

## READING 1 REDUX

You are now ready to read the passage exactly as Caesar wrote it. For this reason the words in parentheses, the special fonts, and the underlined words are no longer used. You have already seen notes in the first version of this passage, and you may refer to those notes if you need to. Additional notes for this passage are given below the text.

- 1 [1] Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres, quarum unam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitani, tertiam qui ipsorum lingua Celtae, nostra Galli appellantur. Hi omnes lingua, institutis, legibus inter se differunt. Gallios ab Aquitanis Garumna flumen, a Belgis Matrona et Sequana dividit. Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae, propterea quod a cultu atque humanitate provinciae longissime absunt, minimeque ad eos mercatores saepe comeant atque ea quae ad effeminandos animos pertinent important, proximique sunt Germanis, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, quibuscum continenter bellum gerunt. Qua de causa Helvetii quoque reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, quod fere cotidiane proeliis cum Germanis contendunt, cum aut suis finibus eos prohibent aut ipsi in eorum finibus bellum gerunt.
- 5
- 10 Eorum una pars, quam Gallos obtinere dictum est, initium capit a flumine Rhodano, continetur Garumna flumine, Oceanum, finibus Belgarum, attingit etiam ab Sequanis et Helvetiis flumen Rhenum, vergit ad septentriones. Belgae ab extremis Galliae finibus oriuntur, pertinent ad inferiorem partem fluminis Rheni, spectant in septentrionem et orientem solem. Aquitania a Garumna flumine ad Pyrenaeos montes et eam partem
- 15 Oceanum quae est ad Hispaniam pertinet; spectat inter occasum solis et septentriones.

### NOTES AND VOCABULARY

Line 1: Note how *partem* is to be understood from the word *partes* earlier in the sentence with both *aliam* and *tertiam*.



#### BY THE WAY

It is called ELLIPSIS when one or more words are needed to complete the thought in one or more clauses. See p. 194 for more detailed information on ELLIPSIS.

Line 2: Notice that *lingua* is to be understood with *nostra* from the previous phrase. This is another example of ELLIPSIS.

Line 9: *suis finibus* is an example of an ablative of separation, which in some instances features the preposition *a*, *ab* and in other instances does not.

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