

Lesson 23

256 1	Cæsar legiõnēs novās et integrās sæpe expectāvit ut hostēs facile vinceret.
256 2	Gallī oppidum vallō altō et fossā lātā mūnīvērunt nē Rōmānī id expugnārent.
256 3	Lēgātus centuriõnēs et tribūnōs mīlitum appellāvit ut fortiter et diū pugnārent.
256 4	Dūxitne Hannibal omnēs cōpiās trāns lāta flūmina et per montēs altōs ut cum Rōmānīs in Italiā bellum gereret?
256 5	Jēsūs Chrīstus, Deī Fīlius, in mundum vēnit ut vītam et salūtem nōbīs daret.
256 6	Gallī sæpe lēgātōs in castra Cæsarīs mīsērunt ut pācem et amīcitiam peterent.
256 7	Concilium sæpe ab imperātōribus vocātur ut dē rē gravī in conciliō agent.
256 8	Dux lēgātīs præmia dedit ut cōsilium laudārent.

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257 1	They fought in order to conquer.
257 2	They assaulted the town in order to take it (by storm).
257 3	They seized the bridge to burn it.
257 4	They came to hear the plan.
257 5	They came to see Rome.
257 6	They prayed in order to be good.
257 7	They fortify the town lest the enemy storm it.
257 8	They warned the chief in order to spare his life.

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257 9	He waged war in order to seize the royal power.
257 10	They are yielding lest there be a slaughter.
257 11	They stationed horsemen to defend the hill.
257 12	They handed over the arms in order to preserve peace.
257 13	They prepared arms in order to wage war.
257 14	The chiefs were dismissed lest the tribes wage war.
257 15	He came to kill the king.
257 16	The soldiers were drawn up to defend the city.

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257 17	He waited for Caesar in order to conquer the enemy.	
257 18	He came to seek peace.	
257 19	They assembled to hear the speech.	
257 20	He remained to wait for the chief.	
258 1	The Romans fortified the camp with a wide ditch lest the enemy should easily take it (by storm).	
258 2	Caesar, in the council, often strengthened the courage of the lieutenants and military tribunes in order that they might fight bravely.	
258 3	They fought bitterly lest the enemy storm the town.	
258 4	After a war were the chiefs and leaders of the enemy often killed by Caesar?	

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258 5	The lieutenant held the soldiers in the camp lest the enemy should see the plans.
258 6	Caesar stationed soldiers on the bridge lest the enemy should come across the wide river.
260 1	Laudātur Deū ab omnibus sanctis?
260 2	Galli saepe obsides inter se dederunt ut pacem confirmarent.
260 3	Fortes propter metum non cedunt.
260 4	Caesar, vir fortis, omnia fortiter agit.
260 5	Caesar multa bella gessit ut imperator et princeps esset.
260 6	Adjuvatne Deus fortes?

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260 7	Nostrī fortiter et ācriter semper pugnant ut līberam cīvitatē nostram cōservent.
260 8	Fortēs fortūna adjuvat.
260 9	Nostrī cessērunt nē magna cādēs esset.
260 10	Omnia virtūte agō ut bonus servus Chrīstī sim.
260 11	Lēgātus in agrōs statim contendit nē longē ā proeliō abesset.
260 12	Sānctī labōrēs gravēs propter Chrīstum sustinent.
260 13	Hostēs equitēs in aciem statim mīsērunt ut ōrdinēs nostrōrum perturbārent.
260 14	Prīncipēs obsidēs inter sē dabant ut pāx in Galliā esset.

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260 15	Prīncipēs Gallīae semper inter sē dē imperiō omnis Gallīae contendēbant.
260 16	Erat iter et difficile et angustum inter montēs et flūmen.
260 17	Ducēs inter sē in conciliō dē rē gravī agunt.
261 1	Meanwhile the cavalry were sent by the general into the territory of the enemy to find out their plans.
261 2	The Romans often fortified the camp with a wall lest the Gauls take it (by storm).
261 3	The Gauls strengthened peace by means of hostages.
261 4	Cavalry were immediately sent against the enemy in order to disturb their ranks.
261 5	They often exchanged hostages that they might preserve peace and friendship.

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261 6	A council assembled in the town at once in order that the chiefs might treat among themselves about peace and war.
Reading_13 1	In hōc praeliō multī equitēs occīsī sunt; in eīs vir fortis et nōbilis, Pīsō Aquītānus.
Reading_13 2	Is amīcus erat Populī Rōmānī.
Reading_13 3	Ējus frāter in praeliō vulnerātus erat et ab hostibus premēbātur.
Reading_13 4	Nōn erat spēs salūtis.
Reading_13 5	Pīsō id vīdit; vīdit frātre[m]; vīdit hostēs.
Reading_13 6	Tamen in hostēs contendit ut frātre[m] adjuvāret.
Reading_13 7	Ab hostibus autem circumventus est atque occīsus est.

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Reading_13 8	Tum frāter Pīsōnis morte ējus vehementer mōtus est et in hostēs contendit.
Reading_13 9	Ācriter pugnāvit; tamen is etiam ab hostibus occīsus est.
Reading_13 10	Ita occīsī sunt frātrēs fortēs et bonī.
Reading_13 11	Laudāmusne eōs?
Reading_14 1	Gallī obsidēs inter sē sāpe dedērunt ut amīcitiam et pācem cōfirmārent.
Reading_14 2	Itaque per obsidēs amīcitia cōfirmāta est atque ita pāx in Galliā est cōfirmāta.
Reading_14 3	Gallī sāpe obsidēs etiam Rōmānīs dedērunt ut fidem cōfirmārent.
Reading_14 4	Rōmānī autem obsidēs Gallīs nōn dedērunt, nam, omnis Galliāe imperiī cupidī, gentēs Galliāe armīs et virtūte vīcerant.

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Reading_14 5	Itaque Gallī Rōmānōs timēbant et cum eīs bella sæpe gessērunt nē obsidēs eīs darent.
Reading_14 6	Obsidēs autem puerī et virī et mātērēs et patrēs erant.
Reading_14 7	Sæpe etiam erant filiī prīncipum et rēgum Gallōrum.
Reading_14 8	Līberī autem nōn erant obsidēs.
Reading_14 9	Eōs enim Rōmānī in castrīs et hībernīs et oppidīs tenēbant ut propter eōrum salūtem Gallī pācem servārent.
Reading_14 10	Itaque obsidēs sæpe miserī erant.
Reading_14 11	Nam, sī post pācem Gallī bellum cum Rōmānīs gessērunt, Rōmānī omnēs eōrum obsidēs occidēbant ut postea Gallī propter metum fidem servārent.
Reading_14 12	Ita Gallī cæde obsidum sæpe territī sunt et bellum cum Rōmānīs sæpe nōn gessērunt ut obsidum vītās cōservārent.