

Intensive Latin 2

Week 8: Homework Review



Homework

The homework to be submitted for formative assessment this week is:

- *RL Grammar and Exercises*: Reading Exercise, p257 **and** English to Latin p258.



is ita cum Caesare ēgit: sī pācem populus Rōmānus cum Heluetiīs faceret, in eam partem itūrōs atque ibi futūrōs ubi eōs Caesar cōstituisset atque esse uoluisset; sīn bellō persequī perseuērāret, reminīscerētur et ueteris incommodī et prīstinae uirtūtis Heluetiōrum. quod imprōuīsō ūnum pāgum adortus esset, cum eī quī flūmen trānsissent suīs auxilium ferre nōn possent, nē ob eam rem aut suae magnopere uirtūtī tribueret aut ipsōs dēspiceret. sē ita ā patribus māiōribusque suīs didicisse, ut magis uirtūte quam dolō contenderent aut īnsidiīs nīterentur. quārē nē committeret ut is locus ubi cōstitissent ex calamitāte populī Rōmānī et interneciōne exercitūs nōmen caperet aut memoriam prōderet.

(Caesar, *Dē Bellō Gallicō* 1, 13.3–7)

Indicative Translation

is ita cum Caesare ēgit: sī pācem populus Rōmānus cum Heluetiīs faceret, in eam partem itūrōs atque ibi futūrōs ubi eōs Caesar cōstituisset atque esse uoluisset; sīn bellō sequi persequerētur, reminiscerētur et ueteris incommodi et pristinae uirtutis Heluetiorum. quod improuiso unum pagum adortus esset, cum ei qui flumen transissent suis auxilium ferre non possent, ne ob eam rem aut suae magnopere uirtuti tribueret aut ipsos despiceret. se ita a patribus maioribusque suis didicisse, ut magis uirtute quam dolo contenderent aut insidiis niterentur. quare ne committeret ut is locus ubi constitissent ex calamitate populi Romanī et internecione exercitus nomen caperet aut memoriam proderet.

(Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* 1, 13.3–7)

He did business with Caesar in this way: he said that if the Roman people were to make peace with the Helvetii, they would go into that part which Caesar had decided on and wanted them to be, and would remain there; but if they were to continue to pursue war, they would remember both old misfortune and the former courage of the Helvetii. As for the fact that they had unexpectedly attacked one province, when those who had crossed the river could not bring help to their men, he told him not to attribute it greatly on account of that matter of their own courage nor to despise the Helvetii themselves. He said that they had learned from their own fathers and ancestors, that they would fight more by courage than cunning or leaning on plans. Therefore he should not act in such a way that this place where they had settled would take its name from the calamity of the Roman people and the slaughter of their army or hand down its remembrance.

‘You can see, soldiers, in what danger our affairs are. Two armies prevent us from leaving these mountains without a battle. If we had not relied upon Lentulus, we would have already escaped. Now, however, we must fight, for our fatherland, for our liberty and for our lives. Do not be¹ cowards. If we win² there is no doubt that³ safety is ours. If we yield² through fear, nothing will stop us from⁴ being butchered.’

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‘intelligere potestis, milites, in quanto periculo res nostrae sunt. duo exercitus nos prohibent ex his montibus sine proelio discedere. nisi Lentulo nixi essemus, iam effugissemus. nunc tamen pugnare nobis necesse est, pro patria, pro libertate, pro uitis nostris. ne fueritis ignavi. si uicerimus, non dubium est quin omnia nobis tuta sint. si metu cesserimus, nihil nos impedit quin caedamur.’