

Identifications, in the context of 5.24-48:

Aduatuci (5.27, 38, 39)	Quintus Lucanius (5.35)
Ambiorix (5.24-41)	Nervii (5.24, 38-48)
Gaius Arpineius (5.27-28)	Lucius Petrosidius (5.37)
Titus Balventius (5.35)	Lucius Munatius Plancus (5.24, 25)
Carnutes (5.25, 29)	Titus Pullo (5.44)
Marcus Tullius Cicero (5.24, 27, 38, 41, 45, 48)	quidam ex equitibus Gallis (5.48)
Lucius Aurunculeius Cotta (5.24-37)	Lucius Roscius (5.24)
Marcus Licinius Crassus <i>son</i> (5.24, 46, 47)	Quintus Titurius Sabinus (5.24, 26-33, 36-41, 47)
duces principesque Nerviorum (5.41)	Samarobriva (5.24, 47)
Eburones (5.24, 28, 29, 39, 47)	Tasgetius (5.25, 29)
Gaius Fabius (5.24, 46, 47)	servus Verticonis (5.45)
Quintus Iunius (5.27, 28)	Vertico (5.45)
Titus Labienus (5.24, 27, 37, 46 ff.)	Lucius Vorenus (5.44)

Content Outline of Book 5

A. Chapters 1-23: Caesar's second invasion of Britain:

1. How does Caesar settle the question of leadership among the Treveri?
2. Whom does Caesar decide to take with him to Britain and why?
3. Describe the affair with Dumnorix.
4. How many legions does Caesar take to Britain?
5. What do the rest of the legions do?
6. What did the Britons who lived in the interior claim about their origin?
7. What was the origin, according to Caesar, of the Britons who lived near the coast?
8. Which Britons most resembled the Gauls in customs?
9. What did the inland tribes eat and wear?
10. From what plant did the Britons obtain blue dye?
11. Why was the appearance of the Gauls wild and horrifying?
12. What does Atrius report to Caesar about their ships?
13. What does Caesar do to remedy this situation?
14. Whom do the Britons make their leader for countering the Romans?
15. What kind of tactics did the British warriors use against the Romans?
16. What did the Trinobantes and other former allies of the enemy Britons do that caused the enemy to surrender?
17. What command does Caesar give regarding Mandubracius and the Trinobantes?

B. Chapters 24-48: Winter Quarters and Attacks:

1. What problem faces the Romans as they plan for winter quarters?
2. How does Caesar overcome this problem?
3. Who was Tasgetius and what happened to him?
4. Where are Sabinus and Cotta to place their troops for the winter?
5. What do Ambiorix and Catuvolcus lead the Eburones to do?
6. What contrasting pictures of leadership appear in the conduct of Sabinus and Cotta in the face of opposition?
7. How is the matter settled?
8. Where do Sabinus and Cotta take their troops?
9. Describe the ambush.
10. What does Sabinus propose to do, and what does Ambiorix do?
11. Where do the few survivors go?
12. Whom does Ambiorix incite to attack Cicero's camp?
13. What tactics do they use?

14. Is this successful?
15. How does Cicero finally get word to Caesar?
16. How does Cicero get his answer from Caesar?

C. Chapters 49-58: Caesar to the Rescue

1. Upon learning of Caesar's approach, what do the Gauls do?
2. How does Caesar find out what the Gauls are doing?
3. How does he decide to fool the enemy?

D. Essay Practice (taken from *A Caesar Workbook*, by R. Williams and D.L. Nousek, Bolchazy-Carducci, 2012):

1. Book 5.24-25

Essay Suggested time: 20 minutes

- A) Ad hunc modum distributis legionibus facillime inopiae frumentariae sese mederi posse existimavit. Atque harum tamen omnium legionum hiberna, praeter eam quam Lucio Roscio in pacatissimam et quietissimam partem ducendam dederat, milibus passuum centum continebantur.
- B) (Tasgetio interfecto) Defertur ea res ad Caesarem. Ille veritus, quod ad plures pertinebat, ne civitas eorum impulsu deficeret, Lucium Plancum cum legione ex Belgio celeriter in Carnutes proficisci iubet ibique hiemare, quorumque opera cognoverat Tasgetium interfectum, hos comprehensos ad se mittere.

In these two passages Caesar explains the arrangements he has made for wintering his troops. In a short essay, discuss his consideration for the economic problems of the Gauls, his careful disposition of his troops in case of trouble, and his method of exploring the problems in the land of the Carnutes. Explain how this careful planning helped him to avoid potential problems for his war effort.

Support your assertions with references to the Latin text throughout the passages above. All Latin words must be copied or their line numbers provided, AND they must be translated or paraphrased closely enough that it is clear that you understand the Latin. It is your responsibility to convince the reader that you are basing your conclusions on the Latin text and not merely on a general recollection of the passage. Direct your answer to the question; do not merely summarize the passage. Please write your essay on a separate piece of paper.

2. Book 5.26-27

Essay Suggested time: 20 minutes

Non facile Gallos Gallis negare potuisse, praesertim cum de recuperanda communi libertate consilium initum videretur. Quibus quoniam pro pietate satisfecerit, habere nunc se rationem officii pro beneficiis Caesaris: monere, orare Titurium pro hospitio ut suae ac militum saluti consulat. Magnam manum Germanorum conductam Rhenum transisse: hanc adfore biduo. Ipsorum esse consilium, velintne priusquam finitimi sentiant eductos ex hibernis milites aut ad Ciceronem aut ad Labienum deducere, quorum alter milia passuum circiter quinquaginta, alter paulo amplius ab eis absit. Illud se polliceri et iure iurando confirmare tutum iter per fines daturum. Quod cum faciat, et civitati sese consulere, quod hibernis levetur, et Caesari pro eius meritis gratiam referre.

In this passage Ambiorix tries to balance his duty toward his country with his personal obligations to Caesar. Explain how he reports he is satisfying each one.

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3. Book 5.28-29

Essay Suggested time: 20 minutes

Contra ea Titurius sero facturos clamitabat, cum maiores manus hostium adiunctis Germanis convenissent aut cum aliquid calamitatis in proximis hibernis esset acceptum. Brevem consulendi esse occasionem... Suam sententiam in utramque partem esse tutam: si nihil esset durius, nullo cum periculo ad proximam legionem perventuros; si Gallia omnis cum Germanis consentiret, unam esse in celeritate positam salutem. Cottae quidem atque eorum, qui dissentirent, consilium quem haberet exitum, in quo si praesens periculum non, at certe longinqua obsidione fames esset timenda.

In this passage Titurius offers strong arguments for leaving winter quarters quickly. How does he communicate that the situation may soon grow more dangerous? What arguments does he give for his opinion whether or not the situation grows more perilous?

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4. Book 5.30-32

Essay Suggested time: 20 minutes

At hostes, postea quam ex nocturno fremitu vigiliisque de profectione eorum senserunt, collocatis insidiis bipertito in silvis opportuno atque occulto loco a milibus passuum circiter duobus Romanorum adventum exspectabant, et cum se maior pars agminis in magnam convallem demisisset, ex utraque parte eius vallis subito se ostenderunt novissimosque premere et primos prohibere ascensu atque iniquissimo nostris loco proelium committere coeperunt.

In this passage the enemy have been watching closely. Discuss how the enemy learns that the Romans are planning to leave. Discuss how and where they set up an ambush and what they expect the disadvantages of the Romans to be.

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5. Book 5.33-34

Essay Suggested time: 20 minutes

Tum demum Titurius, qui nihil ante providisset, trepidare et concursare cohortesque disponere, haec tamen ipsa timide atque ut eum omnia deficere viderentur; quod plerumque eis accidere consuevit qui in ipso negotio consilium capere coguntur. At Cotta, qui cogitasset haec posse in itinere accidere atque ob eam causam profectionis auctor non fuisset, nulla in re communi saluti deerat et in appellandis cohortandisque militibus imperatoris et in pugna militis officia praestabat.

Caesar here recounts the behavior of his two legates, Quintus Titurius Sabinus and Lucius Aurunculeius Cotta, who had quarreled in the previous chapters about whether the army should leave its camp in the face of a Gallic attack led by Ambiorix. In a short essay, discuss Caesar's characterization of the two men, based on their reaction to the realization that they have been led into a trap. Which of his officers, based on your assessment of the language and characterization of this passage, does Caesar favor?

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6. Book 5.35-36

Essay Suggested time: 20 minutes

L. Cotta legatus omnes cohortes ordinesque adhortans in adversum os funda vulneratur. [36] His rebus permotus Q. Titurius, cum procul Ambiorigem suos cohortantem conspexisset, interpretem suum Cn. Pompeium ad eum mittit rogatum ut sibi militibusque parcat. Ille appellatus respondit: si velit secum colloqui, licere; sperare a multitudine impetrari posse, quod ad militum salutem pertineat; ipsi vero nihil nocitum iri, inque eam rem se suam fidem interponere. Ille cum Cotta saucio communicat, si videatur, pugna ut excedant et cum Ambiorige una colloquantur: sperare ab eo de sua ac militum salute impetrari posse. Cotta se ad armatum hostem iturum negat atque in eo perseverat.

In this passage Caesar continues to highlight the contrasting leadership styles of his legates Lucius Cotta and Quintus Titurius Sabinus. Here he also adds the voice of the enemy in the speech offered by Ambiorix in response to Titurius's proposal. In a short essay, assess Caesar's characterization of his officers as they respond to the new situation. How does Ambiorix's response add to the characterization of Cotta and Sabinus?

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7. Book 5.37-39

Essay Suggested time: 20 minutes

Hac victoria sublatu Ambiorix statim cum equitatu in Aduatucos, qui erant eius regno finitimi, proficiscitur; neque noctem neque diem intermittit peditumque sese subsequi iubet. Re demonstrata Aduatucisque concitatis, postero die in Nervios pervenit hortaturque ne sui in perpetuum liberandi atque ulciscendi Romanos pro eis quas acceperint iniuriis occasionem dimittant; interfectos esse legatos duos magnamque partem exercitus interisse demonstrat; nihil esse negoti subito oppressam legionem quae cum Cicerone hiemet interfici; se ad eam rem profitetur adiutorem. Facile hac oratione Nervii persuadet. [39] Itaque confestim dimissis nuntiis ad Ceutrones, Grudios, Levacos, Pleumoxios, Geidumnos, qui omnes sub eorum imperio sunt, quam maximas manus possunt cogunt et de improvviso ad Ciceronis hiberna advolant, nondum ad eum fama de Tituri morte perlata.

In this passage the Gallic chieftain Ambiorix aims to build upon his victory over the Roman troops led by Sabinus and Cotta, which Caesar has described at length in the preceding chapters. In a short essay, discuss the ways that Caesar sets up the reader for the next episode involving Ambiorix and Quintus Cicero. What clues does Caesar give about Ambiorix's character and actions that may lead him into an additional victory, or perhaps defeat?

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8. Book 5.40-41

Essay Suggested time: 20 minutes

Tunc duces principesque Nerviorum qui aliquem sermonis aditum causamque amicitiae cum Cicerone habebant colloqui sese velle dicunt. Facta potestate eadem quae Ambiorix cum Titurio egerat commemorant: omnem esse in armis Galliam; Germanos Rhenum transisse; Caesaris reliquorumque hiberna oppugnari. Addunt etiam de Sabini morte; Ambiorigem ostendant fidei faciendae causa. Errare eos dicunt, si quicquam ab eis praesidi sperent qui suis rebus diffidant; sese tamen hoc esse in Ciceronem populumque Romanum animo ut nihil nisi hiberna recusent atque hanc inveterascere consuetudinem nolint: licere illis incolumibus per se ex hibernis discedere et quascumque in partes velint sine metu proficisci. Cicero ad haec unum modo respondit: non esse consuetudinem populi Romani accipere ab hoste armato condicionem: si ab armis discedere velint, se adiutore utantur legatosque ad Caesarem mittant; sperare pro eius iustitia quae petierint impetraturos.

As the leaders of the Nervii begin to negotiate with Cicero they explicitly bring up the example of Ambiorix and Quintus Titurius Sabinus, which Caesar narrated in the chapters immediately preceding these. Caesar thus sets up the attack on Cicero's camp as a parallel to the earlier one.

In a short essay, discuss the arguments undertaken by the Nervii and Cicero in this passage. Do the Nervii present a persuasive argument for Cicero's surrender? Is Cicero's response reasonable, especially in light of the fate of Sabinus and Cotta?

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9. Book 5.42-43

Essay Suggested time: 20 minutes

At tanta militum virtus atque ea praesentia animi fuit, ut, cum undique flamma torrerentur maxinaque telorum multitudine premerentur suaeque omnia impedimenta atque omnes fortunas conflagrare intellegerent, non modo demigrandi causa de vallo decederet nemo, sed paene ne respiceret quidem quisquam, ac tum omnes acerrime fortissimeque pugnarent . . . Paulum quidem intermissa flamma et quodam loco turri adacta et contingente vallum tertiae cohortis centuriones ex eo, quo stabant, loco recesserunt suosque omnes removerunt, nutu vocibusque hostes, si introire vellent, vocare coeperunt; quorum progredi ausus est nemo. Tum ex omni parte lapidibus coniectis deturbati, turrisque succensa est.

In this passage the qualities of Roman soldiers that made them so often victorious are evident. Discuss their ability to focus on the primary task in the face of danger and destruction, their attitude toward enemies who appear to have them at a great disadvantage, and the effects both concrete and abstract that these qualities had on their opponents.

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10. Book 5.44-46

Essay Suggested time: 20 minutes

Caesar acceptis litteris hora circiter undecima diei statim nuntium in Bellovacos ad Marcum Crassum quaestorem mittit, cuius hiberna aberant ab eo milia passuum XXV; iubet media nocte legionem proficisci celeriterque ad se venire. Exit cum nuntio Crassus. Alterum ad Gaium Fabium legatum mittit, ut in Atrebatum fines legionem adducat, qua sibi iter faciendum sciebat. Scribit Labieno, si rei

publicae commodo facere posset, cum legione ad fines Nerviorum veniat. Reliquam partem exercitus, quod paulo aberat longius, non putat expectandam.

Caesar is famous for his quick but carefully planned responses to situations. In a brief essay discuss the rapidity of his reactions to this crisis, the limitations of his choices, and the careful selection of available resources that he makes.

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11. Book 5.47-48

Essay Suggested time: 20 minutes

Hora circiter tertia ab antecursoribus de Crassi adventu certior factus, eo die milia passuum XX procedit . . .

Fabius, ut imperatum erat, non ita multum moratus in itinere cum legione occurrit . . .

Caesar, consilio eius probato, etsi opinione trium legionum deiectus ad duas redierat, tamen unum communis salutis auxilium in celeritate ponebat. Venit magnis itineribus in Nerviorum fines.

In these excerpts we see the rapidity with which all Caesar's forces responded to crises. Discuss the use of main verbs, times of day, and distances, as well as the use of descriptive words and phrases, which indicate very rapid movement and culminate in the phrase that might well be considered one of Caesar's basic principles, "unum communis salutis auxilium in celeritate ponebat." How does Caesar's narration of events add to the feeling that speed is the of the essence in these situations?

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