

AD LATIN

THE JOURNEY BEGINS...

SUMMER READING AND HOMEWORK

Required Readings in English

Vergil, *Aeneid* Books 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 12

Caesar *De Bello Gallico*, books 1, 6, 7

Rationale: To prepare you for next year by reading the English translation of what we will be working on in Latin. This is NOT burdensome or busy work and will help you tremendously next year if you put attention and thought into the assignment. This is worth 5% of your semester 1 grade.

Read the *Aeneid* and *De Bello Gallico* assigned selections in English. There are many translations available. I personally recommend the *Aeneid* translation by Robert Fagles. Another good version is translated by G.B. Cobbold. It does not matter which version you choose, but watch out for antiquated versions with too poetic English. The *De Bello Gallico* can be found either online or in the back of your Caesar Textbook.

On your first day back from summer, there will be a test covering the major plot events of the *Aeneid* and *De Bello Gallico*. This test will be worth 5% of your semester grade

Extra Credit:

Complete the guided reading questions in your own words and handwriting (check your email)

Suggested Movie List (Use your and your parents' best judgment as to rating and appropriateness).

Lord of the Rings (all 3) Or Read the Books!! – epic adventure stuff, classical weapons, siege warfare

Star Wars: Episode IV – epic poetry themes

Patton – Battle of the Bulge=Caesar Book 5

Saving Private Ryan – Invasion of Normandy = Caesar Book 4

Troy – *Aeneid* Book 2

Pirates of the Caribbean – Nautical terminology

Hercules (the Disney version) – Mythological Characters,

The Eagle – Roman culture, importance of the Eagle, relationship between Barbarians and Romans

Gladiator – Roman culture, depiction of Barbarians

The Chronicles of Narnia (or Read the Books!!!) – Mythological animals, nautical terms, maneuvers

GUIDED READING QUESTIONS

Book I

Vergil presents the two main themes of the Aeneid in the first line. What are these two central themes?

Why is Juno hostile to Aeneas?

What does *in media res* mean? Where have you see this before? Below, describe how Virgil uses “in media res.”

What is Juno's reason for asking Aeolus' aid?

In what condition do we first see Aeneas?

Where does the storm drive Aeneas?

What does Aeneas say to console his men?

What do Venus and Jupiter converse about?

In what disguise does Venus meet her son?

What does she say about Queen Dido?

How does Aeneas introduce himself to her?

How does he describe himself?

Describe the mural.

What is Venus' plan involving Cupid?

How does Dido receive Aeneas and his men?

Book II

Who was Laocoon and what happened to him?

What was Sinon's deception?

Who comes to Aeneas in a dream and what does he tell Aeneas?

Describe the battle scene at Priam's palace.

What are Aeneas' feelings when he sees Helen?

Who comes to him? What does the visitor tell him?

What changes Anchises' mind about leaving Troy?

What happens to Creusa?

What is Creusa's prediction of the future?

Book IV

Describe the affair between Aeneas and Dido.

Who puts an end to the affair and how?

How does Aeneas break the news of his departure to Dido? 28. How does she respond?

In what manner does Aeneas depart?

What does Dido do when she sees Aeneas' ship sailing away?

Book VI

Who is the Sibyl and what is her prophecy?

What does Aeneas need to get into the Underworld?

What does Palinurus say to Aeneas?

Describe the encounter between Dido and Aeneas in the Underworld.

Whom (name at least five) does Anchises point out to Aeneas?

What are to be the arts of Rome?

Who is Marcellus? What is sad about him?

Book VIII

What advice does the river god Tiber give to Aeneas?

Who greets Aeneas as he arrives at the future site of Rome?

What story does Evander tell?

What request does Venus make of Vulcan? What is his answer?

Why does Evander urge Aeneas to seek the aid of Etruria?

What help does Evander give Aeneas?

State in general terms what is depicted on Aeneas's shield (626-628).

What view does Vergil present of Antony and Cleopatra?

What earlier event in the poem do the twin snakes recall?

Book XII

Who tries to keep Turnus from going into battle?

What do they say to him?

What happens to Aeneas when he tries to have the truce honored?

What, by the way, is the truce about?)

What are the terms of the agreement worked out in heaven?

Describe the duel between Turnus and Aeneas.

How does Aeneas initially respond to the pleading Turnus?

Seeing what causes Aeneas to kill Turnus?

Book One: 58 BC War against the Helvetians War against the Sequani

- 1.1-3 Gaul is divided into _____ parts. The three main tribes are the _____, _____, and _____. The _____ exceed the other Gauls in bravery because they are embroiled in almost daily battles with the Germans. Orgetorix tries to stir up the people of _____ into thinking that they can conquer the rest of Gaul. Orgetorix persuades Casticus of the Sequani tribe and Dumnorix and Diviciacus of the _____ tribe to join his cause.
- 1.4 Orgetorix is arrested and put on trial. He escapes but then _____.
- 1.5 Even though the leader of the revolution is now dead, the Helvetians are still committed to the same plan. They persuade the Raurici, Tulingi, Latovici, and ___ tribes to join their cause.
- 1.6 As the Helvetians begin to set out from their land, they decide not to pass through the land of the Sequani and instead decide to go south across the _____ River, a territory controlled by the Romans.
- 1.7 Does Julius Caesar give the Helvetians permission to pass through Roman territory? ____
- 1.8 Caesar builds a 16-foot rampart and a ditch from Lake _____ to the _____ Mountains for defensive purposes.
- 1.9 The Helvetians then must pass through territory controlled by the Sequani. _____, their leader, persuades the Sequani to allow the Helvetians to pass through.
- 1.10 Caesar is concerned that the Helvetians, after they pass through the land of the Sequani, will begin to threaten Roman interests in Gaul. Therefore, he decides to _____ them.
- 1.11 The Helvetians begin to pillage the land of the _____ and the _____, and so they turn to the Romans for help.
- 1.12 Caesar attacks the Helvetians as they are crossing the Saone River (Arar River). In killing the Tigurini (a tribe of the Helvetians), he avenges the death of _____, a Roman consul once killed by this same tribe.
- 1.13 It had taken the Helvetians _____ days to cross the Saone. By comparison, how long does it take Caesar? ____
Diplomatic talks begin between Caesar and _____, a Helvetian leader who had killed a Roman consul years before.
- 1.14 Caesar expresses his displeasure with the Helvetians, but he agrees to make peace with them if they make reparations to the Aedui and the Allobroges and if they give _____ to the Romans. How does the Helvetian leader respond to this offer?

- 1.15 The fighting begins.
- 1.16 Caesar criticizes Diviciacus and Liscus, leaders of the _____ tribe, for not supporting the Roman army with _____ as they had promised.
- 1.17 _____ reveals to Caesar that certain members of their tribe are leaning towards supporting the Helvetians rather than the Romans.

- 1.18 Caesar is told that _____ is the member of the Aedui who is secretly supporting the Helvetians instead of the Romans, with hopes of acquiring personal wealth and power.
- 1.19 The matter of how to punish this traitor is complicated, since his brother _____ is faithfully devoted to the Roman cause.
- 1.20 Caesar grants clemency to the traitor but issues a stern warning and places him under guard.
- 1.21 Caesar orders his second-in-command, _____, to take two legions to the top of a mountain to keep watch of the approaching Helvetian army.
- 1.22 This Roman scout, _____, makes a mistake about which hill the Helvetian army is holding.
- 1.23 Caesar shifts his march away from the Helvetians to the Aeduan town of _____ so that he can resupply his men with corn.
- 1.24 The Helvetians try to intercept the Romans. Caesar responds.
- 1.25 The fighting continues. The Helvetians have inferior _____.
- 1.26 The Romans gain the upper hand. Many Helvetians are killed or put to flight. The Helvetians seek assistance from the _____, and Caesar warns them not to cross the Romans.
- 1.27 The Helvetians approach Caesar to discuss terms of surrender. He demands _____, _____, and _____ from them. About 6,000 Helvetians escape and head for Germania.
- 1.28 The Romans track the fugitives down. Caesar orders the Helvetii, Tulingi, and Latovici to return to their lands, and he orders the Helvetii to rebuild the _____ they had destroyed.
- 1.29 Census reports.
- 1.30 The war is over. Various Gallic tribes _____ Caesar for preventing the Helvetians from conquering all of Gaul.
- 1.31 Ariovistus, leader of the Germans, has settled in the territory of the _____. The Germans are encroaching more and more on the territory west of the Rhine, a major cause of concern for both the Gauls and the Romans.
- 1.32 The Gauls ask Caesar for help against the Germans.
- 1.33 Caesar promises to help the Gauls against _____. He understands that a German-occupied Gaul would threaten Roman security.
- 1.34 Caesar sends envoys to Ariovistus, hoping to reach a diplomatic solution. Ariovistus refuses.
- 1.35 Caesar demands that Ariovistus not cross the _____ River and not do any harm to the _____ tribe.
- 1.36 Ariovistus replies that the laws of warfare stipulate that conquerors can rule those they have conquered however they wish.
- 1.37 The Suebi, a German tribe, are preparing to cross the Rhine and join forces with Ariovistus. The Suebi are led by _____ and _____.
- 1.38 Ariovistus is heading for _____, the primary town in the territory of the Sequani. Caesar intends to intercept him.

- 1.39 What begins to spread through the Roman camp? _____
- 1.40 Caesar tries to restore the confidence of his men. He announces that he will strike the camp of Ariovistus sooner than previously planned, even if no one joins him except the _____ legion, his personal favorite.
- 1.41 The Romans experience a sudden change in attitude, and their confidence is restored. _____ shares knowledge of a shortcut with Caesar.
- 1.42 Ariovistus wants to meet again to negotiate a diplomatic solution. Caesar takes away the _____ of the Gallic cavalry and mounts them with men of the _____ legion to serve as his personal bodyguards.
- 1.43 Caesar and Ariovistus meet. Caesar again sets forth his demands: Ariovistus will cease to make war on the Aedui, he will return the _____, and he will prevent any more Germans from crossing the Rhine.
- 1.44 Ariovistus claims that the Gauls were making war upon him, and he was simply acting in _____. He also points out the dispute between the Germans and the Aedui is not in Roman territory, and therefore the Romans have no jurisdiction.
- 1.45 Caesar refuses to capitulate to his demands.
- 1.46 During the negotiations, the _____ of Ariovistus attacks Caesar's men. Caesar orders his men not to retaliate.
- 1.47 Caesar sends two envoys to Ariovistus: _____ and _____. Ariovistus puts them in chains.
- 1.48 Ariovistus keeps his army in camp, but he does engage in daily cavalry skirmishes.
- 1.49 Caesar sets up a second camp _____ paces from the camp of Ariovistus.
- 1.50 The Germans still refuse to engage in a full-scale battle.
- 1.51 Caesar approaches the German camp.
- 1.52 The Romans and Germans fight. The Germans begin to get the upper hand on the right wing, but a Roman soldier named _____ acts decisively to send in reinforcements.
- 1.53 What happens to Ariovistus? _____
 What happens to the two wives of Ariovistus? _____
 Which two Romans are rescued? _____ and _____
- 1.54 Caesar sends his men to their winter quarters in the land of the Sequani. He puts _____ in charge and then heads south to Cisalpine Gaul.

Book Two: 57 BC

- War against the Belgae (northern Gaul)

Book Three: 56 BC

- War against the maritime tribes (western coast of Gaul)

Book Four: 55 BC

- First crossing of the Rhine
- First invasion of Britannia

Book Five: 54 BC

- Second invasion of Britannia
- Cotta and Sabinus episode

- Pullo and Vorenus episode
- Ambiorix and the Nervii against Quintus Cicero

Book Six: 53 BC

Second crossing of the Rhine

Ethnographic study of Gallia and Germania

Caesar requests three additional legions to join him in Cisalpine Gaul. Pompey (and the senate) agree.

Caesar sees that several Gallic tribes and even some Germanic tribes west of the Rhine are preparing for war against the Romans.

Before the end of the winter, Caesar launches a surprise attack against which tribe?

_____ He calls an assembly in the spring, and these three Gallic tribes fail to show up:

_____, _____, and _____. The tribes who fail to show up are considered to be enemies of the Romans.

These two tribes beg Caesar for mercy: _____ and _____. He agrees.

Caesar now concentrates his attention on this tribe (_____) and this commander (_____).

Caesar reaches an agreement with this tribe: _____. He warns them not to assist Ambiorix. _____, the lieutenant in charge of the winter camp, creates a diversion to lead the barbarians into thinking that panic is spreading through the Roman camp.

The Gauls, thinking that the Romans are fleeing, cross a dangerous _____ and begin to pursue. Labienus turns his men around and attacks when the Gauls are in a compromised position. Before the engagement, Labienus tells his men, "Imagine that he is present and looking on in person." Who is the "he"? _____

For the second time in De Bello Gallico, Caesar crosses the _____.

The Suebi await the attack of the Romans.

ETHNOGRAPHY DIGRESSION

Gaul is divided into factions. There is a clear and definitive social and political hierarchy. When Caesar first comes to Gaul, the _____ are the leaders of one faction and the _____ the leaders of the other. The _____ had traditionally been the strongest tribe, but the _____ begin to overcome them, especially after they make an alliance with the Germanic tribe of Ariovistus.

6.13 Who are the religious officials who manage public and private sacrifices and interpret religious customs and ceremonies? _____

6.14 These religious officials maintain a high standing in Gallic culture. They are exempt from military service and _____.

6.15 The second class of prominent citizens is known as the _____.

6.16 A description of this religious practice, which the Romans would have found utterly barbaric. What is this practice? _____

- 6.17 The Gauls worship Apollo, Mars, Jupiter, and Minerva. The god they worship most of all, however, is _____.
- 6.18 The Gauls believe that they are all descended from one supernatural father – Dis, which is another name for the Roman god _____.
- 6.19 Gallic funerals are full of pomp and circumstance, and they throw on the pyre everything that was precious to the deceased, even living creatures.
- 6.20 State affairs should be discussed with discretion. It is not permitted to speak about the state except at a public assembly.
- 6.21 The Germans, unlike the Gauls, do not have these religious officials: _____.
They also do not concern themselves with this Gallic religious practice: _____.
They spend their entire lives in hunting and military activity.
- 6.22 The Germans do not practice agriculture. Their food consists of _____, _____, and _____.
Individual German citizens do not really own property; it's handled in a socialistic fashion.
- 6.23 The Germans choose magistrates in times of war but not really in times of peace.
- 6.24 In earlier times, the Gauls crossed the Rhine and established colonies in Germany. To be precise, the Volcae Tectosages seized a lot of fertile German land around the _____ Forest.
- 6.25 This forest is a vast region that runs parallel to the course of the _____ River and extends east to the lands of the Daci and the Anartes.
- 6.26 A description of “an ox shaped like a stag.” (Probably a reindeer.)
- 6.27 A description of a kind of elk whose legs do not have _____.
- 6.28 A description of the wild ox.
- END OF ETHNOGRAPHY DIGRESSION
- 6.29 Caesar decides not to pursue the Suebi and crosses back over the Rhine. He builds a garrison at the Gallic end of the bridge (i.e., what was left of the bridge), and he places _____ in charge of this garrison. Caesar decides to pursue Ambiorix through the Ardennes Forest. He sends _____ ahead with the cavalry.
- 6.30 The Romans have Ambiorix trapped, but he manages to escape.
- 6.31 Ambiorix is unable to reassemble his men.
- 6.32 Caesar divides up his forces. He leaves much of the heavy baggage in the land of the Eburones, _____.
- 6.33 Caesar orders _____ to take three legions towards the land of the Menapii (on the coast of northern Gaul). He orders _____ to take three legions to the land of the Aduatuci (just south of the Eburones). He himself takes _____ legions to the River Scheldt.
- 6.34 The Eburones are scattered over a very wide area, so the Romans cannot just attack them and defeat them at once using traditional military methods.

- 6.35 The _____ cross over from Germany and join the fight. They cross over with the intention of taking advantage of the Gauls. However, when they hear that the Roman garrison is poorly defended, they decide to attack it directly.
- 6.36 Since Caesar had not returned to the garrison after seven days, as he had promised to do, the Roman soldiers stationed there begin to grow restless. The commander of the camp, _____, allows his men to leave the camp to gather _____.
- 6.37 The Germans attack the camp. Panic begins to spread among the Roman soldiers.
- 6.38 A centurion in the camp, _____, has not eaten for five days, but yet he musters up the courage to rush to the defense of the camp against the invading Germans.
- 6.39 The men who had been sent away to gather corn return to the camp.
- 6.40 Some of the Romans make it back to camp, especially a group under the leadership of _____.
- 6.41 The Germans retreat back over the Rhine.
- 6.42 Caesar returns to camp.
- 6.43 Caesar again attacks the Eburones and ravages their land. However, he is still unable to capture the elusive _____.
- 6.44 Caesar sets up his winter camps and returns to Italy.

Book Seven: 52 BC

- Final revolt of the Gallic tribes
 - War against Vercingetorix
 - Siege of Alesia
- 7.1 When Caesar arrives back in Italy, he hears about the murder of this prominent Roman politician: _____. The Gallic leaders meet and decide to cut off Caesar from his army while he is in Italy for the winter.
- 7.2 This tribe promises to take the lead in initiating hostilities against the Romans: _____.
- 7.3 This tribe, led by _____ and _____, attacks the city of Cenabum. They slaughter a number of Roman citizens, including _____, who was presiding over the corn supply according to Caesar's orders.
- 7.4 Vercingetorix, a young man from the _____ tribe, begins to organize opposition to the Romans. He forms alliances with the Senones, Parisii, Pictones, Cadurci, Turoni, Aulerci, Lemovices, and other Gallic tribes.
- 7.5 Vercingetorix continues to organize the resistance.
- 7.6 Caesar heads to Transalpine Gaul (southern Gaul). He faces a considerable problem – how is he to reach his army?
- 7.7 Vercingetorix's lieutenant, a Cadurcan named _____, succeeds in winning the Ruteni, Nitiobriges, and Gabali over to the Gallic cause.
- 7.8 Caesar sets out for the Helvian territory, marching through very deep _____ drifts.

- 7.9 Caesar works hard to assemble his army together in one place before Vercingetorix can react. At one point, Caesar leaves part of his army under the command of _____.
- 7.10 Caesar tries to keep the Aedui and the Boii as allies.
- 7.11 Caesar lays siege to the town of _____. The siege only lasts three days. Caesar then moves on to the town of Cenabum.
- 7.12 Caesar begins to besiege another town: _____.
- 7.13 Caesar sets off to besiege yet another town: _____.
- 7.14 Vercingetorix tells his fellow Gauls that they should now concentrate on cutting off the Romans from food and supplies.
- 7.15 The Gauls begin burning down some of their own unfortified villages (to prevent the Romans from _____ them for supplies).
- 7.16 Vercingetorix attacks small groups of Romans as they _____ in the fields.
- 7.17 The Aedui and the Boii do not help the Romans much with the _____ supply.
- 7.18 Caesar hears that Vercingetorix is moving closer to _____.
- 7.19 Although the Gauls are close, Caesar does not engage them. He tells his men to prepare for the siege of _____.
- 7.20 Vercingetorix tries to convince the other Gallic leaders that the Romans are on the brink of _____.
- 7.21 Confidence in Vercingetorix is restored.
- 7.22 The Gauls fight off the Roman siege.
- 7.23 A description of Gallic walls.
- 7.24 The siege continues.
- 7.25 The siege continues.
- 7.26 The Gauls had decided to flee Avaricum, but then who persuades them to stay?

- 7.27 The siege continues.
- 7.28 The Romans break through into the town. Mindful of how the Gauls had slaughtered the Romans at _____, the Romans spare neither the elderly nor women nor children.
- 7.29 Vercingetorix dismisses the Roman success at _____. He promises to unify all of Gaul and defeat the Romans.
- 7.30 The Gauls continue to have confidence in Vercingetorix.
- 7.31 Vercingetorix continues to recruit various Gallic tribes to join the opposition against Rome. A man named _____ from the Nitiobriges tribe joins Vercingetorix.
- 7.32 The Aedui come to Caesar for help. Two men are claiming the right to power in their tribe, and this is causing problems. The men are _____ and _____.
- 7.33 Caesar does not want civil war to break out among the Aedui, so he agrees to intervene. He forces _____ to give up office.
- 7.34 Caesar divides his army into two. Labienus takes four legions against the Senones and Parisii, and Caesar marches towards the town of _____ to fight against the Arverni.
- 7.35 Caesar crosses the _____ River.

- 7.36 Caesar seizes a Gallic garrison.
- 7.37 The Arverni bribe _____ of the Aedui.
- 7.38 The Aedui decide to assist the Aedui, thereby betraying the Romans. The Aeduan general _____ speaks to his men, persuading them to support the Aedui against the Romans.
- 7.39 An Aeduan man named _____ tells Caesar of the plan to defect from Roman allegiance.
- 7.40 Caesar works quickly to contain the defection. He leaves _____ in charge of his camp.
- 7.41 As soon as Caesar begins to advance to _____, his camp is attacked.
- 7.42 The Gauls attack Roman citizens.
- 7.43 Caesar decides to withdraw from _____.
- 7.44 Vercingetorix summons his men to fortify a crest along a ridge.
- 7.45 Caesar warns his legates to keep their men under control.
- 7.46 The Romans attack. _____ is caught by surprise; he is awakened from an afternoon nap, and he escapes half-naked on a wounded _____.
- 7.47 As the Romans approach Gergovia, the citizens panic. Women, knowing how ruthless the Romans had been at Avaricum, beg for mercy. A Roman soldier named _____ is determined to be the first one to scale the wall.
- 7.48 The fighting continues.
- 7.49 Caesar commands _____ to bring reinforcements.
- 7.50 The fighting continues. Caesar mentions two brave Roman soldiers who are killed: _____ and _____.
- 7.51 The fighting continues.
- 7.52 Caesar criticizes his men for being overzealous. He is just as eager to have level-headedness and restraint in his soldiers as courage and daring.
- 7.53 Caesar leads his army back to camp.
- 7.54 Caesar tells _____ and _____ to remind the Aedui of all that he has done for them.
- 7.55 An attack against Noviodunum.
- 7.56 Caesar on the march.
- 7.57 Labienus takes four legions against the town of _____.
- 7.58 The Gauls abandon this town and burn it.
- 7.59 Labienus faces difficult circumstances.
- 7.60 Preparations for war on the Seine River.
- 7.61 The Gauls are tricked into thinking that the Romans are crossing the river in three different places. They divide their forces up into three parts.
- 7.62 The Romans win the battle, killing the Gallic leader _____. Labienus and his men return to Caesar.
- 7.63 The Gauls have a conference at _____. They unanimously elect Vercingetorix to be their commander. Only the Remi and the Lingones remain loyal to the Romans.
- 7.64 Vercingetorix tries to organize the Gallic resistance. He orders them to destroy their own _____ and burn down their own buildings to thwart the Romans.

- 7.65 Caesar demands cavalry (both horses and soldiers) from _____.
- 7.66 Vercingetorix tells his men that the time to defeat the Romans has come.
- 7.67 Combat begins. Three Aeduan leaders are captured and taken to Caesar:
_____, _____, and _____.
- 7.68 With his cavalry having fled, Vercingetorix leads his remaining infantry to
_____.
- 7.69 The Gauls prepare for a siege.
- 7.70 A cavalry battle outside of town.
- 7.71 Vercingetorix sends out his remaining cavalry, telling them to bring back all of the men they can find to help fight the Romans.
- 7.72 Caesar begins to build siege-works.
- 7.73 Caesar builds up the fortification of his own camp.
- 7.74 Caesar builds additional fortifications outside of the main camp.
- 7.75 Vercingetorix tries to levy troops from a variety of tribes around Gaul. The _____ do not meet their quota, because they claim that they are going to fight the Romans independently.
- 7.76 The cousin of Vercingetorix, an Arvernian named _____, is one of the chief generals of the Gallic army.
- 7.77 The situation inside Alesia is becoming desperate. A Gaul named _____, however, delivers a rousing speech, arguing that the Gauls should never surrender to the Romans.
- 7.78 The _____, the tribe that had allowed the Gallic army into their city, take their women and children out of the city.
- 7.79 Gallic reinforcements, led by _____, arrive to Alesia.
- 7.80 The fighting continues.
- 7.81 The Gauls take the fight to the Romans. The Roman legates _____ and _____ direct the Roman response.
- 7.82 The fighting continues.
- 7.83 The Gauls decide to attack a smaller Roman camp north of Alesia. The legates _____ and _____ are in charge of the soldiers here. _____ leads the Gauls in this expedition.
- 7.84 The Gauls launch an attack.
- 7.85 The fighting continues.
- 7.86 Caesar rallies his troops.
- 7.87 The fighting continues.
- 7.88 The Romans gain the upper hand. They kill _____, the leader of the Lemovices.
- 7.89 _____ is handed over to Caesar.
- 7.90 Preparations for winter.