

## Chapter Six

Ora et labora.

Caesar [27] [28] [29]; Livy [2]; Cicero [8]

### I Caesar

The British had lost the battle, and were sending an ambassador to ask for peace, promising to give hostages.

**Book IV: COMMINUS, KING OF ATREBATES AND A FRIEND OF CAESAR, WAS MISTREATED BY THE BRITISH AND THIS INFLUENCES CAESAR.**

[27] *H*ostes proelio superati, simul atque se ex fugā: receperunt, statim ad Caesarem legatos e pace miserunt; obsides sese daturos quaeque <sup>1</sup>imperasset facturos polliciti sunt. Una cum his legatis <sup>2</sup>Commius Atrebas venit, quem supra <sup>3</sup>demonstraveram a Caesare in Britanniam praemisum [esse]. Hunc illi e navi egressum, cum ad eos Imperatoris mandata deferret, comprehenderant atque [eum] in vincula coniecerant; tum proelio facto [eum] remiserunt et in petenda pace eius rei culpam in multitudinem contulerunt et propter imprudentiam ut ignosceretur petiverunt. Caesar questus quod, cum ultro in continentem legatis missis pacem ab se <sup>4</sup>petissent, bellum sine causā intulissent, ignoscere [se] imprudentiae dixit obsidesque imperavit; quorum illi partem statim dederunt, partem ex longinquiore locis arcessitam. Paucis diebus sese daturos dixerunt. Interea suos in agros remigrare iusserunt, principesque undique convenire et se civitatesque suas Caesari commendare coeperunt.

**Book IV: CAESAR'S SHIPS CONTAINING HIS CAVALRY GO THROUGH A STORM AND ARE FILLED WITH WATER.**

[28] *H*is rebus pace confirmata, post diem quartum quam est in Britanniam ventum [est] naves XVIII, de quibus supra demonstratum est, quae equites sustulerant, ex superiore portu <sup>5</sup>leni vento solverunt. Quae cum adpropinquarent Britanniae et ex

<sup>1</sup> **imperasset = imperavisset.**

<sup>2</sup> He was the envoy who was to negotiate.

<sup>3</sup> This is called an “aside”. A comment made outside of his writing in the third person. Why would he do this?

<sup>4</sup> **petissent = petivissent.**

<sup>5</sup> The upper port was Ambleteuse, from where they were to sail.

castris<sup>1</sup> viderentur, tanta tempestas subito coorta est ut <sup>2</sup>nulla earum cursum tenere posset, sed aliae eodem unde erant profectae referrentur, aliae ad inferiorem partem insulae<sup>3</sup>, quae est propius solis occasum, magno suo cum periculo deicerentur; quae tamen ancoris iactis cum fluctibus complerentur, necessario adversa nocte in altum provectae continentem <sup>4</sup>petierunt.

**A ship unsuitable  
for the rough seas  
of Britain**



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#### **Book IV: A STORM DAMAGES CAESAR'S SHIPS.**

[29] **E**adem nocte accidit ut esset luna plena, qui dies maritimos aestūs maximos in Oceano efficere consuevit, nostrisque id erat incognitum. Ita uno tempore et longas naves, [quibus Caesar exercitum transportandum curaverat,] quas Caesar in aridum

*\*Online Dictionary is found by searching for Whitaker's Words.*

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<sup>1</sup> The Roman camp there.

<sup>2</sup> Meaning none of the ships.

<sup>3</sup> Looking at a map, where do you think the “lower part” of Britain would be?

<sup>4</sup> **petierunt = petiverunt.**

subduxerat, <sup>1</sup>aestus complebat, et onerarias, quae ad ancoras erant deligatae, tempestas adflctabat, neque <sup>2</sup>ulla nostris facultas aut administrandi aut auxiliandi dabatur.

Compluribus navibus fractis, reliquae cum essent funibus, ancoris reliquisque armamentis amissis ad navigandum<sup>3</sup> inutiles, magna, id quod necesse erat accidere, totius exercitūs perturbatio facta est. Neque enim naves erant aliae quibus reportari possent, et omnia deerant quae ad reficiendas<sup>4</sup> naves erant <sup>5</sup>usui, et, quod omnibus constabat hiemari in Galliā oportere, frumentum in his locis in hiemem provisum non erat.

## II. Figures of Speech

**A. PERSONIFICATION** means giving an inanimate object qualities that belong to a human. Example: The stars danced joyfully in the night sky.

**B. TRICOLON CRESCENS**- three like phrases in a row (three relative clauses, three prep phrases, etc.). Example: of the people, by the people, for the people...

## III. Livy Find the Latin words among the English, and translate fully. This should be easy! You may have to look up some of the words in your dictionary.

[5] From this point the fama follows two lines. Alii say that Latinus, having been defeated proelio, made pacem cum Aenea, and deinde an alliance of marriage.

[6] Others maintain that when the opposing acies had been drawn up, Latinus did not wait for the charge to sound, but advanced among his chieftains and summoned the captain of the strangers to a parley.

[7] Inquiring then who the men essent, where they had come from, what casu had caused them to leave their domo, and what they sought in landing on the coast of Laurentum.

[8] He audierit that the multitudinem esse Trojans and their ducem esse Aeneas, son of Anchises and Venus; that their city cremata erat, and that, domo profugus, they were looking for a dwelling-place and a sedem condendaeque urbi locum. Filled with wonder at the renown of the race and the hero, and at his spirit, vel bello vel paci paratum, he gave him dextra in solemn pledge futurae amicitiae.

[9] The commanders then made foedus inter duces, and inter exercitūs salutationem factam. Aeneas became a guest in the house of Latinus; there the latter, in the presence apud penates deos added a domestic treaty to the public one, data est filia Aeneae in matrimonium.

## IV. Genres

There are many types of literature and they are called *genres*. A genre is a style of writing, including the tone of the writer

Some genres are comedy, drama, epic, nonsense, lyric, satire and tragedies. It has

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<sup>1</sup> When there is a full moon, the tides are stronger.

<sup>2</sup> As is Caesar's custom, it is the men who can't figure out what to do, certainly not Caesar's fault!

<sup>3</sup> A purpose clause, ad + gerund.. See Volume III, Chapter Eighteen.

<sup>4</sup> A purpose clause, ad + gerundive.

<sup>5</sup> Dative of Purpose, Volume III, Chapter Five.

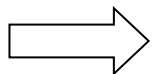
proven difficult for classicists to determine to which genre Caesar's *Commentaries* belongs, but this seems most reasonable to the majority of them.

Its title suggests that this is a book about the wars he fought, but it is not totally that. Hardly about war, he discusses the customs of the British in Book V and those of Gauls and Germans in Book VI. He also has the two British invasions in Books IV and V.

This set of books has the elements of historical writing, similar to literary Westerns.

1. A particular setting: Gaul [Transalpine, Cisalpine, and Illyricum.]
2. A cast of characters so clearly described that you know who is the hero and who is the bad guy. [Caesar and the Romans vs. the barbaric Gauls, Germans and British.]
3. A plot with a few lines of development, usually no more than three. ["I came, I saw, I conquered."]

What is the genre of Caesar's *Commentaries*? Some reviewers consider the title *Commentaries* to indicate that this work is a historical document. Others believe that his is a combination of two types: historical writing (**res gestae**) and commentary (**commentarii**).



## *What about Caesar?*

- HE HAD EPILEPSY.

### **V. Cicero's First Oration against Catiline**

Cicero goes on the attack, with angry questions.

[8] Quid? Cum te Praeneste Kalendis ipsis Novembribus occupaturum nocturno impetu esse confideres, Sensisti-ne illam coloniam meo iussu meis praesidiis, custodiis, vigiliis esse munitam? Nihil agis, nihil moliris, nihil cogitas, quod ego non modo audiam, sed etiam videam planeque sentiam.

IV. Recognosce tandem mecum noctem illam superiorem; iam intelleges multo me vigilare acrius ad salutem quam te [facies] ad perniciem rei publicae. Dico te priore nocte venisse inter falcarios--non agam obscure-- in M. Laecae domum; convenisse eodem complures eiusdem amentiae scelerisque socios.

Num negare audes? Quid taces? Convincam, si negas. Video enim esse hic in senatu quosdam, qui tecum unā fuerunt.

