

Lesson 29

324 1	They came into the forest lest they be routed. (seen; overcome; conquered, terrified; held; put to flight; heard)
324 2	He sent a small band to fortify the winter quarters. (seize; hold; defend; burn; assault; storm)
324 3	He is warning the soldiers lest they be overcome. (conquered; routed; put to flight; terrified; seen; held; killed)
324 4	He is sending the cavalry that the town may be more easily seized. (burned; fortified; defended; assaulted; stormed; held)
325 1	Cæsar suōs nōmine appellābat atque signum legiōnīs manū tenēbat nē suī ab hostibus in fugam darentur.
325 2	Cæsar aquæ causā ad flūmen castra posuit quō facilius atque diūtius impetus hostium ā suis sustinērētur.
325 3	Imperātor legiōnēs clam in finēs hostium dēdūxit nē ab hostibus vidērentur.
325 4	Statim impetum in Gallōs fēcērunt.

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325 5	Tum vērō prīncipēs Gallōrum bellī causā manūs cōgēbant, arma parābant, virtūtem suōrum ōrātiōnibus mōre suō cōfirmābant.
325 6	Cæsar cum parvā manū trāns montēs contendit nē ā mīlitibus suīs in eōrum perīculō abesset.
325 7	Gallī post prœlium sē suaque omnia Cæsari dēdidērunt ut vitæ obsidum suōrum ā Cæsare cōservārentur.
325 8	Nōnne nōs Americānī ante bellum exercitum cōgimus atque arma tēlaque parāmus nē ab hostibus vincāmur?
325 9	Portæ incēnsæ sunt, atque equitēs celeriter in oppidum missī sunt ut oppidum statim occupārētur.
325 10	Tum barbarī mōre suō clāmōrem sustulērunt atque sē suaque omnia Rōmānīs salūtis causā dēdidērunt.
325 11	Cæsar vērō vitās eōrum nōn cōservāvit nē lēgātī suī ā barbarīs occīderentur.
325 12	Nam injūria atque cædēs lēgātōrum fuerant bellī causa.

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326 1	May God be praised!
326 2	May the enemy be conquered!
326 3	May the town be burned!
326 4	May the leader be warned!
326 5	May we be spared!
326 6	May guards be stationed!
326 7	May they be helped by God!
326 8	May the state be preserved!

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326 9	May my life be ruled by God!
326 10	May God be loved by all men!
326 11	May they be put to flight!
326 12	May our sins be taken away!
326 13	May we be taught by God!
326 14	May help be sent to us!
326 15	May he be always kept in memory!
326 16	May Mary be praised by all men!

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326 17	May the grace of God be given to you all!
326 18	May rewards be given to brave men!
327 1	The barbarians according to their custom raised a shout lest they be killed by the lieutenant.
327 2	Christ came into the world that our sins might be taken away.
327 3	Let the state be preserved for the sake of our peace and our common welfare.
327 4	The Gauls burned their towns with their own hands lest they be seized by the Romans.
327 5	God will give grace to those who sustain great sorrows for the sake of peace.
327 6	Brave and free men will always fight that our state may be preserved.

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327 7	They pitched camp at the river for the sake of water.
327 8	He waited for reinforcements lest he be hard pressed by the enemy.
327 9	He stationed a small band of men there lest the hill be seized by the barbarians.
327 10	Caesar informs us about the customs both of the Gauls and of his own soldiers.
328 1	Propter quōrum salūtem vēnit Chrīstus in mundum?
328 2	Quem imperātōrem mīlitēs Rōmānī appellāvērunt?
328 3	Quās gentēs vīcit Cæsar?
329 1	He knew why they had been routed. (praised; overcome; called; warned; killed; terrified; seen; held)

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329 2	They knew where they had been led. (sent; collected; called)
329 3	He knows who was sent. (sought; killed; praised; warned; called; overcome; terrified)
329 4	He knew where they were being stationed. (left; killed; drawn up)
329 5	He knows whether the fields are being laid waste. (seized; defended)
329 6	He knows where they are being led. (collected; called; moved; sent)
329 7	He knew why he was being praised. (overcome; called; warned; feared; terrified; held; left)
330 1	Cum omnis Gallia p̄cāta esset, C̄esar p̄s̄idia in h̄ibern̄is rel̄iquit et in Italiam contendit.
330 2	Centuriō ante proelium rogāvit quæ cōsilia ā C̄esare probāta essent.

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330 3	Num scīs quō lēgātī missī sint?
330 4	Cum agmen per loca difficilia et angusta dūcerētur, subitō vīsa est aciēs barbarōrum.
330 5	Scītisne num legiō quæ in castrīs fuerat ā lēgātō relicta sit?
330 6	Cum frūmenta ab equitibus incenderentur, mīlitēs castra vallō fossāque mūniēbant.
330 7	Cum Chrīstus Jūdæis ostēnsus ā Pilātō esset, Jūdæī magnum clāmōrem sustulērunt: "Nōn habēmus rēgem nisi Cæsarem. Tollite! Crucifigātur!"
331 1	When the legions had been left in winter quarters in Gaul and Caesar had hastened into Italy, the Gauls exchanged hostages and treated about war among themselves.
331 2	When the plans had been approved in a common council, suddenly they attacked the winter quarters.
331 3	The garrisons were in great danger.

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331 4	Therefore a messenger was sent to Caesar that help might be sent.
331 5	Caesar knew how large the enemy forces were and where guards had been stationed.
331 6	He immediately led his new legions into Gaul lest the winter quarters be taken (by storm).
331 7	Suddenly his column was seen by the enemy.
331 8	They were terrified and at once sent envoys to seek peace.
331 9	Then they surrendered to him.
331 10	Thus Gaul was pacified.
332 1	Sociōrum victōriīs sublātī sunt.

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332 2	Adventū Cæsaris mōtī sunt.
332 3	Metū Cæsaris territī sunt.
332 4	Ōrātiōne lēgātī perturbātī sunt.
332 5	Litterīs rēgis mōtus est.
333 1	They were violently disturbed on account of the slaughter of the leading men.
333 2	They were terrified because of the arrival of Caesar.
333 3	They were aroused at the wrongs of the Romans.
333 4	They were violently moved by fear of the lieutenant.

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334 1a	Hail, Jesus Christ, who for the sake of our salvation didst come into the world and through sorrow and toil didst take away our sins.
334 1b	Thou hast taught us the truth.
334 1c	Thou hast taught us the way of salvation.
334 1d	Rule our minds and our lives.
334 1e	Thou hast taught us where true peace is.
334 1f	Let us love Him and adore Him.
334 1g	Jesus Christ, our Lord, have mercy on us!
334 2a	For the sake of peace Caesar left garrisons in the states which he had pacified.

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334 2b	Then, however, Caesar hastened into Italy.
334 2c	When this had been learned by the Gauls, new plans were approved by them and they exchanged hostages that peace and friendship might be strengthened among them.
334 2d	But Caesar, when he had learned what plans had been approved by the barbarians, left Rome and suddenly arrived in the territory of the Gauls with a small band of men.
334 2e	Meanwhile the Gauls had retained the envoys whom Caesar had sent to them and had assaulted the winter quarters.
334 2f	Caesar immediately hastened to the winter quarters lest they be stormed by the barbarians.
334 2g	He arrived with a small band of men.
334 2h	When his column had been seen by the enemy, they made an attack on his men without delay.
334 2i	His men were hard pressed, but Cæsar called upon them by name and held the standard of the legion with his hand lest they be routed.

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334 2j	The enemy were put to flight.
334 2k	Caesar hastened with all his forces to their camp, but they, according to their custom, raised a shout and surrendered themselves and all their possessions to him.
334 2l	Caesar knew what had been the cause of the war.
334 2m	Therefore he killed the hostages of the Gauls, that his envoys might not afterwards be held and killed by them.
334 2n	Thus had he defended the state and, on account of his victory, the Roman Senate without delay praised him and gave thanks to him.
334 3	A lieutenant, by name Labienus, was often praised by Caesar.
334 4	May God give us His peace and always defend us!
334 5	Jesus Christ, Son of God, have mercy on us!

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334 6	They were terrified at the arrival of Caesar.
Reading_25 1	Davīd, vir nōbilis et fortis, sicut scītis, rēx erat Israēlītārum.
Reading_25 2	Israēlītæ autem bellum cum Philisthīnīs gerēbant nē agrī suī ab eīs occupārentur.
Reading_25 3	Philisthīnī autem Bethlehēm tenēbant.
Reading_25 4	Castra enim ibi posuerant.
Reading_25 5	Davīd cum parvā hominum manū erat in præsidiō et nōn longē ab eōrum castrīs āfuit.
Reading_25 6	Præsidium ibi collocātum erat ut Davīd et suōs dēfenderet et cognōsceret quæ ab hostibus gererentur.
Reading_25 7	In castrīs autem Israēlītārum erat magna aquæ inopia.

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Reading_25 8	Propter id magnum dolōrem et Davīd et mīlitēs sustinēbant.
Reading_25 9	In Bethlehēm autem, quod ā Philisthīnīs tenēbātur, erat aquæ cōpia.
Reading_25 10	Itaque Davīd, "Sī habērem," inquit, "aquam dē cisternā quæ est in Bethlehēm!"
Reading_25 11	Cum vērō ea ā mīlitibus audīta essent, trēs fortēs virī clam ad castra hostium pervēnērunt ut aquam ad rēgem portārent.
Reading_25 12	Magnum erat perīculum, tamen ā custōdibus hostium vīsī nōn sunt.
Reading_25 13	Itaque aquam ad rēgem tūtī portāvērunt et eī dedērunt.
Reading_25 14	Rēx vērō, cum aquam vīdisset, eōrum virtūte et amīcitiā vehementer mōtus est.
Reading_25 15	Per loca enim perīculōrum plēna in castra hostium pervēnērunt ut ad eum aqua portārētur.

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Reading_25 16	Scīvit rēx quantō in perīculō propter sē fuissent.
Reading_25 17	Itaque eīs grātiās ēgit sed aquam in terram Dominō libāvit.