

## *Caesar DĒ BELLŌ GALLICŌ 1.1: A Lesson in Geography and Ethnography*

[1.1] *Gallia est omnis dīvisā in partēs trēs, quārum ūnam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitānī, tertiam quī ipsōrum linguā Celtae, nostrā Gallī appellantur. Hī omnēs linguā, institūtīs, lēgibus inter sē differunt.*

**appellō, -āre, 1,** call, name.

**Aquitānī, -ōrum, m.,** the Aquitani or Aquitanians (*a people located on the Atlantic coast above the Pyrenees, the mountains that separate the Iberian peninsula from Gaul*).

**Celt•ae, -ārum, m.,** the Celts or Kelts, the Celtae.

**commentāri•us, -ī, m.** [**commentor,** consider], notebook, journal; report; commentary.

**differō, differre, distuli, dilātum [ferō,** carry. App. §81], scatter, spread; put off, defer; be different, differ.

**dī•vidō, -videre, dīvisī, dīvisum,** divide, distribute, separate.

**Galic•us, -a, -um, adj.** [**Gallia,** Gaul], pertaining to Gaul or the Gauls, Gallic.

**incolō, -ere, -uī, — [colō,** cultivate], inhabit, dwell in.

**institūt•um, -ī, n.,** established plan or principle; custom, institution, habit.

**lēx, lēgis, f.,** law, statute.

**lib•er, -rī, m.,** book, work, treatise.

**lingu•a, -ae, f.,** language, tongue.

**1. Gallia:** Gaul or the territories known today as France and northern Italy. From the Roman perspective, the Alps divided Gaul on “this side (*cis*) of the Alps” from the Gaul that was “across (*trans*) the Alps”: *Gallia Cisalpina* vs. *Gallia Transalpina*. Another Gaul was the area beyond the Alps, but along the Mediterranean, which the Romans frequently called *Prōvincia* or “the Province.” To this day, the French call the area “Provence.” Caesar refers in this passage to the part of Gaul not yet under Roman rule.

**omnis:** “as a whole”; that is, if one looks at the entire territory, one finds three major ethnic groups among which territory has been “distributed.”

**1–2. partēs . . . incolunt:** note the ellipsis (which is to leave out something that can be supplied from context) of the words *pars* and *incolunt* in the rest of the sentence: **quārum** (*partium*) **ūnam** (*partem*) **incolunt Belgae, aliam** (*partem incolunt*) **Aquitānī, tertiam** (*partem incolunt*), etc.

**2. quī = eī quī.**

**linguā:** abl. of means; see App. §143.

**2–4. linguā, institūtīs, lēgibus:** abl. of respect or specification; see App. §149. Caesar does not use a conj. in this list. This is common in Latin, and is called *ASYNDETON*. Feel free to supply an “and” in your translation.

**3. nostrā:** again, ellipsis, this time of **linguā.**

© Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers, Inc.  
www.BOLCHAZY.com

©2016 Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers, Inc. this sample was created  
for Texas Proclamation 2017 adoption preview not for distribution.  
This document will expire May 31, 2017.