

# 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 will be grateful to you if you notify me by email ([William.Linney@ArmfieldAcademicPress.com](mailto:William.Linney@ArmfieldAcademicPress.com)) 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.

## 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.

### SECTION 28

1. Terrae lātae.
2. Altae Sēquanae.
3. Via Helvētiaē.
4. *omitted*
5. Rīpa est alta.
6. Prōvincia est parva terra.
7. Terra est Helvētia.
8. Helvētia est dīvīsa.

**Lesson 2**

## SECTION 33

1. Of the sailors.
2. Of the victories.
3. *omitted*
4. *omitted*
5. The victory of the sailors.
6. Banks (accusative plural).
7. *omitted*
8. *omitted*
9. *omitted*
10. Small gate (nominative plural, genitive singular, or dative singular).
11. The banks are broad.
12. The roads are long and broad.
13. Gaul and Helvetia are countries.
14. The provinces are not large.
15. The letter is not small.<sup>1</sup>

## SECTION 34

1. *omitted*
2. Terrarum parvarum.
3. *omitted*
4. Amicitiae provinciarum.
5. Victoria Helvetiae est magna.
6. Terrae sunt parvae.
7. Ripae non sunt altae.

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<sup>1</sup>The word *litterae* here is written in the plural but translated as though it were singular. *Sunt* is also translated in a singular fashion to agree with the singular subject.

### 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.<sup>2</sup>
10. Y'all are praising the Celts and the Belgians.
11. *omitted*
12. The troops are not sailors.

#### SECTION 42

1. Portat, pacat, cōnfīrmat.
2. Nuntiātis, confirmātis
3. Laudant, confirmant
4. Parvās prōvinciās pacāmus.
5. *omitted*
6. Messalam et nautās laudātis.
7. Nauta māgnam victoriam nuntiat.
8. Amīcitiam confirmās.
9. Helvetiam pacat.

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<sup>2</sup>The word *litterās* here is written in the plural but translated as though it were singular.

**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.<sup>3</sup>
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.

## SECTION 52

1. Vidēmus, movāmus.
2. Iubētis, persuadētis.
3. Iubet, nuntiat.
4. Pertinent, movent.
5. Sēquana latās ripās habet.
6. Nautae fugam copiārum vident.
7. Sunt longae viae per provinciam nostram.
8. Māgna silva ab Hispaniā ad prōvinciam pertinet.
9. Magnās copiās habēmus.
10. Causās victoriae nuntiant.

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<sup>3</sup>The word *litterās* here is written in the plural but translated as though it were singular.

## Lesson 5

### SECTION 59

1. *omitted*
2. *omitted*
3. *omitted*
4. *omitted*
5. Through the messenger.
6. Between the horses.
7. With the Gauls, with the son.
8. The friends' horses.
9. District (nominative plural or genitive singular), district (accusative plural).
10. To the town.
11. Into the towns.<sup>4</sup>
12. In the towns.<sup>5</sup>
13. Javelin (dative singular or ablative singular), javelin (genitive plural).
14. Before the war.

### SECTION 64

1. A friend is giving a horse to the lieutenant.
2. They are giving horses to the sons and daughters of the lieutenants.
3. *omitted*
4. Messala sees the messenger.
5. Helvetia is divided into four districts.<sup>6</sup>
6. He persuades (his) friend.<sup>7</sup>
7. They persuade (their) friends.
8. In the towns of the Celts there are horses and javelins.
9. We are announcing the cause of the war.

### SECTION 65

1. Equōs Gallōrum in silvā videō.
2. *omitted*
3. Legatus Aquītānōs pacat.
4. Filiī legatī Messalae victoriam nuntiant.
5. Cum copiīs Aquītānōrum pugnant.
6. Gallīs persuadēmus.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>4</sup>When the word *in* takes the accusative, it is often translated "into."

<sup>5</sup>When the word *in* takes the ablative, it is often translated "in" or "on."

<sup>6</sup>When the word *in* takes the accusative, it is often translated "into."

<sup>7</sup>The verb *persuadeō* takes the dative case.

<sup>8</sup>The verb *persuadeō* takes the dative case.

## Lesson 6

### SECTION 75

1. The Helvetiī are burning (their) towns.<sup>9</sup>
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. *omitted*
8. The Belgians continually wage war with the Germans.
9. The lieutenant is waging war with the cantons of Helvetia.
10. The Germans dwell across the Rhine.
11. The Aquitaniī and Belgians and Celts inhabit Gaul.
12. The Garonne divides the Gauls from the Aquitaniī.
13. *omitted*

### SECTION 76

1. *omitted*
2. *omitted*
3. Nauta gladiō et pilō pugnat.
4. Germanī murō oppidum muniunt.
5. *omitted*

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<sup>9</sup>The 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. *omitted*
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 remaining Gauls.
8. *omitted*

## SECTION 90

1. *omitted*
2. *omitted*
3. Ad angustam viam.
4. *omitted*
5. Gladiō parvō et pilō longō pugnat.
6. *omitted*
7. *omitted*
8. Messāla filiābus suīs litterās longās dat.
9. *omitted*
10. *omitted*

**Lesson 9**

## SECTION 97

1. Many men are coming out of the fields.
2. Our men are fighting to evening.
3. The Haeduī are giving fields to the friends of the Helvetiī.
4. We see the danger of the standard bearer, and we are defending him.
5. The standard bearers are carrying (their) banners into the camp.
6. Y'all are the daughters of a free man.
7. We are friends of the wretched men in the town.
8. Y'all's children are in much 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.

## SECTION 98

1. *omitted*
2. *omitted*
3. Murī longī ad agrōs pertinent.
4. *omitted*
5. *omitted*
6. *omitted*
7. *omitted*
8. *omitted*
9. Sīgnifer Celtārum sum.

**Lesson 10**

## SECTION 102

1. You are being carried, you are being ordered, you are being led.
2. We are being restrained, we are being led.
3. They are being given, they are being fortified.
4. He-she-it is being given, he-she-it is being fortified, he-she-it is being ordered.
5. Y'all are being restrained, y'all are being led.
6. *omitted*
7. *omitted*
8. *omitted*
9. *omitted*
10. *omitted*

## 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 signal is being seen by the Helvetiī.
5. The forces of the Romans are being sent under the yoke by the Helvetiī.
6. *omitted*
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, children are being led away, and town are being captured by (their) neighbors.
9. *omitted*
10. We are called friends.

## SECTION 107

1. *omitted*
2. Multī nuntiī ad castra mittuntur.
3. Equī in agrum latum dūcuntur.
4. *omitted*
5. Oppida altīs murīs mūniuntur.
6. *omitted*
7. *omitted*
8. *omitted*

## Lesson 11

### SECTION 116

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

### SECTION 117

1. Caesar erat imperātor multārum legiōnum.
2. Caesare erant multae legiōnēs.
3. Multitūdō hominum oppida expugnat.
4. Oppida ā multitūdine hominum expugnantur.
5. Prōvincia ā cōnsule pacatur.
6. Mercātores in Aquitaniā erāmus.
7. Fratres cōsulis multa cōsilia habent.
8. Erātis signiferi legiōnum Romanārum.

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<sup>10</sup>Dative of the possessor.

<sup>11</sup>Dative of possession.

**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 establishing friendship with their neighbors.
10. Ariovistus was being called a friend of the Roman people.
11. On account of the time of year they were not fighting.
12. Our troops were being called back from the fortification.
13. Many tribes of men were in Gaul.
14. The Helvetiī quickly conquered the town.
15. *omitted*
16. *omitted*

## SECTION 125

1. Nōmen generis
2. *omitted*
3. Revocābāmur
4. Vocābāminī
5. Puerī tubās et gladiōs portābant.
6. *omitted*
7. *omitted*
8. *omitted*
9. *omitted*
10. *omitted*
11. *omitted*
12. *omitted*
13. *omitted*

**Lesson 13**

## SECTION 129

1. The legions were laying waste to the remaining places.
2. The place was suitable for a camp.
3. The river is not long.
4. Many long rivers are in Gaul.
5. The 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. *omitted*

**Lesson 14**

## SECTION 137

1. They were coming, they were burning, 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, hastened into Gaul.
5. The legion which he had was the tenth.
6. One road through the Sequanī was remaining.
7. The Helvetiī were laying waste to the fields of the Haeduī, friends of the Roman people.
8. The camp was always being fortified.
9. *omitted*
10. Caesar was restraining his (soldiers) from battle.
11. *omitted*
12. The council was being dismissed quickly.
13. *omitted*

## SECTION 138

1. *omitted*
2. *omitted*
3. Oppidum mūniebātur.
4. *omitted*
5. Caesar Cōnsidium, lēgātum, cum explōrātōribus mittēbat.
6. Celeriter concilium dimittēbat.
7. Cōpiae Caesaris ā proeliō continēbantur.
8. *omitted*
9. *omitted*

**Lesson 15**

## SECTION 145

1. Among the Helvetiī was a chief by the name Orgetorix.
2. The influence of Orgetorix was great.
3. He-she-it was sent to the states.
4. He-she-it was establishing peace and friendship with the states.
5. He had a large number of soldiers.
6. The soldiers were coming together.
7. *omitted*
8. *omitted*
9. The number of heads was ten.
10. We see the heads of the horses.
11. The Helvetiī surpass the remaining Gauls in valor.
12. The soldier had a sword and a spear.<sup>12</sup>

## SECTION 146

1. Prīncipes Haeduōrum ā Caesare convocābantur.
2. *omitted*
3. *omitted*
4. *omitted*
5. *omitted*
6. *omitted*
7. *omitted*

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<sup>12</sup>Dative of possession.

**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.

## SECTION 153

1. *omitted*
2. *omitted*
3. *omitted*
4. *omitted*
5. *omitted*
6. *omitted*
7. *omitted*
8. Virtūs Gallōrum laudābitur, sed ā duce Romanō pacābuntur.
9. *omitted*

## Lesson 17

From this point onward, there are no Latin composition assignments in Linney's Latin Class—only Latin to English translation exercises.

### 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. *omitted*
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 through the territory of the Haeduī and the Sequanī into the Rhone.
9. *omitted*
10. In the third watch he was leading out three legions from the camp.
11. The enemy was hastening to the river Axona, which was behind our camp.
12. *omitted*
13. The sea was restrained 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. *omitted*
8. Within three years the villages and towns will be burned up by the Helvetians.
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 Aquitanī inhabit one part of Gaul.
2. One part is hemmed in by the Garonne river, by the ocean, and by the territory of the Belgians.
3. *omitted*
4. Aquitania extends from the Garonne River to the Pyrenees mountains and to that part of the ocean which is near Spain.
5. *omitted*
6. This district was called Tigurinus.
7. The 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 also by means of the soldiers who will assemble from the province, Caesar will extend the wall and the ditch from Geneva to Mount Jura, which divides the territory of the Sequanī from that of the Helvetiī.
10. The Helvetiī 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. The whole province (dative singular).
8. The 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 state.
13. Orgetorix brought together his (own) family to (his) trial.
14. Caesar joined the battle.
15. Many men from the camp of the Helvetiī hastened to the Rhine and the territory of the Germans.

## Lesson 21

### SECTION 188

1. The town which is being fortified.
2. The horsemen to whom they are giving the signal.
3. The horsemen whom I persuaded.
4. The ships which Caesar has.<sup>13</sup>
5. The road which y'all saw.
6. The soldiers to whom aid will be given.
7. The king whom you saw.
8. The Belgians whom we were praising.
9. *omitted*
10. The boys whose father 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 fight.
15. There were two ways out of Helvetia.
16. Orgetorix brought his debtors, of whom he had a great number, together.
17. Two legions, which Caesar is enlisting in Gaul, will be sent to the town.
18. *omitted*
19. *omitted*

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<sup>13</sup>Dative of possession.

**Lesson 22**

## SECTION 193

1. Through them.
2. With them, from them.
3. For that reason, for those reasons.
4. On that journey.
5. That district.
6. At the same time.
7. A great part of them.
8. Into that part.
9. With the same trumpet.
10. The same towns.
11. Of those journeys.
12. The same embassies.
13. Of the same legions.
14. *omitted*
15. *omitted*
16. By means of the same legion which he had.
17. He waged war.
18. *omitted*
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. *omitted*
23. *omitted*

**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 a new standard.
7. The Rauracī are burning down their (own) towns so that they (the towns) might not be captured 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.<sup>14</sup>
3. He fears that Caesar might not conquer them.<sup>15</sup>
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 son of Catamantaloedes, the Sequanī, 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*

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<sup>14</sup>Clause of fearing.

<sup>15</sup>Clause 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.<sup>16</sup>
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.

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<sup>16</sup>Dative 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 Aquitanī inhabit Gaul.
6. These differ with regard to laws.
7. A river divides the Gauls from the Aquitanī.
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 they 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 their grain is being transported.
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 are arranging 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 say that the Helvetiī have a narrow territory.
9. The Helvetiī were not able to persuade these (people).
10. Caesar is fortifying the fortress so that he might stop the Helvetiī.
11. One part, which 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 cause of passing the winter.
8. For the cause of avoiding suspicion.
9. For the purpose of weakening minds.
10. Desiring 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 the conspiracy 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 Rhine.
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 itself.
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, 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) troops 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 fought Noreia.
15. *omitted*
16. The Helvetiī had already led their (own) troops through narrow passes and the territories of the Sequani, and they arrived in 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 Boiī 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 271

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 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 the 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.<sup>17</sup>
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).<sup>18</sup>
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.

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<sup>17</sup>This translation uses the active construction explained in section 278 of the textbook.

<sup>18</sup>This 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 territories 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 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.<sup>19</sup>
19. Placing.<sup>20</sup>
20. Of placing.<sup>21</sup>
21. To be placed.<sup>22</sup>

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<sup>19</sup>Passive infinitive.

<sup>20</sup>Present active participle.

<sup>21</sup>Gerund (genitive case).

<sup>22</sup>Gerundive, 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 Helvetians had accomplished with great 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 Allbroges.
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 farthest territory of Gaul.
2. It is very easy to secure the command of all of Gaul.
3. The result was that the Helvetians were roaming about less widely.
4. The Helvetians 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 <sup>23</sup> 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.

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<sup>23</sup>For educational purposes I changed this verb tense from *mātūrat* to *maturāvit*.