

Caesar questus quod, cum ultrō in continentem lēgātīs missīs pācem ab sē petissent, bellum sine causā intulissent, ignōscere imprūdentiae dīxit obsidēsque imperāvīt; quōrum illī partem statim dedērunt, partem ex longinquiōribus locīs arcessitā paucīs diēbus sēsē datūrōs dīxērunt. Intereā suōs remigrāre in agrōs iussērunt, principēsque undique convenīre et sē cīvitatēsque suās Caesarī commendāre coepērunt.

arcess-ō, -ere, -ivī, -itum, summon, send for, invite.

commendō, 1 [**mandō**, entrust], entrust, surrender.

ig-nōscō, -nōscere, -nōvī, -nōtum [**in** + (**g**)**nōscēns**, knowing (*from nōscō*, know)], forgive, pardon.

imperō, 1 [**in** + **parō**, procure], demand from; order, instruct, rule.

imprudenti-a, -ae, f. [**imprūdēns**, imprudent], ignorance, indiscretion.

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

intereā, adv., in the meantime, meanwhile.

longinqu-us, -a, -um, adj. [**longus**, long], distant, remote; long.

ob-ses, -idis, m. and f. [**obsidēō**, blockade], hostage; pledge, security.

pauc-i, -ae, -a, adj., few; *as noun*: few persons or things.

pāx, pācis, f., peace treaty, truce, peace, favor.

prīn-ceps, -cipis, adj. [**prīmus**, first], first; *as noun*, chief or leader.

queror, querī, questus sum, complain, bewail, lament.

re-migrō, 1 [**migrō**, move, migrate], move back, return.

statim, adv. [**stō**, stand], immediately.

ultrō, adv., voluntarily; besides, moreover.

undique, adv. [**unde**, whence], on all sides, everywhere.

11. quod: when **quod** introduces a causal clause, the clause can take either the subjunctive or the indicative. The indicative represents the speaker's own reasoning; the subjunctive someone else's or a change in attitude in the speaker toward his own reasoning.

11–12. cum . . . petissent: "although . . . they (were the ones who) had requested." Even before Caesar sailed with eighty ships to their island, the Britons were well aware of Caesar's many victories in Gaul. As a precaution, they had sent envoys to the continent to arrange a "treaty" (*pāx*) with the victorious general.

11–13. Caesar . . . dīxit . . . imperāvīt (que): **HYPERBATON**; see App. §301, f.

12. bellum sine causā intulissent: Caesar arrived in Britain with warships and soldiers; yet Caesar claims that the British waged unprovoked war on him.

12–13. ignōscere . . . dīxit: the envoys gain their request.

13. imprūdentiae: dat. indirect object with an intransitive verb; see App. §115.

obsidēs: these hostages for good behavior would have included close relatives of the British leaders.

14–15. partem . . . arcessitā: "because some had been summoned . . ."; the part. takes the place of a subordinate clause; see App. §283.

15. datūrōs: fut. inf. with *esse* omitted in indirect statement.

suōs: "their people."

16. convenīre: "assemble"; at a place determined by Caesar for their formal surrender.

17. commendāre: "entrust"; Latin uses terms that suggest reciprocal personal relationships, although what they are actually doing is submitting to Caesar's superior military power in formal surrender.