

Selections from
◆ CAESAR'S ◆
DE BELLO GALLICO



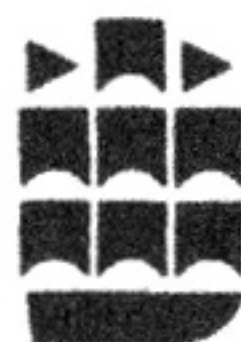
◆
ANDREW C.
ARONSON

◆
A Longman
Latin Reader

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**SELECTIONS FROM
CAESAR'S
DE BELLO GALLICO**

PREPARED BY ANDREW C. ARONSON
Sidwell Friends School



Longman

Selections from Caesar's De bello Gallico

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INTRODUCTION

Who he was, or what he was, or what manner of man he was—no one knows for sure. Every age has carved its own Caesar, dressing him with its own passions and fears, tonguing him with the wit and wisdom of its passing moment. So we know of Caesar the tyrant and Caesar the merciful; of Caesar the killer and Caesar the lawmaker; of Caesar the wise and Caesar the lover; and of Caesar the Deified.

Theodore White

We come to know of Caesar in many different ways. We learn of him in famous plays, novels, and movies and through pithy sayings that have circulated for centuries: "Caesar's wife ought to be above suspicion"; "The die is cast" (*Ālea iacta est*); "To cross the Rubicon"; "I came, I saw, I conquered" (*Vēnī, vīdī, vīcī*); "Beware the Ides of March"; "You too, Brutus" (*Et tū, Brūte*); and "Friends, Romans, Countrymen, lend me your ears." We hear his name when we discuss autocrats: Caesar, Kaiser, Czar; and we hear it at the surgical delivery of a baby, a caesarean section. But we know him best by reading his *Commentaries on the Gallic War*, the subject of this reader, where in the exertions of marching and encamping, in the arena of fierce negotiations and diplomacy, and in the heat of battle, the gifted commander and masterful writer are brightly illuminated.

Gaius Julius Caesar was born into a patrician family of great lineage and diminished fortunes on July 13, 100 B.C. His family claimed descent from Iulus, son of Aeneas and grandson of Venus, but it was not the authority of his name or the aristocratic standing of his family that gave him political cachet. Of greater influence was the marriage of his aunt to Gaius Marius, Rome's most distinguished general and a seven-term consul. Often as Caesar climbed the *cursus honōrum*—in succession he was a legal prosecutor, military tribune, quaestor, aedile, pontifex maximus, praetor, and consul—he invoked the name of his uncle Marius and glorified him as a military savior and leader of the *Populārēs* in his speeches and writings. In truth, without the crucial reorganization of the Roman army that Marius masterminded—opening up the ranks to previously disqualified citizens, equipping the legions with more effective weapons and standardized marching gear, and reworking the deployment of the triple battle line—Caesar might not have succeeded in Gaul.

The year 60 B.C. was portentous for republican Rome. Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus, stymied by the Senate and each with different grievances and different ambitions, pooled their vast resources to form the First Triumvirate. In the following year Caesar took office as consul. He expertly guided new legislation through the Senate, or, when that failed, through the people's assembly, which had the power to enact laws. The Senate had already moved to thwart Caesar by announcing in advance of his consulship that it would award the consuls of 59 with minor posts overseeing Italian forests and grazing lands. Once more Caesar bypassed the Senate when a tribune in his service persuaded the people's assembly to award Caesar a five-year governorship over the provinces of Cisalpine Gaul (Italy north of the Po River) and Illyricum (located along the eastern shore of the Adriatic Sea). Additionally, to fill a vacancy in Transalpine Gaul (southern France), Pompey prevailed upon the Senate to assign Caesar that province too. In all, three provinces and four legions were turned over to him.

Caesar and his legionaries fought in Gaul for nine years. Caesar wrote his account of the war in seven books, one for each of the years from 58–52 B.C. After

INTRODUCTION

Caesar's death, Aulus Hirtius, one of his generals, wrote the eighth book, covering the years 51–50. Each book was titled *commentārius*, the full Latin title of the work being *Commentarii de bello Gallico*. In form, though less complex and less detailed than the full-fledged histories produced by Caesar's contemporaries, the *Commentaries* are more than simple notebooks, which the meaning of the word *commentārius* might suggest. In them Caesar tells the events of the war, the historical causes, and the individual heroics with a minimum of adornment and maximum lucidity. Caesar the author disappears behind Caesar the commander, who in the Latin text is referred to in the third person. In regard to publication, we have no compelling evidence to prove either of two widely held theories, that Caesar wrote and published individual books annually or that he published the collected works in 51 or 50 B.C. on the eve of civil war with Pompey.

Note to the student: On the right hand page of the Latin are vocabulary review boxes listing at their first occurrence all words for each passage that either appear in the first two years of ECCE ROMANI, are formed from simple compounds, or are deducible from English derivatives. All review vocabulary should be learned since the majority of these words appear more than once in the reader. On the left hand page, an asterisk by a vocabulary word or idiom indicates that it will appear again; such words or idioms will not be glossed a second time but will be listed in the end vocabulary. Note that the perfect passive participle is given as the fourth principle part of transitive verbs, but for intransitive verbs the future active participle is listed. Finally, as a general rule, the vocabulary definitions proceed from general to specific; the final one or two meanings, therefore, will be the most suitable for your translation.



2 🏰 GALLIA EST OMNIS DIVISA

- 1 **Gallia est omnis dīvīsa in partēs trēs:** a famous opening, as commonly memorized and quoted as the beginning of Vergil's *Aeneid*, **Arma virumque canō, Troiae quī prīmus ab ōrīs.**
Gallia . . . omnis: *Gaul, taken as a whole, or Gaul, viewed collectively, or, possibly, Gaul, in the larger sense, since no translation captures the impact to a Roman of omnis placed after, not before, the noun it modifies, conveying at once that Caesar's subject is not merely the region Gallia, where the Gallī lived in central France, but the whole unconquered territory bounded in the west by the Pyrenees and the Atlantic Ocean and in the east by the Rhine River. Called Gallia Comāta, Long-haired Gaul, it included all or parts of modern France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, Switzerland, and the Netherlands.*
- *dīvīsus, -a, -um, *divided.*
- quārum . . . appellantur (3): supply words as needed: quārum ūnam (partem) incolunt Belgae, aliam (partem incolunt) Aquītānī, tertiam (partem incolunt eī), quī ipsōrum linguā Celtae (appellantur), nostrā (linguā) Gallī appellantur. A common feature of Latin is ellipsis, where a word is introduced and then understood in later instances (here, partem, incolunt, and linguā) or, frequently with verbs, saved to the end and understood in earlier instances (here, appellantur).
 A more natural translation of this relative clause into English might use the passive: *of which one part is inhabited by the Belgae. . . .*
- *incolō, incolere, incoluī, *to dwell, inhabit.*
- 2 *Belgae, -ārum, m. pl., *the Belgae* (a collective name for all the tribes living in the northeast region of Gaul, an area called **Belgium**, but substantially larger than modern Belgium).
- *Aquītānī, -ōrum, m. pl., *the Aquitani* (the inhabitants of **Aquitania**, located in southwest Gaul).
- ipsōrum linguā: *in their own language, i.e., Celtic.* Translate nostrā (linguā) similarly.
- Celtae, -ārum, m. pl., *the Celts* (referring to tribes occupying the middle band of Gaul, called **Celtica** or **Gallia**).
- *Gallī, -ōrum, m. pl., *the Gauls* (the Latin name for the Celts).
- 3 linguā, īnstitūtīs, lēgibus: *in respect to . . .*, ablative of respect. Latin often omits the conjunction between the last two nouns in a series; this omission of a conjunction is called *asyndeton*.
 īnstitūtum, -ī, n., *institution; custom.*
 lēx, lēgis, f., *law.*
- 4 Gallōs . . . flūmen, ā Belgis . . . dīvidit (5): an example of ellipsis; the verb dīvidit needs to be supplied from the second half of the sentence and the noun Gallōs is understood in the second half.
 Garumna, -ae, f., *the Garonne* (a river in southwest Gaul).
 Matrona, -ae, f., *the Marne* (a river in central Gaul).
 Sēquana, -ae, f., *the Seine* (a river in central Gaul).
- 5 dīvidit: a singular verb is used for the two rivers because the Marne and the Seine are joined and together form the northern boundary of **Celtica**.

BOOK I

Caesar begins his account of the Gallic War with a brief introduction to the people and terrain of Gaul.

1. Gallia est omnis dīvisā in partēs trēs, quārum ūnam incolunt 1
 Belgae, aliam Aquītānī, tertiam, quī ipsōrum linguā Celtae, nostrā Gallī 2
 appellantur. Hī omnēs linguā, īnstitūtīs, lēgibus inter sē differunt. 3
 Gallōs ab Aquītānīs Garumna flūmen, ā Belgīs Matrona et Sēquana 4
 dīvidit. 5

Comprehension Questions

1. According to Caesar, who inhabited the three major regions of Gaul? Refer to the map on page v to locate all regions and boundaries. (1-3)
2. What name did the inhabitants of the third region use for themselves? What did the Romans call them? (2-3)
3. By what three broad categories does Caesar claim that the people of one region can be distinguished from another? (3)
4. Name the rivers that account for the divisions of Gaul. (4-5)
5. How does Caesar offset the sense of unity in the words **omnis** (1) and **omnēs** (3) with a stronger impression of separation and division among the tribes of Gaul? What Latin words in particular create this impression? (1-5)
6. Caesar campaigned in Gaul with a rather small military force, roughly 50,000 men. As reflected in this opening description, what limitation within the Gallic nation did Caesar anticipate when he contemplated the subjugation of the whole of Gaul?

VOCABULARY REVIEW

ā or ab, prep. + abl., *from, by*
 alius, alia, aliud, *other, another*
 appellō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *to name, call*
 differō, differre, distulī, dīlātus, *irreg., to differ, vary*
 dīvidō, -ere, dīvisī, dīvisus, *to divide, separate*
 et, conj., *and*
 flūmen, flūminis, n., *river*
 Gallia, -ae, f., *Gaul*
 hic, haec, hoc, *this*
 in, prep. + acc., *into*
 inter, prep. + acc., *between, among*

ipse, ipsa, ipsum, *himself, herself, itself, themselves*
 lingua, -ae, f., *tongue; language*
 noster, nostra, nostrum, *our*
 omnis, -is, -e, *all; the entire; each*
 pars, partis, f., *part*
 quī, quae, quod, *who, which, that*
 sē, *himself, herself, itself, themselves*
 sum, esse, fuī, futūrus, *irreg., to be*
 tertius, -a, -um, *third*
 trēs, trēs, tria, trium, *three*
 ūnus, -a, -um, *one*

4  GALLIA EST OMNIS DIVISA

- 6 **Hōrum omnium**: i.e., the Gallic people, picking up *hī omnēs* in line 3.
Hōrum is what case, number, and gender of *hic*?
- ***propterea quod**, idiom, *because*; lit., *because of the fact that*.
cultus, -ūs, m., *cultivation; standard of living; civilization*.
- 7 **hūmānitās, hūmānitātis**, f., *humane character, moral refinement*.
prōvincia, -ae, f., *province*.
 Here, specifically, the Province (modern Provence), a strategic strip of land extending from the Pyrenees and the Garonne to the Rhône River, taken militarily from the Gauls by the Romans in 121–120 B.C. and awarded to Caesar as part of his proconsulship in 58 B.C. The province was also known as **Gallia Narbōnensis** from its capital at Narbo.
- minimē**: translate with *saepe* (8), *least often = very seldom*.
- 8 **mercātōrēs**: nominative plural; a reference to traders from the Province.
commeō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūrus, *to go back and forth; + ad + acc., to reach*.
ea: *those goods*, object of **important** (9).
effēminō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *to remove one's manliness; to weaken*.
ad effēminandōs animōs: *to dull the fighting spirit*, gerundive of purpose with *ad*.
- 9 **pertineō**, -ēre, -uī, *to extend; to tend*.
importō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *to bring in; to introduce (for sale)*.
 ***proximus**, -a, -um + dat., *nearest (to), closest (to)*.
proximīque sunt . . . gerunt (10): Caesar gives this as his third reason for the superiority of the Belgae over the other Gauls: *and (because) they are . . .*
- ***Rhēnus**, -ī, m., *the Rhine* (the major north-south river that marked the boundary between Gaul and Germany).
- 10 **continenter**, adv., *continually*.
Quā dē causā: *For this reason; lit., Concerning which reason*.
- ***Helvētius**, -a, -um, *of the Helvetii, Helvetian; m. pl., the Helvetii* (a tribe from the central region of Gaul against which Caesar will have his first military encounter).
- 11 ***virtūs, virtūtis**, f., *courage, bravery*.
virtūte: for the ablative of respect, see page 2, note to line 3.
praecēdō, praecēdere, praecessī, praecessūrus, *to go before; to surpass*.
cotīdiānus, -a, -um, *daily*.
 ***proelium**, -ī, n., *battle, skirmish*.
cotīdiānis proeliīs: *by means of . . . or in . . .*, ablative of means.
- 12 ***contendō, contendere, contendī, contentus**, *to struggle, fight, clash*.
 ***fīnis, fīnis, fīnium**, m., *end; boundary; pl., borders, territory*.
eōs . . . eōrum (13): referring to the Germans in both cases.
 ***prohibeō, -ēre, -uī, -itus**, *to prevent; to keep X (acc. of direct object) away from Y (abl. of separation)*.
cum aut . . . prohibent aut ipsī . . . gerunt (13): *whenever they (i.e., the Helvetii) either are keeping . . . or are themselves waging . . .* The mood of the verb in a *cum* clause is indicative if the clause refers to events in the present or future, and if it denotes a repeated action.

Caesar singles out two Gallic tribes for their superiority in battle.

Hōrum omnium fortissimī sunt Belgae, proptereā quod ā cultū 6
 atque hūmānitāte prōvinciae longissimē absunt, minimēque ad eōs 7
 mercātōrēs saepe commeant atque ea, quae ad effēminandōs animōs 8
 pertinent, important; proximīque sunt Germānīs, quī trāns Rhēnum 9
 incolunt, quibuscum continenter bellum gerunt. Quā dē causā Helvētīi 10
 quoque reliquōs Gallōs virtūte praecēdunt, quod ferē cotīdiānīs proeliīs 11
 cum Germānīs contendunt, cum aut suīs fīnibus eōs prohibent aut ipsī 12
 in eōrum fīnibus bellum gerunt. 13

Caesar, *De bello Gallico* I.1

Comprehension Questions

1. Why in Caesar's opinion were the Belgae the bravest of the Gauls? (6–10)
2. What is the essential difference between *cultus* (6) and *hūmānitās* (7)? How would the presence or absence of either one affect the culture and behavior of a people?
3. What material goods do you think might have contributed to a general weakening of a tribe's moral and military strength? (8–9)
4. The Belgae and the Helvetii proved to be very tough opponents for Caesar. How did the geography of Gaul influence their military prowess? By implication, who might be a tougher opponent than either tribe? (9–13)

VOCABULARY REVIEW

absum, abesse, āfuī, āfutūrus,
 irreg., *to be away*
ad, prep. + acc., *to, toward; at*
animus, -ī, m., *mind; spirit, courage*
atque, conj., *and*
aut . . . aut, conj., *either . . . or*
bellum, -ī, n., *war*
causa, -ae, f., *cause, reason*
cum, prep. + abl., *with*
cum, conj., *when; since*
dē, prep. + abl., *down from; about,*
concerning
ferē, adv., *nearly, almost*
fortis, -is, -e, *strong; brave*
Germānī, -ōrum, m. pl., *the*
Germans
gerō, -ere, gessī, gestus, *to carry;*
to conduct; to wage

in, prep. + abl., *in, on*
is, ea, id, he, she, it; this, that
longē, adv., *far*
mercātor, mercātōris, m.,
merchant, trader
minimē, adv., *very little, the least*
-que, conj., *and*
quī, quae, quod, interrog. adj.,
what, which
quod, conj., *because*
quoque, adv., *also, too*
reliquus, -a, -um, *remaining, the*
rest of
saepe, adv., *often*
suus, -a, -um, *his, her, its, their*
(own)
trāns, prep. + acc., *across*

BOOK I: TROUBLE IN THE PROVINCE

Four hundred years of conflict, uneasy alliances, and mutual enrichment between Rome and the tribes of Gaul preceded Caesar's Gallic campaign. These foreigners, called *Keltoi* by the Greeks and *Galli* by the Romans, began to pour across the Alps from their homes in Switzerland and Germany in the fifth century B.C. They were attracted to the rich farm land in the Po valley and they fought as mercenaries within Italy.

Early in the fourth century several tribes crossed into Etruria. When the Etruscan town of Clusium at the headwaters of the Tiber was besieged by Gauls, Rome responded to an appeal for help. Negotiations failed and at the river Allia in 390 B.C. Rome was soundly beaten by a new and very powerful adversary. The long memory of the **terror Gallicus** originated with this defeat and the shameful entry of king Brennus and his Gauls into a defenseless Rome.

Gallic tribes began to hire themselves out to Roman enemies, and Rome in turn began appropriating good farm land and establishing trade centers in the north of Italy. Both developments led to bloody conflicts and to an emerging consensus in Rome that the Gallic threat in Italy would have to be defused. The battle of Telamon in 232 B.C., a Roman victory and stinging defeat for the combined Gallic forces, was a turning point in Gallo-Roman relations. Rome took the offensive and by the 180's she had either subjugated the Gallic tribes in the Po region or turned them into loyal allies.

Meanwhile, Roman interest in southern Gaul had grown in the third century, spurred on by a strong Carthaginian presence in Spain during the second Punic War. The Rhône valley had already been an area of much activity in the preceding centuries, benefiting from the introduction of Greek culture and trade through the popular seaport of Marseilles.

In 125 B.C. Marseilles called upon the Romans to help them in dealing with the Saluvii, a tribe which dominated the Alpine passes and was pressing westward. The Romans vigorously turned back the Saluvii and destroyed their capital city. A new Roman settlement, *Aquae Sextiae*, became a base of operations for further Roman expansion. By 121 the Romans had defeated two other belligerent tribes, the Allobroges and Arverni, incorporating the former into the new Roman province of Transalpine Gaul and drawing the latter into the Roman sphere of influence. The Romans also entered into formal alliances with the Aedui and the Sequani along the northern reaches of the Rhône River.

The first large threat to the stability of the Province in southern Gaul came at the end of the second century as a wave of northerners called the Cimbri and Teutones swept down from their homes north of the Danube, uprooting tribes in their way and harassing Roman allies in the Province. Roman opposition to them failed miserably until the command was turned over to Marius, who defeated the Teutones at *Aquae Sextiae* in 102 and the Cimbri in the following year. The memory of earlier Gallic invasions in the heartland of Italy coupled with this recent experience of Germanic invaders on the northern borders of Italy would soon give Caesar apparent just cause in using force to meet foreign threats



to Rome and her allies in the Alpine provinces. Caesar was personally connected to the war with the Germans by the presence on the battlefield of his uncle Marius, and through his third wife Calpurnia, whose great-grandfather L. Calpurnius Piso was killed in an ambush in 107 at the hands of the Tigurini, an Helvetian tribal clan who had accompanied the Cimbri and Teutones in their drive south.

The germ of the Gallic War was contained in a decision in 60 B.C. by the Helvetii to migrate en masse from their home in Switzerland to a more promising home in western Gaul. The plan was devised by a nobleman, Orgetorix, who, according to Caesar, played on a popular sentiment that the small compass of Helvetia, penned in by natural boundaries, was insufficient to meet the collective needs and military ambitions of the people. But in a secret pact with Casticus of the Sequani tribe and Dumnorix of the Aedui, Orgetorix sought greater power by promising to install his co-conspirators as tribal kings and establish a ruling triumvirate over all of Gaul. The plot was exposed and although Orgetorix used his considerable influence to avoid trial, he died soon after.

After the death of Orgetorix, the Helvetii did not abandon their attempts to move out of their territory as they had determined to do. When they eventually thought they were ready to start the migration, they set fire to all their **oppida**, about 12 altogether, and to some 400 villages and the individual buildings that remained. They burned all the grain, except for what they intended to take with them.

Caesar, *De bello Gallico*, I.5

Of the two routes available to them out of Helvetia—one upstream over a narrow river pass in the land of the Sequani, the second south over easier terrain but in the Roman Province—they chose the southern route and planned to force their way through the land of the Allobroges. Caesar, now governor, learned of this while still in Rome and with characteristic speed reached Geneva before the Helvetii were set to depart on March 28th, 58 B.C. Caesar told the Helvetii that he needed two weeks to decide on their request to pass through the Province and then he used that time to build walls, trenches and manned posts along the Rhone to prevent such a passage. The Helvetii countered by engaging the Aeduan Dumnorix to win permission from the Sequani to pass through their land.

Caesar left his chief lieutenant Labienus in charge of the 10th legion at Geneva and returned to Cisalpine Gaul, where he summoned three standing legions and recruited two more. With five legions he crossed the Alps and set up camp at the confluence of the Saône and Rhône rivers near Lyon.

The Helvetii had already led their forces through the pass in the country of the Sequani and had reached that of the Aedui and were pillaging it. Since the Aedui could not defend themselves or their property from them, they sent envoys to Caesar to ask for help.

They pointed out that they had always been loyal to Rome and so it was not right that their land was being laid waste, their children led off into slavery, and their **oppida** taken by storm under the very eyes of his army. . . .

Prompted by these complaints, Caesar decided that he must not delay; if he did, everything that our allies owned would be destroyed, and the Helvetii would get through to the country of the Santones. Caesar, *De bello Gallico*, I.11

8 𐌷 TROUBLE IN THE PROVINCE

- 1 *Arar, Araris, acc., Ararim, m., *the Saône* (a tributary of the Rhône).
 *Aeduī, -ōrum, m. pl., *the Aedui* (a tribe living near the Saone River).
 *Sēquanī, -ōrum, m. pl., *the Sequani* (a tribe north of the Aedui).
- 2 Rhodanus, -ī, m., *the Rhône* (a major north-south river).
 īnfluō, īnfluere, īnflūxī, īnfluxūrus, *to flow in, flow*.
 lēnitās, lēnitātis, f., *gentleness; of water, sluggishness, slowness*.
 incredibilī lēnitāte: (*a river*) of . . . , *ablative of description*.
 ita ut . . . possit (3): the actual subject of **possit** is the clause **in utram partem fluat**, but translate **nōn possit** impersonally as *it cannot*.
 *uter, utra, utrum, *which* (of two).
 partem: *direction*.
 fluō, fluere, flūxī, flūxūrus, *to flow*.
- 3 *iūdicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *to judge, decide, determine*.
 Id: i.e., the river. What case and number is the pronoun?
 ratis, ratis, ratium, f., *raft*.
 *linter, lintris, f., *canoe*.
- 4 explōrātor, explōrātōris, m., *scout; pl., scouting party, patrol*.
 Caesar certior factus est: *Caesar was made more certain (that) = Caesar was informed (that) . . . , Caesar learned (that) . . .*
 trēs . . . trādūxisse (5): within an indirect statement the direct object of the infinitive will often precede the subject of the infinitive, as here. Note that the prefix **trā-** for **trāns** in **trādūxisse** governs **id flūmen** and makes a preposition there unnecessary.
 trēs . . . partēs: *three quarters*.
 *cōpiae, -ārum, f. pl., *troops*.
- 5 quārtam vērō partem: (*but that*) *in fact the fourth part . . . ; an example of asyndeton*. For the device, see page 2, note to line 3.
 citrā, prep. + acc., *on this side of, on the near (= Roman) side of*.
- 6 *dē: in temporal phrases: *at the start of; just after*.
 *vigilia, -ae, f., *watch*.
 The period from sunset to sunrise was divided into four watches, called **vigiliae**, of three hours each; the third watch would have run from approximately midnight to 3 A.M.
- *castra, -ōrum, n. pl., *camp*.
- 8 impedītus, -a, -um, *hindered, hampered; encumbered with supplies*.
 inopināns, inopinantis, *unaware, caught off guard*.
 aggredior, aggredī, aggressus sum, *to approach; to go against, attack*.
 concīdō, concīdere, concīdī, concīsus, *to cut up; to kill*.
- 9 *sēsē: an alternate form of the reflexive pronoun **sē**, *themselves*.
 mandō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *to hand over*.
 sēsē fugae mandārunt (= mandāvērunt): *they handed themselves over to flight = they took flight, they fled*.
 *abdō, abdere, abdidī, abditus, *to put away, conceal; + sē, to hide oneself*.
 in proximās silvās abdidērunt: repeat **sēsē** with **abdidērunt**. Caesar uses **in** + acc. because the verb **abdere** contains the idea of motion towards; you may catch this by adding a verb of motion in your translation: (*entering*) *into . . . they . . .*

Caesar leads a surprise raid on the rear forces of the Helvetii at the river Saône.

12. Flūmen est Arar, quod per finēs Aeduōrum et Sēquanōrum in 1
Rhodanum īfluit, incrēdibilī lēnitāte ita ut oculīs in utram partem fluat 2
iūdicārī nōn possit. Id Helvētiī ratibus ac lintribus iūctīs trānsībant. 3
Ubi per explōrātōrēs Caesar certior factus est trēs iam partēs cōpiārum 4
Helvētiōs id flūmen trādūxisse, quārtam vērō partem citrā flūmen 5
Ararim reliquam esse, dē tertiā vigiliā cum legiōnibus tribus ē castrīs 6
profectus ad eam partem pervēnit, quae nōndum flūmen trānsierat. Eōs 7
impeditōs et inopīnantēs aggressus magnam partem eōrum concīdit; 8
reliquī sēsē fugae mandārunt atque in proximās silvās abdidērunt. 9

Comprehension Questions

1. Why did the Helvetii choose this place in the river to transport their entire population? How were they crossing the river? (1-3)
2. What did Caesar learn from his patrol? (4-6)
3. When and with how many troops did Caesar leave the camp? (6-7)
4. Why did Caesar succeed so well in his surprise attack? How does the word order emphasize the effectiveness of his attack? (7-9)

VOCABULARY REVIEW

ac, conj., and

Caesar, Caesaris, m., Caesar

certus, -a, -um, certain

ē or ex, prep. + abl., from, out of

faciō, -ere, fēcī, factus, to make; to do

fuga, -ae, f., flight

iam, adv., now, already

incrēdibilis, -is, -e, incredible, remarkable

ita, adv., thus; so, in such a way

iungō, -ere, iūnxī, iūctus, to join, fasten together

legiō, legiōnis, f., legion

magnus, -a, -um, big, large, great

nōn, adv., not

nōndum, adv., not yet

oculus, -ī, m., eye

per, prep. + acc., through

perveniō, -īre, pervēnī,

perventūrus + ad + acc., to arrive at, reach

possum, posse, potuī, irreg., to be able, can

proficīscor, proficīscī, profectus sum, to set out

quārtus, -a, -um, fourth

silva, -ae, f., woods, forest

trādūcō, -ere, trādūxī, trāductus, to lead across, bring across

trānseō, trānsīre, trānsīvī or

trānsiī, trānsitus, irreg., to go across, cross

ubi, conj. and adv., where; when

ut, conj. + subjunctive, so that, in order that, that, to

vērō, adv., truly; even; in fact

10 🏰 TROUBLE IN THE PROVINCE

- 11 ***pāgus**, -ī, m., *community, district; clan*.
 ***Tigurīnus**, -a, -um, *Tigurinus* (referring to the name of a Helvetian clan and, in the plural, the people of the clan).
 ***cīvitās**, cīvitātis, f., *state, nation*.
- 12 **quattuor pāgōs**: Caesar gives the name of only one other clan, Verbigenus.
dīvīsa: an adjective. Compare **Gallia est omnis dīvīsa**.
cum domō exisset: *when it (the clan) had left its home*.
- 13 **memoriā**: *within the memory (of) . . . , in the lifetime (of) . . . , ablative of time within which*.
 ***L. Cassius**, -ī, m., *Lucius Cassius* (consul in 107 B.C.).
 ***interficiō**, **interficere**, **interfēcī**, **interfectus**, *to kill*.
 ***exercitus**, -ūs, m., *army*.
- 14 **iugum**, -ī, n., *yoke*.
sub iugum: to force a Roman army **sub iugum** was symbolic of Roman submission to a foreign power and a stinging record of disgrace. Two javelins were placed at a distance from each other in the ground and a third was placed across the top. Roman troops were forced to give up their weapons and march under the javelin, hunched over.
sive . . . sive, conj., *whether . . . or*.
 ***cāsū**, adv., *by chance, accidentally*.
- 15 **quae pars cīvitātis Helvētiaē**: *the part of the Helvetian state that . . . , where the antecedent (pars) is contained within the relative clause itself*.
 ***īnsignis**, -is, -e, *clear, distinctive, significant, historic*.
calamitās, calamitātis, f., *injury, harm; disaster, defeat*.
- 16 ***īnferō**, **īnferre**, **intulī**, **illātus**, irreg., *to bring in; to inflict X (acc.) on Y (dat.)*.
prīnceps, **prīncipis**, *earliest, first*.
persolvō, **persolvere**, **persolvī**, **persolūtus**, *to pay off; with poenās, to pay the penalty, receive punishment, suffer the consequences*.
ea prīnceps . . . persolvit: *was the first to suffer. . . .* The word **ea** picks up and modifies **pars** (15), but it may be left untranslated.
Quā in rē: *In this matter, In this way*.
 ***nōn solum . . . sed etiam**, conj., *not only . . . but also*.
- 17 ***īniūria**, -ae, f., *wrongdoing, harm, injury*.
ulcīscor, **ulcīscī**, **ultus sum**, *to avenge*.
quod . . . interfēcerant (19): Caesar explains why his rout of the Tigurini also set right certain **prīvātae iniūriae**.
eius: i.e., Caesar's.
socer, **socerī**, m., *father-in-law*.
 Caesar married his third wife, Calpurnia, in 59 B.C., and her father, Lucius Piso, consul in 58 B.C., was the grandson of the similarly named Lucius Piso, an officer in Cassius' army. See pages 6–7 for background.
- ***L. Pīsō**, **L. Pīsōnis**, m., *Lucius Calpurnius Piso*.
socerī L. Pīsōnis: the genitives are dependent on **avum** (18).
- 18 **avus**, -ī, m., *grandfather*.
quod (17) . . . **avum . . . Tigurīnī**: due to ellipsis, the verb for this clause must be drawn from a later instance, in this case, **interfēcerant** (19).
eōdem proeliō quō: *in the same battle (as that) in which. . . .*

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