

Answer Key

This answer key is for Linney's Latin Class, not for the textbook itself; therefore the answers given here will not include every exercise given in the textbook. Instead, this answer key will follow the course of study covered in the recorded lectures. The answers given will be kept as simple and literal as possible, and synchronized with the answers given in the recorded lectures as much as possible.

Understood words (i.e., words not literally present in but implied by the Latin text) will be placed in parenthesis so the reader can identify them more easily. Occasional parenthetical notes or footnotes will provide extra information when needed. For a more detailed analysis of each exercise, please consult the recorded lectures.

The second person singular will be expressed using the word *you*. The second person plural will be expressed using the word *y'all*.

I would be grateful to you if you could take the time to notify me if you notice either of the following:

- Translation errors
- Places where the translation given here differs from that given in the lectures.

By notifying me of such instances, you will help me greatly to weed out errors and improve the synchronization between the written answer key and the recorded lectures. My email address is armfield.academic.press@gmail.com.

There are two editions of the textbook, *The First Year of Latin*. The older edition contains some typographical errors. A later edition was made that corrects these errors. These differences between the two versions are very rare, but when they come up I will mention them to avoid any confusion they might cause.

I have tried to make this document as useful as possible by using wide line spacing, a large font, and by starting each new section on a new page. Hopefully, if you decide to print some or all of this document, these considerations will make it easier for you to add your own handwritten notes in the margins.

Sincerely,

Bill Linney

Lesson 1

SECTION 27

1. Road (genitive or dative).
2. Province (genitive or dative).
3. Land (accusative).
4. Province (accusative).
5. Broad land (nominative).
6. Broad bank (ablative).
7. Road (ablative).
8. The road (ablative) of Helvetia.
9. Small province (genitive or dative).
10. The Seine is long.
11. The province is large.
12. The bank is broad.
13. The road is long and broad.
14. Gaul is a large country.
15. Helvetia is small.
16. Gaul is divided.

Lesson 2

SECTION 33

1. Of the sailors.
2. Of the victories.
3. Of the letters OR Of the letter.
4. *omitted*
5. The victory of the sailors.
6. Banks (accusative plural).
7. *omitted*
8. *omitted*
9. Long banks (dative plural or ablative plural)
10. Small gates (nominative plural), of a small gate (genitive singular), to or for a small gate (dative singular).
11. The banks are wide.
12. The roads are long and wide.
13. Gaul and Helvetia are countries.
14. The provinces are not large.
15. *omitted*

Lesson 3

SECTION 41

1. They carry, they announce, they establish.
2. We subdue, we carry.
3. You establish, you announce.
4. Y'all carry, y'all subdue.
5. The Belgians are announcing the victory.
6. We are praising the troops.
7. The Celts are establishing friendship.
8. Messala is subduing a large province.
9. The sailor is carrying a letter.
10. Y'all are praising the Celts and the Belgians.
11. *omitted*
12. The troops are not sailors.

Lesson 4

SECTION 51

1. We command, we persuade.
2. Y'all move.
3. You persuade, you move.
4. They command, they persuade.
5. The Celts have a large country.
6. The land of the Celts is large.
7. The land of the Celts extends from the Belgians to Aquitania.
8. Messala has the sailor's letter.
9. We see the long and broad roads of the Belgians.
10. *omitted*
11. He is warning Messala's sailors.
12. You see the broad forests of Helvetia.
13. The cause of the Celts' flight is Messala's victory.

Lesson 5

SECTION 64

1. The friend is giving a horse to the lieutenant general.
2. They are giving horses to the sons and daughters of the lieutenants.
3. The friends of the son and daughter are in Germany.
4. Messala sees the messenger.
5. Helvetia is divided into four districts.
6. He is persuading (his) friend.
7. They are persuading (their) friends.
8. In the towns of the Celts there are horses and javelins.
9. We are announcing the cause of the war.

Lesson 6

SECTION 75

1. The Helvetiī are burning (their) towns.¹
2. I hear the signals of battle.
3. The Romans fight with swords and javelins.
4. The wall of the camp does not extend to the riverbank.
5. The forces of the Romans are in the camp.
6. The forces of the Romans are coming into the camp.
7. The Helvetiī are fighting with the Germans by means of battles.
8. The Belgians are continually waging war with the Germans.
9. The lieutenant is waging war with the cantons of Helvetia.
10. The Germans live across the Rhine.
11. The Aquitaniī and the Belgians and the Celts inhabit Gaul.
12. The Garonne divides the Gauls from the Aquitaniī.
13. The Marne and the Seine divide the Gauls from the Belgians.

¹The word *their* is not present in the Latin, but should be added to the English translation because that is the intended meaning in the Latin sentence.

Lesson 7

SECTION 80

1. I am warning the sailors.
2. We are persuading (our) friends.
3. Y'all hear the trumpets.
4. The road through town is long.
5. The Rhone divides our province from the Helvetiī.
6. The Gauls have towns between the Rhine and the Rhone.
7. The Helvetiī are coming to the bank of the Rhone.
8. The messenger is carrying a letter from the province to Aquitania.
9. The troops are fighting with swords and javelins near the forest.
10. The lieutenant is ordering the troops to fortify the camp.
11. We see the standards of the Gauls, who are coming into the camp.
12. The swords, which the Romans have, are small.

Lesson 8

SECTION 89

1. The forests of the large district are dense.
2. In the dense forest there are many horses.
3. There is a narrow forest between the forest and the Rhone.
4. The Romans are moving (their) large camp.
5. The troops are fighting with many swords and javelins.
6. He is giving his (own) daughter in marriage to the lieutenant.
7. The Helvetiī surpass the rest of the Gauls.
8. They are fighting with the Germans in almost daily battles.

Lesson 9

SECTION 97

1. Many men are coming out of the fields.
2. Our men are fighting to (until) evening.
3. The Haeduī are giving fields to the friends of the Helvetī.
4. We see the danger of the standard bearer, and we are defending him.
5. The standard bearers are carrying (their) standards into the camp.
6. Y'all are the daughters of a free man.
7. There are two versions of this exercise, depending on which version of the book you have.
 1. Sumus amīcī miserōrum virōrum in oppidō: We are friends of the wretched men in the town.
 2. Sumus amīcī miserōrum virōrum et puerōrum: We are friends of the wretched men and boys.
8. Y'all's children are in great danger.
9. The remaining men are defending the town.
10. The crops in the fields are not ripe.
11. Y'all are persuading the boys.
12. He is defending the boys with the remaining arms.

Lesson 10

SECTION 106

1. The Celts in our language are called “Gauls.”
2. We call the Celts “Gauls.”
3. The neighbors of the Helvetiī are being subdued.
4. The standard is being seen by the Helvetiī.
5. The forces of the Romans are being sent under the yoke by the Helvetiī.
6. One road is left (one road remains) through the Sēquanī.
7. The camp is being fortified by the lieutenant with a wall and a ditch.
8. The fields of the Haeduī are being laid waste, (their) children are being led away, and (their) towns are being captured by (their) neighbors.
9. The Helvetiī are bound (in) by the nature of the place.
10. We are called friends.

Lesson 11

SECTION 116

1. Marcus Messala and Marcus Piso were consuls.
2. The father of Casticus was a friend of the Roman people.
3. Merchants do not travel back and forth often to the Belgians.
4. Gaul lies to the north.
5. A great number of men was in Helvetia.
6. One legion was in Gaul.
7. Caesar is hastening into Gaul and is arriving at Geneva.
8. With one legion, Caesar is constructing a long wall and a ditch.
9. The Helvetiī had a plan (literally, a plan was to the The Helvetiī).
10. My brother has many horses (literally, to my brother there are many horses).
11. The merchants had Roman arms (literally, there were Roman arms to the merchants).

Lesson 12

SECTION 124

1. We were recalling, we were reporting.
2. Y'all were reporting, they were subduing.
3. I was going back and forth.
4. He-she-it was being carried, they were being given.
5. You were carrying, you were being carried.
6. He-she-it was calling the boy.
7. The name of the town was Geneva.
8. The depth of the river is small.
9. The Helvetiī were affirming friendship with (their) neighbors.
10. Ariovistus was being named "Friend of the Roman people."
11. On account of the time of year, they were not fighting.
12. Our troops were being recalled from the fortification.
13. Many tribes of men were in Gaul.
14. The Helvetiī were capturing the town quickly.
15. He-she-it was reporting the conspiracy to the Helvetiī.
16. Helvetia is bounded by the Rhine River, which divides Helvetian land from the Germans.

Lesson 13

SECTION 129

1. The legions were laying waste to the remaining region.
2. The place was suitable for a camp.
3. The river is not long.
4. There are many long rivers in Gaul.
5. The boys/children were in danger.
6. Our legions were in arms outside of camp.
7. The remaining Gauls were being praised by the Helvetiī.
8. The Helvetiī are sending the Roman troops under the yoke.
9. The merchants, who are coming from the Roman province, are reporting the conspiracy of the Gauls.
10. The Segusiavī are the first (ones you find) outside the province across the Rhone.

Lesson 14

SECTION 137

1. They were coming, they were setting fire to, they were inhabiting.
2. We were seeing, y'all were leading, you were defending.
3. He-she-it was being commanded, we were being seen, y'all were being defended.
4. Caesar, the commander-in-chief, was hurrying into Gaul.
5. The legion which he had was the tenth.
6. One way through the Sequanī was left.
7. The Helvetiī were laying waste to the fields of the Haeduī, friends of the Roman people.
8. The camp always was being fortified.
9. He is leading out from (their) winter quarters three legions, which were spending the winter around Aquilea.
10. Caesar was restraining his (men) from battle.
11. A large enough supply of fodder was not on hand.
12. The assembly was being dismissed quickly.
13. Publius Considius, who was being held as experienced, was being sent with the scouts.

Lesson 15

SECTION 145

1. Among the Helvetiī was a chief with the name Orgetorix.
2. The influence of Orgetorix was great.
3. He-she-it was being sent to the tribes/states.
4. He-she-it was affirming/strengthening peace and friendship with the tribes/states.
5. He-she-it had a great number of soldiers.
6. The soldiers were coming together.
7. They were sending envoys to Dumnorix the Haeduan.
8. Caesar was calling together the chiefs of the Haeduī, a great number of whom he had in the camp.
9. The number of heads was ten.
10. We see the heads of the horses.
11. The Helvetiī excel the rest of the Gauls in valor.
12. The soldier had a sword and a javelin.

Lesson 16

SECTION 152

1. They will report.
2. You will command.
3. Y'all will call, y'all will be called.
4. We will see, we will be seen.
5. The camp will be moved.
6. The horsemen will bravely fight with the Gauls in battles.
7. Hostages will be given to Ariovistus, king of the Germans.
8. Caesar will give horses to the foot-soldiers.
9. The valor of the Helvetiī will be held in memory (remembered) by the Romans.
10. Cassius will be the leader of the Romans in the war with the Helvetiī.
11. The scouts will be in great danger.
12. The Roman people will call Ariovistus "king" and "friend."
13. The plans of war will not be reported by the leaders.

Lesson 17

SECTION 160

1. Gaul is divided into three parts.
2. The Belgians inhabit one part.
3. The Helvetiī are waging war in the territory of the Germans.
4. On one side, Helvetia is bounded by the Rhine river; on the other side, by Mount Jura.
5. The territory of the Helvetiī is narrow.
6. A bridge extends from Geneva to the Helvetiī.
7. *omitted*
8. The river is the Saone which flows into the Rhone through the territory of the Haeduī and of the Sequanī.
9. At the fourth hour, he reached Britain with the first ships.
10. At the third watch he was leading out three legions from the camp.
11. The enemy was hurrying toward the Axona river because it was behind our camp.
12. On the following night I will move the camp.
13. The sea was bounded by high mountains.

Lesson 18

SECTION 167

1. We will inhabit, we will come, we will divide.
2. Y'all will fight, y'all will be sent, y'all will be defended.
3. I will fortify, you will come, he-she-it will lead.
4. I will be called, I will be seen, I will be defended.
5. He-she-it will come to the town at night.
6. The leader will send legions and auxiliary forces to the hill.
7. The place will be fortified by the soldiers who are coming out of the province.
8. Within three years the villages and towns will be set on fire by the Helvetiī.
9. Because the danger is great, the enemy will seek safety by means of flight.
10. The hill, where the camp will be pitched, is not high.
11. War will be waged in Gaul, because the Helvetiī are enemies of the Roman people.
12. *omitted*

Lesson 19

SECTION 172

1. The Aquitani inhabit one part of Gaul.
2. One part is bounded by the Garonne river, by the ocean, (and) by the territory of the Belgians.
3. The Belgians extend to the lower part of the Rhine river.
4. Aquitania extends from the Garumna River to the Pyrenees mountains and to that part of the ocean which is near Spain.
5. Dumnorix will be a friend/friendly to the The Helvetii because from that state he will marry the daughter of Orgetorix.
6. This district was called Tigurinus.
7. This state, Helvetia, is divided into four districts.
8. The Allobroges, who had villages across the Rhone, are coming to Caesar.
9. By means of the legion which he has, and by means of the soldiers who will come together out of the province, Caesar will extend a wall and a ditch from Geneva to Mount Jura, which divides the territory of the Sequani from that of the Helvetii.
10. The Helvetii were leading three parts of the troops across the river.

Lesson 20

SECTION 180

1. I came, I saw, I conquered.
2. You had, y'all had.
3. We fortified, y'all fortified.
4. He-she-it fought, they fought.
5. Of one ship.
6. The other standard.
7. To/for the whole province.
8. A conspiracy of the whole of Gaul.
9. Caesar pitched camp in front of the town.
10. The Helvetiī had no other plan.
11. *omitted*
12. Orgetorix was the chief of the Helvetiī and he persuaded the tribe.
13. Orgetorix brought together his household to the trial.
14. Caesar joined battle.
15. Many men hastened out of the camp of the Helvetiī to the Rhine river and to the territory of the Germans.

Lesson 21

SECTION 188

1. The town which is being fortified.
2. The cavalryman to whom they give the signal.
3. The cavalryman whom I persuaded.
4. The ships which Caesar has (which are to Caesar).
5. The roads which y'all saw.
6. The soldiers to whom help will be given.
7. The king whom you saw.
8. The Belgians whom we were praising.
9. *omitted*
10. The boys the father of whom will be the leader.
11. The province which we inhabit.
12. The soldiers whom we persuaded.
13. The trumpet by which the signal is being given.
14. The nations with whom they are fighting.
15. There were two routes out of Helvetia.
16. Orgetorix brought together his (own) debtors, of whom he had a great number.
17. Two legions, which Caesar is enlisting in Gaul, will be sent to the town.
18. *omitted*
19. *omitted*

Lesson 22

SECTION 193

1. Through them.
2. With them, from them.
3. On account of that reason, on account of those reasons.
4. On that journey.
5. That/this district.
6. At the same time.
7. A great part of them.
8. Into that/this part.
9. With the same trumpet.
10. The same towns.
11. Of those journeys.
12. The same embassies.
13. Of the same legions.
14. Caesar is hearing the same (thing).
15. The same Diviciacus the Haeduan is answering.
16. By means of the same legion which he had.
17. He waged war.
18. Orgetorix persuaded them (of) this.
19. Orgetorix is giving his (own) daughter to him.
20. After his death, the Helvetiī assembled.
21. Our plans are being announced by the same (people).
22. Caesar hastened to them by the same route by which the enemies had gone.
23. The Germans are the same (people) with whom the Haedui fought.

Lesson 23

SECTION 201

1. He is being sent so that he might be commander-in-chief.
2. We are being sent so that we might establish peace.
3. The consuls are not being sent so that they might give hostages.
4. Y'all are being enlisted so that y'all might fight in the province.
5. The Romans will come into Helvetia so that they might subdue that part of Gaul.
6. The commander-in-chief is calling together the soldiers so that he might give to them new standards.
7. The Rauracī are burning down their (own) towns so that they (the towns) might not be attacked by the enemy.
8. *omitted*
9. *omitted*
10. The same states will surpass the Germans in valor.

Lesson 24

SECTION 207

1. He is warning him that he not join the battle (He is warning him not to join the battle).
2. He fears that Caesar might conquer them.²
3. He fears that Caesar might not conquer them.³
4. The soldiers are fighting so that the hill may not be held by the enemy.
5. *omitted*
6. *omitted*
7. *omitted*
8. On the way, he is persuading Casticus, the Sequanian, the son of Catamantaloedes, that he seize the kingship in his (own) state.
9. They are persuading the Rauracī and the Tulingī and the Latobrigī, (their) neighbors, that they might burn up their (own) towns and villages.
10. *omitted*

²Clause of fearing.

³Clause of fearing.

Lesson 25

SECTION 214

1. An easy journey.
2. By means of an easy journey.
3. A powerful nation.
4. Through the powerful nations.
5. By the brave boy.
6. By the brave boys.
7. The recent victory.
8. The recent battle.
9. Before the recent victory.
10. The heavy swords.
11. All the grain.
12. All of their (own) towns.
13. Of them all.
14. With all the troops.
15. All Gaul.
16. *omitted*
17. The soldiers were experienced in war.
18. The strong men will have the plunder.⁴
19. The legion was desirous of plunder.
20. The footsoldiers were swift and brave.
21. The route through the Sequanī was narrow and difficult: the route through our province (was) easy.
22. *omitted*
23. The Romans were fighting with the Germans in a cavalry battle.
24. Caesar will not blot out the memory of the recent injustices.
25. Casticus will seize the kingship so that the state might be powerful.
26. We fear that the danger might be great.

⁴Dative of possession.

Lesson 26

PRACTICE SENTENCES FROM LESSON 26A SUPPLEMENTAL DOCUMENT

1. All Gaul is divided.
2. The first part
3. The second river.
4. The third law.
5. The Aquitani inhabit Gaul.
6. These differ with regard to laws.
7. A river divides the Gauls from the Aquitani.
8. They are called "Celts."
9. They differ among themselves.

SECTION 220

All Gaul is divided into three parts; one of which the Belgians inhabit, another the Aquitanī (inhabit), the third those who in the language of them themselves are called “Celts,” in our (language) are called “Gauls.” All these (people groups) differ among themselves with regard to language, customs, (and) laws. The Garonne river divides the Gauls from the Aquitanī, the Marne and the Seine divide (the Gauls) from the Belgians.

Lesson 27

SECTION 226

1. The scout warned the lieutenant that he not remain.
2. They persuaded the Gauls that they burn down their (own) towns.
3. Some, so that they might avoid the suspicion of fear, were remaining.
4. They sent ambassadors to Dumnorix, so that they might obtain (a request) from the Sequanī.
5. *omitted*
6. *omitted*
7. The cavalry fought in all places so that they might blot out the disgrace of (their) flight with valor.
8. *omitted*
9. We avoided the heavy javelins which were being hurled by the footsoldiers.
10. Within four hours you will learn all the plans of the enemy.

Lesson 28

SECTION 234

1. They say that the grain is being collected.
2. He says that our plans are being announced to the enemy.
3. Dumnorix is said to have a great number of troops.
4. We decided to not give hostages.
5. He is commanding that Diviciacus be called.
6. Caesar is commanding that Labienus ascend the mountain.
7. *omitted*
8. They said that the Helvetiī had a narrow territory.
9. The Helvetiī were not able to persuade these (people).
10. Caesar is strongly fortifying the fortresses so that he might stop the Helvetiī.
11. One part, which it is said that the Gauls hold, extends from the Rhone river.
12. They compelled Orgetorix to plead (his) case.

Lesson 29

SECTION 246

1. The soldiers despairing concerning the fight.
2. *omitted*
3. Diviciacus, weeping, is seeking help from Caesar.
4. The Helvetiī, weeping, were asking for peace.
5. The Helvetiī, coming into our (territory), were throwing spears.
6. The time of fighting.
7. The for the sake of passing the winter.
8. For the cause of avoiding suspicion.
9. For the purpose of weakening minds.
10. Desirous of waging war.
11. The desire of possessing the kingship.
12. Caesar is taking a day for the purpose of deliberating.
13. Caesar is learning that the causes of the conspiring are many.
14. The tenth legion is prepared to wage war.
15. *omitted*

Lesson 30

SECTION 253

1. We make, we throw.
2. Y'all were making, y'all were throwing.
3. We will make, we will throw.
4. They are throwing, they will throw.
5. The spears are being thrown.
6. The attempts will be completed.
7. Y'all are marching.
8. The opportunity of making plunder.
9. The opportunity of marching through the province.
10. The son of the leader was being taken.
11. He-she-it is accomplishing.
12. It is easy to accomplish the undertakings.
13. The Roman people will make peace with the Helvetiī.
14. The enemy is marching into the territories of (their) neighbors.
15. The enemy coming into our territory were throwing spears.
16. This place will take (its) name from the disaster of the Roman people.
17. Liscus was doing it with great danger.
18. The mountain is quickly being captured by our (men).
19. An opportunity to march through the province is not being given to the Helvetiī.
20. They are waging war with great valor.
21. One part of Gaul begins at the Rhone river.

Lesson 31

SECTION 259

1. This district killed Lucius Cassius the consul.
2. These are the first (people) beyond the province across the Rhone.
3. Of these, the bravest are the Belgians, for the reason that they are far away from the civilization of the province.
4. That place.
5. That war.
6. By that plan.
7. That part of the cavalry threw spears.
8. They gave fields to (their) neighbors.
9. He himself hastened into Italy by means of forced marches.
10. They themselves are waging war in their (someone else's) territory.
11. In the language of they themselves, they are called "Celts," in our (language) "Gauls."
12. The consuls themselves.
13. Orgetorix will secure the kingships for them, for the reason that he himself will hold the command of his (own) state.
14. At that same time Caesar learned through scouts that the enemy was near the camp of him himself.
15. Caesar is asking that either he himself (Diviciacus) decide concerning him (Dumnorix) or that he command that the state decide.

SECTION 261

Of all these, the bravest are the Belgians, for the reason that they are farthest away from the refinement and civilization of the province, and merchants very seldom go back and forth to them and bring in those things which pertain to the weakening of minds; and they are nearest to the Germans who dwell across the Rhine, with whom they continually wage war. And for this reason the Helvetiī also surpass the rest of the Gauls in valor, because they fight with the Germans in almost daily battles, when either they (the Helvetiī) keep them (the Germans) out of their (own) territory or (when) they themselves (the Helvetiī) wage war in their (the Germans') territory.

Lesson 32

SECTION 267

1. He-she-it had had, he-she-it had said.
2. He-she-it had learned, they had set fire to.
3. He-she-it will have done, we will have collected.
4. You will have commanded.
5. We will have pitched camp.
6. Considius had been with Crassus.
7. The father of Casticus had possessed the kingship.
8. Caesar will have recalled his (own) soldiers.
9. The soldiers had assembled out of the province.
10. The soldiers, whom he had commanded, assembled.
11. This district had sent his (someone else's) army under the yoke.
12. The Helvetiī had turned aside (their) route from the Arar.
13. *omitted*
14. The Boiī had dwelled across the Rhine and had attacked Noreia.
15. *omitted*
16. The Helvetiī had already led their (own) troops through narrow pass and the territory of the Sequani, and they had arrived into the territory of the Haeduī.

Lesson 33

SECTION 271

1. Diviciacus, weeping, is seeking these things from Caesar.
2. Caesar is learning that these things are the causes of conspiring.
3. The tenth legion is prepared to wage war.
4. The Helvetiī coming into our (territory) were throwing javelins.
5. The opportunity of making a journey through the province was being given.
6. The town was fortified by the nature of the place in such a way that it gave a great opportunity to consider war.
7. This place will take its name from the disaster of the Roman people.
8. Liscus did it with great danger.
9. The mountain is being seized quickly by our men.
10. Caesar learned through scouts that the mountain was held by his own men.
11. The Helvetiī determined to establish friendship and peace.
12. *omitted*
13. The Boii had dwelled across the Rhine and they had attacked Noreia.
14. The Helvetians had led across their (own) troops through a narrow pass and (through) the territory of the Sequanī.
15. They persuaded the Gauls to set fire to the towns.
16. Some, in order to avoid the suspicion of fear, were remaining.
17. Caesar sent the scouts so that they might learn of what kind the nature of the mountain was.
18. The cavalry fought in all places so that they might blot out the disgrace of the flight with valor.
19. They say that the grain is being brought together.
20. They said that the Helvetiī had a narrow territory.
21. They compelled Orgetorix to plead (his) case.
22. Caesar asks that either he himself (Diviciacus) decide concerning him (Dumnorix) or that he command that the state decide.

SECTION 272

Of these one part, which it has been said that the Gauls possess, starts at the Rhone river; it is bound by the Garonne river, by the ocean, and by the territory of the Belgians. It also borders on the Rhine river on the side of the Sequanī and Helvetiī; it lies to the north. The Belgians rise at the farthest territory of Gaul, they extend to the lower part of the Rhine river, they face into the north and the east (the rising sun). Aquitania extends from the Garonne river to the Pyrenees mountains and to that part of the ocean which is near Spain; it faces between the west (the setting of the sun) and the north.

Lesson 34

SECTION 281

1. The kingship having been seized.
2. This battle having been reported.
3. If the arms are surrendered.
4. The Gauls, induced by this speech, are making a conspiracy.
5. This work having been completed, Caesar is stationing the guards.
6. The Helvetiī, having joined the ships, are crossing the river.⁵
7. The signal having been given, our (men) made an attack.
8. The leaders having been called together, Caesar is accusing them.
9. The cavalry, having been sent by the state, came to Caesar.
10. Labienus, having seized the mountain, was waiting for our (men).⁶
11. When Messala and Piso were consuls, Orgetorix, induced by a desire for the kingship made a conspiracy of the nobility.
12. Galba, influenced by the lack of grain, hastened into the province, and, no enemy preventing, he led the legion through into the Allobroges.
13. Caesar ordered the lieutenants to wait for the ships.
14. The soldiers themselves are prepared to fight against Noreia.

⁵This translation uses the active construction explained in section 278 of the textbook.

⁶This translation uses the active construction explained in section 278 of the textbook.

Lesson 35

SECTION 289

1. I will have been sent.
2. Y'all will have been sent.
3. Y'all were sent.
4. Y'all had been sent.
5. I had been sent to Gaul.
6. Peace will have been established.
7. Two legions will have been enlisted.
8. It was announced.
9. They were called.
10. The javelins had been brought in.
11. We will have been captured by the enemy.
12. You will have been seen by the soldier.
13. It had been announced to Caesar.
14. This conspiracy was reported to the Helvetians through an informer.
15. The father of Casticus had been called "friend" by the Roman people.
16. The Rhone flows between the territory of the Helvetians and the Allobroges, who had been subdued recently.
17. Gaul, as it was said before, was placed under the seven plow oxen (i.e. the northern sky).
18. Caesar's troops had been seen near the camp of the enemy.
19. The fields having been laid waste, the state surrendered (its) arms.
20. He-she-it will throw.
21. He-she-it had seen, he-she-it will have seen.
22. Seeing.
23. For the sake of seeing.
24. Prepared to see the camp.

Lesson 36

SECTION 298

1. The wider river / The rather wide river.
2. Of the wider river / Of the rather wide river.
3. Higher banks / Rather high banks.
4. Heavier spears / Rather heavy spears (could be dative plural or ablative plural).
5. Through denser forests / Through rather dense forests.
6. Into the densest forests / Into very dense forests.
7. By the rear guard.
8. Between the rear guard of the enemy and our vanguard.
9. Through three very powerful and very strong peoples.
10. The Helvetiī will be more prepared to wage war / The Helvetiī will be rather prepared to wage war.
11. Of all these the bravest are the Belgians.
12. Among the Helvetiī the most noble was Orgetorix.
13. The march is rather easy.
14. The march was not very difficult.
15. The fields are very wide and very fertile.
16. Publius Considius was considered very experienced.
17. A very high mountain was hanging over.
18. The Helvetiī are sending as ambassadors the most noble men of the state.
19. From one direction, Helvetia is bound by the Rhine River, very wide and very deep.
20. The cohorts were led around by a rather long route.
21. *omitted*

Lesson 37

SECTION 305

1. The smallest depth of the river.
2. More Germans were led across the Rhine.
3. All the elders came to the commander-in-chief.
4. The Helvetiī had learned from their fathers and ancestors.
5. Caesar led out four legions into a larger camp.
6. He arranged auxiliaries for the smaller camp.
7. Among the Helvetians the noblest and the richest was Orgetorix.
8. *omitted*
9. The difficulty of sailing.
10. As many states as possible.
11. They are making the plantings as large as possible.
12. The Helvetians are buying up as great a number as possible of beasts of burden and carts.
13. Caesar placed soldiers onto his own horses so that he might have as friendly a guard as possible.
14. We were seeing that nights in Britain were shorter than on the continent.
15. In winter, the days are shorter than the nights.
16. The fortune of the Sequanī is more wretched than the fortune of the rest of the Gauls.

Lesson 38

SECTION 315

1. Inner Gaul.
2. From a higher place.
3. From a lower place.
4. To the lower part of the Rhine.
5. In farther Gaul.
6. The farthest nations.
7. From the farthest territory of Gaul.
8. To the nearest hill.
9. With the nearest states.
10. A much braver soldier.
11. A much smaller part of the army.
12. The retreat was like a flight.
13. The farthest town of the Allobroges and the nearest to the territory of the Helvetiī is Geneva.
14. The higher places having been seized, they are keeping the troops away from their route.
15. The top of the mountain was being held by Labienus.
16. The bottom of the hill was exposed.
17. He erected fortresses near the ends of the trenches.
18. The towers are ten feet higher than the wall.
19. He is advising that he avoid all suspicions.
20. The boys learned that Spain was next to Gaul.

Lesson 39

SECTION 321

Among the Helvetiī, the noblest and richest by far was Orgetorix. He, during the consulship of Marcus Messala and Marcus Piso, induced by the desire of kingship, made a conspiracy of the nobility, and persuaded the state that they should go out from their territory with all (their) supplies. (He said) it was very easy to secure the command of all Gaul since they surpassed all men in valor.

Lesson 40

SECTION 327

1. Least often.
2. The Belgians are the farthest away from the province.
3. They are waging war continually.
4. Orgetorix persuaded them rather easily.
5. Less widely.
6. Less easily.
7. Orgetorix was very popular with the common people.
8. Our (men) are joining the battle with the Helvetiī rather eagerly.
9. They are fighting more boldly.
10. Caesar is severely accusing the leaders.
11. Much more severely.
12. Liscus is speaking rather freely and also rather boldly.
13. Caesar was away from Bibracte, a town of the Haeduī by far the greatest and wealthiest.
14. On the top of the ridge he stationed his (own) legions, which he had enrolled last in nearer Gaul, and all the auxiliaries.
15. They fought for a long time and also bitterly.
16. He commanded his (own) soldiers not to throw (their) javelins.
17. He permitted this man to place a legion in these places.
18. To be placed.⁷
19. Placing.⁸
20. Of placing.⁹
21. To be placed.¹⁰

⁷Passive infinitive.

⁸Present active participle.

⁹Gerund (genitive case).

¹⁰Gerundive, also known as a future passive participle.

Lesson 41

SECTION 334

1. They are away from the civilization of the province.
2. The Germans praised the civilization of the Gauls.
3. Aquitania faces between the setting of the sun and the north.
4. From the third direction, Helvetia is bound by Lake Geneva.
5. He had been called “friend” by the senate of the Roman people.
6. Dumnorix was holding the leadership in (his) state.
7. I will win the kingship with my army.
8. In sight of our army, the fields of the Haeduī were being laid waste.
9. Dumnorix has a great number of cavalry.
10. Caesar sent the cavalry to withstand the attack of the enemy.
11. The enemy did not withstand the attacks of our (men) for very long.
12. The town had been fortified by both the nature of the place and by hand.
13. The influence of Diviciacus was great at home and also in the rest of Gaul.
14. Two legions will be stationed on the right wing.

SECTION 336

For this reason he persuaded them of this rather easily, because on all sides the Helvetiī are bound by the nature of the place: from one direction by the very broad and very deep Rhine river, which divides the Helvetian territory from the Germans; from the other direction by the very high Jura mountain (range), from the third by Lake Geneva and the Rhone river, which divides our province from the Helvetiī.

Lesson 42

SECTION 342

1. On account of this thing.
2. For the purpose of accomplishing these things.
3. They were influenced by these things.
4. The Roman nation is a witness of this thing.
5. This day.
6. Caesar did it in one day which the Helvetiī had accomplished with greatest difficulty in twenty days.
7. All things having been prepared for the purpose of (their) departure, they are appointing the day.
8. By the entire rank.
9. The first and also the second rank.
10. Toward our first rank.
11. In a higher rank.
12. Crassus sent the third rank.
13. The Helvetiī were disappointed in this hope.
14. Dumnorix had the highest hope of possessing the kingship.
15. All things had been prepared for the Helvetian war.

Lesson 43

SECTION 353

1. Caesar is ordering Diviciacus to be summoned to him.
2. The Allobroges are retreating to Caesar by flight.
3. The Helvetiī were thinking that they would either persuade or compel the Allobroges.
4. They are burning up all the grain except that which they were going to carry with them.
5. Orgetorix declares that he will win over the kingdoms with his troops and with his army.
6. The Helvetiī are saying that they have a narrow territory.
7. The Helvetiī are prohibiting them (someone else) from their (referring to the Helvetii) territory.
8. The Helvetiī thought that two years was enough for them to accomplish these things.
9. Orgetorix undertook an embassy to the states.
10. He was about to possess command of his own state.
11. The Gauls differ from each other.
12. Dumnorix is doing (this) so that they might give hostages among themselves.

Lesson 44

SECTION 361

1. The Belgae rise from the farthest territory of Gaul.
2. It is very easy to secure the command of all of Gaul.
3. The result was that the Helvetiī were roaming about less widely.
4. The Helvetiī were thinking that they had a narrow territory.
5. omitted
6. Orgetorix persuaded Dumnorix to try the same thing.
7. While the state, on account of this situation roused to arms, was trying to enforce its justice, Orgetorix died.
8. The Helvetiī thought that they were prepared for this endeavor.
9. The Helvetiī are persuading (their) neighbors to use the same plan.
10. The Helvetiī are persuading (their) neighbors to set out with them.
11. The Helvetiī are persuading (their) neighbors to set out with them, having used the same plan.
12. The Allobroges did not permit the Helvetians to go through their territory.
13. It is said that they are trying to march through our province.
14. Caesar is setting out from the city.
15. Having encouraged his (men), he joined battle.

Lesson 45

This lesson has been omitted because it is a review lesson and all the exercises are included in previous lessons.

Lesson 46

SECTION 372

1. When it had been announced to Caesar, he hastened ¹¹ to set out from the city.
2. When Diviciacus, weeping, was seeking these things from Caesar, Caesar grasped his right hand.
3. When the state was trying to enforce its justice and the magistrates were collecting a multitude of men out of the fields, Orgetorix died.
4. There is no doubt that Orgetorix committed suicide.
5. When fighting had gone on for a long time, our men got possession of the baggage train and the camp.
6. When Caesar had advanced toward the town and was pitching camp there, the children and the women sought peace from the Romans.
7. When the Helvetiī had met him on the way and, weeping, had sought peace, and also when Caesar had ordered them to expect his arrival, they obeyed.
8. The magistrate is encouraging them to pursue the friendship of the Roman people.
9. To obey
10. Approaching
11. For hastening OR by hastening (this gerund could be dative or ablative)
12. For the sake of inciting the common people.

¹¹For educational purposes I changed this verb tense from *mātūrat* to *maturāvit*.

Lesson 47

SECTION 380

1. They were away, they will be present.
2. I am able to carry the standard.
3. We will be able to capture the town.
4. The mountain was nearby.
5. Two years remained.
6. Caesar hastened into Gaul by the greatest possible marches.
7. As quickly as he possibly could.
8. They are able to make war upon (their) neighbors.
9. There is no doubt that the Helvetiī are the most powerful of all Gaul.
10. They hope that they are able to get possession of all Gaul.
11. He is strongly fortifying the fortresses so that he might be able to keep out the enemy.
12. The Helvetiī were not able to persuade the Sequanī.
13. The Haeduī, since they were not able to defend themselves and their property from them, are sending ambassadors to Caesar.
14. Everyone who was present began to seek help from Caesar.
15. He put Labienus the lieutenant in command of the fortification which he had made.
16. Although Diviciacus had great influence at home and also in the rest of Gaul, Dumnorix had very little influence on account of (his) youth.
17. Caesar is saying that he will put Labienus in command.
18. These things having been learned, Caesar hoped that Ariovistus would put an end to the injustices.

Lesson 48

SECTION 388

1. A great number of Germans was being led across the Rhine.
2. Orgetorix collected about ten thousand men.
3. The journey was stopped for no part of the night.
4. On this day he is following the enemy and he is pitching camp three miles from their camp.
5. Because the mountain was nearby by about a mile, there they began to withdraw.
6. Caesar is constructing a wall ten miles in length.
7. The Allobroges are pointing out that they have nothing left except the soil of the field.
8. The territory of the Helvetiī extended 240 miles in length, 180 miles in width.
9. About 130,000 men survived.
10. About six thousand men of this district, which is called Verbigenus, hastened to the Rhine and to the territory of the Germans.
11. They fear that I may not have enough protection.

Lesson 49

SECTION 395

1. The attack will be made by the legion.
2. Caesar is ordering the bridge to be made.
3. The Helvetiī were informed about his arrival.
4. Galba was informed that the mountains were held by a very great multitude.
5. Caesar was being informed with Labienus's letter that all the Belgians were conspiring against the Roman people.
6. The Haeduī are informing Caesar that they are not easily keeping out the enemy from (their) towns.
7. Because of these circumstances, it was resulting that they were wandering less widely.
8. It resulted from many reasons that the enemy was not able to sustain the attack.
9. Having been influenced by this speech, they give a pledge among themselves.
10. He was doing it for this reason.
11. For the sake of help.
12. From which reason they, men desirous of making war, were affected with great sorrow.
13. Labienus was waiting for our men, so that an attack might be made on the enemy on all sides at one time.
14. They had killed the Lucius Piso the lieutenant in the same battle in which they had killed Cassius.

SECTION 397

Because of these circumstances it was resulting that they both were wandering less widely and could less easily make war on (their) neighbors; from which reason they, men desirous of making war, were affected with great sorrow. Furthermore, considering (their) great number of men and considering (their) reputation for war and also for bravery, they were thinking that they had narrow boundaries, which extended 240 Roman miles in length, 180 in width.

Lesson 50

SECTION 406

1. So great is the depth of the river that the army is not able to cross.
2. On the same night, it happened that there was a full moon.
3. Our men so captured the ships of the enemy that very few reached land.
4. Thus we learned from our fathers and ancestors that we fought more with valor than with trickery.
5. Thus were the Helvetiī trained by their ancestors that they were accustomed to receive hostages, not to give (them).
6. We deserved thus from the Roman people that, almost in the sight of the army, our fields ought not to have been destroyed, our children ought not to have been led away into slavery, (and) our towns ought not to have been stormed.
7. Thus they marched for around fifteen days so that no more than five or six miles was between the last formation of the enemy and our first.
8. Not absent is the suspicion that Orgetorix made a conspiracy.

Lesson 51

SECTION 410

Influenced by these considerations and strongly moved by the authority of Orgetorix, they determined to prepare those things which pertained to (their) departure, to buy up the greatest possible number of yoke-animals and carts (and) to make the greatest possible crop-seedings, so that plenty of grain would be on hand on (their) journey, (and) to establish peace and friendship with the neighboring states. They considered that two years would be enough for them for the purpose of accomplishing these tasks; by law they fixed (their) departure for the third year.

Lesson 52

SECTION 416

1. Very easy to do.
2. It is very easy to do.
3. He is showing that it is very easy to do.
4. He is showing them that completing the undertakings is very easy to do.
5. The Haeduī are sending ambassadors to ask for help.
6. Dumnorix gave in marriage his (own) (female) relatives.
7. The leaders of the states came together to congratulate Caesar.
8. The Haeduī were coming to complain because the Harudes were devastating their territory.
9. One legion had been sent to gather grain.
10. A large part of the cavalry was sent for the sake of gathering grain.
11. They began to fortify the camp so that they might be able to withstand the attacks of the enemy more easily.
12. He is ordering the camp to be moved so that he might more easily give the suspicion of fear to the enemy.
13. He was thinking that Labienus was suitable for learning these things.

SECTION 418

Orgetorix is chosen to complete these tasks. He undertook for himself a diplomatic mission to the states. On this journey he persuades Casticus, the son of Catamantaloedes, a Sequanī, the father of whom had held the kingship among the Sequanī for many years, and had been named “friend” by the senate of the Roman people, that he seize the kingship in his own state, which (his) father had held before him; and likewise he persuades Dumnorix, a Haeduī, the brother of Diviciacus, who at that time was holding the supremacy in (his) state, and also was extremely popular with the people, that he attempt the same thing, and he (Orgetorix) gives his daughter to him (Dumnorix) in marriage.

Lesson 53

SECTION 423

1. We are reporting that the town is fortified.
2. They replied that peace had been established.
3. They said that they had learned from (their) fathers.
4. Divico replied that the Helvetiī had been trained by their ancestors.
5. Liscus is saying that he kept silent on account of this reason.
6. You said that the enemy had encamped at the foot of the mountain.
7. Caesar was informed that that the Helvetiī had led three parts of (their) troops across the river.
8. Caesar is discovering that Dumnorix prepared great resources for bribing.
9. He was discovering that the beginning of the flight of the cavalry had been done by Dumnorix.
10. Considius is saying that he learned it from the Gallic troops.
11. He learned that the mountain was being held by his own (men) and that the Helvetiī had moved (their) camp.
12. He persuaded them to ask for help.
13. When they had encamped, the commander-in-chief praised the legion which had been the bravest.

SECTION 427

He demonstrates to them that to accomplish the undertakings is very easy to do, because he himself would obtain the command of his (own) state: that there is no doubt that the Helvetii were the most powerful of the whole of Gaul; he declares that he will win over the kingdoms for them with his own resources and army. Influenced by this speech, they give among themselves a pledge and an oath, and having seized the kingdom, they hope that they are able to take possession of all Gaul through the three most powerful and strongest nations.

Lesson 54

SECTION 432

1. It is necessary that punishment follow.
2. *omitted*
3. It will be necessary to give grain to the soldiers.
4. It was announced that the ascent of the mountain was easy.
5. Fighting went on for a long time and fiercely. same as number 4
6. There had been fighting from the seventh hour to the evening. same as 4 and 5
7. The Helvetiī intend to make a journey.
8. The envoys are saying that they intend to journey through the province without any mischief.
9. It is permitted for them to do it.
10. The envoys are asking that it be permitted for them to do it.
11. According to the custom of Caesar.
12. According to the customs of the Helvetiī.
13. Caesar says that, according to the custom of the Roman people, he is not able to allow the march.
14. There was added the fact that the Gauls were thinking that the Romans were trying to seize the towns.
15. He fears that you might do this.
16. He fears that you might not do this.

SECTION 434

This scheme was reported to the Helvetiī through intelligence. According to their customs, they compelled Orgetorix to plead (his) cause in chains. (If) condemned, it was necessary that punishment follow—that he be burned to death.

Lesson 55

SECTION 440

1. They are fighting with the Germans.
2. Caesar is endeavoring to go with five legions.
3. The Boiī had crossed into Norican territory.
4. The Rhone is crossed in some places by fording.
5. The Helvetiī are trying to do that which they had determined—that they go out from their territory.
6. They were prepared to undergo every danger.
7. With Caesar unwilling, the Helvetiī will not try to cross.
8. Having set out from camp with three legions at the third watch, he arrived at that part of the Helvetiī, which had not yet crossed the river.
9. This district, when it had gone out from home, had killed Cassius the consul.
10. Ariovistus said that he did not dare to come into Gaul without an army.

SECTION 442

On the day appointed for the pleading of (his) cause, Orgetorix brought together to the trial his entire family from everywhere, about ten thousand people, and he gathered at the same (place) all (his) dependents and debtors, of whom he had a great number; through them he saved himself so that he might not plead his cause.

While the state, enraged on account of this act, was trying to enforce its justice by arms, and the magistrates were gathering a large number of men from the fields, Orgetorix died; and the suspicion is not absent, as as the Helvetiū think, that he himself committed suicide.

Lesson 56

SECTION 449

1. The spears are being gathered.
2. The Helvetiī brought together (their) baggage into one place.
3. The Haeduī will not collect the grain, which they owe.
4. The enemy fled toward the baggage train.
5. Those (men), who had crossed the river, were not able to bring aid to their own (countrymen).
6. The hope of a return home was taken away.
7. They are bringing war upon (their) neighbors.
8. This part of the Helvetian state had brought disaster upon the Roman people.
9. The soldier is bringing meal for himself from home.
10. They are ordering the soldiers to bring flour for themselves from home.
11. Caesar went to Bibracte.
12. Of those who returned home, the number was 110,000.
13. Diviacus had great influence at home and in the rest of Gaul.
14. The soldiers were being held back from battle.
15. Caesar is able to defend all of Gaul from the injustice of Ariovistus.

SECTION 451

After his death, the Helvetiī nevertheless attempt to do that which they had decided—that they go out from their territory. When at length they thought that they were prepared for this journey, they set fire to all their towns, about twelve in number, to their villages about 400 in number, and to the remaining private buildings: they burn up all the grain, except what they were going to carry with them, so that—the hope of a return home removed—they would be more prepared to undergo all dangers. They order each one to carry out meal—three month's worth—for himself from home.

Lesson 57

SECTION 455

They persuade the neighboring Rauraci and Tulingi and Latobrigi, that, having used the same plan, their towns and villages having been burned up, they might set out together with them. And, they unite to themselves the Boiī, who had dwelt across the Rhine and had crossed into Norican territory and had attacked Noreia, having been recieved to them (as) allies.

Lesson 58

SECTION 460

1. Five days.
2. The fifth day.
3. On the seventh day.
4. Four districts.
5. About the number 4000.
6. By 500 cavalrymen.
7. Soldiers of the tenth legion.
8. *omitted*
9. With two legions.
10. There was one route by which carts might be drawn scarcely one by one.
11. They appoint a day, upon which day everyone might assemble at the bank of the Rhone.
12. At home there was nothing by which they might keep from starving.
13. Weather suitable for sailing.
14. It happened that there were great storms.
15. Storms followed, which kept our (soldiers) in camp.
16. Of those, who were able to bear arms, the number was 92,000.

SECTION 462

There were in all two routes—routes by which they could go forth from (their) home: one through the Sequanī, narrow and difficult, between Mount Jura and the river Rhone (by which carts might be scarcely led one by one). There was, moreover, a very high mountain overhanging, so that a very few might easily stop (them); the other, through our province, much easier and freer from obstacles, because the Rhone flows between the territory of the Helvetiī and the Allobroges, who had recently been subdued, and it is crossed in some places by fording. The furthest town of the Allobroges, and the nearest to the territory of the Helvetiī, is Geneva.

Lesson 59

SECTION 467

1. An army of four legions.
2. Dumnorix was (a man) of the highest boldness.
3. They will be men of an unfriendly disposition.
4. It is very easy to take possession of all of Gaul, since the Helvetiī surpass everyone in valor.
5. The Haeduī, since they were not able to defend themselves from them, sent envoys to Caesar.
6. We will march through the province because we have no other route.
7. They will persuade the Allobroges, because they are not yet well disposed toward the Roman people.
8. They think that they will persuade the Allobroges because they are not yet of a good disposition.
9. Caesar said that he would defend the Haeduī since Ariovistus had brought war upon them.
10. With strength OR by means of strength.
11. The force of the river.
12. They are trying to use force.
13. They will compel them with force.

SECTION 469

From this town a bridge extends to the Helvetiī. They were thinking that they would either persuade the Allobroges (because they did not yet seem well disposed toward the Roman people) or compel (them) by force to allow them to go through their territory. Everything having been prepared for (their) departure, they appoint a day on which they all come together on the bank of the Rhone. This day was the fifth day before the kalends of April, during the consulship of Lucius Piso and Aulus Gabinius.

Lesson 60

SECTION 474

1. He levies upon the entire province the greatest possible number of soldiers.
2. The first battle line will withstand the enemy.
3. Caesar especially favored the tenth legion.
4. Ariovistus will command those whom he conquered.
5. After he saw it, Caesar led his troops toward the next hill.
6. He decided not to wait until the Helvetiī came into the province.
7. While he is waiting a few days for the sake of the grain, he was informed about the Germans.
8. Before he decided about Dumnorix, he summons Diviciacus to himself.
9. Before I praise the soldiers, I will say a few (words) about valor.
10. He himself, as long as he was able, resisted very bravely.
11. Since they were not able to withstand the enemy, they retreated to the mountain.
12. The fords having been known to everybody, when they had seen our (men) going to the river, the enemy swiftly made an attack.

SECTION 476

When it had been reported to Caesar that they were trying to journey through our province, he hastens to set out from the city, and, by as great marches as he can, he hastens to Further Gaul, and arrives at Geneva. He levies upon the entire province as great a number of soldiers as possible (there was in all one legion in Further Gaul). He orders the bridge which was at Geneva to be destroyed.

When the Helvetiī were informed about his arrival they send envoys to him, the most noble (men) of (their) state of which delegation Nammeius and Verudoctius held the leading place, to say that they intended to march through the province without any mischief because they had no other route: to ask that they might be allowed to do it with his consent.

Lesson 61

SECTION 483

1. The signal must be given.
2. We are about to give the signal.
3. The line of battle will have to be drawn up.
4. He is about to draw up the line of battle.
5. The soldiers had to be recalled.
6. I am about to call back the soldiers.
7. They are about to carry the grain.
8. The grain had to be carried by the soldiers. / The soldiers had to carry the grain.
9. It is necessary that grain be given to the soldiers.
10. Orgetorix is about to possess command of his state.
11. Command must be held by Orgetorix. / Orgetorix must hold command.
12. He says that Orgetorix will hold command.
13. Caesar was about to yield.
14. Caesar was not thinking that he should yield.
15. I was fearing that Orgetorix was going to hold command.
16. I fear that the grain was not brought together.
17. He does not think that he should fear without reason.
18. The place was suitable for drawing up the line of battle.

SECTION 485

Because he was remembering that Lucius Cassius the consul had been killed and his army had been defeated by the Helvetiī and had been sent under the yoke, Caesar was not thinking the concession should be made; and he was not thinking that men of an unfriendly disposition, an opportunity having been given of marching through the province, would refrain from injustice and mischief.

Lesson 62

SECTION 490

1. If he wants.¹²
2. If he wanted.
3. If he will want.
4. If he should want.
5. If he were wanting.
6. If he had wanted.
7. He thinks that they want.
8. He thinks that they wanted.
9. There is no doubt that he wanted.
10. We do not want.
11. They had not wanted.
12. If y'all should not want.
13. If y'all were not wanting.
14. If y'all had not wanted.
15. There are those who do not want to go.
16. If they try to cross.
17. If they should try.
18. If they had tried.
19. If they try to go across, he will prevent them.
20. If hostages should be given by them, he would make peace with them.
21. If he had wanted to fight a battle, he would have won.
22. If the opportunity should be given, they would not refrain from mischief.

¹²Note that *volt* is an alternate spelling of *vult*.

SECTION 492

Nevertheless, so that a space of time might be able to intervene, while the soldiers whom he had levied might assemble, he responded to the envoys that he would take time to deliberate; if they wanted anything they might return at the Ides of April.

Lesson 63

SECTION 496

Meanwhile, with the legion which he had with him and by the soldiers which had come together out of the province, he extends a wall for 19 miles, 16 paces in height, and a ditch, from Lake Geneva, which flows into the river Rhone, to Mount Jura, which separates the territory of the Sequanī from the Helvetiī. This work having been finished, he distributes garrisons (and) fortifies strongholds in order that he might be able to prevent (them) more easily if they should try to cross, him being unwilling.

Lesson 64

SECTION 504

1. Is Gaul inhabited?
2. Who are inhabiting Gaul?
3. The Romans do not inhabit Gaul, do they?
4. Who among the Helvetiī was the most noble?
5. The Helvetiī set fire to all their towns, didn't they?
6. Where is Geneva?
7. Are we able to cross the river?
8. We will try whether we are able to cross.
9. In what direction does the Rhone flow?
10. It cannot be judged by the eyes in which direction it flows. (indirect question)
11. Of what kind was the character of the mountain?
12. They learned of what kind the character of the mountain was. (indirect question)
13. Caesar was not able to blot out the memory of the recent injustices, was he?
14. In which direction is the enemy marching?
15. He sent in advance scouts in order that they might see in which direction they are marching.

SECTION 506

When that day which he had appointed with the envoys came, and the envoys returned to him, he says that he is not able, in accordance with the custom and example of the Roman people, to give passage through the province to anyone; and he points out (that) if they should try to use force he would stop (them). The Helvetiī, disappointed in this hope, having tried out whether they could force a passage by means of many boats and rafts (they) made joined together, others by the fords of the Rhone, where the depth of the river was the least, sometimes by day, more often at night. Driven back by the fortification of the earthworks, and by the attack of the soldiers, and the spears, they ceased from this attempt.

Lesson 65

SECTION 512

1. I am praising y'all.
2. We are praising you.
3. Y'all are praising him.
4. You are praising them.
5. Did he/she/it persuade you?
6. They were persuading me.
7. He says that you are going with him.
8. You are going with me, aren't you?
9. Who of us wants to go?
10. These men do not want to go.
11. The boys must be called by me / I must call the boys.
12. If he will persuade us, it will be well.
13. They themselves were going to the Rhine.
14. From his own camp.
15. Caesar used the same guides who had come (as) messengers.
16. Before Caesar tried anything, he orders Diviciacus to be summoned to him.
17. If they will want anything, they will return.
18. A certain one of the soldiers of the tenth legion.
19. Each one brought grain for himself from home.
20. *omitted*

Lesson 66

SECTION 519

1. A great part of them.
2. Their allies.
3. The property of the allies / The allies' property.
4. By the memory of our fathers.
5. By the plan of the gods.
6. A town of the farther province.
7. A multitude of cavalry.
8. By the speech of Caesar.
9. The command of the Gauls.
10. The brother of Diviciacus.
11. Enough of a reason.
12. In the army of Crassus / In Crassus' army.
13. The hope of flight.
14. The army of the enemy.
15. Two miles.
16. A lack of all things.
17. Less hesitation.
18. Desirous of a revolution.
19. The Helvetiī were alarmed by his arrival.
20. He was not conscious of any injustice.
21. I want to forget the former disgrace.
22. We remember the former misfortune of the Roman people and the former valor of the Helvetiī.
23. It concerned the Roman people that the Gauls be subdued.

SECTION 521

One way was left through the Sequanī, by which they were not able to go on account of (its) narrowness, (with) the Sequanī unwilling. (As) they were not able to persuade these (men) by their own influence they send envoys to Dumnorix the Haeduan, so that they might obtain (it) with him (as) mediator. Dumnorix had great influence among the Sequanī through (his) charm and generosity, and he was friendly toward the Helvetii because out of that state he had married the daughter of Orgetorix.

Lesson 67

SECTION 527

1. Caesar responded thus to these (men).
2. The rest fled (took themselves to flight).
3. He came to the Belgians as an aid.
4. They were eager for revolution.
5. They were protection for the rear guard.
6. Diviciacus was very friendly toward Caesar.
7. What legion did Caesar especially favor?
8. The Helvetiī intend.
9. It is being reported to Caesar that the Helvetiī intend to march through the land of the Sequanī.
10. Liscus held the highest magistracy.
11. A suitable place for the camp must be chosen by you / You must choose a suitable place for the camp.
12. Caesar says that he is able to have no friendship with these (men).
13. If y'all will make amends to the Haeduī for the injustices which y'all brought upon them themselves and their allies, I will make peace with y'all.

SECTION 529

Influenced by desire for the kingship, he was eager for revolution and he wanted to have as many states as possible obligated by his generosity. And so he undertakes the task, and he obtains from the Sequanī that they should permit the Helvetiī to go through their territory and he brings about that they give hostages among themselves: the Sequanī so that they might not stop the Helvetiī from (their) journey; the Helvetiī so that they might go across without mischief and injustice.

Lesson 68

SECTION 537

1. Through the Alps.
2. Into the territory of the Aquitani
3. Into the nearest forests.
4. On the following day.
5. Out of every province.
6. With the cavalry of the Helvetiī.
7. A few of our (men).
8. I remember.
9. With less danger.
10. The cause having been learned.
11. The spears having been cast.
12. The fields having been devastated.
13. These states having been beaten.
14. All the property of the allies having been destroyed.
15. That nation is in the province.
16. He was being charged by the magistrate.
17. The Helvetiī were crossing the river by means of rafts.
18. With these guides who had known the route.
19. Caesar demanded grain urgently from the Haedui.
20. It is not longer away than 500 paces.
21. They are not far away from the territory of the Allobroges.
22. For many years Dumnorix bought up the taxes, because with him bidding, no one was daring to bid in a contrary fashion.

SECTION 539

It is reported back to Caesar that the Helvetiī intend to march through the land of the Sequanī and the Haeduī into the territory of the Santones which are not far from the territory of the Tolosates, which nation is in the province. He was understanding that if it should happen, it would be with great danger to the province as it would have warlike men, enemies of the Roman people, as neighbors to open places and places very rich in grain.

Lesson 69

SECTION 544

1. Send a messenger.
2. Don't send a messenger.
3. Persuade (your) neighbors.
4. Don't persuade (your) neighbors.
5. Try to cross.
6. Don't try to cross.
7. Use the swords.
8. Don't use the swords.
9. Come.
10. Don't come.
11. Throw the javelin.
12. Don't throw the javelin (take care lest you throw the javelin).
13. *omitted*
14. *omitted*
15. *omitted*
16. Remember the valor of the Gauls.
17. Don't fear without a cause.
18. Don't forget (your) good friend.
19. Move the camp so that the enemy won't make an attack against us by night.
20. Climb the mountain so that y'all might see in what direction the army is marching.

SECTION 546

For these reasons he put Titus Labienus (his) lieutenant in command of the fortification which he had made; he himself hurries into Italy by forced marches, and there drafts two legions, and leads out from winter quarters three which were wintering around Aquileia, and with these five legions he hastens to go by which way was the nearest route into Further Gaul through the Alps.

There the Ceutrones and the Graioceli and the Caturiges, having taken possession of the higher places, try to stop the army from (its) march. These (tribes) having been repulsed in several battles, he went through from Ocelum, the furthest (town) of the nearer province, into the territory of the Vocontii of the further province on the seventh day. From there he leads the army into the territory of the Allobroges (and) from the Allobroges into the Segusiavi. These are the first outside of the Province across the Rhone.

Lesson 70

SECTION 552

1. We intend to march through the province because we do not have another route.
2. They said that they intended to march through the province because they did not have another route.
3. Therefore we deserved from the Roman people that our fields ought not to be destroyed.
4. They say that therefore they deserved from the Roman people that their fields ought not have been destroyed.
5. If the Roman people will make peace with the Helvetiī, they will go into another part of Gaul.
6. He thought that if the Roman people should make peace with the Helvetiī, that they would go into another part of Gaul.
7. If hostages will be given to me by y'all, so that I might know that y'all will do the things which y'all are promising, I will make peace with y'all.
8. He says that if hostages should be given to him by them, so that he might know that they will do the things which they are promising, he will make peace with them.
9. After the Germans saw the Gallic fields, they wanted to cultivate them.
10. He was saying that after the Germans had seen the Gallic fields, they wanted to cultivate them.
11. Where is the lieutenant-general of the first legion?
12. He is asking where the lieutenant-general of the first legion is.

SECTION 554

The Helvetiī already had led their forces over through the narrow pass and through the territory of the Sequanī, and had come through into the territory of the Haeduī, and were ravaging their lands. The Haeduī, since they were not able to defend themselves and their (possessions) from them, send envoys to Caesar to ask for help, (saying) that they therefore at all times deserved of the Roman people that (their) fields ought not to have been destroyed, (their) children ought not to have been carried off into slavery, (their) towns ought not to have been stormed, almost in the sight of our army.

Lesson 71

SECTION 559

1. Caesar avenged not only public injustices, but also personal injustices.
2. He was not able to use that grain which he had brought up by ships.
3. He found fault with the leaders because he was not being assisted by them.
4. *Omitted*
5. After Caesar arrived, he demanded hostages.
6. The Haeduī were made tributaries by Ariovistus because they were conquered.
7. While these things are going on in the meeting, it was announced to Caesar that the cavalry of Ariovistus made an attack against our (men).
8. When he realized that it was necessary that grain be given to the soldiers, he called together the leaders.
9. Some, as they had started, retreated to the mountain, others gathered themselves together near the baggage train.
10. When Caesar came into Gaul, the leaders of one faction were the Haeduī, (the leaders) of the other (faction) (were) the Sequanī.
11. If one faction will have conquered (future perfect) the Gauls, the other faction will ask Caesar (for) help.
12. Conquer, demand, ask, punish.
13. Conquering, demanding, punishing.
14. We are about to conquer the Belgians.
15. Having punished.
16. In asking.
17. For the purpose of conveying grain.

SECTION 560

At the same time the Haedui Ambarri, relatives and kinsmen of the Haeduī, inform Caesar that they, (their) fields having been destroyed, are not easily keeping out the violence of the enemy from their towns. Likewise, the Allobroges, who had villages and possessions across the Rhone, flee to Caesar and they point out that they have nothing left of a remnant except the soil of the land. Caesar, induced by these circumstances, decides that he must not wait until, all the property of (his) allies having been consumed, the Helvetiī should come through into the Santones.

Lesson 72

SECTION 565

1. May he set out, may we set out, may they set out.
2. Let us defend the women and children.
3. Let us not set fire to the towns.
4. Let us not despair.
5. If only you were a friend of the envoy.
6. Let Orgetorix be chosen.
7. May he persuade Casticus.
8. Let them hold the command.
9. Let us prepare the things which pertain to departing.
10. Let us make the greatest possible sowings.
11. If only you would try!
12. If only we had tried!
13. If only the journey were easy!
14. If only y'all would bring help!
15. If only he had been able to complete (his) endeavors!
16. If only Orgetorix had not made a conspiracy!
17. Compel Orgetorix to plead his case!
18. Don't compel Orgetorix to plead his case!

SECTION 567

There is a river, the Saone, which flows through the land of the Haeduī and Sequanī into the Rhone, with unbelievable smoothness, so that it cannot be judged with the eyes in which direction it flows. This the Helvetiī were crossing by rafts and boats joined together. When Caesar was informed by scouts that the Helvetiī had already led across the river three parts of (their) troops, that almost a fourth part was left on this side of the Saone river, having set out from camp at the third watch with three legions, he arrived at the part which had not yet crossed the river.

Lesson 73

SECTION 571

1. It happened that all the Gauls were alarmed.
2. I realize with how much danger I did it.
3. He says that he realizes with how much danger he did it.
4. Diviciacus fears that Caesar is getting possession of the towns of the Haeduī.
5. He is stationing spies for Dumnorix so that he might be able to know what he is doing.
6. There was no doubt that the Romans were about to conquer the Helvetiī.
7. The Helvetiī were alarmed when they realized that Caesar's army had crossed the Saone in one day.
8. Since he undertook war on behalf of the Haeduī, he is complaining because he is not being helped by them.
9. Although there was fighting from the seventh hour to evening, no one was able to see the enemy fleeing.
10. Caesar, although he knew the difficulty of building a bridge, on account of the width, speed, and depth of the river, nevertheless he was thinking that the army must not be led across any other way.

SECTION 573

Having approached them laden with baggage and not expecting (him), he cut down a great part of them; the remaining ones betook themselves to flight and hid in the nearest woods. This canton was called the Tigurinus; for the entire Helvetian state is divided into four cantons. When this one canton had gone out from home, within the memory of our fathers they had killed Lucius Cassius the consul, and had sent his army under the yoke.

So, whether by chance or by the plan of the immortal gods, the part of the Helvetian state which had brought a remarkable calamity upon the Roman people, it first paid the penalties. In which act Caesar avenged not only public injustices but also private ones; because the Tigurini had killed Lucius Piso the lieutenant-general, the grandfather of his father-in-law Lucius Piso, in the same battle in which (they killed) Cassius.