

Lesson 28

318 1	Agrōs atque urbēs suās dēfendēbant.
318 2	Fortiter sē dēfendunt.
318 3	Post Cæsaris victōriam atque suōrum p̄ncipum cædem, hostēs sē suaque omnia eī dēdidērunt.
318 4	Barbarī post equitum suōrum cædem fugā salūtem petivērunt.
318 5	Nōnne matrēs filiōs suōs dīligunt?
318 6	Barbarī fugā montēs petivērunt, at magnus eōrum numerus in fugā ab equitibus Rōmānīs occīsus est.
318 7	Gallī lēgātōs ad Cæsarem mīsērunt quī auxilium peterent. Itaque Cæsar ad eōs mīsīt equitēs quī finēs eōrum dēfenderent.
318 8	Dīligite, frātrēs meī, Deum. Deus enim pācem suam vōbīs dabit.

Lesson 28

318 9	Laudāvitne Cæsar virtūtem suōrum?
318 10	Etiam hostēs sæpe fortiter pugnāvērunt. Itaque Cæsar virtūtem eōrum laudāvit.
318 11	Gallī sæpe equitēs ad Cæsarem misērunt quī cum cōpiīs ejus pugnārent.
318 12	Lēgātus nuntium dē periculō suō ad Cæsarem mīsit. Itaque Cæsar statim omnēs cōpiās suās in finēs barbarōrum clam et celeriter dēdūxit.
319 1	Did the Romans often rout the barbarians and kill a great number of them?
319 2	The tribes of Gaul were exchanging hostages in order to strengthen peace and friendship among themselves.
319 3	Caesar stationed guards at the bridge in order that he might more easily defend his (men).
319 4	The lieutenant asked the slaves where their master was.

Lesson 28

319 5	They fought long and bitterly because they were fighting for their lives.
319 6	They fortified the camp with a ditch and a rampart in order to defend themselves more easily.
319 7	Caesar was a great general. The Romans always kept his victories and courage in memory.
319 8	The general called the centurions and the military tribunes to him.
319 9	We will defend our own cities and our own fields.
321 1	Centurō servum, nōmine Titum, ad Cæsarem mīsit quī eum docēret quantō in perīculō præsīdia essent. Itaque Cæsar statim exercitum suum dēdūxit atque equitēs mīsit quī eum dē adventū suō docērent.
321 2	Gallī, vērō, oppida sua ante Cæsaris adventum incendērunt nē præsīdia in eīs collocāret.
321 3	Lēgātus eum per nuntiōs ante prœlium docuit quantō in perīculō esset legiō sua.

Lesson 28

321 4	Rōmānī viās mūnīvērunt quō facilius cōpiās suās in prōvinciās dēdūcerent.
321 5	Cæsar novās legiōnēs in Galliam mīsit nē barbarī suōs superārent.
321 6	Barbarī Rōmānōs prœliō pepulērunt nē eī per finēs suōs exercitum dūcerent.
321 7	Gallī præmia Cæsarī mīsērunt ut grātiam apud eum habērent.
321 8	Cæsar, vērō, militēs suōs flūmen trādūxit ut reliqua oppida expugnāret atque incenderet.
322 1	The American people heard in how great danger their soldiers were in Bataan. But they did not send arms and reinforcements because Bataan was far distant from their territory.
322 2	Caesar sent reinforcements into the first battle line in order that they might help his legions.
322 3	They routed the barbarians lest they should burn their crops.

Lesson 28

322 4	He showed them what his plans were.
322 5	Did Caesar give rewards to the slaves who were in his camp?
Reading_23 1	Quantō in periculō, mīlitēs, sīmus, vōs omnēs cognōvistis.
Reading_23 2	In castrīs enim nostrīs est inopia frūmentī et omnium rērum.
Reading_23 3	Undique autem ā barbarīs continēmur.
Reading_23 4	Quantus sit numerus hostium, vōs doceō; quanta autem sit eōrum virtūs, vōs vidētis.
Reading_23 5	Nam hostēs populī Rōmānī usque ad castra Rōmāna appropinquant.
Reading_23 6	Cupidī victōriæ et bellī glōriæ neque equitēs neque legiōnēs nostrās timent.

Lesson 28

Reading_23 7	Litterās ad Cæsarem mīsimus, at servus cui litterās dedimus ab hostibus vīsus est atque occīsus.
Reading_23 8	Itaque neque auxilium expectāmus neque sociōs habēmus.
Reading_23 9	Itaque quid, mīlitēs Rōmānī, agēmus? Num pācem petēmus?
Reading_23 10	Num ad hostēs lēgātōs mittēmus quī dē salūte nostrā agant?
Reading_23 11	Num nōs nostraque omnia hostibus populī Rōmānī trādēmus?
Reading_23 12	Pōnite, mīlitēs, spem in virtūte! Virtūtem patrum nostrōrum memoriā tenēte!
Reading_23 13	Mūnīte castra! Impetūs hostium sustinēte!
Reading_23 14	Cōpiās hostium pellite, vincite, occīdite! Pugnāte usque ad mortem!

Lesson 28

Reading_23 15	Imperātor Rōmānus propter glōriam nōminis Rōmānī vōs ad arma et mortem vocat!
Reading_24 1	Avē Marīa, grātiā plēna, Dominus tēcum.
Reading_24 2	Benedicta tū in mulieribus et benedictus frūctus ventris tuī Jēsūs.
Reading_24 3	Sāncta Marīa, Māter Deī, ōrā prō nōbīs peccātōribus, nunc et in hōrā mortis nostræ. Āmēn.
Reading_24 4	Missus est angelus Gabriēl ā Deō in cīvitatē Galilææ cui nōmen (erat) Nazareth.
Reading_24 5	Missus est ad Marīam. Marīa autem ōrābat.
Reading_24 6	Angelus eī, "Avē grātiā plēna!" inquit, "Dominus tēcum! Benedicta tū in mulieribus!"