

[6.15] *Alterum genus est equitum. Hī, cum est ūsus atque aliquod bellum incidit (quod ferē ante Caesaris adventum quotannis accidere solēbat, utī aut ipsī iniūriās inferrent aut illātās prōpulsārent), omnēs in bellō versantur, atque eōrum ut quisque est genere cōpiisque amplissimus, ita plūrimōs circum sē ambactōs clientēsque habet. Hanc ūnam grātiam potentiamque nōvērunt.*

ambact•us, -ī, m., vassal.

ampl•us, -a, um, adj., of large extent, large; illustrious, noble; generous, magnificent.

circum, prep. with acc. [**circus**, circle], around, about, near.

cliēns, clientis, m., f. [**clueō**, hear, obey], client, vassal, dependent, retainer.

grāti•a, -ae, f. [**grātus**, pleasing], favor, goodwill, gratitude, esteem, influence, popularity.

in•cidō, -cidere, -cidī, — [**ad + cadō**, fall], fall into *or* upon; fall in with, meet; happen, arise.

inferō, inferre, intulī, illātum [**ferō**, carry. App. §81], carry into, import, inflict, cause, produce; cast into.

iniūri•a, -ae, f. [**in + iūs**, right], wrong; outrage, damage, violence.

nōscō, nōscere, nōvī, nōtum, learn; nōvī, perf., have learned, hence know.

potenti•a, -ae, f. [**potēns**, powerful], chief power, supremacy.

propulso (1) [**propello**, drive forward], to drive off, repel

quotannis, adv. [**quot**, as many as + **annus**, year], every year, yearly.

soleō, solēre, solitus sum (App. §74), be accustomed, be used to.

versō, 1, turn; deal with; pass. as deponent, turn oneself; be, remain; engage in; fight.

1. equitum: having dealt with Druids, Caesar proceeds to the second important class of men, the *genus equitum* or “class of cavalry,” i.e., the military order, against whom he wages his battles.

1–4. Hī . . . omnēs = equitēs. Note the HYPERBATON (App. 302, *f*).

1–2. cum est . . . atque . . . incidit: “when-ever,” etc.; see App. §241 on temporal *cum* with the indicative.

2. quod = et id; see App. §173, *a*.

3–4. utī aut . . . inferrent aut . . . prōpulsārent: subjunctives in substantive clauses of result; see App. §229.

4. illātās = iniūriās ab aliīs illātās. The reader is expected to supply such details from the previous phrase. Latin style prefers terseness. English tends toward a fuller explanation.

4–6. atque eōrum ut quisque est . . . ita . . . habet: “and in proportion as (**ut**) each is . . . in such proportion (**ita**) each of them has . . .” This is another example of ellipsis or gapping, but here in advance (something we do not do in English). Before **eōrum**, we must thus supply *quisque*, which also serves as the unexpressed subject of **habet**.

5. genere cōpiisque: ablatives of respect; see App. §149.

6. ambactōs clientēsque: powerful men are surrounded by crowds of men who obey them. We saw a prime example of this with the story of Orgetorix in the selections from the first book of Caesar.

6–7. Hanc . . . nōvērunt: “they know this single influence and power”; i.e., the kind of influence and power that derives from having large groups of followers who obey.