

## READING 1

In the passage below, you will find certain words in a different font, some words underlined, and other words in parentheses. The words in a different font are the words in a relative clause, including the relative pronoun, and the underlined words are the antecedents of relative pronouns. This method will help you determine what the main clause of each sentence is.

In Latin prose and poetry, the reader often needs to “understand” or supply words that are not in the Latin text. Words to be understood are in parentheses in the text below. When one or more words are needed to complete the thought in one of two or more clauses, this is called *ELLIPSIS* and is quite common in Latin.

Later in this chapter, the same passage of Latin will be seen again without the use of words in different fonts and in parentheses.

In Chapter 1 of Book 1 of his *Commentaries*, Caesar comments on the valor of the Belgians and Helvetians. The geographical description of Gaul that he provides does not include the Roman province of Transalpine Gaul (modern Provence) in the southeastern part. This province was already under the control of Rome and was one of the provinces he was assigned as governor, in addition to Cisalpine Gaul and Illyricum.

## GAUL AND ITS INHABITANTS

### CAESAR DĒ BELLŌ GALLICŌ 1.1

- 1 Gallia est omnis dīvisa in partēs trēs, quārum ūnam (partem) incolunt Belgae, aliam (partem incolunt) Aquitānī, (et) tertiam (partem incolunt) (eī) quī ipsōrum linguā Celtae, nostrā (linguā) Gallī appellantur.

### NOTES AND VOCABULARY

- Line 1: **Gallia**, -ae, f. Gaul; 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” (*Gallia Cisalpina*) from the Gaul that was “across (*trās*) the Alps” (*Gallia Trānsalpina*). Another Gaul was the area beyond the Alps, but along the Mediterranean, which the Romans frequently called *Prōvincia* or “the Province.” †
- omnis**, **omne** all; *omnis* modifies *Gallia*; translate “Gaul as a whole”; that is, if one looks at the entire territory, one finds three major ethnic groups among which it has been “distributed.”
- dīvidō**, **dīvidere**, **dīvisī**, **dīvisum** to divide; *dīvisa* is the perfect passive participle serving as a predicate adjective; with *est*, translate “is divided.”
- pars**, **partis**, f. part
- trēs**, **tria** three; note that here the numeral follows, instead of precedes, the noun it modifies for emphasis. ©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.
- ūnus**, -a, -um one
- incolō**, **incolere**, **incoluī** to inhabit, dwell in, live in; when transitive (taking a direct object) as here, translate “inhabit.” In line 8, where *incolō* is intransitive, translate “dwell” or “live.”

**Belgae, -ārum**, m. pl. the Belgians; the Belgians are located in northern Gaul along the English Channel.

**alius, alia, aliud** another, other



### STUDY TIP

The genitive, both singular and plural, of the relative pronoun *quī, quae, quod* is most commonly translated “whose.” Sometimes, however, English usage dictates that the genitive be translated “of which.”

Line 2: **Aquitānī, -ōrum**, m. pl. the Aquitanians; the Aquitanians are located on the Atlantic coast above the Pyrenees, the mountains that separate the Spanish peninsula from Gaul.

**tertius, -a, -um** third

**is, ea, id** this, that, he, she, it; translate “those.” *eī* is the antecedent of *quī*, and Caesar, like many Roman authors, omits this antecedent. Note that the *eī*, which needs to be supplied, forms the subject of the understood *incolunt*.

**ipse, -a, -um** himself, herself, itself, themselves; *ipsōrum linguā* literally translates “by the language of them themselves” but a smoother translation is “by their own language.”

**lingua, -ae**, f. language



### BY THE WAY

Note the omission of *et* between the second and third in a series. The omission of a connective such as *et* or *-que* is called ASYNDETON (from the Greek meaning “lack of connection”) and often occurs in Latin literature. The ASYNDETON enhances the brevity of this sentence. In this passage ASYNDETON occurs again in line 3 (before *lēgibus*), in line 14 (before *vergit*), and in line 15 (before *spectant*).

Line 3: **Celtae, -ārum**, m. pl. the Celts

**noster, nostra, nostrum** our

**Gallī, -ōrum**, m. pl. Gauls; people from the Celtic territories of northern Italy as well as from Transalpine Gaul.

**appellō** (1) to name, call



### STUDY TIP

Predicate nominatives and predicate adjectives rename, define, or describe the subject of the sentence. They are in the nominative case and are seen with a form of the verb *sum* or with other intransitive verbs such as those that mean “appear,” “be made,” “become,” and “be named.” In line 3, the verb *appellantur*, “are named,” sets up the predicate nominatives *Celtae* and *Gallī*.

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## CAESAR DĒ BELLŌ GALLICŌ 1.1, CONTINUED

- Hī omnēs linguā, institūtīs, (et) lēgibus inter sē differunt. Gallōs ab Aquitānis Garumna flūmen (dīvidit), (Gallōs) ā Belgīs Matrona (flūmen) et Sēquana (flūmen) dīvidit. Hōrum omnium fortissimī sunt Belgae, proptereā quod ā cultū atque hūmānitāte prōvinciae longissimē absunt, minimēque ad eōs mercātōrēs saepe commeant atque ea **quae ad effēminandōs animōs pertinent** important. Proximī sunt Germānīs, **quī trāns Rhēnum incolunt, quibuscum continenter bellum gerunt.** Quā dē causā Helvētiī quoque reliquōs Gallōs virtūte praecēdunt, quod ferē cōtidiānis proeliis cum Germānis contendunt, cum aut suis finibus

### NOTES AND VOCABULARY

- Line 3: **hic, haec, hoc** this  
**institūtum, -ī, n.** custom, habit  
**lēx, lēgis, f.** law  
**inter, prep. + acc.** among, between; translate “from one another.”



#### STUDY TIP

An ablative of respect shows “in respect to” what something is or is done. In line 3, *linguā, institūtīs, lēgibus* are ablatives of respect; translate “in language, . . .”

- Line 4: **suī, sibi, sē, sē** himself, herself, themselves  
**differō, differre, distulī, dilātum** to differ  
**Garumna, -ae, m.** the Garonne River; *flūmen* agrees with *Garumna* in case because the words are in apposition.‡  
**Matrona, -ae, m.** the Marne River.‡
- Line 5: **Sēquana, -ae, m.** the Seine River; the *Matrona* and *Sēquana* are the dual subject of a singular verb because Caesar considered the two rivers as functioning as one boundary.‡
- Lines 5–6: **proptereā quod:** *lit.*, “on account of which”; translate “because.”
- Line 6: **cultus, cultūs, m.** culture, civilization‡  
**hūmānitās, hūmānitātis, f.** refinement, human feeling, civilization  
**longissimē, superlative adv.** farthest  
**absum, abesse, āfuī, āfutūrus** to be away, be absent  
**minimē, superlative adv.** least
- Line 7: **mercātor, mercātōris, m.** merchant; note that *mercātōrēs* serves as the subject and is not being modified by *eōs*. The prepositional phrase *ad eōs* is placed before the subject for emphasis.  
**commeō** (1) to come and go  
**atque, conj.** and, and also  
**effēminō** (1) to weaken, make effeminate; translate *ad effēminandōs animōs* “to weakening courage.” The verb *pertineō* governs *ad + acc.* and thus *ad effēminandōs animōs* is not a gerundive of purpose, although it seems like one at first glance.

**animus, -ī, m.** will, spirit, judgment, courage  
**pertineō, pertinēre, pertinūī** (+ *ad* + *acc.*) to extend (to), pertain to, reach (to)



### STUDY TIP

Adjectives like *proximus* (line 8), and others that mean “dear, near, kind, friendly” and the like, take the dative and, in English, are often followed by “to” or “for.” In line 8 the dative is *Germānīs*.

- Line 8: **importō** (1) to bring or carry in  
**proximus, -a, -um** nearest, last, next, nearest  
**trāns, prep. + acc.** across  
**Rhēnus, -ī, m.** the Rhine river  
**quibuscum** = *cum quibus*
- Line 9: **continenter, adv.** constantly, continuously  
**bellum, -ī, n.** war  
**gerō, gerere, gessī, gestum** to wage, carry on  
**quā dē causā** translate “for this reason.”  
**Helvētīi, -ōrum, m. pl.** the Helvetians; a people who lived in the territory corresponding to modern Switzerland.  
**quoque, adv.** also  
**reliquus, -a, -um** the rest of  
**virtūs, virtūtis, f.** courage, manliness
- Line 10: **praecēdō, praecēdere, praecessī, praecessum** to surpass, precede  
**ferē, adv.** almost  
**cōtīdiānus, -a, -um** daily  
**proelium, -ī, n.** battle  
**contendō, contendere, contendī, contentum** to struggle, fight
- Lines 10–11: **aut . . . aut:** either . . . or  
**suus, -a, -um** his, her, its, their; this adjective refers to the subject of the sentence only, no matter which word it modifies, which in this case is the Helvetians.  
**fīnis, fīnis, m. end, pl. boundaries, territory; fīnibus:** ablative of separation; translate “from.”



### STUDY TIP

*Cum* can be either a preposition meaning “with” or a conjunction meaning “when, since, although.” The preposition *cum* takes the ablative while the conjunction *cum* takes a verb. The presence of an ablative or a verb in the vicinity of *cum* will help you determine the word’s function, and, therefore, which meaning to use. As a preposition, *cum* typically precedes the noun it governs but is usually joined to first and second-person pronouns (e.g., *tēcum, mēcum*), to the reflexive pronoun (*sēcum*), and to interrogative and relative pronouns (as in line 8). As a conjunction, as in line 10, *cum* signifies “time when” and takes the indicative mood.

## CAESAR DĒ BELLŌ GALLICŌ 1.1, CONTINUED

eōs prohibent aut ipsī in eōrum finibus bellum gerunt. Eōrum ūna pars, **quam Gallōs obtinēre dictum est**, initium capit ā flūmine Rhodanō, continētur Garumnā flūmine, Ōceanō, (et) finibus Belgārum, attingit etiam ab Sēquanīs et Helvētiīs flūmen Rhēnum, (et) vergit ad septentriōnēs. Belgae ab extrēmīs Galliae finibus oriuntur, pertinent ad 15 inferiōrem partem flūminis Rhēnī, (et) spectant in septentriōnem et orientem sōlem. Aquitānia ā Garumnā flūmine ad Pŷrēnaeōs montēs et eam partem Ōceanī **quae est ad Hispāniam** pertinet; spectat inter occāsum sōlis et septentriōnēs.

### NOTES AND VOCABULARY

- Line 11: **prohibeō, prohibēre, prohibuī, prohibitum** to keep off, restrain, prevent  
**ūna pars:** refers to the country or territory; translate “one part of their (*eōrum*) territory.”
- Line 12: **obtinēō, obtinēre, obtinuī, obtentum** to hold, obtain  
**dīcō, dīcere, dīxī, dictum** to say; in *quam Gallōs obtinēre dictum est*, *quam* is the object of *obtinēre*; *Gallōs* is the accusative subject of *obtinēre*; translate “which it has been said the Gauls hold.”  
**initium, -ī, n.** beginning  
**capīō, capere, cēpī, captum** to take, seize  
**Rhodanus, -ī, m.** the Rhone River; the Rhone flows from Lake Geneva in Switzerland to the Mediterranean.  
**contineō, continēre, continuī, contentum** to contain, keep, hem in, bound by
- Line 13: **atingō, attingere, attingī, attāctum** to touch, reach, border (on)  
**etiam, adv.** also  
**ab Sēquanīs et Helvētiīs:** translate “on the side of the Sequanians and Helvetians.” The Sequani were a tribe of eastern Gaul.
- Line 14: **vergō, vergere** to slope, lie  
**septentriō, septentriōnis, m.** the seven stars comprising the Big Dipper; north  
**extrēmus, -a, -um** farthest  
**orior, orīrī, ortus sum** to rise, arise, originate  
**pertinent ad:** translate “extend to.”



### STUDY TIP

Remember that deponent verbs like *orior* in line 14, although passive in form, translate actively in all indicative and subjunctive tenses.

- Line 15: **inferior, inferius** lower  
**Rhēnus, -ī, m.** the Rhine river  
**spectō (1)** to look at; translate as “face” (when the verb indicates a specific direction).  
**in, prep. + acc.** into, toward  
**sōl, sōlis, m.** sun; *orientis sōlis* means “the rising sun”; translate “the east.”