

# Chapter 24 Review

## CAESAR'S CAMP IS ATTACKED BY BELGIANS

### GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Ablative Absolute, Passive  
Periphrastic, Dative of Agent

### WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 24

This is an excerpt from Caesar's commentaries on his military campaigns in Gaul (58–51 B.C.). Although it is written in a seemingly objective third-person style, it puts emphasis on Caesar's skill and courage as a leader.

Caesar, equitātū praemissō, sex legiōnēs dūcēbat; post eas  
tōtius exercitūs impedimenta collocāverat; equitēs nostrī,  
flūmine trānsitō, cum hostium equitātū proelium com-  
misērunt. Illi identidem in silvās ad suos sē recipiebant ac  
5 rursus ex silvā in nostrōs impetum faciēbant. Nostrī tantum  
ad finem silvae insequi eōs audēbant. Interim legiōnēs sex  
quae primae vēnerant, hōc labōre eis datō, castra mūnīre  
coepērunt. Ubi prima impedimenta nostrī exercitūs ab eis qui  
in silvis latēbant visa sunt, omnibus cōpiis prōvolāvērunt  
10 impetumque in nostrōs equitēs fecērunt. Equitibus facile  
pulsis, incrēdibilī celeritatē ad flūmen cucurrērunt. Itaque  
ūnō tempore et ad silvās et in flūmine et in manibus nostrīs  
hostēs vidēbantur. Eādē celeritatē ad nostra castra atque eōs  
qui in labōre occupātī erant cucurrērunt.  
15 Caesarī omnia ūnō tempore erant agenda: vexillum  
pōnendum, signum tubā dandum, quod eōs iussit arma tol-  
lere; ā labōre revocandī militēs; aciēs paranda. Quārum  
rērum magnam partem brevitas temporis et hostium adven-  
tus impediēbat. Itaque ducēs, propter propinquitatem et  
20 celeritatem hostium, Caesaris imperium nōn expectābant,  
sed per sē ea quae vidēbantur faciēbant.

—adapted from Caesar, *The Gallic War* 2.19–20

## VOCABULARY:

equitātus, -ūs, m.: cavalry  
sex (indeclinable adjective): six  
legiō, -ōnis, f.: legion, unit of the Roman army  
impedimentum, -i, n.: hindrance, baggage  
collocō (1): to place, arrange, station  
eques, -quitis, m.: horseman, cavalryman  
flūmen, -minis, n.: river  
trānsēō, -ire, -iī, -itus: to go across, cross  
hostis, -is, m.: enemy  
proelium, -ii, n.: battle (proelium committere = to engage in battle)  
identidem (adverb): repeatedly, again and again  
silva, -ae, f.: forest, wood  
sē recipere: to retreat  
rursus (adverb): back, back again  
impetus, -ūs, m.: attack, assault  
tantum (adverb): only  
insequor, -sequi, -secutus sum: to pursue (translate actively)  
interim (adverb): meanwhile  
castra, -ōrum, n. pl.: military camp  
mūniō (4): to fortify  
lateō, -ēre, latui: to lie hidden, hide  
prōvolō (1): to fly out, rush forth  
facile (adverb): easily  
celeritās, -tātis, f.: speed, haste  
occupō (1): to seize, occupy  
vexillum, -i, n.: military banner, flag, standard  
tuba, -ae, f.: trumpet, war trumpet  
quod: subject of iussit; its antecedent is signum  
miles, -litis, m.: soldier  
aciēs, -ei, f.: sharp edge, line of battle  
quārum = hārum  
adventus, -ūs, m.: approach, arrival  
impediō (4): to hinder  
propinquitās, -tātis, f.: nearness, proximity  
per se: by themselves, on their own authority  
videor, -eri, visus sum: to seem, to seem best

### Translation : fold & conceal until you've finished your attempt

Caesar, after the cavalry had been sent ahead, was leading six legions; after them he had placed the baggage of the whole army; after the river had been crossed, our cavalry gathered with the cavalry of the enemy for battle. Those men repeatedly were taking themselves back toward their own men into the forests and they were making an attack back again against our men from the forest. Meanwhile the six legions which had come at first, because this certain job had been given to them, began to arm the camp. When the baggage of our army was first seen by those who were hidden in the forest, they rushed forward with all troops and made an attack against our cavalry. After the cavalry had been easily driven back, they rushed toward the river with incredible speed. And so the enemy appeared all at once both at the forest and in the river and among our troops. With the same speed they rushed toward our camp and those who were busy with the job (of arming the camp) had been seized.

Everything had to be done by Caesar at one time: the standard had to be placed, the signal which ordered those men to take up arms had to be given by trumpet, the soldiers had to be recalled from their work, the battle lines had to be drawn up. The brevity of time and the arrival of the enemies was hindering a large portion of these tasks. And so the commanders, due to the nearness and speed of the enemy, were not awaiting the command of Caesar but were doing those things which seemed best on their own authority.

# Chapter 27 Review

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*Fold the paper on the dotted line along the bottom to hide the sample and then complete your best work on the Latin before comparing your translation with the answer. I've spaced the sentences so you can compare your work more clearly once you are done.*

## Old Age is Not a Time for Despair from 38 Latin Stories, Groton & May

*Cicero wrote his philosophical treatise On Old Age not long before his death, in it he argues that one's later years can be productive and happy.*

O miserrimum senem, qui mortem contemnendam esse in tam longa aetate non vident! Mors aut plane neglegenda est, si exstinguit animum, aut etiam optanda est, si aliquo animum deducit ubi erit aeternus. Quid igitur timeo, si aut non miserrimus post mortem, aut beatissimus etiam ero? At sperat adulescens diu se victurum esse; sperare idem senex non potest. Insipienter autem adulescens sperat; quid enim stultius quam incerta pro certis habere, falsa pro veris? Senex, cui sunt nullae spes, beatior tamen est quam adulescens, et minores curas habet, quoniam id quod ille (adulescens) sperat iam hic (senex) habet; ille cupit diu vivere, hic diu vixit.

Quamquam, o di boni, quid est "diu" in hominis natura? Nam etiam si quis diutissime vixerit (fuit, ut scriptum video, Arganthonius quidam, qui centum viginti annos vixerat), mihi non diuturnum videtur quicquam in quo est aliquid extremeum. Horae quidem cedunt et dies et menses et anni, nec praeteritum tempus umquam revocatur nec futurum scribi potest. Tempus quod nobis datur, eo debemus felices esse et contenti.

### Vocabulary help:

Senem: acc of exclamation	Ut (conjugation) as
Contemno, -ere, -tempsti, -temptus; to despise, make light of	Arganthonius, -ii, m. the name of a Spanish king mentioned in Herodotus' Histories
Plane (adv) plainly, completely	Centum viginti, one hundred twenty
Opto (1) to choose, wish for	Diuturnus, a, um, long
Aliquot: to some place (construe with ubi)	Quisquam, quicquam, anyone, anything = subject of videtur
Erit: subject= animus	Quidem (adv.) Indeed
Insipienter (adv) foolishly	Cedo, -ere, cessi, cessus; to depart
Incertus, a, um, uncertain	Aliquid extremum: something ultimate
Pro...habere: to hold, regard (something) as a substitute for (something else)	Menis, -is, m., month
Falsus, a, um; false	Praetereo, -ire, -ii, -itus; to pass, pass by
Tamen (adv) yet, nevertheless	Eo = eo tempore quod nobis datur
Quamquam (conj) however, nevertheless, although	Contentus, a, um; satisfied with (+abl)
Diutissime (adv) for a very long time	

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### Sample Answer

Oh most wretched old man who does not see that death in so long a life must be hated! Death either must be ignored, if it destroys the soul, or it must even be wished for, if it leads back to where the soul will be eternal. Therefore, what am I afraid of if either I will not be terribly wretched after death, or if I will even be as happy as can be? But the young man hopes that he would live for a long time, an old man can't hope for the same thing. Foolishly, however, the young man hopes, for what is more foolish than to regard uncertain things as a substitute for certain things, false things for true things? The old man, for whom there are the hopes of nothing, is nevertheless happier than the young man, and he has fewer cares, since that which the young man hopes now the old man already has; the young man wants to live for a long time, the old man has lived for a long time (already).

# Chapter 28 Review

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*Fold the paper on the dotted line along the bottom to hide the sample and then complete your best work on the Latin before comparing your translation with the answer. I've spaced the sentences so you can compare your work more clearly once you are done.*

## Two Love Poems by the Poet Catullus from 38 Latin Stories, Groton & May

*Catullus was best known for his poems to his girlfriend Lesbia (whose real name was Claudia).*

Vivamus, mea Lesbia, atque amemus; omnesque rumores senum graviorum aestimemus unius assis. Soles occidere et redire possunt; ubi semel occidit haec brevissima lux, una nox perpetua nobis est dormienda. Da mihi basia mille, deinde centum; deinde mille altera, deinde secunda centum: deinde, ubi plurima basia fecerimus, conturbemus illa, ne sciamus numerum basiorum, aut ne quis malus numerum invenire possit atque invidere. (Adapted Poem 5)

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Mihi proponis, mea vita, iucundum amorem nostrum futurum esse perpetuum. Di magni, id sincere Lesbia dicat et ex animo, ut possimus totam vitam agere in hac felicissima amicitia! (Adapted Poem 109)

### Vocabulary help:

Lesbia, -ae, f., name of Catullus' fickle girlfriend  
Rumor, -oris, m. rumor, talk  
Aestimo (1): to estimate, value  
As, assis, m., copper coin of little weight, "penny"  
Occido, -ere, -ii, -itus, to go back, return  
Semel (adv): once  
Nox, noctis, f., night  
Dormio (4); to sleep  
Basium, -ii, n., a kiss

Mille: one thousand  
Deinde (adv), then, next  
Centum; one hundred  
Secundus, a, um, second  
Conturbo (1) throw into confusion, put into disorder  
Invideo, -ere, -vidi, -visus, to envy, be jealous  
Propono, -ere, -posui, -positus, to put forward, propose  
Sincere (adv.), sincerely, honestly  
Ex animo: from the heart

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### Sample Answer

Let us live, my Lesbia, and let us love; let us value all the rumors of too serious old men to be worth (just) a penny. The suns can rise and set; when once this too short light has set (for good), one everlasting night (remains) for us which must be slept. Give to me a thousand kisses, next a hundred; next another thousand, then a second hundred: finally, when we will have made very many kisses, we will throw them into disorder so that we might not know the number of kisses or so that no evil person can find the number or be jealous.

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You propose, my life, that our sweet love would be everlasting. Great gods, let Lesbia say that sincerely and from the heart so that we can lead our whole life in this happiest possible relationship!

# Chapter 29 Review

*Fold the paper on the dotted line along the bottom to hide the sample and then complete your best work on the Latin before comparing your translation with the answer. I've spaced the sentences so you can compare your work more clearly once you are done.*

*Quintilian was a renowned teacher and critic of oratory in the 1<sup>st</sup> cen. AD, here compares Cicero favorably with Demosthenes and other Greek models of eloquence.*

## Quintilian Praises the Oratory of Cicero from 38 Latin Stories, Groton & May

Oratores vero Romani eloquentiam Latinam Graecae parem facere possunt; nam Ciceronem opponam cuicumque eorum, etiam Demostheni. Horum ego virtutes puto similes: consilium, ordinem, rationem, omnia denique quae sunt inventionis. In eloquentia est aliqua diversitas: densior ille, hic copiosior, pugnat ille acumine semper, hic pondere, curae plus in illo, in hoc plus naturae. M. Tullius autem mihi videtur effinxisse vim Demosthenis, copiam Platonis, iucunditatem Isocratis. Nam quis docere iligentius, movere vehementius potest? Cui tanta iucunditas umquam fuit ut iudicem etiam gravissimum movere posset? Iam in omnibus quae dicit tanta auctoritas inest ut dissentire pudeat et fidem non advocati sed testis habere ille videatur. Non immerito igitur ab aetatis suae hominibus regnare in iudiciis Cicero dictus est, et posteris tantam gloriam ei dant ut Cicero iam non hominis nomen, sed eloquentiae habeatur.

Hunc igitur spectemus; hoc exemplum nobis propositum sit; ille se profecisse sciat, qui didicit Ciceronem diligere.

### Vocabulary help:

Eloquentia, -ae, f., eloquence, speaking ability  
Par, paris, equal, like+dat  
Oppuno, -ere, -posui, -positus; to set against, match  
Quicumque, quaecumque, quodcumque: whoever, anyone ever  
Demosthenes, -is, name of a famous Greek orator  
Ordo, -dinis, m., order, arrangement of ideas  
Invention, -onis, f., invention, creativity  
(quae sunt inventionis = which are connected with invention)  
Diversitas, -tatis, f., difference, diversity  
Densus, a, um, thick, condensed, concise  
Ille = Demosthenes; hic = Cicero  
Copiosus, a, um, abundant, rich, full  
Pugno (2) fight  
Acumen, -minis, n., sharpness, cunning, subtlety  
Pondus, -deris, n., weight, authority  
Effingo, ere, -finxi, -fictus, to express, represent  
Plato, -onis, m., name of a famous Greek philosopher  
Iucunditas, -tatis, f., pleasantness, delight, charm

Isocrates, -is, m., name of a famous Greek orator  
Diligentius, more carefully  
Vehementius, more emphatically  
Iudex, -dicis, m. judge, juror  
Auctoritas, -tatis, f., authority  
Dissentio, -ire, -sensi, -sensus, to disagree  
Pudet (impersonal, used with an infinitive) it is shameful  
Advocatus, -i, m., advocate, legal counselor  
Testis, -is, m. or f., eye-witness  
Immerito (adv) undeservedly, unjustly  
Regno (1) to rule, reign  
Iudicium, -ii, n., trial, law court  
Posteris, -orum, m. pl., descendants, posterity  
Specto (1) to look at, regard  
Exemplum, -i, n., example, model  
Propono, -ere, -posui, -positus, to set before  
prodicio, -ere, -fecti, -fectus, to make progress.

### Sample Answer

The Roman orators' eloquence can make Latin like Greek; I will set Cicero against anyone of them, even Demosthenes. Of these virtues I think these are similar: council, arrangement of ideas, reason, and all the things which are his inventions. In his eloquence there is a certain difference: Demosthenes is more concise, Cicero is more verbose, Demosthenes always fights with subtlety, Cicero always fights with authority, There is more attention (care) in Demosthenes, in Cicero more of natural skill. Marcus Tullius Cicero seems to me to have expressed the force of Demosthenes, the abundance of Plato, the charm of Isocrates. For who can teach more carefully or move us more emphatically? To whom has there ever been so much charm that he can move even the most serious juror? Now in everything which he says there is such great authority present that it is shameful to disagree and he seems that he has confidence of an eye-witness, not of (just) a legal counselor. Therefore, not undeservedly it was said by people of his own age that Cicero ruled in the law courts, and the subsequent generations give so much glory to him that Cicero is not now known as the name of a man but the name of eloquence. Therefore let us consider him; let this example be set before us; he who has learned to love Cicero knows that he has made progress.