the Gauls were gone, did not wish to be subject to the Romans any more. In 340 they sent to the Romans and asked to be made equal with them. They were willing that Rome should still be the capital of the alliance,

but its Senate must be doubled, and there must be two Latin as well as two Roman Consuls every year. The Romans would not agree to this, so the great Latin war arose, which was to settle which of these two powers, the Romans or the Latins, should rule the other. It lasted three years (340-338) and was very severe. The greatest battle of the war was fought at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, and victory was for a long time doubtful. But the Roman consul, Publius Decius Mus, had heard that that side should conquer whose general gave himself up to death. So he covered his head with his cloak, and rushing among the enemy, was killed. Then the victory went slowly in favour of the Romans.

MAANA.

Were gone, *p.t. go, enda zao.* Be subject to, *-wa chini ya.*
 340 (three hundred and forty). Capital, *mji mkuu.*
 Alliance, *mapatano, marafiki.*
 Double, *ongeza ya pili.* As well as, *pamoja na.*
 Agree to, *-wa radhi.* Arose, *p.t. arise, ondoka.*
 Settle, *onyesha.* Powers, *matuifa.*
 Severe, *-kali.*
 The . . battle was fought, *vita . . ilifanyika.*
 Foot of Mount, *lakini mlima hauna* "foot" (*mguu*), *illa kwa*
mithali Kizungu. Sena, chini ya, karibu na.
 Doubtful, *si dhakiri.*
 Whose general, (*upande*) *ambao jemadari wake.*
 Went slowly in favour of, (*kushinda*) *kulikuwa kidogokidogo*
kwa upande wa.

MASWALI.

1. Walatini kwa nini walipigana na Warumi? Walitakani?
2. Vita gani hiyo, tena wapi pigano la mwisho? Lilikuwaje?
3. Hadithi ya Publius Decius Mus.

FUNGU XIII.

The Doom of Manlius.

You may judge how stern the Romans were by a story told of the other consul, Titus Manlius. He had given orders that no one should fight a single combat with any of the foe. One day, however, his own son, being challenged by an enemy, fought with him and killed him, and brought back his spoils. His father ordered him to be beheaded for disobedience, and stood by to see it done. And though all men were struck with horror, yet they said that the doom of Manlius was just.

MAANA.

May judge,	<i>weza kafahamu.</i>		
Told,	<i>(hadithi) iliyosumuliwa.</i>		
Fight a single combat,	<i>pigana pekeyake.</i>		
Foe,	<i>adui.</i>	Challenge,	<i>ila kupigana.</i>
Fought, <i>p.t.</i> fight.		Spoils,	<i>mateka.</i>
Be beheaded,	<i>katwa kitwa.</i>		
Stand by, &c.,	<i>simama palepale atazame ilivyofanyika.</i>		
Were struck with horror,	<i>walichukizwa mno.</i>		
Doom,	<i>hukumu.</i>		

MASWALI.

1. Hadithi ya hukumu ya Titus Manlius.
2. Kumbuka huyu Titus na Decius Mus. Basi watu gani kwa tabia zao?

FUNGU XIV.

How Rome governed the Latins.

The Latins, then, were conquered, and Rome took all their towns, and gave them different privileges, and taught them all to look up to Rome herself, and to care more for her than they had done for one another. You see Rome could not look upon the Latins as strangers, for they had long been her allies. Romans and Latins had fought side by side, used the same arms, and been almost brothers. So when Rome conquered, she did not treat the Latins hardly, but she took care that they should not rise against her again. So she would not allow the Latin cities to trade with one another, but made them all trade with Rome, so that Rome became their capital. Also she gave them all hopes of being made citizens of Rome if they remained faithful. So the Latins began to forget that they had been conquered, and were proud of being ruled by Rome. Rome learned in this way how to bind to herself the people she conquered, so that they seldom tried to rebel. You must remember that later on she always did the same things after a war: she separated the towns she had won from one another, and made them all hope that she would reward them if they were only true to her.

MAANA.

Different privileges, *masharti mbali mbali*.

Look up to, *heshimu, angalia*.

Care for, *penda*. One another, *wao kwa wao*.

Look upon, *dhanika*. Strangers, *wageni*.

Allies, *marafiki*.

Side by side, *upande mmoja, pamoja*.

Use,	<i>tumia.</i>	Almost,	<i>karibu, kama.</i>
Treat hardly,	<i>tendea magumu.</i>		
Take care,	<i>jihadhari.</i>	Again,	<i>marra ya pili.</i>
Allow,	<i>rukhusu.</i>	Trade,	<i>fanya biashara.</i>
She made them,	<i>uliwashurutisha</i>	(<i>kufanya biashara</i>).	
Capital,	<i>mji mkuu.</i>	Hopes,	<i>matumaini.</i>
Citizen,	<i>mwenyeji.</i>	Remain,	<i>kaa.</i>
Faithful,	<i>amini.</i>	Forget,	<i>sahau.</i>
Be proud of,	<i>jivuna kwa.</i>		
Bind to herself,	<i>ambatisha,</i>	<i>funganisha na nafsi yake.</i>	
So that,	<i>hatta.</i>		
They seldom tried,	<i>shida kutaka.</i>		
Rebel,	<i>asi, kaidi.</i>	Remember,	<i>kumbuka.</i>
Later on,	<i>baadaye.</i>		
Separate from one another,	<i>uliitenganisha miji, mji na mji.</i>		
The towns she had won,	<i>uliyoitwaa.</i>		
And made them all hope,	<i>ukaitumainisha ya kwamba.</i>		
Reward,	<i>jazi.</i>		
If they were only true to her,	<i>wakiwa tu amini kwa mambo</i>		
<i>yake, maana, wasipouacha Rumi katika vita.</i>			

MASWALI.

1. Warumi walipowapiga Walatini waliwatendeani? Kwa biashara je? Kwa wenyeji je?
2. Kisha kupigwa Walatini, walipendana na Warumi au sivyo? Kwa nini, eleza.
3. Ipi heri, kuwa na watu chini yako wenye kukuchukia au kukupenda? Angalia akili za Warumi.

FUNGU XV.

Second Samnite War.

It was well for Rome that she had made the Latins contented, for in 327 began the second Samnite war, which lasted till 305, for twenty-two years. It was a war in which both sides fought hard, for they knew that the people which won would be the chief state in Italy. The Samnites had a very brave general, called Caius Pontius, who

once very nearly destroyed the Roman army. He made his army pretend to run away, and the Romans followed him by the shortest way, till they were shut up in a valley, with the Samnites all around them, and could not get out. They had to surrender to Pontius, and he made peace with them, and let them go free. But the Romans at home would not hear of the peace; they said that no peace was rightly made except by the Senate, and they sent back as prisoners to Pontius the consuls who had made the peace. Pontius said he might have killed all the army, if he had chosen, and then he could have forced them to make peace: now, if they would not have peace, let them put their army back again in the pass of Caudium. But the Romans refused, saying they had sent him the consuls who had done the wrong, and that was all they were bound to do. Pontius sent the consuls back, and the war went on. The Romans did not act fairly in this, but they were always a people who thought they had done their duty if they kept the letter of the law.

As the war went on, the Etruscans became frightened of Rome's power, and helped the Samnites, but they too were beaten. At last, in 304, the Samnites were obliged to lay down their arms.

MAANA.

It was well for Rome that, *iliwafaa Warumi ya kwamba*.
 She had made the Latins contented, *wamewaridhisha Walatini*.
 Fought hard, *walipigana sana*.
 Won, *p.t. win, shinda*. Chief state, *taifa kuu*.

Brave,	<i>hodari.</i>	General,	<i>jemadari.</i>
Once,	<i>siku moja.</i>	Nearly,	<i>karibu.</i>
Destroy,	<i>haribu kabisa.</i>	Make,	<i>amuru.</i>
Pretend to run,	<i>wajifanye wanakimbia.</i>		
Follow,	<i>fuata.</i>		
The shortest way,	<i>njia iliyo fupi.</i>		
Valley,	<i>bonde.</i>	All round them,	<i>pande zote.</i>
Get out,	<i>toka nje.</i>	Surrender,	<i>kujitoa.</i>
Peace,	<i>amani.</i>	Let go free,	<i>fungulia.</i>
Rightly,	<i>vema.</i>	Except,	<i>illa.</i>
Prisoners,	<i>mateka.</i>		
He might have killed,	<i>angaliweza kuwaua.</i>		
If he had chosen,	<i>kama angalipenda.</i>		
If they would not,	<i>kama hawataki.</i>		
Put back again,	<i>rudisha tena.</i>	Refuse,	<i>kataa.</i>
The wrong,	<i>vibaya vile.</i>		
All they were bound to do,	<i>yote iliyowabidi kufanya.</i>		
Fairly,	<i>kwa haki.</i>	Thought, <i>p.t.</i> think,	<i>dhani.</i>
They had done,	<i>wamefanya.</i>	Duty,	<i>iwapasayo.</i>
Kept, <i>p.t.</i> keep, the letter of the law,	<i>shika maneno yenyewe,</i>		
<i>fanya ilivyoandikwa katika sharia yao. Sharia ilisema</i>			
<i>"Amani haifanyiki illa na wakuru wa baraza." Basi amani</i>			
<i>iliyofanyika na makonsuli si kitu. Makonsuli walioifanya</i>			
<i>waadhibishwe.</i>			
Became frightened of,	<i>walishikwa na khofu ya.</i>		
Oblige,	<i>lazimisha.</i>		
Lay down their arms,	<i>kuweka silakha, maana yake, kujitoa.</i>		

MASWALI.

1. Vita ya pili ya Wasaminiti, miaka mingapi? Kwa nini kali na kubwa?
2. Nani Caius Pontius? Alifanyaje apate kupiga Warumi?
3. Jeshi la Warumi waliokokaje? Warumi wa mji wali-fanyani? Waliyoifanya haki au si haki?
4. Mwisho gani wa vita hii ya pili?

FUNGU XVI.

Third Samnite War.

But peace did not last long, for in 300 began the third Samnite war. All the peoples of Italy, who up to this time had been fighting against

one another, were now drawn together by a common dread of Rome, and so this war was a desperate struggle of Samnites, Etruscans, and Gauls to shake off the power of Rome. A great battle was fought in 295 at Sentinum, in which the Romans beat them all. Two years afterwards the brave leader of the Samnites, Caius Pontius, was taken prisoner by the Romans, who had no pity for him, but put him to death. The Romans always showed themselves without mercy for those who rose against them, and this was another reason why the towns they conquered did not often rise again.

MAANA.

Long,	<i>siku nyingi.</i>	300 (three hundred).
Up to,	<i>hatta.</i>	One another, <i>wao kwa wao.</i>
Draw together,	<i>patanisha</i>	<i>wao kwa wao.</i>
By a common dread of Rome,	<i>kwa kuwa wote waliwaogopa</i>	
<i>Warumi.</i>		
Desperate struggle,	<i>jaribu kubwa sana.</i>	
Shake off,	<i>ondolea mbali.</i>	
Battle was fought,	<i>vita ilifanyika</i>	
Leader,	<i>mkuu.</i>	Take prisoner, <i>kamata vitani.</i>
Pity,	<i>huruma.</i>	Showed themselves, <i>jionyesha.</i>
Without mercy,	<i>hawana rehema.</i>	
Towns they conquered,	<i>miji waliyoipiga.</i>	

MASWALI.

1. Vita ya tatu ya Wasaminiti, ndio Wasaminiti tu?
2. Wapi walipopigana sana?
3. Mwisho nini wa Caius Pontius?
4. Tabia gani za Warumi katika vita?

FUNGU XVII.

Wars with the Greek cities.

Now, the last Samnite war had settled that Rome was to be mistress of all southern Italy. She had subdued the Samnites and Etruscans, and had driven back the Gauls, and there were only some Greek cities in the south to stand against her. These cities had once been very powerful, and were still very rich, in fact so rich that they did not care about fighting for themselves. One of the most important of these cities was Tarentum, on the great gulf of Tarentum, which is in the south of Italy. The Romans had been helping some of the other cities near Tarentum against their enemies, and the people of Tarentum were very jealous of Rome's power. One day the people were all sitting in the theatre, which was in the open air, and had its seats looking towards the sea. They were listening to one of those plays of which the Greeks were so fond, when suddenly they saw ten Roman ships sail close to the harbour of Tarentum. In a rage they rushed to their ships, attacked the Romans, and destroyed half of them. So the war began in the year 282.

MAANA.

Last, <i>a.</i>	<i>-a mwisho.</i>	Settle,	<i>dhihirisha.</i>
Mistress,	<i>(bibi) mkuu.</i>	Southern,	<i>kwa kusini.</i>
Subdue,	<i>tiisha.</i>	Driven, <i>p.t.</i> drive back,	<i>kimbiza.</i>
Powerful,	<i>-enye nguvu.</i>	Rich,	<i>-enye mali.</i>
In fact,	<i>kweli, haswa.</i>	Care about,	<i>penda.</i>
Fight for themselves,	<i>jipigania.</i>	Gulf,	<i>hori.</i>
Were jealous of,	<i>walionea husuda, walihusudu.</i>		

Sit,	<i>keti.</i>		
Theatre,	<i>uvanja wa michezo.</i>		
In the open air,	<i>wazi wazi.</i>	Seat,	<i>kiti.</i>
Looking towards,	<i>kuelekea.</i>	Listen to,	<i>sikiliza.</i>
Play,	<i>hadithi ya mchezo.</i>		
Be fond of,	<i>penda sana.</i>	Suddenly,	<i>gháfula.</i>
Sail,	<i>pita (kwa matanga).</i>		
Harbour,	<i>bandari.</i>	Rage,	<i>ghadhabu.</i>
Rush,	<i>enda mbio.</i>	Attack,	<i>endea.</i>
Destroy,	<i>haribu.</i>		
282 (two hundred and eighty-two).			

MASWALI.

1. Kisha kupiga Wasaminiti, Warumi walipigana na nani? Wenye hali gani? Kwa nini?
2. Wapi Tarentum? Mwanzo gani wa vita yake?
3. Nini "theatre," "play"?

FUNGU XVIII.

War with Pyrrhus.

But the Tarentines were afraid of fighting for themselves, and there was no people in Italy strong enough to fight against Rome. So they turned to Greece, and asked help from Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, which was on the west coast of Greece, and the nearest part to Italy. Pyrrhus was very glad to come and help them: for he was young, and wished to be a great conqueror: he was a good general, and brought a large army of good soldiers. It was a serious thing for the Romans to begin to fight with nations who lived outside of Italy, but they had to do it in their own defence.

In 280 Pyrrhus landed in Italy with a large army. The Romans who went against him were defeated

at Heraclea, on the little river Siris: their cavalry was not nearly so good as that of the Greeks, and their horses were frightened at the sight of some elephants which the Greeks had brought with them. But though Pyrrhus won the battle, he lost so many men that he said, "A few more such victories, and I am ruined." So he sent to Rome to try and make peace on good terms for himself and Tarentum. He sent a very clever man, called Cineas, who almost persuaded the Senate; but a Roman noble, who had been consul and censor, but was now old and blind, had himself carried to the senate-house, and with his dying breath begged them never to make peace so long as Pyrrhus stayed in Italy. Then the Senate sent Cineas away with this answer; and when he came to Pyrrhus he said, "It is useless to fight with Rome, for its Senate is an assembly of kings." Next year Pyrrhus defeated the Romans again, but they would not give way. So Pyrrhus went over to Sicily, and fought there for two years. Then when he came back his army was much weaker. The Romans meanwhile had been learning to improve their cavalry, and to fight against elephants: and they could meet Pyrrhus more equally. So in 275 a battle was fought at Beneventum, in which Pyrrhus was beaten by the Romans. He had to go back again to Epirus, having lost almost all his troops. His hopes of conquest were at an end, and three years afterwards he was killed in Greece by a stone thrown on his head by a woman while he was besieging Argos.

MAANA.

Tarentines,	<i>watu wa Tarentum.</i>		
Be afraid of,	<i>ogopa.</i>	Turn to,	<i>kimbilia.</i>
Nearest part,	<i>sehemu iliyo karibu sana na.</i>		
Young,	<i>kijana.</i>	Brought, p.t.	<i>bring, leta.</i>
Serious thing,	<i>jambo kubwa.</i>	Nation,	<i>taifa.</i>
Outside of,	<i>nje ya.</i>		
Had to do it,	<i>hawana buddi kufanya.</i>		
In their own defence,	<i>kwa ajili ya kujilinda,</i>	<i>kwa kurwa wana-</i>	
<i>endewa.</i>		Land,	<i>shuka pwani.</i>
Defeat,	<i>shinda.</i>		
Cavalry,	<i>asikari wapanda farasi.</i>		
Nearly,	<i>hatta kidogo.</i>	Be frightened,	<i>shtuka.</i>
At the sight of,	<i>kwa kutazama.</i>	Elephants,	<i>tembo.</i>
Win the battle,	<i>shinda vitani.</i>	Lose,	<i>poteza.</i>
Such victories,	<i>kushinda hivi.</i>		
I am ruined,	<i>nimeangamia, nimekwisha.</i>		
On good terms for himself,	<i>kwa masharti ya kumfaa yeye.</i>		
Clever,	<i>wa akili.</i>	Almost,	<i>karibu.</i>
Persuade,	<i>shawishi.</i>	Noble,	<i>shekhi.</i>
Blind,	<i>kipofu.</i>		
Had himself carried,	<i>aliagiza watu wakamchukue.</i>		
Dying breath, (katika)	<i>kufani, kwa neno lake la mwisho, kuruta</i>		
<i>pumuzi ya mwisho.</i>			
Beg,	<i>omba.</i>	So long as,	<i>kadiri.</i>
It is useless,	<i>haijai.</i>	Assembly,	<i>mkutano.</i>
Next,	<i>-a pili.</i>	Defeat,	<i>piga.</i>
Give way,	<i>shindwa.</i>	Went, p.t. go over,	<i>vuka.</i>
Fought, p.t. fight,	<i>pigana.</i>	Weaker,	<i>dhaifu zaidi.</i>
Meanwhile,	<i>siku zile.</i>	Improve,	<i>tengeneza.</i>
Meet,	<i>shindana na.</i>		
More equally,	<i>sawasawa zaidi.</i>		
In 275 (in the year two hundred and seventy-five before Christ).			
A battle was fought,	<i>walipigana.</i>		
Had to go back,	<i>hana buddi kurudi.</i>		
Having lost,	<i>amepoteza.</i>	Troops,	<i>asikari.</i>
Hopes,	<i>matumaini.</i>	Conquest,	<i>kushinda.</i>
Were at an end,	<i>yamekwisha.</i>	Kill,	<i>ua.</i>
Stone,	<i>jiwe.</i>	Thrown, p.t. throw,	<i>tupa.</i>
While he was,	<i>alipoki-</i>	Besiege,	<i>zingira.</i>

MASWALI.

1. Nani "Pyrrhus"? Kwa nini alikuja Italia? Kwa nini jambo kubwa hili kwa Rumi?
2. Wapi "Pyrrhus" alipowapiga Warumi kwanza? Kwa njia gani? Alisemaje baadae?
3. Khabari ya "Cinear" na ujumbe wake. Jibu gani aliyemletea "Pyrrhus"?
4. Wapi vita ya mwisho? Ilikuwa je?
5. Mwisho wa Pyrrhus mwenyewe je? Wapi, jinsi gani?

FUNGU XIX.

Rome's Government of Italy.

After Pyrrhus had been driven away, Rome had no difficulty in taking all south Italy. And now Rome ruled all south of a line drawn between the little river Macra on the west coast, and the Rubicon on the east coast. North of this lay Gaul. Rome was herself a city, and she ruled over the cities which she had taken, for the country in Italy was all divided into districts belonging to the cities. The state of things, then, in Italy was this: the citizens of Rome governed all the rest, and every one wished to become a citizen of Rome. Next to the Romans came the Latins, who had some of the rights of Roman citizenship, and hoped to get the other rights in time. Then below the Latins came the Italians, who governed their own cities in which they lived, but had to obey Rome, and serve in Rome's armies when they were wanted.

There were two ways by which Rome kept Italy under her power. You must notice them,

as they are the ways which she always used afterwards with her conquests. The ways were these :

(1.) She founded colonies.

(2.) She made roads.

MAANA.

Government, *utawala.*

Driven, *p.t.* drive away, *fukuza.*

Difficulty, *mashaka.*

South, *a.* -a kusini. *Kwa kusini pa.*

A line drawn, *mstari uliopigwa mpaka (maana yake, twaa ramani, ndio sanamu ya inchi ya Italia kwa karatasi, tafuta mto "Makra" upande wa mashariki, na mto "Rubicon" upande wa mangaribi, piga mstari toka mto hatta mto. Basi inchi yote iliyo chini ya mstari ule, ndio kwa kusini pake, ndio inchi waliyoitawala Warumi).*

North of this, *kwa kaskazini pake (mstari huohuo).*

Lay, *p.t.* lie, (*lala, lakini hapa maana yake*) *iko, ndipo.*

Divide, *garwanya.*

Districts, *sehemu (ya inchi), jimbo.*

Citizen, *mwenyeji.* All the rest, *wengineo wote.*

Wish, *taka.* Next to, *baula ya.*

Some of, *zingine.* Right, *haki.*

Hope, *tumaini.* The other, *zilizosalia.*

In time, *khalafu.*

Killa mtu aliyekuwa Mrumi haswa, mwenyeji wa mji Rumi, alikuwa na haki zake pale Rumi, kuliko wote wasio Warumi, kama hizi, haki ya kuchagua wakubwa, ya kuchaguliwa mwenyewe kuwa mkubwa, katika hukumu kimbilio lake ni mkutano wa Warumi wote, kuoa na kumiliki mali kwa sharia za Warumi.

Had to obey, *hawana buddi kutii.*

Serve, *tumika.* Notice, *angalia.*

As, *kwa sababu.* Used, *walitumia.*

With her conquests, *kwa inchi walizozipiga.*

Found, *jenga.*

Colony, *mji mpya, wa watu wageni.*

Roads, *njia kubwa.*

MASWALI.

1. Kisha kufukuzwa "Pyrrhus," nani waliotawala Italia kwa kusini, nani kwa kaskazini? Mpaka wao wapi?
2. Italia ya kusini iligawanyikaje?
3. Nini wenyeji wa Kirumi na haki zake? Kwa nini wenyeji huo kitu cha kutamanika sana?
4. Nani waliosharikishwa kwanza katika wenyeji huo? Kadirini gani?
5. Hali gani ya Waitalia wengi?
6. Kwa jinsi gani mbili Warumi waliwatawala waliowapiga?

FUNGU XX.

Rome's Colonies.

Colonies, as you know, are settlements made in foreign countries. The Romans took some of the land of the people they conquered in Italy, and sent some Roman citizens to live on it, and form themselves into a state. Thus a number of little Romes were scattered about Italy: and Rome could always trust her colonists, as a Roman never forgot Rome. These colonies were almost garrisons to keep the Italians in order: but they were much better than garrisons of soldiers, for they were garrisons of peaceful men, who worked hard at their farms, and taught others to do so as well. Thus the Italians learned to know the Romans and tried to be like them, and were content to be governed by Rome.

MAANA.

Settlements, *mji mpya.*

Form themselves into a state, *jifanyia mji.*

A number of little Romes, *Rumi nyingi ndogo, (miji midogo yenye mfano wa mji mkubwa Rumi).*

Scattered about, *tupakaa katika.*

Trust,	<i>amini.</i>		
Colonist,	<i>mtu wa "colony."</i>		
As,	<i>kwa sababu.</i>	Almost,	<i>kama.</i>
Garrisons,	<i>jamii ya askari.</i>		
Keep in order,	<i>tiisha, tuliza.</i>	Peaceful,	<i>-a amani.</i>
Work hard,	<i>tenaa kazi sana.</i>		
Farm,	<i>shamba.</i>	As well,	<i>sawa sawa.</i>
Try,	<i>jaribu.</i>	Be content,	<i>-wa radhi.</i>

MASWALI.

1. "Colony" ni kitu gani ?
2. "Rumi nyingi ndogo," nini maana yake ?
3. Kwa nini "Colonies" huambatana sana na "Rumi" ?
4. "Colonies" ziliwafaa Warumi jinsi gani mbili ?

FUNGU XXI.

Roman Roads.

The Romans were great makers of roads. They made them so well and so strong that many Roman roads still remain in use at the present day. These roads went from Rome to different parts of Italy, and so Rome could send soldiers where they were wanted, and could get news quickly. This was very useful as a way of keeping order. You will see from the map how they were spread over Italy, and served as so many chains by which Rome fastened other cities to herself.

MAANA.

Great, *wenye sifa, (maana yake, "wamepata jina" kwa jambo hili la kufanyiza njia kubwa).*
 Well, *vema.* Strong, *hodari.*
 Still, *bado.*
 Remain in use, *zimekaa na kutumika.*
 At the present day, *hatta leo.*

Different parts, *pende mbali-mbali*.
 Soldiers, *asikari*.
 Where they were wanted, *walipotakwa*.
 News, *khabari*. Quickly, *upesi*.
 Was very useful, *ilifaa sana*. As a way, *kwa njia*.
 Keep order, *tuliza*.
 Were spread over, *zilikwenda huko na huko katika*.
 Serve as, *kuwa kama*. Chain, *mnyororo*.
 By which Rome fastened other cities to herself, *za kufungama-*
nisha Rumi na miji mingine.

MASWALI.

Njia za Warumi njia gani ? Zilikwendapi ? Zilifaa nini ?

FUNGU XXII.

Character of the Romans.

In this way, then, Rome governed Italy. And these days of her wars with the Samnites and with Pyrrhus were her most flourishing days. For the Romans still had to work hard, and had not yet grown rich: so they were honest and brave and noble. Many stories are told showing how simply the old Romans lived. Their great generals and statesmen were no grander than other people, and when presents were sent them they used to refuse to take them. Thus, the Samnites sent a present of gold to a great Roman general, Manius Curius. The messengers found him at his farm, cooking his own dinner, which was a turnip roasted in the ashes of his fire: and he had only a wooden dish to eat it on. When the Samnites brought out their gold, Curius refused to take it, saying, "It is more glorious

not to have gold, but to have power over those who have it."

But the time was soon to come when the Romans were to grow rich in foreign wars, and their simple life would last no longer.

MAANA

Character,	<i>tabia.</i>	Govern,	<i>tawala.</i>
Her most flourishing days,	<i>siku zake za kusitawi sana.</i>		
Still,	<i>bado.</i>		
Had to work,	<i>hawana buddi kujitahidi sana.</i>		
Had not yet grown rich,	<i>hawajapata utajiri bado.</i>		
Honest,	<i>watu wa haki.</i>	Brave,	<i>hodari.</i>
Noble,	<i>wa kiungwana.</i>	Stories,	<i>hadithi.</i>
Simply,	<i>pasipo fakhari, kinyonge, vibaya.</i>		
Old,	<i>-a kwanza.</i>		
Generals,	<i>wakubwa vitani.</i>		
Statesman,	<i>wakubwa mjini.</i>		
Grandeur,	<i>wenye fakhari.</i>	Presents,	<i>zawali, tuzo.</i>
Used,	<i>(yuust, si yuuzd), walizoca.</i>		
Used to refuse,	<i>hukataa.</i>	Messenger,	<i>mjumbe.</i>
Found, <i>p.t.</i> find,	<i>kuta.</i>	Cook,	<i>pika.</i>
Dinner,	<i>chakula.</i>	Turnip,	<i>(kama muhogo).</i>
Roast,	<i>choma.</i>	Ashes,	<i>majivu.</i>
Wooden,	<i>a mti.</i>	Dish,	<i>sahani.</i>
To eat it on.	<i>ya kutia.</i>	Brought, <i>p.t.</i> bring out,	<i>toa.</i>
Glorious,	<i>tukufu.</i>	Not to have,	<i>kulokuwa na.</i>
To have power over those,	<i>kuwaweza.</i>		
Was soon to come,	<i>alikuja baadae.</i>		
Were to grow rich,	<i>walipopata utajiri.</i>		
Foreign,	<i>katika inchi ngeni.</i>		
Simple,	<i>pasipo fakhari nyingi.</i>		
Last,	<i>dumu.</i>	No longer,	<i>si zaidi.</i>

MASWALI.

1. Tabia gani za Warumi wa kale?
2. Hadithi ya Manius Curius.
3. Nini iliyowaharibu Warumi tabia?